

Winter 2005

Dispatch

A NEWSLETTER OF THE JAMESTOWN-YORKTOWN FOUNDATION

Dominion Will Sponsor New Jamestown Settlement Introductory Film to Premiere in 2006

An introductory film set to premiere at Jamestown Settlement in mid-2006 will be sponsored by Dominion, a Fortune 200 energy company headquartered in Richmond. A grant of \$500,000 from Dominion and the Dominion Foundation will fund production of the film, as well as education programs of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

Eighty-five percent of the Dominion grant – \$425,000 – will underwrite production of the film to be shown daily at Jamestown Settlement's new 250-seat theater. \$75,000 will be used in support of educational programming, such as outreach in Virginia classrooms and teacher training.

One of the nation's largest producers of natural gas and electric power, Dominion serves more than five million retail customers in nine states.

"Dominion's generous and timely commitment is a major milestone in our efforts to secure private support of improvements at Jamestown Settlement to be completed in time for the Jamestown 400th-anniversary commemoration in 2007," said Reginald N. Jones, immediate past president of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc. "It will ensure that this important component of plans for revitalizing Jamestown Settlement is completed on schedule."

Film to Explore Powhatan, English, Angolan Cultures

The new film will provide an overview of the first two decades of America's first permanent English colony and the cultures that converged in early 1600s Virginia, complementing Jamestown Settlement's gallery and living-history exhibits. The script, by playwright Douglas Jones of Richmond, traces the evolution of the Virginia Company that funded and governed the Jamestown colony until 1624; examines the relationship between the English colonists and Virginia's Powhatan Indians; and tells the stories of Powhatan Indians, English and Africans – among them Virginia Company Treasurer Sir Thomas Smythe, early colonial leader Captain John Smith, Powhatan paramount chief Wahunsonacock and his brother Opechancanough, and an Angolan woman named Angela – who "struggled, persevered and laid the foundation of a new country."

The film will be in docudrama form, featuring voice narration and brief dialogue among actors. Production

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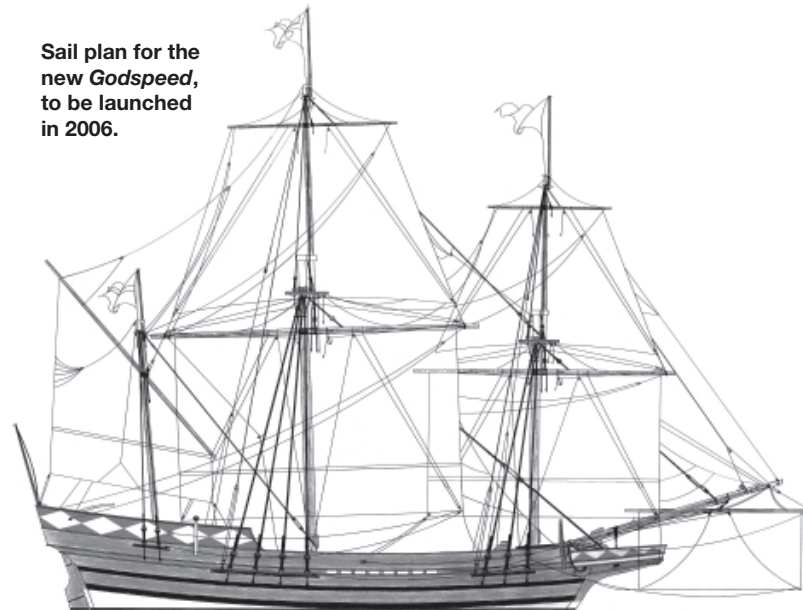
Production of Jamestown Settlement's new introductory film began in Summer 2004 at locations in Virginia and Angola. The story line examines the Powhatan Indian, English and western central African cultures that converged in 1600s Virginia. Opening scenes will provide a glimpse of two worlds: the environment of the Powhatan Indians on the eve of English settlement in their territory, and a meeting of Virginia Company investors to plan their New World venture. A village setting was specially constructed in Angola to depict the culture of the Africans who were brought to Virginia in 1619.



Construction Starts on New Replica Godspeed

A new replica of the *Godspeed*, one of the three ships that brought America's first permanent English settlers to Virginia in 1607, is being constructed for Jamestown Settlement by Rockport Marine, Inc., a 42-year-old business in Rockport, Maine, that

Sail plan for the new *Godspeed*, to be launched in 2006.



specializes in wooden boat construction and repair.

The new three-masted wooden sailing ship is scheduled for delivery to Jamestown Settlement by mid-April 2006, and soon afterward is planned to sail to several East Coast ports to bring attention to the 400th anniversary in 2007 of the founding of Jamestown.

Rockport Marine was one of three companies, all from outside Virginia, that submitted proposals to build the new ship. Maritime Program Manager Eric Speth will oversee the project on behalf of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

The ship was designed by Tri-Coastal Marine of Richmond, Calif., based on extensive research of 17th-century ships commissioned by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and the 40-ton volume of cargo

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By Ross O. Richardson, Communications Director

Zeidler Takes Helm of Jamestown 2007

As Jamestown 2007 transitions from planning to implementation, the organization will begin its new phase under new leadership.

Jeanne Zeidler became executive director of Jamestown 2007 in October following the resignation of William W. Cone. Before joining 2007, she was director of community cultural affairs for Colonial Williamsburg. She previously spent 21 years as director of Hampton University Museum.

"I accepted this challenge because it's important," Ms. Zeidler said. "The benefits to Virginia can be tremendous, and I want to make sure we maximize the positive impact of this once-in-a-lifetime event throughout the state."

In addition to Ms. Zeidler's appointment, Horace E. "Chip" Mann has been named executive director of the federal Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission and will serve as senior advisor to Jamestown 2007. Earlier this year, the offices of Jamestown 2007, the federal commission, and the Historic Triangle Host Committee moved to a joint location in Williamsburg to facilitate closer planning.

Ken Ashby, a consultant to Jamestown 2007 for about a year, was named the commemoration's executive producer. Mr. Ashby, a principal with New York City-based Prosody Creative Services, will be responsible for designing, assembling and staging at least four signature events.



Jamestown 2007 Executive Director Jeanne Zeidler and Executive Producer Ken Ashby sign agreements for the production of 2007 signature events.

Commemorative Coin Enters Design Phase

Following presidential approval of congressional legislation authorizing the production of Jamestown coins, a Commemorative Coin Design Working Group with membership drawn from the Jamestown 2007 Steering Committee and the federal Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission was established this fall. The group, chaired by H. Benson Dendy III, will work with the U.S. Treasury and National Park Service on design and production of a silver dollar and a gold five-dollar piece. Stephen R. Adkins, Martha D. Marks, Daphne Maxwell Reid and Alexander L. Rives also are members of the Coin Design Working Group.

The first task of the working group is to develop a dozen narratives on key themes of the commemoration. The Mint's designers will translate these themes into coin-sized art for consideration by the Jamestown 2007 Steering Committee, National Park Service, Commission on Fine Arts, and Citizens Design Advisory Group. The Secretary of the Treasury will make the final selection.

Individuals and organizations are invited to submit proposals for the narratives through January 10, 2005. The submission process is described at www.Jamestown2007.org.

The Mint will produce 500,000 silver dollars and 100,000 gold five-dollars to be sold through 2007, with proceeds benefiting educational programs of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, National Park Service and Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Partnership Agreements Made With 16 Virginia Organizations

Jamestown 2007's goals of creating new business and tourism opportunities for the Commonwealth are striking a responsive chord among industry, government and civic organizations throughout the state. Sixteen partnership agreements have been signed to date with Virginia business associations and state agencies in sectors ranging

from manufacturing to travel and hospitality.

The Virginia Nursery & Landscape Association is among the business organizations that view the quadricentennial as a unique opportunity to build relationships and customers. According to Executive Director Jeffrey B. Miller, "Communities and citizens across Virginia will be focusing on dressing up their parks, streets and gardens for their local events and for the influx of visitors expected in conjunction with the 2007 commemoration, and our members will be ready to help them."

The Virginia Press Association also is a Jamestown 2007 partner. Executive Director Ginger Stanley noted that "Jamestown 2007 is an all-American commemoration that will involve and benefit all Virginia. We're delighted to work with our member newspapers to highlight the exciting events and educational programs being planned for the 400th anniversary."

Information about Virginia partnerships is available in the Community Outreach section of www.Jamestown2007.org.

Virginia Indians Plan Signature Event

The Virginia Council on Indians has developed an initial concept for a Jamestown 2007 signature event. The event, a national festival of American Indian culture, would feature tribes from around the country and showcase current cultures and issues of concern to Virginia Indians in the 21st century. The location and date have not been determined.

"The Virginia tribes are exploring educational and cultural initiatives that will highlight their individual and collective heritage, history and contributions prior to, during and after the arrival of European settlers in their homelands," said Virginia Council on Indians Chair Karenne Wood. "Legacy programs such as a Virginia Indian Heritage Trail will focus on more than 10,000 years of Virginia Indian history." ❖

Dominion Will Sponsor Film

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work began this summer, with scenes filmed in high-definition video in various locations in Virginia and Angola, home of the first documented Africans to arrive in Virginia, in 1619, and a cast comprised of professional actors and extras, including Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation staff, Virginia Indians and Angolan citizens. Filming will be completed in 2005.

The project is directed by Ernest Skinner of Richmond, who has produced more than 100 documentary programs, including the 1990 *Jamestown: The Beginning* and the 1986 *Voyage of the Godspeed*. Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation staff members serve as historical consultants and are coordinating the production.

Planned for continuous showings in the museum theater, the new film will be produced in a 20-minute version and, for use in periods of high museum visitation, a 10-minute version. Currently, *Jamestown: The Beginning* is played in the theater, located in the new theater and special exhibition building that opened in Spring 2004. ❖



Actors portray Thomas West, third Baron de la Warr, appointed Lord Governor and Captain General of Virginia in 1610 (above), and a 17th-century Angolan metalworker (below).



Norment and Callahan Elected Co-Chairmen of Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation; Dickinson Is Chairman Emeritus



Thomas K. Norment, Jr.

Virginia Senator Thomas K. Norment, Jr., of James City County and Delegate Vincent F. Callahan, Jr., of McLean were elected co-chairmen of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation for two-year terms at the

semi-annual board of trustees meeting in November. Senator Norment has served as co-chairman since 2002, and Delegate Callahan succeeds V. Earl Dickinson of Mineral, who was elected chairman emeritus.

The co-chair arrangement was implemented in 2002 and will continue through 2008, to address additional responsibilities associated with planning the commemoration in 2007 of the 400th anniversary of the founding of America's first permanent English settlement.

Three other officers were elected at the meeting for two-year terms. H. Benson Dendy III

of Richmond is vice chairman, succeeding Delegate Callahan. Suzanne O. Flippo of Glen Allen succeeds Malfourd W. Trumbo of Fincastle as secretary. Virginia Delegate M. Kirkland Cox of Colonial Heights replaces Mr. Dendy as treasurer.

Mr. Dickinson's election as chairman emeritus is the pinnacle of 22 years of service on the board of trustees. He succeeded the late Richard J. Holland as chairman in 2000 and became co-chairman in 2002. He was vice chairman from 1996 to 2000. During Mr. Dickinson's leadership tenure, plans were developed for a statewide 400th anniversary commemoration in 2007, and a master plan for new facilities and interpretive programs at Jamestown Settlement achieved realization. ❖



Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.

James City County Grant Supports Improvements at Jamestown Settlement

The James City County Board of Supervisors has committed \$400,000 over a two-year period to renovations of the re-created colonial fort and Powhatan Indian village and other enhancements at Jamestown Settlement. The renovations are part of a comprehensive master plan for capital improvements at the museum to be completed by 2007.

Since 2000, James City County has provided grants totaling \$365,000 in support of the riverfront discovery area that opened last year and technology applications for new permanent exhibit galleries now under construction.

"James City County's investment has been critically important to the successful realization of our plans," said Foundation Executive Director Philip G. Emerson. "The supervisors have recognized not only the importance of preparing a venue for 2007 but also the long-term public educational and economic benefit of new and revitalized exhibits and programs at Jamestown Settlement."

Re-created James Fort is

being renovated to more accurately portray the predominantly military and commercial nature of Jamestown during the years 1610 to 1614. Structures representing the colonial governor's house, the cape merchant's office, a munitions storehouse, barracks, a kitchen and a buttery have been constructed in recent years. Three more large buildings – a church, storehouse and court of guard, or armory, are planned for completion by 2007.

The Powhatan village is being reconfigured in accordance with archaeological findings at Paspahugh, the Powhatan settlement closest to Jamestown in the early 17th century. Four buildings have been erected and several more are planned, all positioned and constructed according to research conducted in the 1990s at Paspahugh by the James River Institute for Archaeology. A discovery trail that will border the village is in the preliminary design phase. ❖

Acuff Is New Foundation, Inc., President



A. Marshall Acuff, Jr.

A. Marshall Acuff, Jr., of Midlothian will serve as president of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., in 2005, succeeding Reginald N. Jones of Richmond, president since 2001.

Also elected to one-year terms starting January 1 were Elizabeth D. Camp of Richmond as senior vice president, Charles A. Banks III of Wiltshire, England, as vice president, John S. Molster of Richmond as secretary, and George L. McCabe, Jr., of Washington, D.C., as treasurer.

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., is a not-for-profit entity that coordinates fund raising to benefit Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation programs. ❖

FORT PROVISIONING AREA NEARS COMPLETION

A new 16- by 25-foot building in Jamestown Settlement's re-created colonial fort will be interpreted as a corporal's quarters and buttery, a storage place for valuable food supplies such as butter, cheese, oil, vinegar, preserved meats and spirits. Corporals generally were literate and served as squadron leaders in the 17th century, and it is likely that a corporal would have been entrusted with the important responsibility of guarding the buttery.

Next to the buttery is the "kitchen," re-creating a place where daily rations could have been prepared for issue to the occupants of the fort. Allowances of flour

may have been baked into bread here, and interpreters periodically demonstrate baking in an outdoor oven next to the kitchen building, which was constructed three years ago. The new buttery is patterned after a 1619 building whose archaeological remains are within a few miles of Jamestown.

The buttery/corporal's quarters and kitchen were inspired by a 1607 map, verified by recent archaeological excavations, of Fort St. George, a short-lived English settlement estab-



Shown from left to right are the buttery, kitchen and bake oven.

lished in Maine the same year as Jamestown. European military practices of the late 16th and early 17th centuries and Jamestown-specific documentary refer-

ences to rations and provisions and the role of bakers and cooks also were used in developing this area of the Jamestown Settlement fort. ❖

Eastern Virginia Planters Adapted to a Changing Economy During and After the American Revolution

By Edward Ayres, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Historian

Although Virginia managed to avoid experiencing the brutal, destructive realities of warfare firsthand during the early years of the Revolution, the onset of the conflict quickly brought about a severe economic depression in the Chesapeake region.

Throughout the colonial period, tobacco had been the principal cash crop for most Virginia planters, large and small. On the eve of the Revolution, tobacco was the single most valuable commodity produced in North America, accounting for more than 25 percent of all exports. By 1775 Virginia produced almost 70 percent of all the tobacco exported from North America, averaging about 70,000 hogsheads a year, each weighing at least 1,000 pounds net. By law, all of this was shipped to Great Britain, although much of the crop was subsequently re-exported to the continent.

With the onset of hostilities in 1775, the established marketing network was totally disrupted and tobacco exports fell drastically. The tobacco that did reach Great Britain did so as a result of black-market activities and cargoes confiscated by the Royal Navy.

Tobacco Market Plummets

Most sources estimate that tobacco production in Virginia and Maryland fell to less than half of that of pre-war levels. Cut off from the international market, Virginia planters found it increasingly difficult to sell their crops for a profit. The economic dislocations caused by the collapse of the established marketing system were especially severe in the York River basin, which produced the higher priced “sweet scented” strain of tobacco. Eventually the Virginia Assembly re-instituted an export duty on tobacco in an effort to encourage planters to produce more foodstuffs and less of the “weed.”

Planters who found themselves in increasingly difficult circumstances resulting from the loss of income from their usual cash crop, slave desertions, and the generally depressed economy had to devise new production strategies to survive. Using York County as a case study, we can gain some insight into the responses of farmers in a long-settled,

tobacco-growing area to the economic changes caused by war.

Without their usual supply of imported cloth, many planters began cultivating greater amounts of fibers, especially cotton and flax. In 1781 a German soldier with the British Army was struck by the amount of cotton he saw in eastern Virginia, writing that it grew “abundantly here at Yorktown and in this region. Our entire camp stood in such a cotton field.”

Increased fiber production however was primarily aimed at making cloth for home or local use. How did farmers deal with the collapse of the market for their main cash crop? York County planters found that the state was an eager, if cash poor, customer for a number of commodities.

Provisions Needed for War Effort

In May 1780 Virginia’s General Assembly approved “An act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessities for the use of the army.” This law directed each county to appoint commissioners who were to determine the state and quantity of provisions in the possession of every person or household in their

county, find where the supplies could be obtained, and make purchases at prices set by the General Assembly. If the owner refused to sell, the commissioners were empowered to seize what they needed for public use, leaving only a sufficient quantity for the use of the family. Owners of impressed provisions were given receipts, or certificates for what was taken, payable within six months of issue at 6 percent interest.

Impressment of provisions by the state was not new, but the 1780 law went far beyond earlier measures by giving more power to the state’s agents to take, by force if necessary, what was needed. The immediate motivation behind this change as stated in the law, was the “present alarming and critical situation of the war with a powerful enemy in the neighboring southern states.”

The war had finally moved south. The mounting sense of crisis became urgent early in 1781 when a British force invaded Virginia and moved through the state largely unopposed, burning shipping and tobacco and destroying military supplies at will. We need not detail here the developments that led up

to the victory over the British at Yorktown, Virginia, in October 1781 – a victory that eventually resulted in American independence. What is of interest is the ability of local planters to provide the supplies necessary for that victory.

By 1783 about 230 York County planters or property owners had submitted nearly 400 separate claims for goods or services that had been supplied to (or impressed by) the military, mostly dating from 1780 to 1781. When the earliest surviving personal property tax list was taken in 1784, there were about 354 rural households in the county, so almost 65 percent of York County’s farming families contributed goods, personal possessions or services to the war effort during this period.

Among an amazing variety of items and services listed are raw hides, guns, carts and wagons, “country made” salt, canvas, wood, horses, almost 2,000 gallons of rum and brandy, and even “6 turkies and 6 geese.” A few farms supplied modest quantities of barley, peas, oats and wheat, with totals ranging from 170 to 380 bushels for each commodity, and one man put in a claim for 20 bushels of potatoes.

Beef and Corn Top List of Commodities Supplied

More individuals furnished the state’s agents with beef, corn and fodder than



Crops grown by York County planters during and after the American Revolution are cultivated at the Yorktown Victory Center’s re-created 1780s farm. To make up for the loss of imported cloth during the war, cultivation of fibers such as cotton was increased. Despite the devastating impact of the Revolution on exports of tobacco, once Tidewater Virginia’s principal cash crop, planters continued to grow the “weed,” and it experienced a brief resurgence after the war. By the 1790s, however, York County farmers were diversifying their income crops.

any other commodity. Nearly half (or 108) of the 229 claimants supplied a total of 135,500 pounds of beef, or on average about 1,250 pounds each. After beef, the next most common commodity supplied by York County residents was corn. About 46 percent of all claimants, or 106 people, provided a total of 19,120 bushels of corn for public use, or about 180 bushels per individual.

Selling to the state as a customer meant that some of these planters did not get paid for several years or were paid in depreciated paper money. Nevertheless, the public claims show that farmers were quick to respond to the new market by changing their production strategies.

With the end of the war and the re-opening of the British market, many planters in York County temporarily returned to cultivating tobacco as a main cash crop. Most had never completely stopped growing the weed, since even during the war it could be used to pay taxes. By the early 1790s however, most York County planters began to drop tobacco as a main crop, and by 1800 very little was being grown in the county. Small farmers apparently opted instead to increase their production of corn or other provisions for the local market, and the larger planters gradually made the shift to mixed farming with grains, mostly wheat, as their major cash crop.

Some of the effects of the Revolution on York County's planters were temporary and had no long-term impact. The war did however force planters to come up with new crop mixes and to diversify their production in response to wartime needs. After the return of peace, many of these planters eventually made a permanent shift from relying primarily on tobacco to an agrarian economy based on a mix of corn, small grains, hay and livestock. ❖

This article is excerpted from Edward Ayres' "The Impact of the Revolution on Agricultural Production in Eastern Virginia," which appeared in the "Proceedings of the 2003 Conference and Annual Meeting" of the Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums.

Godspeed Construction Starts

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capacity of the original ship documented by Captain John Smith. The size and proportions of the ship were developed from 17th-century principles of tonnage measurement. The new replica will be larger than the one it replaces, with an overall length of 88 feet, compared to 68 feet for the current *Godspeed*, and a beam or width of 17 feet, about two feet wider than the existing vessel. At nearly 72 feet, the mainmast will be 14 feet taller.

The construction, outfitting, and rigging and sails of the vessel will be in accordance with 17th-century European shipbuilding practices. However, the *Godspeed* will be built using durable hardwoods, bronze fasteners and modern sealants and coatings to ensure a longer service life and lower maintenance costs. The sails and rigging will be synthetic blends simulating 17th-century fabric and cordage.

Design work is under way on a new replica of the 20-ton *Discovery*, smallest of the three Jamestown ships, planned for completion by 2007. Except for the recorded tonnages, no other conclusive historical information about the *Godspeed* or *Discovery* has been found. The versions exhibited at Jamestown Settlement today were built in the early 1980s, replicating and replacing vessels that had been created for the 1957 350th-anniversary commemoration of the founding of Jamestown. The 1980s replicas and the *Susan Constant*, commissioned in 1991, were built and



Photo courtesy of Rockport Marine, Inc.

The frame of the *Godspeed* is taking shape inside a workshop at Rockport Marine.

launched at Jamestown Settlement in space now occupied by the riverfront discovery area, completed in 2003.

The new *Godspeed* and *Discovery* ultimately will be alongside the *Susan Constant* at the Jamestown Settlement pier.

Total cost of the new *Godspeed* is \$2.65 million. Gifts, grants and Virginia state funds are underwriting the research, design and construction of the

Godspeed and *Discovery*. A recent federal transportation enhancement grant of \$245,000 awarded through the Virginia Department of Transportation brings the total of grants and gifts in support of the ships project to \$2.06 million. The Robins Foundation, the Mary Morton Parsons Foundation, The Norfolk Foundation, and numerous other foundations, corporations and individuals have contributed to the project. ❖

Noteworthy

Trader Publishing Grant

Trader Publishing Company, headquartered in Norfolk, has made a \$150,000 grant toward capital improvements at Jamestown Settlement and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Annual Fund. \$100,000 of the grant will go to projects such as technology applications in new permanent exhibition galleries now under construction and permanent improvements in the museum's interpretive areas. \$50,000 is designated for the Annual Fund, which supports collection development and educational programs.

Trader Publishing operates a nationwide network of classified advertising publications and Web sites and also publishes a selection of consumer and trade publications.

Clothes Press Acquired

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation has acquired a late-18th-century yellow pine clothes press exemplifying a unique furniture-making industry that flourished on Virginia's Eastern Shore in the 1700s. While most Virginia craftsmen tended to copy furniture styles popular in England, Eastern Shore craftsmen developed their own tradition, producing mainly cupboards and chests.

The clothes press, which will be exhibited at the Yorktown Victory Center to illustrate Virginia crafts at the time of the Revolution, is 6 feet tall, 43 inches wide and 22 inches deep, and appears to retain original wrought iron butterfly hinges. The interior is painted

green and fitted with two shaped shelves and two lift-top covers enclosing storage wells below.

Design Award

Jamestown Settlement's theater and special exhibition wing, designed by Glave & Holmes Associates of Richmond, garnered an Award of Merit for Best Institutional Public Building in the Hampton Roads Association for Commercial Real Estate's 2004 Excellence in Development Design Awards program.

2007 Programming

New informational and promotional materials highlight the roles of Jamestown Settlement and the Yorktown Victory Center in the quadricentennial commemoration in 2007 and describe exhibits and special programs planned by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

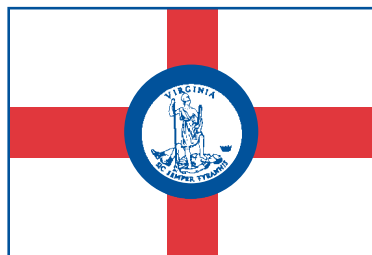
A print brochure, "2006-2007 Jamestown and Yorktown Commemorations," was created for distribution to group tour companies and other travel industry partners who furnish information

about the Foundation museums to potential visitors. The brochure lists Jamestown 2007 signature events and special programs planned at Jamestown Settlement and the Yorktown Victory Center and other sites.

"Jamestown Settlement: A Stage for 2007," for general distribution, cites the museum's history as a commemorative site, plans for new facilities and programs that will be in place in 2007, educational

offerings, and the Foundation's role in working with state, local and federal partners to realize the full potential of the Jamestown quadricentennial.





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.



Philip G. Emerson
Executive Director

Editor, Deborah Padgett
Design, Ruby Gardner
Marketing and Retail Operations

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Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

P.O. Box 1607
Williamsburg, VA 23187-1607

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Calendar

January 19 and 26, and February 2 Winter Lecture Series

Yorktown Victory Center
3:30 p.m.

January 19: "British Invasions of Virginia Before Yorktown," by Dr. Harry Ward, professor of history emeritus at the University of Richmond.

January 26: "The Necessary: Then and Now," by Dr. Kent Mountford, Chesapeake Bay estuarine ecologist.

February 2: "Varying Perspectives on the Battle of Green Spring, July 6, 1781," by Dr. Daniel Lovelace, president of The Friends of the National Park Service for Green Spring, Inc.

May 14

Jamestown Landing Day

Jamestown Settlement
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Maritime demonstrations and interpretive activities exploring contact between European and Virginia Indian cultures mark the 398th anniversary of the founding of America's first permanent English colony. Special programs also are held at Historic Jamestowne, administered by Colonial National Historical Park and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.



June 1-30

Tools of the Trade

Jamestown Settlement & Yorktown Victory Center
9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (until 6 p.m. June 15-August 15)
Discover tools and technology of the 17th and 18th centuries – navigation instruments that led English colonists to the New World, objects made by Powhatan Indians of stone and bone, the art of blacksmith and carpenter, weaponry, farm implements, and medical instruments in use at the time of the Revolution.

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. Hours are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. from June 15 through August 15. 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.

March 19-20

Military Through the Ages

Jamestown Settlement
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Centuries of military history unfold as re-enactors depicting soldiers and military encounters from the Middle Ages to modern times demonstrate camp life, military tactics and weaponry. Children's parade begins at noon Saturday, March 19.

