



DISPATCH



A Newsletter of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation • Summer/Fall 2008

'A NEW WORLD' ON VIEW



"A New World: England's First View of America," the British Museum exhibition of 16th-century watercolors by John White, continues at Jamestown Settlement through October 15. See pages 4 and 5 for more about the White watercolors and the rare opportunity to see them in the United States. ■

John White, watercolor, c. 1585.
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Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation to Host Yorktown Day 2008

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation will serve as host of this year's Yorktown Day, an annual townwide celebration on October 19 of the decisive American Revolutionary War victory at Yorktown in 1781. Yorktown Day is sponsored by Colonial National Historical Park and the Yorktown Day Association, comprised of 13 civic, patriotic and government organizations. Responsibility for hosting the event rotates annually through the member organizations, and the Foundation last served in 1995.

Commemorative events on Yorktown Day include a parade on Main Street at 1:30 p.m., patriotic exercises and a memorial wreath-laying ceremony at the Monument to Alliance and Victory at 2:15 p.m., and a performance by the Commander-in-Chief's Guard and the Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps on the Yorktown Battlefield near the National Park Service Visitor Center at 3:30 p.m. A reception for Yorktown Day Association members and their guests will be held October 18 at the Yorktown Victory Center.

The anniversary of the British surrender on October 19, 1781, to combined American and French forces under the command of General George Washington has been marked with patriotic observances for more

than two centuries. The Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution began an annual ceremony in 1922 to commemorate the victory, and the Yorktown Day Association was formed in 1949.

In conjunction with Yorktown Day, the Yorktown Victory Center will hold a "Yorktown Victory Celebration" event on Saturday and Sunday, October 18 and 19. Museum historical interpreters and volunteer re-enactors will present military demonstrations, including musket and artillery drills, and visitors can enroll in "A School for the Soldier" to learn about military recruitment, shelter, rations, communication and siegeworks construction.

Jamestown Settlement's *Godspeed* will be open for public tours at Yorktown's Riverwalk Landing on both days. ■



James City County Grant Supports 'Jamestown and Bermuda' Exhibition

A grant of \$165,000 from James City County will support "Jamestown and Bermuda: Virginia Company Colonies," a special exhibition opening at Jamestown Settlement in 2009, the 400th-anniversary year of the founding of Bermuda as a British territory.

From March 1 through October 15 next year, the exhibition will examine governmental, religious and trade connections between Virginia and Bermuda, settled in 1609 when the *Sea Venture*, the flagship of a fleet en route to Jamestown, was shipwrecked there.

Exhibits will trace Bermuda's 400-year history, highlighting its importance as a strategic location, especially during the American Civil War and World War II, and its emergence as a premier travel destination in the 20th century.

Among objects to be exhibited are artifacts from the wreck of the *Sea Venture* from the Bermuda Maritime Museum. The Bermuda

National Trust will loan examples of Bermuda-made 17th- and 18th-century cedar furniture and silver spoons.

The National Gallery of Canada is lending a late 19th-century watercolor painting by Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, that brought Bermuda's unique character to the attention of other artists, whose work influenced the development of Bermuda as a travel destination. A selection of these paintings by leading American, Canadian and British artists will come to the exhibition from Bermuda's Masterworks Foundation.

James City County also is a major supporter of "A New World: England's First View of America," the current Jamestown Settlement exhibition of the British Museum's collection of 16th-century watercolors by John White, and a leadership contributor to "The Campaign for Jamestown Settlement, 1607-2007," which concluded June 30. ■

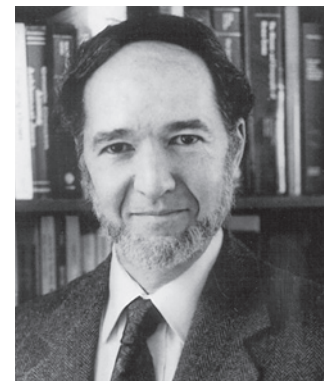


Pewter candlestick from the wreck of the *Sea Venture*, courtesy of the Bermuda Maritime Museum.

'Guns, Germs, and Steel' Author to Speak at Jamestown Settlement

Jared Diamond, author of *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*, will speak at Jamestown Settlement at 7 p.m., Saturday, October 11, on the subject of his Pulitzer Prize-winning book. The free public lecture will be in Jamestown Settlement's Robins Foundation Theater.

Dr. Diamond asserts that the main international issues of our time are legacies of processes that began during the early modern period in which civilizations that had experienced an extensive amount of "human development" began to intrude upon technologically less advanced civilizations around the world. He argues that the gaps in



Jared Diamond

power and technology between human societies originate in environmental differences reinforced by favorable outcomes rather than cultural or racial differences.

A professor of geography at the University of California, Los Angeles, Dr. Diamond is a recipient of the National Medal of Science. *Guns, Germs, and Steel*,

published in 1997, was adapted for a public television series. His best-selling *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed*, published in 2005, inspired a museum exhibit.

Advance reservations are required for the lecture at (757) 253-4415 or rsvp.lecture@jyf.virginia.gov. ■

24 VIRGINIA EDUCATORS ACQUIRE NEW TEACHING SKILLS AT JAMESTOWN-YORKTOWN FOUNDATION SUMMER INSTITUTE



At the Jamestown Settlement ships' pier, Craig Blackman of Indian River High School in Chesapeake and interpreter Dennis Parris try out a lead line for measuring depth.



Shannon Evans of Maury High School in Norfolk interprets mapmaking at Jamestown Settlement's riverfront discovery area.



Yorktown Victory Center farm interpreter Lisa Johnson with Shannon Waite of Waples Mill Elementary School in Fairfax County, breaking flax at the Yorktown Victory Center's 1780s farm.

"This experience was definitely a '12' on a scale of '1-10,'" wrote a Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation 2008 Summer Teacher Institute participant on a program evaluation.

"I would recommend this wonderful program to anyone who enjoys, teaches and appreciates history," commented another.

This fall, 24 educators from across Virginia will bring to their classrooms new knowledge and experience gained during the July 14-18 institute, which was supported with grants from the Jamestown 2007 Commemorative Stamp & Cachet Project Committee and The Ukrop Foundation.

Participants toured Jamestown Settlement, the Yorktown Victory Center, Historic Jamestowne and Yorktown Battlefield and attended presentations on Powhatan Indian culture, the origins of the Jamestown colony, Africans in 17th-century Virginia, indentured servitude and slavery, the chronology of the American Revolution, and the seasonal cycle of work on an 18th-century farm. They also took part in "A Sea Grammar" and "A School for the Soldier," hands-on programs featuring 17th-century seamanship and 18th-century military life.

In preparation for spending three afternoons as costumed historical interpreters, participants attended workshops on historical clothing and interpretation theory and methods. The institute concluded with presentations of lesson plans developed during the

A major component of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Summer Teacher Institute was the opportunity for participants to work in period costume alongside museum historical interpreters and to interact with visitors.



Leslie Barrett of Bland Elementary School in Bland County, with a visitor at the bake oven in re-created James Fort.



Roxanne Richardson of Churchland Primary and Intermediate School in Portsmouth demonstrates Powhatan Indian pottery-making techniques at Jamestown Settlement.

week, and each participant received a kit of reproduction artifacts to use in the classroom.

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation has long partnered with Virginia school districts to train educators in hands-on teaching methodology, and since 1990 has supported the Colonial Williamsburg Teacher Institute with historical content, teaching strategies and on-site instruction for more than 5,000 teachers from across the country.

For information about supporting future Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation teacher institutes, call (757) 253-4139 or visit www.historyisfun.org/supportus. ■



Jason Pavey of Dearington Elementary School for Innovation in Lynchburg and Joy Siegel of Harrison Road Elementary School in Spotsylvania County, with visitors at the Yorktown Victory Center's Continental Army encampment surgeon's tent.

Anniversary of First Poles in Virginia Commemorated



Polish heritage groups are commemorating the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first Poles in Virginia in early fall 1608 on the ship *Mary and Margaret*. The Poles were among a small group of tradesmen who had been hired by the Virginia Company to produce pitch and tar, clapboard and potash (a wood-ash product used in making soap and glass), and to manufacture glass. The American Council for Polish Culture sponsored a wreath-laying ceremony August 8 at a commemorative plaque in Jamestown Settlement's Quadricentennial Plaza, and the Polish American Congress will mark the anniversary with a ceremony there on October 1. The plaque was first displayed at Jamestown Settlement in 1958 in conjunction with the 350th anniversary of the arrival of Poles in Virginia. ■



'Campaign for Jamestown Settlement' Reaches Successful Conclusion

"The Campaign for Jamestown Settlement, 1607-2007" concluded June 30 with contributions from more than 6,900 donors totaling \$24,892,013, surpassing the \$24.2 million goal. The campaign, the largest fundraising effort in Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation history, supported new permanent facilities, exhibits and programs at Jamestown Settlement, funded a broad range of educational programming initiatives, and contributed to a lasting legacy for future years.

Among contributions that brought the campaign to a close were \$10,000 from the City of Williamsburg and \$5,000 each from the Virginia Commission for the Arts and Phil and Virginia Alsup for "A New World: England's First View of America" exhibition at Jamestown Settlement; \$13,750 from Byron Brill and Kathleen Kanter for the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., education endowment; and \$10,950 from Katharine

Beatty for general campaign support. Commitments of \$25,000 from Gilbert Granger and \$10,000 from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation support the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Annual Fund.

Contributions to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., in the 2007-08 fiscal year ending June 30 totaled \$1,511,819.



Shown at a May 15 gala celebrating the success of "The Campaign for Jamestown Settlement" are Alvin Garrison, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., President Marshall Acuff, and Gil Bartlett. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Bartlett are trustees of the Gladys and Franklin Clark Foundation, a leadership supporter of the campaign.

Museum Staff 'Passionate' About Their Mission

The www.historyisfun.org Web site is featuring a series of "passionality profile" videos in which individual Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation staff members talk about their "passion" for history and sharing their knowledge and enthusiasm with museum visitors. The spots, produced in-house by marketing and outreach education staff, correspond with the Virginia Tourism Corporation's current "live passionately" theme. One passionality profile is featured on the home page of www.historyisfun.org, and all are located in the Educational Videos section of the Web site.



Kristin Detwiler interprets history at Jamestown Settlement's riverfront discovery area.

Delegate Riley Ingram Joins Board of Trustees

State Delegate Riley Ingram was appointed by Virginia House of Delegates Speaker William Howell to one of eight positions on the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Board of Trustees designated for state delegates. A member of the House since 1992, Delegate Ingram represents the 62nd District, comprised of portions of Chesterfield, Henrico and Prince George counties and the City of Hopewell.

Godspeed Visiting Alexandria, Yorktown

Jamestown Settlement's *Godspeed* will make goodwill visits this fall to Alexandria, within sight of the nation's capital, and to Yorktown. The ship will be docked at the Alexandria City Marina next to the Torpedo Factory Arts Center in Old Town from September 24 through 28. Public tours of the ship will be offered at various times September 25-28, and students from City of Alexandria public schools will participate in Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation maritime education programs on September 25 and 26. The *Godspeed* will be open to the public at Yorktown's Riverwalk Landing October 18 and 19 for the 227th-anniversary celebration of America's Revolutionary War victory at Yorktown.

In June, the *Godspeed* hosted 2,220 visitors during visits to Norfolk, for the city's annual Harborfest maritime festival, and Cape Charles on Virginia's Eastern Shore.



The *Godspeed* visited Alexandria and Yorktown (above) in 2006 as part of America's 400th Anniversary events programming.

Jamestown Commemoration Produced Outstanding Economic Impact

An economic impact study of Jamestown's 400th anniversary shows the commemoration not only made history, it made dollars and cents.

Conducted by Richmond-based Chmura Economics and Analytics, the study shows the anniversary of America's first permanent English settlement created nearly 21,000 jobs in Virginia, generated \$1.2 billion in sales for state businesses, produced more than \$28 million in state and local tax revenues, and increased awareness of Jamestown through more than 12 billion U.S. media impressions. The study was commissioned by Jamestown 2007, a sub-agency of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation that coordinated the Commonwealth of Virginia's role in the commemoration.

"These results, based on economic impact in Virginia only, reflect the commemoration's outstanding success," said State Senator Thomas K. Norment, Jr., co-chair of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation. "I have confidence that infrastructure improvements made in preparation for the anniversary and the Commonwealth's increased visibility as a result of the commemoration will benefit Virginians for years to come."

"The economic impact of the commemoration is gratifying," Senator Norment said, "but we are also proud of the significant educational benefits not measured by the study. America's 400th Anniversary served as a platform for the story of the 'new' Jamestown. Americans were very receptive to this richer, more compelling and more inclusive version of history based on recent scholarship and exciting archaeological finds. This high level of success

was achieved through partnerships involving institutions and groups in the Historic Triangle and across the Commonwealth of Virginia and beyond."

Chmura Economics measured spending at commemoration-related events as well as the economic benefits of infrastructure improvements related to the anniversary. The executive summary of the study is available online at www.americas400thanniversary.com/EconomicImpactSummary. Jamestown

2007 invested approximately \$45 million, about a fourth of which came from sponsorships, in the commemoration. Additional investments were made by communities and organizations throughout Virginia.

— Thomas K. Norment, Jr.

Three goals were established for the commemoration early in the planning process, which was initiated in 1996 by the Virginia General Assembly: increase tourism, enhance educational awareness of Jamestown and Virginia, and provide business opportunities.

The 400th anniversary of Jamestown was commemorated through an 18-month series of events and programs that began in May 2006 and continued into 2008. Jamestown 2007 partnered with the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, APVA Preservation Virginia, the National Park Service, the Virginia Tourism Corporation, the federal Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission, and communities across the state in coordinating anniversary efforts.



America's Anniversary Weekend in May 2007 attracted thousands of visitors.

Historic Triangle Collaborative Looks Toward Future of Region

Executive Director Philip Emerson represents the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation on the new Historic Triangle Collaborative, an outgrowth of the Historic Triangle Host Committee, which addressed issues of regional cooperation during the Jamestown 2007 commemoration. The group includes elected officials and chief administrative officers of the City of Williamsburg and James City and York counties, and

executive officers from the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, College of William and Mary, Greater Williamsburg Chamber & Tourism Alliance and Anheuser-Busch Companies.

With a goal of thinking regionally and working collaboratively to achieve sustainable economic and quality-of-life benefits for the Historic Triangle, the Collaborative was formed as the Host Committee concluded its work.



Map of the coast of "Virginia," now North Carolina.

Roanoke's Achievement

By Karen Ordahl Kupperman
Silver Professor of History, New York University

The following is excerpted from a lecture given by Dr. Kupperman, a leading early American history scholar, at Jamestown Settlement on July 19 in connection with the special exhibition "A New World: England's First View of America."

In the middle of the 1580s when English leaders first became interested in founding a permanent American presence, they were conscious that their country was far behind Spain and Portugal in these endeavors. This is not to say that England had not been involved in American ventures; English fishermen had been making annual voyages to the Newfoundland coast for decades.

But by the mid-1580s, there

were new reasons for interest in the much more expensive option of a permanent base, and this new interest focused on the south coast. The geopolitical situation had changed dramatically as tensions between Spain and England, the self-styled leader of the Protestant nations, threatened to erupt into open war. In anticipation of such a rupture, Walter Raleigh, a handsome young courtier, sent a reconnoitering voyage to the Carolina Outer Banks in

the summer of 1584. Raleigh's principal goal was to find a site for a base from which English ships could attack the ships that carried New World treasure from Havana to Seville in convoy every summer. Roanoke Island, close to the Florida channel by which sailing ships exit the Caribbean but sheltered behind the Carolina Outer Banks, seemed ideal for these purposes.

Spain claimed all of the North American coast and had no desire to see an English presence there. The Spanish had planted St. Augustine in Florida, the first permanent European settlement within North America, in 1565. They had already eliminated a Protestant French settlement on the northern Florida coast.

The first Roanoke colony was designed to be a privateering base, and the group of 100-plus men under military control who arrived in 1585 were clearly chosen for that purpose. Almost all the food supplies were spoiled when the fleet's flagship ran aground as the ships neared the Outer Banks, and when Sir Francis Drake called at the island the next spring ready to refresh and resupply his fleet, he found the colonists desperate to return home.

But although this colony failed, it made a tremendous contribution to European knowledge, a goal that Raleigh had taken steps to fulfill. The captains of the 1584 reconnaissance, Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, had come home full of enthusiasm and brought with them two young men from the Outer Banks, Manteo and Wanchese. Raleigh's science advisor, the recent Oxford graduate Thomas Harriot, worked with them over the winter of 1584-85 to learn some coastal Carolina Algonquian and to teach them some English. With this training, Harriot prepared himself for the task for creating a full natural history of America in collaboration with the painter John White. Wanchese abandoned the English as soon as the fleet carrying the 1585 colony arrived, but Manteo, whose home at Croatoan was farther south in the Outer Banks, remained with them. John White's portfolio of paintings and Harriot's *Briefe and True Report* are the result of the three-way partnership of these men who produced an unparalleled American record.

Manteo does not speak in his own voice in the documents, but his shaping role can be seen both in Harriot's text and in the paintings, and we can assume that his willingness to stay with the colonists and to help them grew out of his perception that he could thus act as agent for his own people's interests. One quality that makes the White-Manteo-Harriot record unique is the access to coastal Carolina Algonquian domestic life afforded these Europeans. We see Indian women caring for their children, and men and women growing and preparing food and eating in homely scenes. Such access was not allowed to



Secotan

other English venturers, who mainly saw men and who saw even them mostly in ceremonial or adversarial settings.

Manteo's intervention made it possible for White and Harriot to understand the coastal Carolina Algonquians as civil people. Civil life was characterized by three organizational principles in European thought: government and law; religion; and settled life showing care for the morrow. Anyone who saw John White's painting of the town of Secoton or the engraving of it created in the workshop of Theodor DeBry with its neat and abundant agricultural fields, its depiction of the Green Corn ceremony, and its houses organized along a central lane could only draw the conclusion that these people were fully civil.

Harriot's *Briefe and True Report* and Philip Amadas's report on the reconnoitering voyage developed the message that White's village paintings presented. Amadas and Barlowe carefully scrutinized relationships between Indians, and were gratified to observe the great respect accorded leaders and the order the Americans observed in trading with the English. One question that puzzled Europeans was whether the Indians could have law without written records, and Harriot assured his readers that the coastal Carolina Algonquians had institutionalized a system of memorization through which they retained their own history and remembered their law.

White's paintings reinforced the argument that Indian leaders were worthy of respect. He painted an Indian leader standing in the posture of an aristocratic European, one hand on his hip and one foot forward with the other hand holding a weapon. This proud stance was reserved for the most high-ranking men in European portraiture, and Harriot's caption to the engraving of this figure identified him as one of "The Princes of Virginia." White also painted the Roanoke chief Wingina and the wives of two chiefs in separate portraits. Wingina and the wife of an unnamed chief were

standing with folded arms, and Harriot's caption to the engravings said "they fold their armes together as they walke, or as they talke one with another in signe of wisdom."

The English were particularly interested in how distinctions of all kinds were displayed. Postures, badges of office, tattooing and jewelry, and hair styling were all recorded with very great care; they were important not only because of the information embedded in them, but also because their existence demonstrated that the Indians maintained such distinctions as carefully as Europeans did.

White and Harriot's collaboration also clearly indicated that coastal Carolina Algonquian culture met the test of living in settled towns and storing food for the morrow. Harriot's *Briefe and True Report* discussed many Indian crops in detail and was careful to give the native name for every plant he described.

Agriculture was one subject on which the visual report and the written did not match. John White painted the village of Secotan with its neat fields of rows of maize in three stages of growth. Those who saw the painting would have been gratified to see an idealized version of European-style agriculture. But Harriot's text presented an agricultural regime that was closer to American realities, as he described planting corn in hills with nitrogen-fixing beans around the cornstalks.

Not only did the Indians meet the first two tests of civility – having government and law and living in settled villages with an agricultural regime – but these documents also clearly showed them as pursuing a relationship with the divine through organized religion. Manteo's role was crucial in giving the English access to this aspect of American life, an opening denied to later observers.

Many of John White's paintings portrayed religious themes. He painted two religious leaders. One was a priest, who conducted worship ceremonies.

The other man with access to the supernatural realm painted by White was a young man, identified as "The flyer" or "The conjuror." The conjurors, or "juglers," were "verye familiar with devils," who enabled them to foretell the future and gave them information about the activities of their enemies.

White also painted two religious ceremonies. One, probably the Green Corn ceremony, both as a separate painting and in his depiction of the town of Secotan, clearly indicated to European viewers that the Indians' worship involved corporate and structured forms.

Manteo's collaboration with Harriot and White also allowed the Englishmen to present American mortuary customs with a depiction of a temple which housed the preserved bones of their "Weroans or cheefe lordes."

Theodor De Bry's 1590 edition in four languages of Harriot's *Briefe and True Report* with his engravings of White's pictures was a landmark event in the history of Europe's engagement with America. Although the paintings were largely unknown until modern times, the engravings became THE Indians for Europeans through the ensuing centuries.

Raleigh's second attempt to found a colony in America in 1587 scrapped the military outpost model. The new plan resembled the kinds of plantations Raleigh and others were building in Ireland, centered on complete families. John White went as governor, and the colonists included his married daughter Eleanor Dare, and her husband, Ananias. Their daughter, Virginia Dare, was born shortly after the colony arrived. These families were promised substantial landholdings of their own, and they were directed to settle on Chesapeake Bay, the destination of the Jamestown colonists 20 years later.



An Indian Werowance, or Chief



Wife of a chief of Secotan



Tomb of the chiefs of Secotan

Exhibition of John White's 400-Year-Old Watercolors at Jamestown Settlement Is Rarest of Opportunities

"A New World: England's First View of America," the British Museum exhibition of John White's 16th-century watercolor drawings on view at Jamestown Settlement through October 15, is "the last opportunity to see the drawings in the United States in our lifetimes," said Kim Sloan, curator of the exhibition and author of the exhibition catalogue. Ms. Sloan, The Francis Finlay Curator of the Enlightenment Gallery and Curator of British Drawings and Watercolours before 1880 in the British Museum, was at Jamestown Settlement for exhibition opening events in July. The watercolors, which fade with exposure to light, "managed to survive for 400 years, and we'd like them to survive for another 400," Ms. Sloan said.

The British Museum owns all of the 70-some White watercolors known to exist, and they are on public exhibit as an entire group

for the first time since 1964. The set of watercolors given by White to a member of the Elizabethan court in the 1580s came to the British Museum in the 1860s, along with an album of offsets that had been created when the original album in which the watercolors were bound was soaked during an 1865 auction-house fire. More than 150 years earlier, British Museum founder Sir Hans Sloane acquired an album from White's descendants containing versions of the original watercolors, some by White himself and some by other artists.

Jamestown Settlement is the final venue for a "A New World: England's First View of America." The exhibition debuted at the British Museum in 2007 and traveled to the North Carolina Museum of History and the Yale Center for British Art before opening at Jamestown Settlement on July 15. ■



Kim Sloan (third from left) is shown with Jonathan King, Keeper of the British Museum Department of Africa, Oceania and the Americas, and Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Senior Curator Tom Davidson and Executive Director Philip Emerson at an opening reception for "A New World: England's First View of America" in July.

Settling families on land of their own was the only colonial model that actually worked in English America, but this knowledge was hard won. Roanoke was abandoned by Raleigh as England faced the great Spanish Armada. John White had reluctantly gone home rather than stay with his colony in 1587. His role was to urge on the effort to assemble ships, more colonists and supplies, and apparently this was all well in hand when the Armada threat called forth a stay of all shipping.

In 1590 John White was finally able to get back to the Outer Banks. The site of Roanoke was deserted, but the colonists had left evidence of an orderly departure, and White assumed they had carried out the plan to move into the interior or up to Chesapeake Bay. They marked a tree with the word CROATOAN, which was Manteo's

home, so White believed that at least some of them had gone south. But the ship on which White sailed was driven away by a hurricane, and the search for the colonists was given up.

Because the 1587 colonists were never recovered, and their experiences were unrecorded by English sources, Jamestown had to relearn those lessons painfully and slowly. The colony endured a decade of miserable unproductiveness until the Virginia Company was able to make the breakthrough Raleigh had made 30 years before. In 1618 the company gave up the attempt to control the colony through military government and instead offered land, a degree of self-government, and the chance for normal family life to colonists. With these elements in place, the Virginia colony finally began to grow. ■

All images reproduced in this article are by John White, watercolor, circa 1585. ©The Trustees of the British Museum. All rights reserved.



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

Through October 15

Special Exhibition “A New World: England’s First View of America”

Jamestown Settlement

The watercolor drawings of John White, the earliest visual record by an Englishman of the flora, fauna and people of the New World, are presented in an exhibition from the British Museum. *Karen Hearn, Curator of 16th- and 17th-Century British Art at Tate Britain, will speak on “Painting in Elizabethan England: John White in Context” at 7 p.m., September 20, in Jamestown Settlement’s Robins Foundation Theater. Reservations recommended at (757) 253-4415 or rsvp.lecture@jyf.virginia.gov.*

September 27 Children’s Day

Jamestown Settlement

A festive day of 17th-century-style amusements including magic, juggling and puppetry, storytelling, games, and hands-on crafts.



October 11

Legacy Lecture “Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies”

Jamestown Settlement

Pulitzer Prize-winning author Jared Diamond, a professor of geography at the University of California, Los Angeles, will speak at 7 p.m. in Jamestown Settlement’s Robins Foundation Theater. Reservations required at (757) 253-4415 or rsvp.lecture@jyf.virginia.gov.

October 18-19

Yorktown Victory Celebration

Yorktown Victory Center

Military demonstrations, including musket, artillery and militia drills, and the visitor participatory “A School for the Soldier” mark the 227th anniversary of America’s momentous 1781 Revolutionary War victory at Yorktown. Special activities, including a parade and commemorative programs on October 19, also will take place at Yorktown Battlefield and in historic Yorktown, where Jamestown Settlement’s *Godspeed* will be docked at Riverwalk Landing both days.

November 27-29

Foods & Feasts of Colonial Virginia

Jamestown Settlement & Yorktown Victory Center

Virginia foodways are featured during a three-day event beginning on Thanksgiving Day. The preservation and preparation of food on land and at sea by Virginia’s English colonists and Powhatan Indians is interpreted at Jamestown Settlement. Typical soldiers’ fare during the American Revolution is highlighted at the Yorktown Victory Center’s Continental Army encampment and, at the 1780s farm, the progression of food from field to kitchen.

December 20-January 4, 2009

A Colonial Christmas

Jamestown Settlement & Yorktown Victory Center

Holiday traditions of 17th- and 18th-century Virginia are recalled through special interpretive programs. At Jamestown Settlement, a 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 Yorktown Victory Center provides accounts of Christmas and winter in military encampments during the American Revolution and a glimpse of 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. (until 6 p.m. June 15-August 15) daily year-round, except Christmas and New Year’s days. Guided tours are offered of Jamestown Settlement’s exhibition galleries at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and of the outdoor areas several times daily. Both museums have ongoing 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.