



DISPATCH



A Newsletter of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation • Fall 2006



New Jamestown Settlement Galleries, Film Provide 21st-Century Look at 17th-Century Virginia

Presenting new historical knowledge, innovative design and a distinctive collection, exhibition galleries opening at Jamestown Settlement on October 16 chronicle the nation's 17th-century beginnings in Virginia in the context of its Powhatan Indian, English and African cultures. Exhibits set the stage for the founding of America's first permanent English colony in 1607 and examine the impact of the Jamestown settlement.

A new museum introductory film premiering in conjunction with the new galleries provides an overview of the first two decades of the Virginia colony and the cultures that converged there.

A 30,000-square-foot exhibit space – double the size of previous galleries – is comprised of exhibition galleries bordered by a “great hall” spanning the length of a new 40,000-square-foot building, the culmination of a visitor services and gallery complex that has opened in phases. The great hall opened to visitors in late 2005 and provides, with illustrations and text, a chronological journey through the 1600s. It connects to the theater and special exhibition wing, opened in Spring 2004, where the introductory film will be shown daily in the 250-seat theater.

“The new exhibits are coming along at just the right time,” said Senior Curator Thomas E. Davidson. “The past 15 years have seen the uncovering of more archaeological information about early colonial Vir-

ginia than in the previous 400 years. Documentary research has provided new understanding of the origins of the first known Africans in Virginia and the circumstances under which they were brought to the New World.”

The events and environment of 17th-century Virginia are brought to life in both the film and galleries with vivid images, the personal stories of an array of individuals, from servants to leaders, who had a role in shaping a new society, and the commentary of contemporary observers.

A selection of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation's collection of objects representative of the three cultures – portraits, documents, furnishings, toys, ceremonial and decorative objects, tools and weapons – is integrated into a gallery setting that features three-dimensional life-size structures, audio and lighting effects, and small-theater

presentations. More than 500 artifacts, including 17th-century European and African objects and Virginia archaeological items, are exhibited.

The galleries are divided into three major sections. The first introduces visitors to pre-17th-century Virginia and provides overviews of the “parent” cultures, with full-scale dioramas portraying a Powhatan Indian setting and a dwelling in Angola, homeland of the first known Africans in Virginia, and a life-size English street lined with shops and dwellings.

Exhibits also explore European overseas trade and colonization and advances in cartography, ship design and navigation that ultimately led to the formation of the Virginia Company, the English investment group that sponsored the Jamestown colony. Within a partially re-created ship, visitors will find interactive exhibits on navigation and cargo. A short film, “The Crossing,” describes the 1607 voyage to Virginia.

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Four-Day Event Marks 225th Anniversary of Yorktown Victory

The 225th anniversary of the winning of America's independence at Yorktown will be celebrated October 19-22 with a four-day “Salute to the Military.” This signature event of America's 400th Anniversary begins on Yorktown Day, October 19, the

actual anniversary of the formal British surrender to the allied American and French forces led by General George Washington in 1781.

Military re-enactments, parades, patriotic ceremonies, fireworks, live performances, tall ship displays, cultural events and interpretive programs will take place at Yorktown National Battlefield, Riverwalk Landing and the Yorktown Victory Center.

The Yorktown Victory Center will feature artillery and musket-firing demonstrations



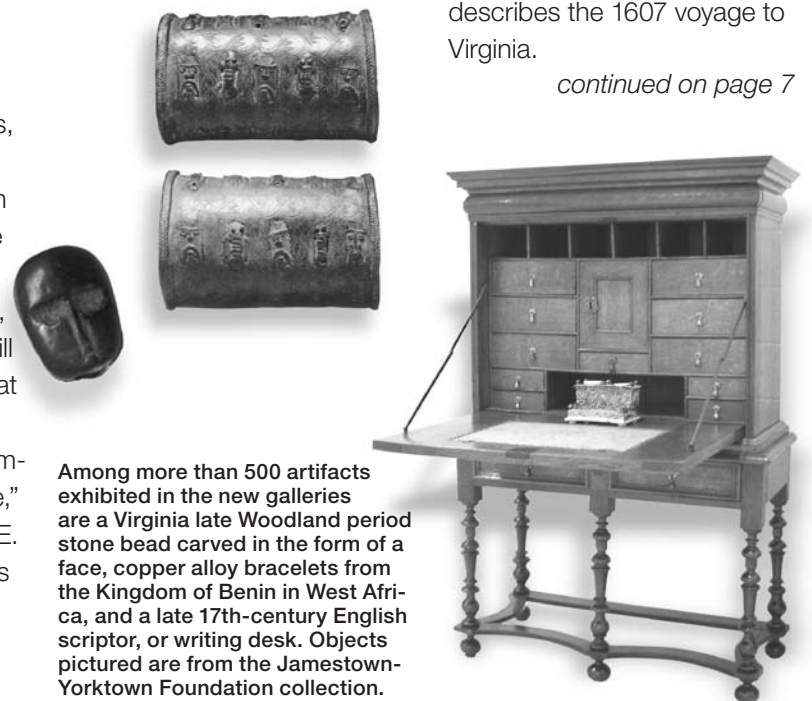
Members of the 7th Virginia Regiment are among re-enactors who will have encampments at Yorktown National Battlefield and the Yorktown Victory Center during the 225th anniversary of the victory at Yorktown.

and hands-on military programs throughout the four-day event and, during the weekend, Revolutionary War encampments with demonstrations of military life and tactics.

Museum visitors will meet a first-person historical interpreter portraying Colonel Banastre Tarleton, commander of the British Legion, at 1:30 p.m. Friday, October 20, and, at 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, an interpreter portraying the Marquis de Lafayette after the victory at Yorktown. Also on Friday, historian and author Dr. Robert Selig, will present a lecture, “October 20, 1781: The Day After the Surrender,” at 3:30 p.m. in the Richard S. Reynolds Foundation Theater.

225th anniversary programming at the Yorktown Victory Center received support from the York County Arts Commission and the Dominion Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Dominion.

For a complete schedule of 225th-anniversary events, visit www.yorktown225.com.



Among more than 500 artifacts exhibited in the new galleries are a Virginia late Woodland period stone bead carved in the form of a face, copper alloy bracelets from the Kingdom of Benin in West Africa, and a late 17th-century English scriptor, or writing desk. Objects pictured are from the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection.

Toward 2007... an update on planning for the Jamestown quadricentennial.



Virginia Events Next Focus of Godspeed Voyages

2006 Godspeed Sail

The inaugural event of America's 400th Anniversary, the 2006 *Godspeed* Sail, was a resounding success. More than 456,000 people attended the six-city goodwill tour that began May 22 with the *Godspeed's* departure from Jamestown Settlement and concluded August 4 with its return, surpassing planners' original estimates of 250,000 to 310,000 visitors. Jamestown Settlement's newest re-creation of one of the three ships that brought America's first permanent English colonists to Virginia in 1607 was accompanied by a Landing Party Festival at each of the six ports – Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Newport. Visitors could tour the *Godspeed*, enjoy live music, family entertainment, historical exhibits and interactive displays, and learn about Virginia destinations.

A significant factor contributing to the success of the event was the extensive media coverage leading up to and during the *Godspeed* Sail. The marketing staff of Jamestown 2007 worked with Ruder Finn's Washington and New York offices and other Virginia tourism partners to reach out to the media, community-based organizations and local governments. In less than three months the tour generated significant media coverage that increased national and international awareness of America's 400th Anniversary. More than 1,100 total placements focusing on the *Godspeed* Sail were secured in top-tier print, broadcast and online outlets reaching an estimated audience of more than 332 million people across the U.S. and in countries around the

world, generating more than 832 million media impressions.

A major goal of the *Godspeed* Sail was to increase awareness of Virginia and bring visitors to the Commonwealth. Anecdotal and visitor research information collected this summer at Jamestown Settlement indicates that many visitors were aware of the sail, and some had seen the ship in one of the six ports.

Jamestown Live!

Working with national and state education partners, including the America's 400th Anniversary curriculum Web site www.JamestownJourney.org, Jamestown 2007 is presenting "Jamestown Live! Experience the Journey that Changed the World," a November 9 webcast featuring Jamestown Settlement and Historic Jamestowne. Student ambassadors from the 50 states and the District of Columbia and students from each of Virginia's 132 school districts will participate. Scheduled from 1 to 2 p.m. at Jamestown Settlement's re-created James Fort, the event will combine elements of a television news magazine, musical interpretation of historical themes, and a town hall meeting to inspire students to meaningfully connect with their history and reflect on the impact that the settlement of Jamestown continues to have on their lives and the world. The webcast will reach national online audiences of students in grades 4-11.



The *Godspeed*, shown passing the Statue of Liberty in New York, was sailed by Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation paid and volunteer staff. Foundation traveling interpreters provided tours of the ship at each port.

Anheuser-Busch and AirTran Support Commemoration

Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., and AirTran Airways have signed on as supporters of America's 400th Anniversary.

Anheuser-Busch is providing \$2.25 million for the commemoration, including \$1.75 million to support production of events and programs and \$500,000 in in-kind items and marketing support. "As both a corporate citizen and community supporter, Anheuser-Busch is an important part of our success in Virginia," said Virginia Governor Timothy M. Kaine at the September 28 announcement of the donation. "I am proud to see the company stepping into a leadership role once again in our shared effort to mark America's 400th Anniversary."

As the official airline of the commemoration, AirTran will provide support in a variety of ways, including flying student ambassadors from across the country to participate in the "Jamestown Live!" webcast on November 9. AirTran's national reach will extend the message of the commemoration to millions of passengers.

2007 Virginia Black Expo

Jamestown 2007 has teamed with Thomas-McCants Media, Inc., to present the Third Annual Virginia Black Expo, a minority-business exposition being held August 2007 in Hampton Roads as part of America's 400th Anniversary. A cultural component will be added in 2007 reflecting the African-American imprint on America that began with the arrival of Africans in Virginia in 1619. The Black Expo, designed to spur economic development and expose communities to minority-owned businesses, is one of the largest events of its kind in the United States targeting the African-American community. ❖



Governor Timothy M. Kaine spoke at the May 22 bon voyage event at Jamestown Settlement launching the *Godspeed* Sail.

Entertainment at each port included performances by Anniversary Voices of original songs from multicultural viewpoints. The *Godspeed* Sail Landing Party Festival also featured exhibits about Virginia destinations, historical exhibits and interactive experiences. More than 25 local, state and national organizations participated in presenting the event.

Soon after returning to Jamestown Settlement from a two-and-half-month voyage to ports along the East Coast, the new *Godspeed* set out for Stafford County, to serve as a backdrop for the county's Discovery Days festival August 19 and 20. The *Godspeed* demonstrated sailing maneuvers and participated in a parade with other vessels. On shore, at Aquia Landing Beach, historical interpreters from the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation provided demonstrations of 17th-century military activities, including firing a swivel gun at hourly intervals.

The *Godspeed* will be in Deltaville on October 14 for the Deltaville Maritime Museum's third annual Holly Point Art and Seafood Festival before proceeding to Yorktown for "The 225th Anniversary of the Victory at Yorktown," October 19-22. The *Godspeed* will be open to visitors at Yorktown's Riverwalk Landing during the four-day event. Next spring the ship will undertake a "Journey Up the James," which like the 2006 *Godspeed* Sail and the Yorktown 225th Anniversary is a signature event of America's 400th Anniversary.

The new *Godspeed's* predecessor will remain at Jamestown Settlement through 2007 and is now interpreted as the *Elizabeth*, a ship

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The *Godspeed* returned to Jamestown Settlement from the six-port East Coast sail August 4.

'THE LEGACY OF YORKTOWN: VIRGINIA BECKONS,' OPENS AT YORKTOWN VICTORY CENTER

Two hundred and twenty five years after the military victory in Yorktown that ensured American independence, a new long-term exhibition about the contribution of many cultures to a unique national identity debuts at the Yorktown Victory Center.

"The Legacy of Yorktown: Virginia Beckons," opening October 18, tells the story of people who shaped Virginia society, from the Powhatan Indians to Europeans and Africans who began arriving in the 1600s. The exhibition focuses on individuals and groups who came to Virginia over a 200-year period beginning in 1607 and incorporates the theme of creating a new nation with the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

A concurrent renovation of the museum entrance gallery emphasizes the Declaration of Independence as a radical document that inspired decisive action and links the theme of choosing a path – siding with the Americans or British or remaining neutral – with stories told in the museum's Witnesses to Revolution Gallery.

VIRGINIA BECKONS

By the time the first English "immigrants" arrived in Virginia in 1607, the Powhatan Indians, a chiefdom of 30-some tribes living on the coastal plain, had developed a complex culture with a centralized political system.

"Virginia Beckons" examines economic, political and religious motivations for immigration and how immigrants were changed by and influenced their new environment. People coming from Europe to North America sought land, economic independence or the freedom to follow their religion. Virginia, with abundant land, deepwater ports and growing towns, drew many people south from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore after their transatlantic journey. While early immigrants to Virginia

were often lured by the promise of wealth from tobacco trade, later immigrants were often drawn by the economic growth of ports and westward expansion.

In addition to artifacts representative of the Powhatan culture, objects brought to and made in Virginia by immigrants will be exhibited to illustrate the stories of people who settled in Virginia's Tidewater, Eastern Shore, Piedmont and Shenandoah Valley regions, and in Yorktown, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Artifacts from the collection of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation will be exhibited along with objects on loan from museums in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and the United States.

Among 20 individuals profiled are 17th-century Eastern Shore residents Anna Varlett Hack Boot, a wealthy tobacco planter and merchant born in New York to Dutch Huguenots, and Anthony and Mary Johnson, who arrived in Virginia from Africa in the early 1620s as servants or slaves and after becoming free persons by the 1640s acquired property; English-born immigrants to 18th-century Yorktown, William Rogers, best known as a ceramics manufacturer, and Richard Ambler, who became tax collector for the Port of York; Olaudah Equiano, a slave who purchased his freedom in 1766; Jewish immigrants Moses and Eliza Myers, prominent citizens of Norfolk in the late 18th and early 19th centuries; Mary and William Cumming, Ulster Irish who arrived in Petersburg in the early 1800s; Magdalene Verreuil Trabue Chastain of Richmond, born in the Netherlands, where her family had escaped from persecution in France, and a resident of England before settling in Virginia

in 1700; French-born Hans Jost Hite, who led the first European settlers from Pennsylvania into the Shenandoah Valley in the 1730s; Philadelphia-born Quaker Isaac Zane, Jr., who established Marlboro Furnace near Winchester about 1770; and Paul Henkel, a Lutheran minister born in North Carolina, founder of the Henkel Press in the early 1800s to serve the needs of the 30,000 German Lutherans in the Shenandoah Valley.

A MORE PERFECT UNION

"The Legacy of Yorktown: Virginia Beckons" examines the discourse over what kind of government would set the course of the new United States and considers the irony of a society that promised freedom, equality and opportunity but enslaved many of its people.



Surrounding a central lighted glass panel etched with the first words of the preamble of the Constitution, "We the People ... in order to form a more perfect union..." are stories of the struggles and debates over the balance of federal and states' power that Americans faced from 1781 – the year of the momentous victory at Yorktown – until 1791, when the Bill of Rights became part of the new Constitution. The Articles of Confederation, framed in 1777 and adopted in

1781, served as the basis of government in the country's early years.

Illustrations include graphics of Constitution Convention delegate Pierce Butler's edited draft of the document and, printed in a Boston newspaper, a letter from Virginia Governor Edmund Randolph expressing his opposition to the proposed Constitution.

The final section of "Virginia Beckons" exhibits several symbols of the new nation's ide-

als, including a 1795 abolition token, a butter mold from 1800 inscribed with the word "Liberty" and a creamware jug inscribed "Success to AMERICA whose MILITIA is better than Standing ARMIES."

"The Legacy of Yorktown: Virginia Beckons" is located in the Mathews Gallery, named for museum benefactors, the late Nick and Mary Mathews. Both emigrated from Greece to America and operated a successful restaurant in Yorktown for several decades in the second half of the 20th century.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Yorktown Victory Center's "Road to Independence" outdoor exhibit walkway leads into a renovated introductory gallery with an icon in its center etched with words from the Declaration of Independence, a document that articulated radical ideas

about what makes government, who participates and what a government's responsibility is to the people.

Among objects on exhibit is a 1791 copy of Thomas Paine's 1776 "Common Sense," a pamphlet that turned the tide of public opinion in favor of independence. Reaction



Iron loom shears like this 18th-century pair from Sheffield, England, would have been used by Ulster Irish immigrants who grew flax in the Shenandoah Valley. Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection.

to the Declaration was widespread and varied. A large painting on loan from Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, "Pulling Down the Statue of King George III," shows how one group of colonists expressed their anger at King and Parliament in New York City on July 9, 1776. Several fragments of the original lead statue, which was made into musket balls for the American army, will be exhibited along with the painting.

The new Yorktown Victory Center exhibits were designed by The PRD Group Ltd. of Fairfax. The project also included upgrades to exhibit lighting throughout the museum and audio-visual equipment in the Witnesses to Revolution Gallery and was funded with a total of \$2.7 million from the Commonwealth of Virginia, non-profit affiliates of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, including funds from the estate of the late Nick and Mary Mathews, and York County. ❖



This circa-1773 cast iron stove plate was produced at Marlboro Furnace, operated by Isaac Zane, Jr., a Quaker who moved from Philadelphia to Frederick County, Virginia. Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection.

Educational Programs, Exhibitions Supported by Gifts to 'The Campaign For Jamestown Settlement, 1607-2007'

Grants of \$100,000 each from the James City County Board of Supervisors and the Wachovia Foundation to "The Campaign for Jamestown Settlement, 1607-2007" support exhibitions and educational programs.

In addition, the Beazley Foundation, Inc., of Portsmouth has provided \$50,000 toward reconstruction and realignment of the church at Jamestown Settlement's re-created colonial fort. Former United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Winchester, who participated in Jamestown's 350th anniversary, gave \$50,000 for educational and interpretive activities at Jamestown Settlement during 2007.

The James City County grant is for technology components in the new Jamestown Settlement exhibition galleries and publication of guides for museum visitors. The City of Williamsburg provided \$10,000 for gallery technology, which includes audio and lighting effects, small-theater presentations and interactive exhibits.

The grant from the Wachovia Foundation, a private foundation funded by Wachovia Corporation, supports the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation's "Cultures at Jamestown" educational outreach program in classrooms across Virginia. The Foundation's outreach programming reached 112,200 people and served 122 of Virginia's 132 school districts in the 2005-06 academic year.

Outreach education programs also received support from the Alexander A. & Celia M. Elder Fund of The Community Foundation Serving Richmond & Central Virginia and the Robins Foundation, with grants totaling \$52,000 for elementary school programs in Richmond. Washington Gas of Springfield committed \$15,000 toward outreach programs in Alexandria City and Fairfax County public schools, and the Virginia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, provided \$10,000 for outreach programming. ❖

Kaplan Challenge to Benefit The 1607 Society

Jim and Jane Kaplan of Williamsburg will match all new gifts to The 1607 Society of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., as well as increases in gifts from current members through June 30, 2007. The Kaplan Challenge was announced at a September 18 preview of the new Jamestown Settlement introductory film and exhibition galleries.

A gift of \$1,607 or more to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Annual Fund qualifies for membership in The 1607 Society. Gifts support acquisition and conservation of artifacts, exhibitions, education and interpretive programs, and educational materials. ❖



Jim and Jane Kaplan have been 1607 Society members since 2003. Mrs. Kaplan is a member of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Board of Directors.



Members and guests of The 1607 Society toured the new Jamestown Settlement galleries, open to the public on October 16, at a September preview event.

New Re-created Anglican Church Takes Shape at Jamestown Settlement Fort

A new building representing the Anglican church in early 17th-century Jamestown is taking shape at Jamestown Settlement's re-created colonial fort. The 24- by 60-foot building will replace one in use since 1957 and is part of a transformation of the fort, based on current archaeological and documentary research, to more completely portray the business enterprise and military character of Jamestown during the years 1610 to 1614.

The church is the tenth building constructed at the Jamestown Settlement fort over the past decade by Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation exhibits fabrication staff. Included are representations of a barracks, a storage facility for food provisions, a kitchen, a powder magazine, the colonial governor's house, and the office of the cape merchant, who was responsible for keeping track of goods imported to and exported from the Virginia colony. Work has been completed on the frame and

roof of a building based on evidence found by APVA Preservation Virginia archaeologists at Historic Jamestowne, the original settlement site. This building will depict a structure from the earliest era of the original fort, before 1610.

The new church design integrates colonist William Strachey's description of the 1610 Jamestown church and archaeological research to create the most accurate representation possible. The building is situated with the altar on the east end, conforming with church practice. Interior furnishings inspired by Strachey's description – chancel screen, communion table, governor's chair, pulpit, font and pews – were replicated for the existing re-creation in recent years and will be transferred to the new building. Brick pavers added to the existing church in the mid-1990s also will be used in the new church.

Although the appearance of the

new church will be similar to the existing one – size based on dimensions provided by Strachey, wattle-and-daub walls with windows on the sides, and thatched roof – there are some differences. The new church will have two bells within the west end gable, rather than an exterior bell carriage. A "four-centered" arch based on a 16th-century architectural design, will crown the entrance. The new church has a stone foundation with a brick cap modeled after foundation fragments at Historic Jamestowne said to be from the 1617 church.

Once the church is complete, by early 2007, the existing re-creation will be torn down, freeing space for the

construction of a new storehouse. The current church is the last remaining fort structure from 1957, when Jamestown Settlement, then known as Jamestown Festival Park, opened as the Commonwealth of Virginia's setting for the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.

Construction of the church has been supported with gifts and grants from L. Ray Ashworth, the Beazley Foundation, Inc., the Roy R. Charles Charitable Trust, the late V. Earl Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson, James City County, the Elis Olsson Memorial Foundation, the Roller-Bottimore Foundation and The Titmus Foundation, Inc. ❖



How the Allied Victory at Yorktown Won American Independence

By Edward Ayres, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Historian

On October 20, 1781, the day after the surrender of about 7,000 British and German soldiers at Yorktown, the Marquis de Lafayette wrote home to France exulting “the play is over ... the fifth act has just ended.” Yorktown’s own General Thomas Nelson gave a more cautious, and slightly less optimistic, appraisal. Writing to Virginia’s delegates in the Continental Congress, he concluded “This Blow, I think must be a decisive one, it being out of the Power of G. B. [Great Britain] to replace such a Number of good Troops.”

As news of the surrender of Cornwallis’s army spread, numerous victory celebrations were held throughout the country. Some were marked with solemn sermons, while others featured the consumption of quantities of “spirits.” Despite the joyous celebrations however, most Americans at the time did not assume that the struggle for independence was won, and few even viewed the events of October 19 as particularly decisive until some time later. Little indication can be found in the diary entries and letters written after Yorktown for example, even by the members of the Continental Congress, to suggest that anyone believed the war was soon coming to an end.

They were right of course. The war, and to some extent the fighting, continued for some time. The western frontier still saw conflict between Indians who supported the British cause and American settlers, and numerous skirmishes continued to be fought in New Jersey, New York and the Carolinas, primarily between patriot militia forces and organized groups of loyalists. The Yorktown campaign, however, was the last significant military engagement involving British regular forces and the Continental Army.

Nevertheless, the Revolution was not over. It would be another two years before America’s independence was assured. Even after the surrender of Cornwallis’s army at Yorktown, the British still maintained about 30,000 troops in America. By early November, the grand allied army at Yorktown had dispersed. Some French regiments returned to the Caribbean with De Grasse’s fleet; Washington and his Continental soldiers marched back north to resume their stand-off with the British in New York; the militia went home; and only Rochambeau’s four

regiments of French infantry remained to spend the winter in eastern Virginia.

The most immediate result of the British defeat at Yorktown therefore was a stalemate in the South, much like the one that had existed in the North since 1780. The British still occupied New York City, Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, as well as Canada and parts of Florida. British forces in North America outnumbered those that the allies could muster, and even in the lower South the British had more troops than General Nathanael Greene commanded.

There was no question that if they chose to, the British could continue to occupy their coastal bases indefinitely. It was equally obvious however that they were apparently unable to destroy the Continental Army or to conquer the rebellious colonies. It was unrealistic, and perhaps unwise, for the Americans to expect the French to send a large enough force to take New York and equally unlikely to expect the bankrupt Congress to fund a large enough army for General George Washington to do the job. It now seemed that the decisive arena of the war lay not in North America, or even in the West Indies where the combined Spanish and French fleets outnumbered what ships the British could afford to send, but elsewhere.

The decisive point of the war now revolved around the strategic goals of the three major European powers. The victory at Yorktown encouraged France to continue fighting, and neither France nor Spain was ready to make peace since they had not yet achieved their basic aims. The French still hoped to win more victories and reduce Great Britain’s power, while Spain still hoped to capture Gibraltar. Great Britain, on the other hand, was fighting too many enemies in too many places. The British had been fighting a world war for several years, and the goal of subduing the Americans began to become secondary in importance compared to that of defending the homeland and far-flung interests in the West Indies, India and elsewhere.

Up until the loss of Cornwallis’s army, Parliament had supported the war in America, but after Yorktown there was a growing body of opinion that the six-year-long attempt to conquer the former colonies had failed.



“The World Turned Upside Down,” a 1981 water color painting by Arthur Shilstone, depicts the October 19, 1781, British surrender at Yorktown. Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection.

The four years from October 1777 to October 1781 had seen two entire British armies lost in the American theater. The costs of continuing the war were rising, and the result was an increasingly heavy tax burden on the middle classes, which controlled the balance of power in the House of Commons. King George III was still determined to continue the effort to suppress the American rebellion, but the opposition party in the Commons began to gain support from the critical group of lukewarm government supporters. By early 1782 the opposition began a campaign of motions and votes that gradually eroded Lord North’s majority in the House of Commons. By March Lord North had been forced to resign as prime minister. Although the new ministry did not immediately end the war, it did open the way for preliminary peace negotiations with the United States.

Another 16 months were to pass before final peace treaties were concluded and ratified, but by November 1782 the British had conceded the most critical issue – the independence of the United States. With Parliament unwilling to continue the war against the United States, the king was forced to accept the loss of the former 13 colonies. By detaching the Americans from the worldwide war, the British were able to concentrate on their main foes, France and Spain. The final



This map shows a French plan of entrenchments at Yorktown in 1781. Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection.

peace treaties were signed in September 1783, and on November 25 the British army left New York City, their last military base in the new nation.

A recent study of the Yorktown campaign concludes that it was “one of those relatively minor events which have disproportionate effects, because it brought the participants’ minds to the point of the larger decision of whether to continue the war.” The allied victory at Yorktown seems to have been the final straw for Great Britain, which finally accepted the existence of the new American nation. ❖



French-made brass gunner's sector, typical of those used by artillerymen. Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection.

Noteworthy

Federal Grant Supports Marketing Colonial Parkway and America's Historic Triangle

A federal National Scenic Byways Program grant of \$396,000 was awarded through the Virginia Department of Transportation for "Marketing the Colonial Parkway and America's Historic Triangle." The grant application was prepared by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation in partnership with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the Williamsburg Hotel and Motel Association, the National Park Service and APVA Preservation Virginia.

The grant supports marketing the Colonial Parkway (part of Colonial National Historical Park) – connecting Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown – and nearby attractions through creation of a Web page, print advertising and a brochure. The goal of the project is to increase awareness and use of the parkway and visitation, including vacation package bookings, in the surrounding area during 2006 and 2007 when commemorations of the 225th anniversary of the Siege of Yorktown and the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown are taking place.

Earl Dickinson Provided 24 Years of Service to Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Chairman Emeritus V. Earl Dickinson, who had a distinguished 30-year career in the Virginia House of Delegates and served 24 years on the Foundation Board of Trustees, and concurrently as a director of the private affiliate, died June 15.



During the course of his leadership as board chairman and co-chairman, from 2000 to 2004, and after his appointment as chairman emeritus in

2004, Mr. Dickinson was instrumental in moving the agency toward realization of the comprehensive master plan for new facilities and programs for 2007 and future decades.

"Mr. Dickinson is remembered for his efforts to expand on-site educational exhibits and outreach service levels," said Foundation Executive Director Philip G. Emerson, "and for his commitment to America's 400th Anniversary. He was involved in planning statewide programs for the 400th-anniversary commemoration and had a pivotal role in the development of the Jamestown 1607-2007 special motor vehicle license plate."

Jamestown Settlement Featured on State Transportation Map, John Smith Trail

Jamestown Settlement's *Susan Constant* is on the cover of the 2006-2008 Official State Transportation Map, which has an "America's 400th Anniversary" theme. An inset features Virginia's Historic Triangle, and the Virginia 2007 Community Program is highlighted on the map's back panel and its index of cities, towns, communities and counties. The photograph of the *Susan Constant* was taken by the Virginia Department of Transportation during filming on the Chesapeake Bay for Jamestown Settlement's new introductory film.

Jamestown Settlement is a stop on "Captain John Smith's Trail," created by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation in partnership with the Virginia Tourism Corporation, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Virginia Council on Indians and Jamestown 2007. The trail, divided into three "loops," includes points of interest along the James River, from Richmond to Smithfield and Newport News. A brochure containing maps of the three loops is available on request at Jamestown Settlement, part of the "Oyster Loop." Map descriptive information about each of the featured sites incorporates historical information about Smith's explorations of the area in the early 17th century.



Godspeed Documentary to Air on History Channel

A documentary about the construction of Jamestown Settlement's new *Godspeed* is scheduled to air on The History Channel at 8 p.m., Saturday, December 2. "Save Our History: *Godspeed* to Jamestown," produced by Plate of Peas Productions of Lexington,

Massachusetts, traces the historical antecedents of the modern *Godspeed* and tracks the ship's construction at Rockport Marine in Rockport, Maine, from laying of the keel in late 2004 to sea trials in April 2006. The program is hosted by Steve Thomas and includes interviews with Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Maritime Program Manager Eric Speth, who oversaw the construction project and serves as captain of the Jamestown Settlement ships. Anyone planning to watch the program should check local listings to confirm the date and time. A teaching guide to the documentary will be available at www.history.com/classroom prior to the scheduled airing.

Linda Monk, Daphyne Thomas Join Board of Trustees

Linda R. Monk of Alexandria and Daphyne S. Thomas of Harrisonburg have been appointed by Governor Timothy M. Kaine to four-year terms, through June 2010, on the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Board of Trustees, succeeding Phyllis Henderson and Norma Ramsey.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, Dr. Monk is a constitutional scholar and author of books on the U.S. Constitution and American history. She has written commentary for newspapers nationwide for the past 20 years and served as lead curator for the McCormick Tribune Freedom Museum in Chicago, visiting scholar at the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, and consultant to the Newseum in Arlington. Dr. Monk is a two-time recipient of the American Bar Association's Silver Gavel Award, the association's highest honor for public education about the law.

Dr. Thomas is Adolph Coors Professor of Business at James Madison University. She is a graduate of Washington and Lee University School of Law and received a master of business administration degree from James Madison University. She serves on the boards of Outstanding Virginians Day, Community Services Board and United Way, and is a member of the Community Impact Team for the Harrisonburg/Rockingham County region. Dr. Thomas is the recipient of the 2005-06 College of Business and James Madison University Community Service Award.

Godspeed Voyages

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of about the same size as the *Godspeed* known to have made several voyages from England to Virginia between 1613 and 1625.

A new re-creation of the *Discovery*, smallest of the three ships that sailed to Virginia in 1607, is under construction at Boothbay Harbor Shipyard in Boothbay Harbor, Maine, and will be delivered to Jamestown Settlement in early 2007. The Virginia General Assembly approved the transfer of the existing *Discovery* to the United Kingdom "as an official element of the British portion of the commemoration of the founding of Jamestown." ❖



Shipwrights temporarily install the new *Discovery*'s rudder to prepare patterns for rudder hardware.

Convergence of Cultures in Virginia

Theme of New Introductory Film

Jamestown Settlement's new introductory film, *1607: A Nation Takes Root*, tells the story of three cultures spanning three continents that met at Jamestown to create the basis for a new nation.

Produced by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, the film was funded by the Dominion Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Dominion, one of the nation's largest energy companies.

The docudrama provides an overview of the first two decades of America's first permanent English colony and the Powhatan Indian, European and African cultures that converged in early 1600s Virginia, complementing Jamestown Settlement's gallery and living-history exhibits.

In opening scenes, Powhatan Indians observe English ships on the horizon. The film flashes back to a meeting of Virginia Company investors in England where plans are being laid to establish a base in Virginia, then forward to a Powhatan Indian community, setting the stage for the landing of 104 English men and boys on the banks of the James River on May 14, 1607, and subsequent meeting of the two cultures.

The film chronicles events of Jamestown's early years – trade and conflict between the English and the Powhatans, the struggle of the colonists to survive, the leadership of John Smith and his permanent departure from Virginia in 1609, the installation of a

military governor and martial law, and the marriage of Pocahontas, daughter of the Powhatan paramount chief, to John Rolfe in 1614, initiating a period of peace between the Powhatans and colonists.

The scene periodically shifts to London and Virginia Company officials, ever watchful of their investors' interests, who discuss reforms such as land ownership and representative government to encourage economic growth and stability.

The story then moves to a village in the kingdom of Ndongo in Angola, on the west coast of Africa. A woman seen in the village, "Angela," is later shown as a captive of the Portuguese, waiting to be transported across the sea to Mexico. The Portuguese ship was intercepted en route by English privateers, and 20-some of the Angolans were brought to Virginia, the first documented Africans in the colony. Among them was Angela, known to live in Virginia in 1624.

1607: A Nation Takes Root was filmed in high-definition video at locations in Virginia, the Caribbean and Angola and will be shown daily in Jamestown Settlement's 250-seat theater. The film was produced in two lengths – 23 minutes and 15 minutes – allowing for the adjustment of the number of showings daily to meet visitation needs.

The new Jamestown Settlement film will be distributed to schools throughout Virginia in 2007. ❖



New Jamestown Settlement Galleries

continued from page 1

The story of the Virginia Company is told in a re-created 17th-century manor house room lined with portraits of investors.

Cultural interaction is the primary theme of the second major section. This area is introduced with a scale model of a 1607 Powhatan community and explores the complexity of the relationship between Virginia's colonists and the native Powhatans, ranging from trade to conflict, and the role of cultural intermediaries such as Pocahontas, daughter of the Powhatan paramount chief.

Exhibits show how the English secured a foothold in Virginia with the establishment of settlements and economic enterprises and set the course of the future with the introduction of tobacco as a cash crop.

While the first documented Africans to arrive in Virginia in 1619 may eventually have won their freedom, the emergence of lifetime servitude for later African immigrants was motivated by the demand for labor to produce tobacco. A dramatic presentation, "From Africa to Virginia," uses three-screen movie projection and lighting with period illustrations and artifacts to chronicle African encounters with Europeans, the impact on African culture, and the development of the transatlantic slave trade.

Powhatan, European and African technology is compared in an exhibit that displays tools for

grinding corn, planting crops and cutting wood next to a touch-screen panel for selecting video demonstrations of how each tool was used.

The third major gallery section provides an overview of the political, social and economic development and expansion of the Virginia colony during the 17th century, while Jamestown served as its capital. The cultivation of tobacco as the dominant economic enterprise, despite efforts to diversify, had a profound effect on the character of the colony, resulting in the emergence of an elite planter class and minimal urban development until the end of the century.

A presentation about the evolution and impact of government in 17th-century Virginia is shown in a theater with a façade resembling Green Spring, the mid-17th-century home of Governor William Berkeley. Full-scale structures re-created from archaeological sites depict Indian, slave and planter dwellings in the late 17th century. Visitors can venture inside to learn how each was furnished. An exhibit of rare 17th-century textiles shows how clothing and acces-



government theater

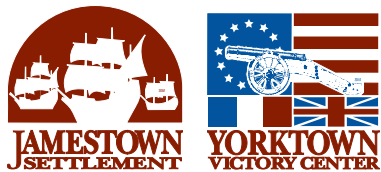
sories were linked to class and occupation. Finally, a short audio-visual program considers the legacies of Jamestown – including cultural diversity, language and representative government – that were the seeds of the United States of America.

Throughout the galleries, touchable objects, question panels, and interactive exhibits and maps engage individuals, families and groups in learning.

"With ample space to accommodate as many as 800 people at a time, interactive experiences, and presentation of information ranging from key points to complex detail," said Senior Director of Museum Operations and Education Joseph A. Gutierrez, "these galleries will meet the needs of multiple audiences, from individuals looking to enrich their vacation experience to education groups seeking to fulfill standards of learning goals."

Exhibit settings were designed by Gallagher & Associates of Bethesda, Md., and fabricated by Design and Production of Lorton.

The Commonwealth of Virginia provided \$22.3 million for permanent gallery building construction and exhibit design and fabrication as well as construction of an outdoor plaza. Gifts and grants from individuals and organizations to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., a not-for-profit entity that supports programs of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, have funded the growth and conservation of the museum collection and technology applications in the new galleries. ❖



The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, an educational agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia, administers Jamestown Settlement and Yorktown Victory Center living-history museums. For more information, call (757) 253-4838.



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Calendar

October 19-22

The 225th Anniversary of the Victory at Yorktown

An America's 400th Anniversary
Signature Event

Military re-enactments, parades, patriotic ceremonies, fireworks, cultural events and visitor participatory activities at Yorktown National Battlefield, Yorktown's Riverwalk Landing and the Yorktown Victory Center commemorate the 225th anniversary of the decisive battle of the American Revolution and the formal British surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. The Yorktown Victory Center features the new exhibition "The Legacy of Yorktown: Virginia Beckons," artillery demonstrations, weekend Revolutionary War encampments with displays of military life and tactics, and a lecture by historian and author Dr. Robert Selig, "October 20, 1781: The Day After the Surrender," at 3:30 p.m. on October 20 in the Richard S. Reynolds Foundation Theater. (See stories on pages 1 and 3.)

October 28

Open House for New Jamestown Settlement Introductory Film and Exhibition Galleries

Jamestown Settlement

9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Gallery tours, film screenings, refreshments, special gift shop features, souvenir booklet. (See stories on pages 1 and 7.)

November 23-25

Foods & Feasts of Colonial Virginia

Jamestown Settlement &
Yorktown Victory Center

9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Explore Virginia foodways of the 17th and 18th centuries during this three-day event beginning on Thanksgiving Day. At Jamestown Settlement, learn how food was gathered, preserved and prepared on land and at sea by Virginia's English colonists and Powhatan Indians. At the



Yorktown Victory Center, learn about typical soldiers' fare during the American Revolution and trace the bounty of a 1780s farm from field to kitchen.

December 16-31

A Colonial Christmas

Jamestown Settlement &
Yorktown Victory Center

9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Experience 17th- and 18th-century holiday traditions. At Jamestown Settlement, a film and special guided tours compare and contrast English Christmas customs of the period with how the season may have been observed in the difficult early years of the Jamestown colony. At the Yorktown Victory Center,

hear accounts of Christmas and winter in military encampments during the American Revolution and glimpse holiday preparations on a 1780s Virginia farm.

Jamestown Settlement and the Yorktown Victory Center tell the story of the nation's beginnings, from the 1607 arrival of America's first permanent English colonists in Virginia, to the American Revolution and the formation of the new nation. Both museums feature gallery exhibits and living history in outdoor re-created settings – Powhatan Indian village, three ships, colonial fort and riverfront discovery area at Jamestown Settlement, and Continental Army encampment and 1780s farm at the Yorktown Victory Center. The museums are open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily year-round, except Christmas and New Year's days. Guided tours of Jamestown Settlement's outdoor areas are offered several times daily, and both museums have ongoing and specially scheduled demonstrations of military, economic and domestic activities of the 1600s and 1700s. For more information, call (888) 593-4682 toll-free or (757) 253-4838 or visit www.historyisfun.org.