



DISPATCH



A Newsletter of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation • Fall 2010

Governor's Land Foundation Deeds Archaeological Collection to Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

Diverse cultures of Virginia's past, from 10,000 years ago to the 20th century, are represented in a vast collection of archaeological artifacts transferred by the Governor's Land Foundation to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

The artifacts were uncovered in the late 1980s and early 1990s by the James River Institute for Archaeology at the Governor's Land at Two Rivers tract, located at the confluence of the James and Chickahominy rivers about six miles from where America's first permanent English colony was founded in 1607 and within what was known after 1619 as the "Company Land," whose income was intended to benefit the Virginia Company of London. The archaeological work was done in advance of the tract's development as a waterfront community for which the Governor's Land Foundation is the homeowners association.

"This is one of the premier archaeological collections in Virginia," said Sue Gerdelman, president of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., the private fundraising arm that seeks donations to build the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection. "We are honored that the Governor's Land Foundation chose us to preserve and display these artifacts."

"The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation has world-class storage and display facilities," said Governor's Land Foundation President Larry Magnant, "and we are pleased that the valuable pieces of history recovered at Governor's Land at

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Pictured next to the Jamestown Settlement exhibit of artifacts from the early 17th-century Paspahugh town discovered at Governor's Land at Two Rivers and a model of the town site are (left to right) Ann and Bill Clark of the Governor's Land Foundation Heritage Committee; Nick Lucchetti of the James River Institute for Archaeology; Bill Holstein of the Heritage Committee; Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Senior Curator Tom Davidson; Earl Hopgood of the Heritage Committee; Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., President Sue Gerdelman; and Governor's Land Foundation President Larry Magnant.

Grants From James City County, Family Foundation Fund Programming, Acquisitions

Grants totaling \$300,000 from James City County and a private family foundation support a wide range of Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation programs.

The family foundation grant provides \$108,000 for acquisition of artifacts related to the American Revolution and the early national period for exhibit at the Yorktown Victory Center and \$45,000 for the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation's elementary school scholarship program in Richmond city schools. The balance of the \$200,000 grant supports production of "Yorktown Chronicles" educational videos and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Summer Teacher Institute.

A \$100,000 James City County grant will be used for interpretive materials and programming at Jamestown Settlement's re-created Powhatan Indian village, 1607 ships and 1610-14 fort and riverfront discovery area and for museum special events. The grant also will fund enhancements to the historyisfun.org website, featuring information about exhibits and special programs at Jamestown Settlement and the Yorktown Victory Center, online ticketing, links to other area attractions, and curriculum materials relating to the themes of the museums.

Gifts totaling \$14,500 from Virginia Natural Gas and the AGL Resources Private Foundation, Norfolk Southern Foundation, Enterprise Rent-A-Car, and Philip and Virginia Alsup support the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation's statewide outreach education program, which served 87,037 students in 100 Virginia school districts in the 2009-10 academic year.

The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation contributed \$10,000 to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Annual Fund, which provides unrestricted support for artifact acquisition, collection care, special exhibitions and museum educational programming.

For information about supporting programs of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, call (757) 253-4139 or visit www.historyisfun.org/giving. ■



The "Lord of Misrule" engages a visitor during "A Colonial Christmas," one of the special programs at Jamestown Settlement supported by a James City County grant. "A Colonial Christmas" is presented at Jamestown Settlement throughout December and also is a monthlong theme at the Yorktown Victory Center.

'Powhatan Indian World' Educational Program Incorporates Werowocomoco Subject Matter

Werowocomoco, one of the most significant sites in Virginia Indian history and the subject of a current exhibition at Jamestown Settlement, also is an element of a newly enhanced Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation educational program, "Powhatan Indian World."

Located in present-day Gloucester County, Werowocomoco was the principal residence of Powhatan, the region's paramount chief at the time English colonists arrived in 1607. Archaeological research over the past decade has revealed an intermittent human presence since about 8000 B.C. and the site's role as a ceremonial and political center for Algonquian-speaking communities in the Chesapeake Bay region after A.D. 1200.

The "Powhatan Indian World" program correlates with a recent addition to the Virginia Standards of Learning for History and Social Studies requiring fourth-grade students to "demonstrate knowledge of the physical geography and Native peoples, past and present, of Virginia by describing how archaeologists have recovered new material evidence at sites including Werowocomoco and Jamestown."

Formerly known as "Living With the Indians," "Powhatan Indian World" features new educational activities and reproduction artifacts. The program explores Powhatan Indian culture before and after English contact in the early 17th century and how descendent Virginia Indian communities share their heritage today.

Student groups participating in "Powhatan Indian World" at Jamestown Settlement will learn about the Powhatan Indians' use of natural resources, technology, and reliance on the seasons for available food and materials, as well as try their hand at seasonal Powhatan tasks. In the fall and winter, hands-on activities in the re-created Powhatan Indian village include making sinew, grinding seeds, using a wooden spindle to make fire, and shaping a stone tool. In the spring and summer, students may try making a fishnet and bone fishhook. Students also will visit the Jamestown Settlement galleries and other outdoor living-history areas.

This school year, program participants have the opportunity to take a self-guided tour of the "Werowocomoco: Seat of Power" exhibition, which displays artifacts from the site for the first time in a museum setting.

In the outreach version of "Powhatan Indian World" presented in Virginia classrooms, resource

kits will include additional primary source images and items that illustrate the importance of agriculture to the Powhatan Indian culture. Popular reproduction items will continue to be part of the classroom portion of the program, including allowing students to see and handle tools of bone and stone, a leather apron, animal hides, a bow and arrow and quiver, and a copper necklace.

Advance reservations for "Powhatan Indian World" and other group programs can be made by calling toll-free (888) 868-7593. ■



The Werowocomoco site is depicted in a scale model in the center of Jamestown Settlement's "Werowocomoco: Seat of Power" exhibition, in place through June 2011. A building discovered by archaeologists at a distinct part of the site thought to have been used for high-status social and ceremonial functions is included in the model and re-created on a larger scale next to it.

Archaeological Collection

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Two Rivers will have a secure place and will be accessible to future generations."

The artifact collection represents at least 50 distinct archaeological sites. Two of them – an early 17th-century Paspahegh Indian town and one of the earliest known slave quarter sites in Virginia – have a significant role in the Jamestown Settlement galleries, which chronicle 17th-century Virginia in the context of its Powhatan Indian, English and west central African cultures.

Pottery sherds and projectile points from the Paspahegh site, previously on loan from the Governor's Land Foundation and now part of the museum collection, are exhibited next to a large

scale model of the Paspahegh town. The Paspahegh people were part of the Powhatan paramount chiefdom and were the Powhatan group closest to Jamestown during the earliest years of English settlement. New exhibit label text will identify the artifacts as "donated by the people of Governor's Land in memory of the Paspahegh People."

A site occupied by English colonists later in the 17th century is the location one of the earliest known slave quarters in Virginia. Several objects from this late-17th/early 18th-century site, including a brass buckle, brass spoon bowl, shark's tooth and pipe, are exhibited in a section of the Jamestown

Settlement galleries that addresses the status of enslaved African-Americans at the end of the 1600s. These artifacts have been "donated by the people of Governor's Land in memory of early African Americans."

"Other artifacts from this very important archaeological collection will be incorporated in coming years in our exhibits," said Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Senior Curator Tom Davidson. "The collection also will be available for research by people investigating a wide range of historical topics." ■

Architectural, Site Plans Near Completion for New Yorktown Victory Center

The final stage of architectural planning for a new Yorktown Victory Center has focused on refining the site design with respect to the museum's outdoor living-history areas and visitor parking. The project encompasses an approximately 80,000-square-foot facility to replace existing ticketing, exhibit and maintenance buildings and reorganization of the 22-acre site.

The Victory Center's re-created Continental Army encampment and 18th-century farm will be positioned to make effective use of the landscape, create additional interpretive space and link directly to an engaging museum gallery experience. A transitional pavilion just outside the gallery exit will introduce visitors to the interpretive areas through graphic and video presentations and provide space for group orientations and demonstrations.

Visitors will arrive first at the encampment, which will continue to represent two companies of soldiers – one-quarter of a regiment – and include regimental features such as quarters for a colonel, surgeon and quartermaster. Areas for drilling and artillery demonstrations will be adjacent to, but separate from, the camp.

Transitioning in time period from

“1780s” to “Revolutionary War,” the farm will be located just beyond the encampment and adapted to reflect recent research data from mid- to late-18th-century Chesapeake region archaeological sites. The farmhouse will be expanded in size from one to two first-floor rooms, and the tobacco barn will be enlarged. A building will be constructed to represent quarters for enslaved people. The farm will illustrate the impact of the Revolution on ordinary people of the time period and their reaction to the momentous events that shaped the nation.

An earth barrier made in part to resemble a Revolutionary War defensive work will separate automobile parking for 160 vehicles from the interpretive areas. A parallel 21-bus parking lot will be located at the edge of the site closest to the roadway, with a picnic area nearby.

The new museum building will



Artist's renderings depict the future appearance of the encampment (above) and farm (left).

be positioned on the site with a distinctive two-story main entrance and plaza directly facing the roadway entrance. Its location allows for continued museum operation during the construction process.

In addition to construction funding anticipated from Virginia Public Building Authority bonds, the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., is seeking private donations to support artifact acquisitions for exhibits and other programmatic elements of the project. ■

Newly Acquired Artifacts Illustrate 18th-Century Life

A rare American stove plate, a British officer's gorget, shackles used in the transatlantic slave trade, five Windsor chairs, two English creamware pieces, a Chinese export punch bowl, and a pair of George II/III candlesticks are among items recently acquired for future exhibit at the Yorktown Victory Center.

The stove plate was made at Rock Forge Furnace in Frederick (later Washington) County, Maryland. The forge was built in 1770 by Samuel and Daniel Hughes, who contracted with the Continental Congress to produce cannon during the American Revolution. The stove plate is inscribed with the Hughes name and the year 1771.

The gilt brass gorget, engraved with a crown and the initials “GR,” dates to the second half of the 18th century.

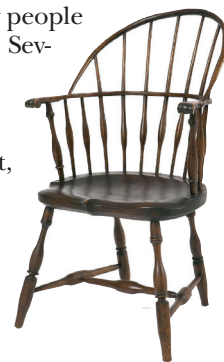
The iron shackles were manufactured in Africa for use in the transatlantic slave trade and will be featured in a section of the new Yorktown Victory Center galleries that focuses on the economy of colonial America.

The Windsor chairs, of varied designs, represent a popular type during the American Revolution.

Paintings and engravings of the period show people of all social classes seated in Windsor chairs. Several other household items were acquired: a ladder-back armchair, a Chippendale mahogany scroll-form mirror, a pair of andirons with other cast-iron kitchen equipment, and a wooden candle mold.

A creamware plate made in Liverpool between 1790 and 1800, is printed with an adaptation of the Great Seal of the United States. A creamware jug dating to the 1770s is decorated with the inscriptions “God Speed the Plow” and “Success to the Grain Return'd.” The Chinese export porcelain punch bowl, hand-painted with garden scenes, dates to 1775. The 9-inch-tall candlesticks are mid-18th century and are made of paktong, an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc, originating in China, that resembles silver but resists tarnish.

All of the artifacts were acquired with private donations to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc. ■



The French Alliance and the Winning of American

By Edward Ayres
Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Historian

The ink was barely dry on the Treaty of Paris in 1763 before the French foreign ministry began planning for the “next” war with Great Britain. France was determined to avenge its humiliating defeat during the Seven Years War, which had forced it to give up Canada and had upset the balance of power in Europe. As early as 1767 France began following the growing conflict between Great Britain and its North American colonies with great interest.

In 1774 supporters of the Patriot cause approached French officials asking for assistance, but the French foreign minister, the Comte de Vergennes, decided it was too soon to get involved. In 1775, however, he did send a secret agent to Philadelphia to meet with the Continental Congress. There were two necessary conditions for France to openly help the American rebels: they had to declare their independence, and they had to show that they were capable of defending themselves against the British army. Until these conditions were met, Vergennes decided to officially remain neutral, but early in 1776 he began secretly sending military supplies and financial aid to the Americans.

By the fall of 1776 a fictitious trading firm had already procured and shipped to the rebels nearly 300,000 pounds of gunpowder, 30,000 muskets, 3,000 tents, more than 200 pieces of artillery, and clothing for 30,000 soldiers. In December 1776 three American agents in Paris, led by Benjamin Franklin, proposed a formal alliance between the United States and France. The French were still hesitant about openly entering the conflict, partly because preparations for war, especially efforts to strengthen the French fleet, were not yet complete.

A number of idealistic French aristocrats, such as the Marquis de Lafayette, were far too impatient to wait. In 1777 Lafayette and many others from France came to America to volunteer as soldiers in George Washington’s Continental Army. By the end of the year, news reached Paris of the stunning American victory in October at Saratoga, New York. With both of his conditions now met, Vergennes began negotiating a treaty of alliance with the American commissioners. On February 6, 1778, France and the United States signed a “Treaty of Alliance” as well as another treaty of “Amity and Commerce.” The French declaration of war against Great Britain changed everything. The British were now involved in a worldwide war, not just an attempt to put down a rebellion.

The grand strategy envisioned by the Continental Congress and its generals was to use French armed forces, especially the navy, to neutralize the existing British superiority on land and at sea and thereby decisively defeat King George’s forces in America. The first direct French military support to reach America, in July 1778, was an expeditionary force of 4,000 soldiers and 16 ships under the command of the Comte d’Estaing. The first attempt to mount a joint American-French

military operation, however, ended in failure. The French ships were not able to join in an attack on British-occupied New York City because they could not get across a sandbar that blocked the entrance into the harbor. The next plan called for an assault on British troops at Newport, Rhode Island, with the French providing naval support to an American land force. Unfortunately a combination of poor communication and a lack of coordination once again led to failure. These failures were due in part to cultural differences between the new allies. D’Estaing and his aristocratic officers were scornful of the citizen soldiers they encountered in America and treated them as inferiors.

The British were now shifting the main theater of their operations to the southern states, and by December 1778 they had captured Savannah, Georgia. In September 1779 Admiral d’Estaing returned to North America from the West Indies

and made a second attempt at a joint military operation with the Americans, this time to retake Savannah from the British. Once again the campaign was unsuccessful. As a result of these failures many Americans had become disillusioned about the French alliance. Growing ill will toward the French was only counterbalanced by the money and supplies that continued to arrive from France.

The year 1780 was perhaps the lowest point in the American struggle to win independence.

The British were securely dug in at New York, had taken Charleston, South Carolina, in May

after a brief siege, and were on the verge of overrunning the Carolinas. The only encouraging development was the arrival of another French expeditionary force under the command of the Comte de Rochambeau in July. For many months, however, Rochambeau’s small fleet and 5,500 well-equipped soldiers were isolated in Rhode Island, blockaded by the British navy. Unlike Admiral d’Estaing, General Rochambeau took great pains to cultivate good relations with his American allies and treated George Washington as his equal. After conferring with General Washington in the spring of 1781, Rochambeau and his four regiments marched overland to join up with the Continental Army near White Plains, New York. His small fleet, which had on board state-of-the-art siege artillery, remained in Rhode Island.

Washington’s initial plan was to use the combined American and French forces to force the British out of New York City and its environs. The situation changed dramatically however, on August 14, 1781, when Rochambeau learned that Admiral de Grasse and a large French fleet, as well as some additional French infantry, would soon arrive in the vicinity of the Chesapeake Bay. De Grasse was prepared to support a military campaign in the area but was not willing to go as far north as New York. This news was to set the stage for the final and decisive military campaign of the American Revolution.

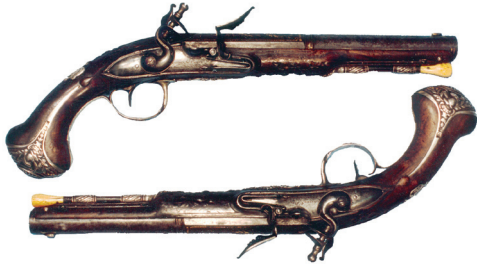
Early in 1781 the war had finally come to Virginia. First



This 18th-century French engraving depicts the October 19, 1781, British surrender at Yorktown to allied American and French forces. Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection.

Independence

an invading force under the command of the traitor Benedict Arnold had overrun much of the eastern part of the state, destroying valuable supplies and cargos of tobacco. Much to Governor Thomas Jefferson's dismay, the state's militia units, the only men available for defense, were not able to stand up to the



A pair of pistols once owned by the Marquis de Lafayette, who served with the American Continental Army from 1777 through 1781, is on exhibit in the Yorktown Victory Center's Converging on Yorktown Gallery. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie O. Lynch, Jr.

professional British soldiers. The state's plight deepened in the summer when British General Cornwallis abandoned his unsuccessful attempt to subdue the Carolinas and instead decided to join the British forces already in Virginia. With an army now numbering nearly 7,000 men, General Cornwallis began a wide-ranging campaign of economic and military destruction aimed at ending Virginia's important contributions to the war effort. Although Washington had sent the Marquis de Lafayette to Virginia with a few Continental troops, he was not able to prevent the British from rampaging through the state, burning the capital of Richmond and nearly capturing the legislative assembly in Charlottesville. By early August Cornwallis began setting up a fortified base at Yorktown, with the expectation of reinforcements.

Upon learning of the imminent arrival of de Grasse and his fleet, Rochambeau persuaded Washington to abandon his plan to attack New York. Instead Rochambeau and Washington would combine their forces and rapidly march to Virginia in an attempt to trap Cornwallis and his army. This time the "grand strategy" worked. On August 29, 1781, ten days after the allied army left New York, Admiral de Grasse arrived in the Chesapeake Bay. The British dispatched a fleet from New York which arrived off the Virginia capes on the fifth of September. The French and British fleets engaged in battle for several days, and although the outcome was indecisive, Admiral Graves, the British commander, decided to return to New York for repairs.

Cornwallis was now trapped. Outnumbered two to one, by October 9 he was surrounded by the allied army and under heavy bombardment from the siege cannon. After ten days of intense, destructive artillery fire and running short of food, he surrendered his army on October 19, 1781. Although it was another two years before Great Britain formally recognized American independence, public attitude in England turned against the war, and the Yorktown campaign was the last major military battle of the Revolution.

Without the assistance of France, it is doubtful that Americans could have won the war for independence. From 1776 to 1783 France supplied the United States with millions of livres in cash and credit and committed 63 warships and 12,000 soldiers to the war. The French national debt incurred during the war contributed to the fiscal crisis France experienced in the late 1780s, and that was one factor that brought on the French Revolution. In the end the French people paid a high price for helping America gain its independence. ■

Governor McDonnell Appoints Three to Foundation Board

Juliann Jordan Clemente of McLean, Paul D. Koonce of Richmond and Fred D. Thompson, Jr., of Ashburn were appointed by Governor Robert F. McDonnell to four-year terms, through June 2014, on the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Board of Trustees. The new board members succeed Linda R. Monk, Daphyne S. Thomas and Mary Frances Bailey.

Mrs. Clemente is president of Clemente Development Company, Inc. Named Fairfax County's 2004 Volunteer of the Year, she had an instrumental role in the creation of Virginia's first public park and playground designed to allow equal accessibility for all visitors. Mrs. Clemente is a founding and current member of the Virginia First Lady's Initiatives Team Effort (FLITE) to recognize programs and people for "getting involved and giving back."

Mr. Koonce is currently executive vice president of Dominion Resources, Inc., and chief executive officer of the company's Dominion Virginia Power operating segment. Previously he was chief executive officer of the Dominion Energy operating segment, responsible for the company's natural gas related businesses. He is a graduate of the University of Tennessee with a bachelor's degree in business.

Mr. Thompson is chief administrative officer of Thompson Hospitality, named 2010 Company of the Year by *Black Enterprise* magazine. He also is a member of the James Madison University Board of Visitors. Mr. Thompson earned a bachelor's degree in classical studies from Hampden-Sydney College and a master's degree in public administration from the University of Virginia. ■

Virginia-Bermuda Bond Continues

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation took part in hosting contingents of Bermudians who came to Virginia in July to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the *Patience* and *Deliverance* sailing from Bermuda to Jamestown in 1610 with

passengers who had been shipwrecked on the island the previous year. The sloop *Spirit of Bermuda* arrived in the James River on July 7 with a group of middle school students on board, then proceeded to Yorktown, where the ship was docked through July 12. A second group of students flew to Virginia and returned to Bermuda on the ship. Both groups participated in guided tours of the Yorktown Victory Center and Jamestown Settlement and special hands-on "Sea Grammar" and "School for the Soldier" programs.



Another delegation of Bermudians, including representatives of the St. George's Foundation, which worked with the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation to facilitate artifact loans from Bermuda institutions for last year's "Jamestown and Bermuda: Virginia Company Colonies" special exhibition at Jamestown Settlement, was in Virginia's Historic Triangle during the *Spirit of Bermuda* visit. The group toured the Foundation museums, and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., hosted a social event for the visiting Bermudians. ■

Learning Opportunities Abound During Summer Months

The conclusion of the school year in late spring marked the beginning of a summer of learning opportunities for students and teachers at the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation museums.

Twenty-one students from colleges and universities as distant as Texas A&M and Boston University served internships as curatorial assistants, gallery docents and historical interpreters and in customer research, marketing, development, finance and human resources. Several interns worked in more than one area, and the most intern hours were spent on curatorial projects, such as identifying objects of particular interest for future study in the collection recently transferred by the Governor's Land Foundation to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and cataloging the 10,000-piece Nick and Mary Mathews collection of Yorktown images.

Twenty-four educators from 18 Virginia school districts participated in the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Summer Teacher Institute in July. The weeklong institute, which is funded with private donations, features tours, workshops and lectures, and the opportunity for participants to work in costume alongside historical interpreters at Jamestown Settlement and the Yorktown Victory Center. The fourth consecutive institute is scheduled for July 10-15, 2011.

The 4-H peer teacher program introduced five middle and high school students to interpretive methodology and is a prerequisite for the Foundation's volunteer youth interpreter program. Working with experienced adult volunteer interpreters as mentors, the participants spent time in each of the museums' five interpretive areas.

Forty youth volunteers assisted with "Broadside" summer history programs offered June 22 through July 30 for children age 4 through fifth grade. More than 500 children were registered for 69 sessions that included hands-on activities, visits to the museum's outdoor living-history areas and take-home crafts. ■



4-H peer teacher program participants Brooke Gipson, Aaron Cox, Olivia Mitchell, Julia Burzynski and Amanda Ritchie engage in a pike exercise at Jamestown Settlement with mentor Eileen Alces.



Youth volunteer Ben Herrick assists Lola Richardson, Knox Dendy and Cora Perkins with their raiment in the Broadside program "Royal Review."



During the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Summer Teacher Institute, Lynn Mason of Bristol Virginia Public Schools worked in costume at the Yorktown Victory Center 1780s farm, and Carolyn Molly of Gloucester County Public Schools at Jamestown Settlement's riverfront discovery area.



College interns worked throughout the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation this summer. Elisee Jackson (left), completing a graduate degree in recreation and tourism at Old Dominion University, had a dual customer research and marketing internship and is shown placing a promotional poster at Jamestown Settlement. Above, Glenn Lucker of Lynchburg College, Meganne Lemon of the University of Mary Washington, and Sarah Osorio of the University of North



Carolina Chapel Hill sort projectile points in the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation's Bottoms, Byrd and Coates collections. Michael Moore (above right) of Radford University arranges a display of reproduction artifacts in Jamestown Settlement's Robert V. Hatcher, Jr., Rotunda. Tim Jackson (right) of Franklin & Marshall University in Lancaster, Pa., shows examples of artillery shot to Yorktown Victory Center visitors.



Jamestown Settlement Ships Take Center Stage at Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Events



Nearly 350 people attended “Shindig at the Settlement” June 10 on the Jamestown Settlement ships’ pier. The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., evening event featured music by The Rhondels of Virginia Beach, a barbecue dinner, children’s crafts and the opportunity to board the *Susan Constant*.

Members of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Board of Directors hosted events on board the *Godspeed* at Norfolk Harborfest in June and Hampton Bay Days in September. Kenneth Krakaur was host of a cultivation sail during the Harborfest-opening parade of sail June 11, and Sterling Nichols hosted a sail in Hampton on September 10. Dr. Robert Martínez with his wife Dr. Christine Martínez hosted a reception for donors at the ship’s pierside location in Norfolk on June 12. In the photo at right, Maritime Program Manager Eric Speth, captain of the Jamestown Settlement ships, talks with guests. In the foreground are Mr. and Mrs. Chris Neikirk and Dr. Christine Martínez.



The opening ceremony for Bay Days was held on the *Godspeed*, and the ship hosted a total of 4,000 visitors during public tour times at the Norfolk Harborfest and Hampton Bay Days events. ■

New Gift Shop Products in Stock as Holiday Season Approaches

An array of new offerings, from the reproduction of a 17th-century William and Mary charger on exhibit at Jamestown Settlement to items highlighting the Yorktown Victory Center’s July 1776 broadside printing of the Declaration of Independence, is available online at www.shophistoryisfun.com and at one or both of the museum gift shops.

The 9-inch-diameter charger, made and hand-painted in Spain, bears the images of King William and Queen Mary, joint sovereigns of Britain from 1689 to 1694. The original, found at a Virginia archaeological site on the James River, dates to the late 17th century.

Souvenir items inscribed on one side with the opening lines of the Declaration include beverage ware with a Betsy Ross flag on the opposite side.

Several other recent additions to the inventory complement the museums’ themes. The newest piece in a group of Byer’s Choice limited edition dolls is a 12-inch-tall John Smith

caroler, handmade in the United States. Two new decoupage ornaments have been created, one depicting George Washington on a white stallion and one featuring the three Jamestown Settlement ships.

A 211-piece, three-dimensional Jamestown fort puzzle has been added to the Jamestown Settlement shop’s line of custom puzzles. For young people ages 9-13, the Virginia Adventure Series covers the time period from 1607 to the early 18th century. Two of the books in the series – *Will Ravens at James Fort* and *Elizabeth Ravens and Bacon’s Rebellion* – are available at Jamestown Settlement, and *Kate Ravens and Young George Washington* is at the Yorktown Victory Center.

For information about donor discounts at the museum gift shops, including merchandise on the website, visit www.historyisfun.org/giving. ■



Ross Weeks Remembered

Ross L. Weeks, Jr., who served as executive director of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation from 1981 to 1990, died August 3. Mr. Weeks joined the Foundation as planning was under way for the observance of the bicentennial of the 1781 Siege of Yorktown, involving the Yorktown Victory Center.

During his tenure, the Foundation museums achieved accreditation from the American Association of Museums, and major renovations of the exhibition galleries at Jamestown Settlement took place. Mr. Weeks was subsequently director of the Historic Crab Orchard Museum and Pioneer Park in Tazewell.

Finishing Touches Applied to Exterior of Jamestown Settlement Fort Building



A building under construction at Jamestown Settlement’s re-created 1610-14 fort is taking on a finished appearance with the completion of the thatch roof and the application of daub, a type of mud plaster, to wattle on the exterior walls. Interior work will take place this fall, and the building will be open to visitors in early 2011. The structure is based on one of two large “row houses” uncovered by Preservation Virginia’s Jamestown Rediscovery archaeological project at Historic Jamestowne and will be interpreted as the governor’s house and chief administrative center for the colony.



The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, an educational institution of the Commonwealth of Virginia accredited by the American Association of Museums, fosters through its living-history museums – Jamestown Settlement and Yorktown Victory Center – an awareness and understanding of the early history, settlement, and development of the United States through the convergence of Native American, European, and African cultures and the enduring legacies bequeathed to the nation.

Philip G. Emerson, *Executive Director*

Jamestown Settlement and Yorktown Victory Center are open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, until 6 p.m. June 15 - August 15. Closed December 25 and January 1.

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Dispatch

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Calendar

Through June 30, 2011

“Werowocomoco: Seat of Power”

Special Exhibition

Jamestown Settlement

Artifacts from Werowocomoco, capital of the Powhatan Indian chiefdom at



the time English colonists arrived in Virginia in 1607, are on museum display for the first time. Recent archaeological research has revealed that

Werowocomoco was a uniquely important place long before the rise of the Powhatan chiefdom. The exhibition, which opened May 15 for a six-month run, has been extended through June 2011.

October 16-17

Yorktown Victory Celebration

Yorktown Victory Center

Revolutionary War re-enactment groups demonstrate military life and tactics throughout the October 16-17 weekend to mark the 229th anniversary

of America’s momentous victory at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

The Fifes & Drums of York Town will perform regimental music on Saturday at 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. To experience Continental Army life firsthand, visitors can enroll in “A School for the Soldier” to drill with wooden muskets and apply tactical skills in mock combat, as well as learn about soldiers’ provisions and sleeping quarters. Special programs also are scheduled on the weekend at Yorktown Battlefield and on October 19 in Yorktown.



November 25-27

Foods & Feasts of Colonial Virginia

Jamestown Settlement &

Yorktown Victory Center

Virginia foodways are featured 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 1-January 3, 2011

A Colonial Christmas

Jamestown Settlement &

Yorktown Victory Center

Holiday traditions of 17th- and 18th-century Virginia are recalled through special interpretive programs and, December 26-31, musical entertainment. A Jamestown Settlement holiday film and 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. The event also features periodic appearances by the Lord of Misrule. At the Yorktown Victory Center, hear accounts of Christmas and winter in Revolutionary War encampments and glimpse holiday preparations on a 1780s farm.