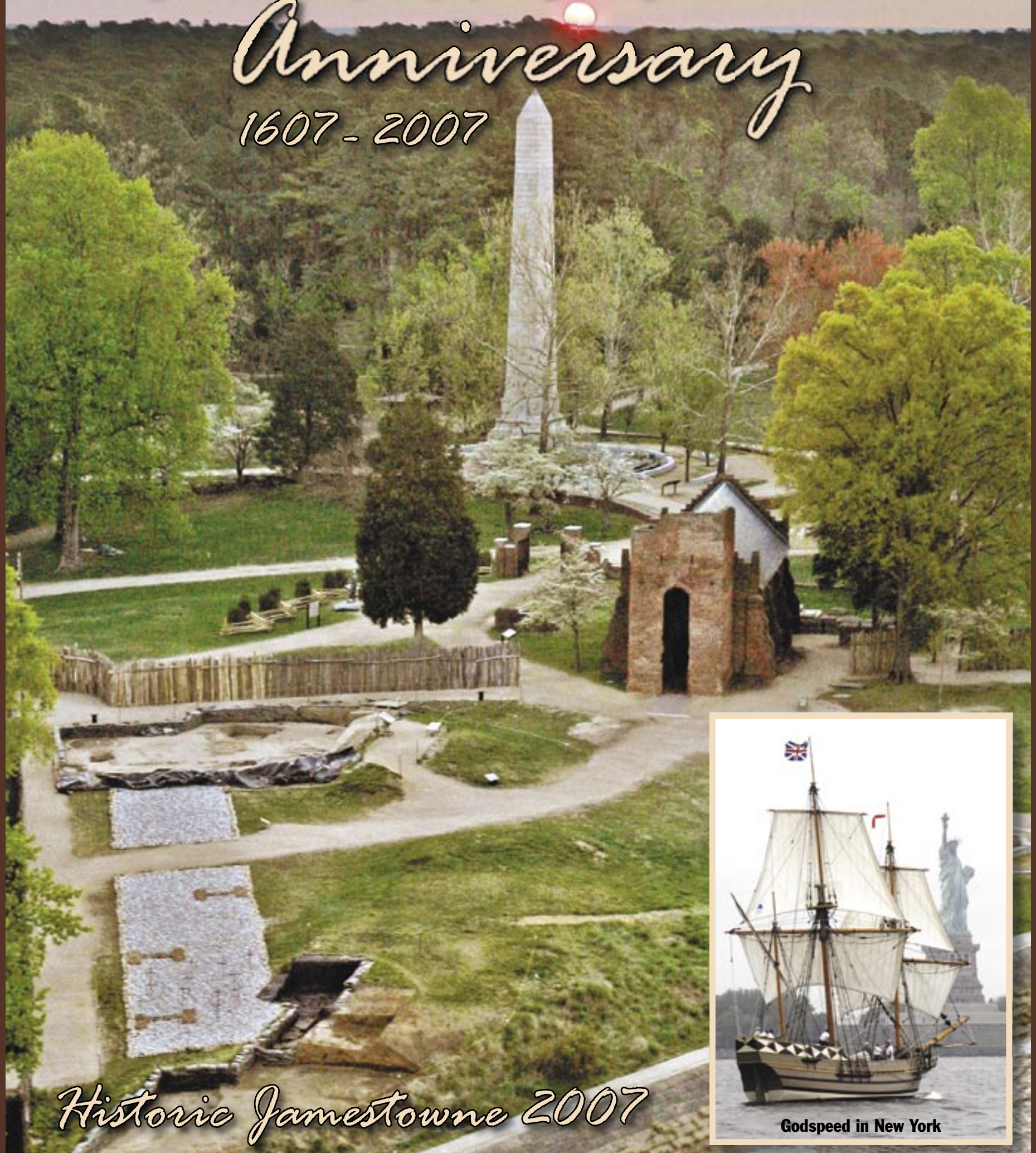




People, Land & Water Special Issue
U.S. Department of the Interior

America's 400th Anniversary 1607 - 2007



Historic Jamestowne 2007



Godspeed in New York

About this Issue of People Land and Water

This issue of *People Land and Water* commemorates America's 400th Anniversary and the prominent role of the U.S. Department of the Interior, its National Park Service and its partners in the anniversary events and in the preservation of America's history.

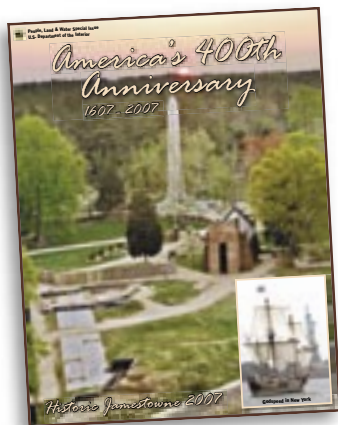
Special thanks to Superintendent Danny Smith, public affairs officer Mike Litterst and other staff at Colonial National Historical Park for their guidance and contributions to this issue. Thanks also to APVA Preservation Virginia, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the Jamestown/Yorktown Foundation/Jamestown 2007.

People Land and Water is the news magazine of the U.S. Department of the Interior. As reported in our Nov. 2006 edition, in general we have switched from a printed

periodical edition of the magazine to an online, continuously updated version at www.peoplelandandwater.gov. Submissions can be made to online editor Donna Margelos at Donna_L_Margelos@ios.doi.gov. Frank Quimby, who was the long-time editor of the magazine, is enjoying challenging new assignments, such as homeland security, as a public affairs specialist in the Office of the Secretary.

—Joan Moody, Editor, America's 400th Anniversary issue
Public Affairs Specialist, Office of the Secretary
Joan_Moody@ios.doi.gov

On the Covers



Our front cover photo shows an aerial view of Historic Jamestowne, part of Colonial National Historical Park. The monument rising through the trees was built for the 300th Anniversary in 1907. Photo copyright 2007 by *The Washington Post*. Reprinted with permission. The inset photo on the front cover and the back cover show the *Godspeed*, a replica of one of the first ships that brought the settlers, passing by the Statue of Liberty in New York. Inset photo courtesy Jamestown 2007. Back cover photo by Barbara Lombardi courtesy The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.



3 The Journey that Began at Jamestown: by the Honorable Dirk Kempthorne

4 The Saga of Jamestown in Brief

5 Partnerships Preserve Jamestown and Commemorate "the Journey that Changed the World": An overview of the Anniversary events, which will be capped by the World Forum on Democracy in September.

6 Colonial National Historical Park: Protecting the "Historic Triangle": "America's Birthplace" has recently been the birthplace of everything from bald eagle chicks to state-of-the-art historical, archeological and interpretive programs.

9 Partners Across Time: The executive director of APVA Preservation Virginia describes how her organization works with the National Park Service in the administration of the park.

10 The Native American Perspective on America's 400th Anniversary: Chief Steve Adkins of the Chickahominy Tribe of Virginia, answers the question of "why" Indians would get involved in the commemoration of English settlement. Eight tribes are recognized by the State of Virginia.



Photo: Bill Haley, Haley Sharpe Design LTD



12 Exploring the New Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail: To inaugurate America's newest national historic trail, a small band of modern-day explorers is retracing Smith's travels.

15 The Story of Pocahontas

16 America's 400th Anniversary Centerfold Poster

18 The African American Imprint on America: "One cannot legitimately discuss the history of Jamestown and its pivotal role in American history without talking about the black struggle in all its forms."

22 Anniversary Park—Partnerships that Protect Land and History for People: The president of the Trust for Public Land describes how the group worked with partners on a \$12.5 million project to preserve land, including the center stage for "America's Anniversary Weekend."



23 Digging into the Mysteries of Jamestown: Archeologists Find Virtual "Time Capsules" in the Layers of Soil at Historic Jamestown. NPS and APVA archeologists have unearthed more than 3 million artifacts, with new discoveries virtually every day.

28 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network: The network includes more than 150 parks, refuges, museums, historic communities and other "gateways" to the bay's watershed.

29 The Wildlife Legacy of Jamestown: A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuge upstream from Jamestown was established to protect eagles and their habitat. FWS and USGS are also involved in trying to bring back the Atlantic sturgeon, a critical food source for 17th-century settlers.

30 A Parkway from Then to Now: The fascinating history of Colonial Parkway, which connects Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg—America's "Historic Triangle"



People, Land, & Water

August 2007

This publication is the employee news magazine of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Its news content is developed by Interior bureaus and offices and coordinated by the Office of Communications (Office of the Secretary). Any opinions represent those of the authors. The magazine is distributed through the U.S. Postal Service. For subscriptions, editorial contributions, Letters to the Editor, and other information: 1849 C St. NW, ms6013-MIB, Washington, DC, 20240; (ph) 202-208-6416; (fax) 202-208-7854; e-mail: PLW@ios.doi.gov

Brian Waidmann, Publisher
Joan Moody, Editor of "America's 400th Anniversary" issue
Donna Margelos, editor of www.peoplelandandwater.gov
Frank Quimby, Editor Emeritus
Teresa Rusnak, Budget Director
Electronic Ink, Production & Graphics
Brian Tsai, Editorial Assistant
Caleb Weitz, Research Assistant
Tami A. Heilemann, Photography

The Journey That Began at Jamestown

*Excerpts from Remarks of Honorable Dirk Kempthorne
Secretary of the Interior
Jamestown 400th Anniversary Commemoration
Anniversary Park, Jamestown, Virginia
May 13, 2007*

Today we commemorate the remarkable journey of 104 individuals who left behind all that was familiar and set sail to embrace an uncertain destiny. We remember their establishment of a colony 400 years ago that ultimately would be the first seed from which would emerge—nearly 200 years later—the United States of America.

In this respect, when we commemorate their journey—a journey of faith and a journey of unimaginable resilience—we commemorate our own national journey, which too has been a journey of faith and of great resilience.



The monitor at Anniversary Park shows President Bush conducting the 400-member orchestra of musicians from around the nation as members of the 1,607-voice choir (in blue shirts with singers from each state) watch. Photo by Joan Moody, DOI.

tion of that moment. Here was the Queen sitting beneath the portrait of the man who led our fight to challenge the crown. There the Queen was, having dinner and entertainment with her close friend and ally—the President of the United States.

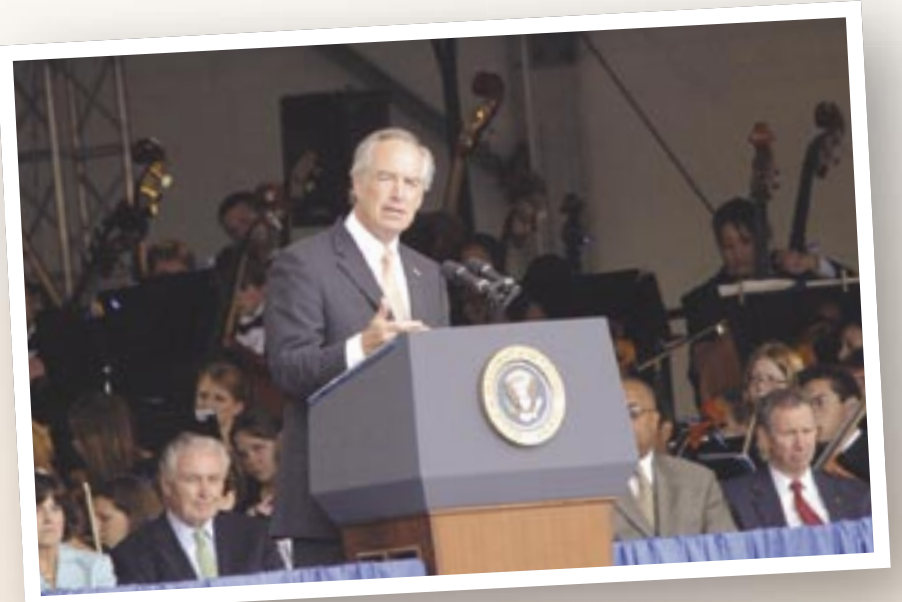
This is another journey in faith and resilience.

The next day, her Majesty the Queen, came to the World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. There she paid honor and respect to those who died in the effort to save England in her darkest hour.

She then shook hands with our American veterans who were there. In that gesture, she again honored America for its resilience.

My friends, Jamestown, The White House and the World War II Memorial were all places that Queen Elizabeth visited. They are also all national park sites.

As Secretary of the Interior, I have the honor of overseeing our nation's



Secretary of the Interior Kempthorne addresses the crowd in Anniversary Park. Photo by Tami Heilmann, DOI.

The other night, thanks to the gracious invitation of the President and the First Lady, I was among the invited guests to the official state dinner of the Queen of England and Prince Philip.

Following dinner was the wonderful music of both Isaac Perlman and the United States Army choir.

And it was in that setting, in the East Room of the White House, where I sat behind the queen, that I admit there were a few occasions when I admired the crown she wore as the Queen of England.

As I did so, it was also in my line of sight to admire the magnificent painting of another Virginian, General George Washington.

I was struck by the history and juxtaposi-

391 national parks, battlefields, monuments and other historical and cultural sites that make up the National Park System. Together, they tell a story of America—our land, our culture, our heritage.

This week we are celebrating 400 years of history at a national park. To their great credit, the President and the First Lady are charting a course for the future of national parks by issuing a Centennial Challenge to Preserve National Parks for the next 100 years.

But it all starts right here in Jamestown.

Let us commemorate this great beginning.

Let us admire the men and women who made the journey and bore the hardships.

And let us give thanks for the great nation that eventually grew from this special place that is Jamestown.

May God Bless America the Beautiful.



Secretary of the Interior Kempthorne greets Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at the World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. Photo by Tami Heilmann, DOI.

The Saga of Jamestown in Brief

The National Park Service

In the spring of 1607, three small English sailing ships — the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed* and the *Discovery* — captained by Christopher Newport, neared the coast of the New World after a long wintery voyage across the Atlantic. They had sailed from London on December 20, 1606, to find a safe port along the coast of Virginia.

A lookout spied land early in the morning of April 26, and later in the day a small party of men was sent ashore at what is now Cape Henry. They built a shallop, or small boat, and explored into the country for short distances. On April 29th, they set up a wooden cross on the sand dunes to mark their arrival. The next day, the three ships and the shallop entered Chesapeake Bay and landed across Hampton Roads at what is now Point Comfort.

For about two weeks, the settlers explored in the shallop along the banks of the James River below and above the present site of Jamestown. After considering numerous locations for the establishment of the colony — especially one at the mouth of Archer's Hope — they picked the site of Jamestown, where they arrived on May 13th. The 104 settlers landed the next day and immediately started to construct James Fort. This fort was the beginning of Jamestown, which became the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

With the King's approval, the colony was sponsored by the Virginia Company as a profit-making venture. The governing body, appointed by company officials in London, was composed of a seven-man council whose membership was not known to the colonists until they landed. Edward Maria Wingfield was elected the first president; the other councilors were Bartholomew Gosnold, Christopher Newport, John Martin, John Ratcliffe, John Smith and George Kendall.

With the help of Captain Newport's sailors, a fort was quickly constructed. By the end of June, when Newport set sail for England to obtain new supplies, the settlement appeared to be well founded, but within the next two months conditions at Jamestown changed drastically.

Supplies began to run low. Food spoiled, and with the coming of hot weather the brackish drinking water proved dangerous. Conditions worsened and men died daily. Hostility toward Wingfield developed, and the other council members elected to replace him with John Ratcliffe. By autumn, disease reduced the settlers to fewer than 50.

Internal changes in the organization of the Virginia Company in London led to greater freedom in the colony's government. Sir George Yeardley arrived in April 1619 to become governor. He issued a call for the first representative legislative assembly, which met at Jamestown on July 30, 1619. This meeting was the beginning of America's present system of representative government. It was an attempt to give Englishmen in America certain rights and privileges, common to citizens of the mother country, which had been guaranteed in the company charter; it was not intended to establish self government. The assembly remains significant,



“On May 13, 1607, the first permanent English settlement in North America was established in Virginia at Jamestown. From the beginning, the fledgling colony's future was uncertain, for the settlers struggled to adapt to an unfamiliar environment. . . four hundred years later, Americans look to Jamestown as the birthplace of their great nation. Jamestown itself is an American legacy.”

— **Jamestown: An American Legacy**, By Martha W. McCartney



however, because it was the first freely elected body of representatives in the English settlement. This meeting was the beginning of the Virginia General Assembly and a forerunner of the Congress of the United States.

Also in 1619, the Virginia Company recruited maids to sail for Virginia to become wives of the settlers. These women arrived at Jamestown in 1620. Many women had arrived before this time and were already established with their families.

The third major event for Jamestown in 1619 was the arrival of blacks in a Dutch warship. The blacks remained in Virginia, to be used as a source of labor in the tobacco fields. It was more than a generation before there was any mass importation of African natives and the development of the institution of slavery.

Strong efforts were made to develop new industries, particularly iron and glass. Immigration to the colony increased; measures were taken to meet the religious and educational needs of the settlers. During this period, Jamestown emerged as a town, for the settlement had outgrown the original fort. Many property owners, as listed by the 1625 census, were yeomen, merchants, carpenters, hog-raisers, farmers, joiners, shopkeepers, as well as colonial officials.

Tragedy struck the colony in 1622 when an attack by Indians killed about 300 persons in Virginia. Jamestown was spared because the people had been forewarned by a friendly Indian youth, Chanco. The English retaliated, but the attack set back the advance of the settlers and ended good relations with the natives. The Indians attacked the colonists again in 1644. The primary reason for these Indian attacks was the impact of English culture upon the Indian way of life.

In 1624, King James I dissolved the Virginia Company and proclaimed the settlement a royal colony, which it remained until the Revolution. This action did not alter operations considerably, but the company governor was replaced by the royal governor and the Assembly continued to meet.

In 1676, the normally loyal colony flared into rebellion under the leadership of Nathaniel Bacon, who objected to the stern rule of Governor Sir William Berkeley and his handling of the frontier Indians. Bacon's troops attacked and burned Jamestown in September, but Berkeley escaped to the Eastern Shore. Bacon moved to Gloucester, where in October he became ill and died. The rebellion soon ended for lack of a leader. After this protest against tyrannical government, the colony remained loyal for another century.

In the fall of 1698, a fire destroyed the State House at Jamestown, although its records and papers were saved. The seat of Virginia government was moved in 1699 to Middle Plantation, later named Williamsburg, and Jamestown's importance faded. It is not an active community today, but exists primarily as a historic site.

For more information, go to <http://www.nps.gov/jame/historyculture/>.

Paintings by Sidney King, Colonial National Historical Park.

America's 400th Anniversary

Partnerships Preserve Jamestown; “The Journey that Changed the World” Continues

By Joan Moody, Interior Office of Communications

July 4, 2007—The Jamestown journey continues. With every discovery in an archeologist's shovel, history is still being written at Jamestown. Although “America's 400th Anniversary” events featuring President Bush and Queen Elizabeth ended in May, other events commemorating the English settlement of Jamestown in 1607 continue around the nation this summer and fall.

On the Mall in Washington, D.C., the 4th of July fireworks exploded over the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, which features the roots of Virginia culture before and after 1607.

During the folklife festival, delegations from Virginia's eight Native American tribes, West Africa and Kent County, England, are representing the Native, African American, and English roots of Jamestown. It seemed a fitting time and setting, considering that Jamestown was the birthplace of what would become the nation we celebrate on July 4th.

A few days before Independence Day, twelve modern-day adventurers retracing Captain John Smith's voyage in the Chesapeake hauled their small shallop from the Potomac River onto the Mall for the festival. Now they've returned to complete their four-month journey inaugurating the Captain John Smith National Historic Trail, one of the newest parts of the National Park System (Story, page 12).

The Virginia tribes will continue on to a cultural festival with tribal groups from across the country in the Hampton Coliseum in Virginia (Story, page 10). In August 2007, the Black Expo in Hampton Roads will further explore the “African American Imprint on America” (Story, page 18).

At Historic Jamestowne, the National Park Service is preparing for “First Assembly Day” at the end of July. Living history programs will recount the development of Virginia government at Jamestown from the convening of the first representative assembly in 1619 to the relocation of the Virginia government to Williamsburg in 1699. Other programs are planned year-round.

Just about every day at Historic Jamestowne, students are helping archeologists from APVA Preservation Virginia dig up new discoveries. These finds give us more clarity on the history of Jamestown and make us all students of democracy.

In fact, the culmination of “America's Anniversary” will be the World Forum on the Future



U.S. commemorative coin.

of Democracy, an international gathering of scholars and government leaders in Williamsburg and Jamestown on September 16-19, 2007.

The honorary forum chairs are former Presidents George H.W. Bush and William J. Clinton and former British Prime Minister Lady Margaret Thatcher. The World Forum on the Future of Democracy caps a series of university-based conferences.

It is being organized by the Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission, called the federal commission. Congress formed this group to work with the Commonwealth of Virginia's Jamestown 2007 Steering Committee in “planning and executing an anniversary commemoration of national and international scope.” (Jamestown 2007 was formed ten years ago by the Commonwealth to organize the signature anniversary events with support from a public-private partnership.)



Photo: Joan Moody; DOI

Participants in America's 400th anniversary events have included (left to right) an NPS volunteer interpreter (page 19), a female member of the Colonial Williamsburg Drum and Fife Corps and a chief of a Virginia Indian tribe (page 10). The U.S. commemorative coin (above) features the convergence of three cultures at Jamestown. Unlike previous commemorations, the 400th gave prominent roles to voices from all three cultures. The Smithsonian Folklife Festival on the Mall in Washington, D.C. in July focused on Jamestown and on all the cultures and traditions of Virginia. Below, historical interpreter Jack Oblein answers questions from young visitors about the pioneering lifestyle 400 years ago in Jamestown. The culmination of “America's 400th” will be the World Forum on Democracy in Jamestown in September 2007. For more information on past and future anniversary events, see <http://www.americas400thanniversary.com>. For more information on Historic Jamestowne, see <http://www.nps.gov/colo/>.



Photo, Malerie Giaimo, Smithsonian Institution

The federal commission is composed of members named by the Secretary of the Interior. “The mission is primarily an educational one,” commission president Frank B. Atkinson told the *Richmond Times Dispatch*. “Many Americans, young and old, lack an understanding of their nation's journey. They take for granted freedoms that are strikingly exceptional in the long sweep of human history, and that have been gained and sustained only through centuries of struggle, sacrifice, and service.”

The brightest spotlight for America's 400th anniversary has been on Colonial National Historical Park (Story, page 6) in the Tidewater region of Virginia. Colonial National Historical Park includes Historic Jamestowne, Yorktown Battlefield and Colonial Parkway. Together with Williamsburg, it forms “America's Historic Triangle.”

The National Park Service manages Historic Jamestowne in cooperation with APVA Preservation Virginia (Story, page 9). “Partnerships are the lifeblood both of Colonial National Historical Park and of America's 400th anniversary commemoration,” says Sandy Rives, Jamestown 400th NPS Project Director and a member of the federal commission.

The National Park Service also works with the state of Virginia, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Indian tribes, African American groups and a number of nonprofit conservation organizations. Two of the latter—the Trust for Public Land and the Conservation Fund also are contributors to

Continued on Page 20

As Colonial National Historical Park commemorates the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, it is a good time to take a look at the history behind the historical park itself.

From Jamestown's humble beginnings as an outpost with a rudimentary fort, a new society took root that became the foundation for what would become the United States of America in 1776. The independence declared on July 4, 1776, was secured just 23 miles east of Jamestown by General George Washington and the Allied forces' defeat of General Lord Charles Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, at Yorktown.

It was this ironic twist of fate that caught the attention of future Park Service Director Horace Albright on July 13, 1928 and led to the creation of Colonial National Monument in 1930, one of the first historical parks in the National Park System. However, the commemoration and preservation of these two landmarks in world history began many years before the park was established.

Jamestown served as the capital of the Virginia Colony until 1699, when the capital was moved to Middle Plantation or Williamsburg. As early as 1707, Virginians acknowledged Jamestown's place in history. In 1807 and 1857, Jamestown was commemorated by picnics, speeches and celebrations at the historic site.

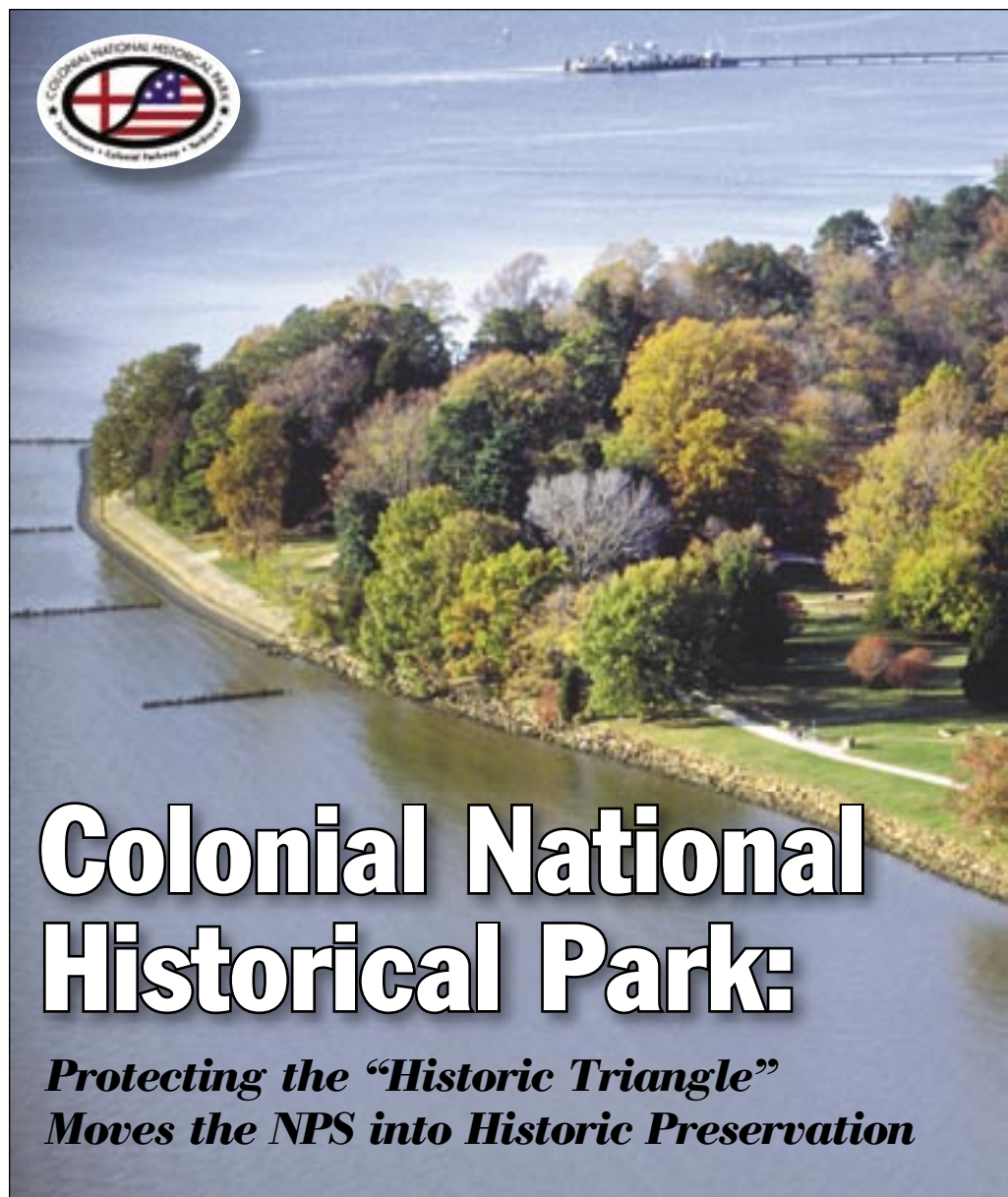
In 1889, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities was established as the first statewide preservation organization in America. The Association's first mission was to preserve the old Church Tower at Jamestown. In 1893, it received 22.5 acres that included the Church Tower and the fort site. With the approach of the tercentennial in 1907, the federal government provided funding for the construction of a seawall by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to stop the erosion of the original site and constructed a 103-foot obelisk to honor Jamestown. Congress considered bills and resolutions to establish a park at Jamestown starting in 1902, but the measures languished.

Similarly, although Congress authorized a monument at Yorktown shortly after the 1781 victory—the first monument ever authorized by Congress—it was not until 1881, the centennial of the victory, that the funds were made available for its construction.

Legislation to establish Yorktown National Military Park also languished until the years approaching the 1931 sesquicentennial. Just as recommendations on the significance of battlefields were being considered, the "Colonial idea" was hatched at a meeting far away at Old Faithful Lodge in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

During the 1920s, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., began the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, located between Jamestown and Yorktown. Kenneth Chorley, who worked for Rockefeller as head of the Williamsburg Holding Corporation, visited Horace Albright, then superintendent of Yellowstone, at the lodge on July 13, 1928. In that seminal meeting they discussed "the Jamestown, Williamsburg, Yorktown idea."

The idea was to establish a park or roadway to connect Jamestown—the beginning of British colonial America, Williamsburg—the scene of the political debates at the start of the American Revolution, and Yorktown—where America's independence was won. By March 1929, Albright was the second Director of the National



Colonial National Historical Park:

*Protecting the "Historic Triangle"
Moves the NPS into Historic Preservation*

An aerial view of Jamestown Island shows the national park with the 300th anniversary monument rising through the trees. Photo courtesy Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Park Service and received a similar proposal from William E. Carson, Chairman of the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development.

Albright, Chorley, and Carson enlisted Congressman Louis C. Cramton of Michigan to introduce legislation to establish Colonial National Monument. The bill passed on July 3, 1930, followed by a Presidential Proclamation on December 30, 1930. [It was redesignated Colonial National Historical Park in 1936.]

Verne Chatelaine, the first chief historian for the National Park Service, stated that Colonial "is symbolic of the essential unity of these shrines—a recognition not only of their geographical proximity . . . but of their closely related significance in American history. Hence the idea of linking these three historic places under one administration and that, a federal one, and the idea of a great parkway to give that unity a physical reality—this is the essence of the Colonial Monument idea."

Although Williamsburg was included in the bill establishing the park, its operation under the auspice of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation resulted in a cooperative relationship with the National Park Service rather than a unit of the park.

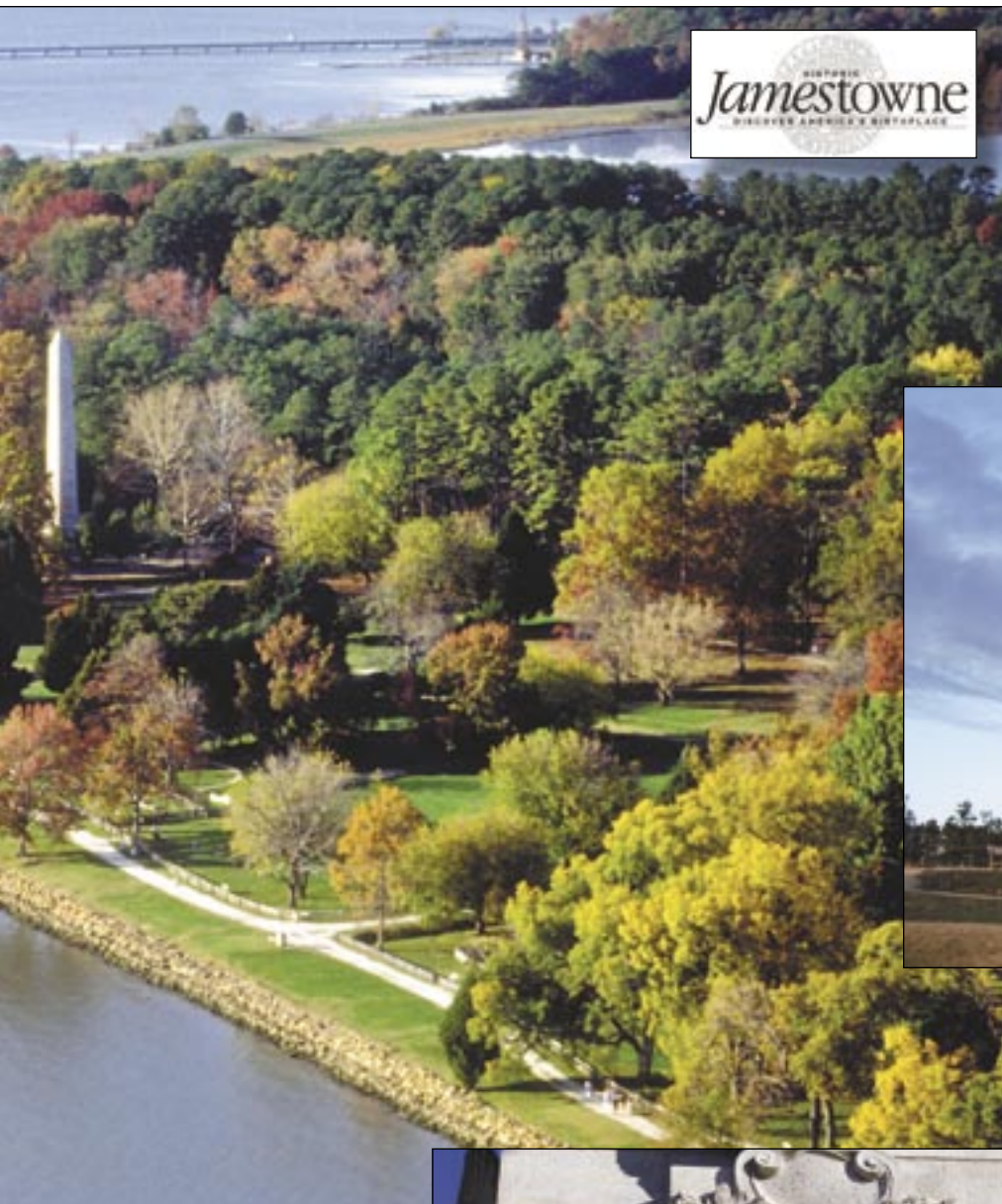
The vision of Horace Albright and Stephen Mather (first NPS director) to add historical areas of importance to the National Park System finally bore fruit.

The addition of George Washington Birthplace National Monument in January 1930 and Colonial National Monument in December 1930 moved the National Park Service into the field of historical preservation. The practices established at Colonial would set the standards not only for the National Park Service but for cultural resources management nationwide.

With the approach of the sesquicentennial of the Yorktown Victory in 1931, the park's early focus was initiating park operations in Yorktown and preparing for the celebration of the event. Charles Peterson, a landscape



The old church tower at Historic Jamestowne is the only surviving 17th century structure (circa 1680). Photo by Bill Haley, Haley Sharpe Design, LTD.



cal to understanding Jamestown, as the only surviving seventeenth-century structure was the Church Tower. Under the direction of J.C. Harrington, an integrated approach of archeological excavations combined with historical research resulted in establishing the standards of historical archeology. (See the article beginning on page 23.)

In its first decade, Colonial was able to conduct archeological investigations, conserve artifacts, reconstruct earthworks, and construct support facilities with the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps. One of the few African American camps was set up in the park. World War II basically brought these construction efforts to a stop.

It was not until the onset of Mission 66 in 1955 that the park was able to move forward with its 1933 development plans. As the 350th anniversary of Jamestown approached in 1957, the park was able to construct new visitor centers, parking lots and tour roads at Jamestown and Yorktown, complete the parkway, add interpretive signage throughout the park, continue the reconstruction of earthworks at Yorktown and construct a building to protect the 1608 Glasshouse at Jamestown.



Famed attractions at the park are the statue of John Smith (above, by Bill Haley), 1907 Monument (center) and glasshouse (below, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation). The newest features are a new visitor's center and the Archaearium (below, left building and page 9, courtesy APVA).

Federal and state commissions were established to oversee plans for the 350th anniversary. To accommodate the proposal to construct a replica of James Fort without

compromising the archeological site, the National Park Service donated 10 acres of its right-of-way at Glasshouse Point to 25 acres already purchased by the state commission. It was here that Jamestown Festival Park (now Jamestown Settlement) was built and managed by the Commonwealth of Virginia. In addition to the fort, a replica Indian village, replicas of the three ships, and a visitor center were constructed. The 1957 Jamestown

architect with the National Park Service, was placed in charge of the construction and restoration projects. The Williamsburg restoration program greatly influenced the direction of park development. For Yorktown, recreating the scene of 1781 was the primary vision. In order to accurately recreate this scene, it was understood that an extensive amount of historical research and archeological investigation were required. Elbert J. Cox was hired as the first park historian in the National Park Service. The research that he and other park historians conducted greatly assisted the projects to construct Swann Tavern, the Service's first reconstruction, and the 1781 siege works.



Meanwhile, the Moore House, which was owned by Rockefeller's Williamsburg Holding Company, was sold to the Service on July 1, 1931. Some of the restoration work was completed before the October 19 anniversary as part of the purchase price. Charles Peterson prepared a report on the Moore House that was the first historic structures report written. It set a standard that is still used for restoration and rehabilitation projects.

Construction of the Colonial Parkway began in 1931 and was completed between 1953 and 1957. (See article on parkway on page 30.)

In 1934, the remaining 1500-acre parcel of Jamestown Island was purchased by the Service. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities retained its 22.5 acres and worked in partnership with the park staff in managing the site. Archeological investigations were criti-



Anniversary was an eight-month event that included a visit by Queen Elizabeth of England and Vice-President Richard Nixon.

During the nation's Bicentennial, additional funding was provided to Colonial that enabled it to expand and redesign both visitor centers, continue the reconstruction of earthworks at Yorktown, construct the Surrender Field pavilion and restore the Nelson House.

The Bicentennial of the Yorktown Victory in 1981 was celebrated in a four-day event featuring tactical demonstrations by more than 6,000 reenactors, modern military demonstrations, a parade of tall ships and French and American battleships, and ceremonies attended by President Reagan and French President Mitterrand. The inter-

cludes between anniversaries enabled the park to focus on basic resource management and visitor services initiatives.

In 1992, then Chief Historian for the park, James Haskett, saw the need to conduct major archeological investigations at Jamestown in preparation for the 400th anniversary in 2007. (See archeology article, page 23). Fifty-eight new archeological sites were located on the island. Meanwhile, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities undertook new archeological investigations in 1994 known as Jamestown Rediscovery, which resulted in locating the original fort site and greatly increasing interest in Jamestown.

In 1997, the association and Colonial staffs met to begin discussions on 2007 and the vision for Jamestown. It was agreed that a joint development plan was needed to determine what facilities should be built and how the sixty-year old partnership could be expanded to meet the missions of both organizations. A development concept plan addressed the need for new facilities, including a joint collections buildings and a new Visitor Center to replace the original one built in 1956 that intruded upon the historic landscape and was threatened due to its location near the Pitch and Tar Swamp.



Colonial National Historical Park superintendent Dan Smith shows the new park visitor center (above) and the improved walkway to the 300th anniversary monument (right). Photos, Joan Moody, DOI.



It was also decided that a more complete history of Jamestown needed to be presented to the public based on recent archeological findings and historical research. The Park Service funded studies on the African Americans associated with Jamestown from 1619 to 1802 (conducted by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and the Virginia Indians during that first century of contact (conducted by the American Indian Resource Center at the College of William and Mary). This research not only identified individuals of both cultures associated with specific Jamestown structures but greatly expanded understanding of the coming together of three cultures and the resulting legacies that are still with us today.

Through a joint fundraising effort, the National Park Service and the association moved forward in creating a

seamless experience for the visitor. The site became known as Historic Jamestowne to differentiate it from the Jamestown Settlement (formerly the Jamestown Festival Park) next door, which is administered by the State. By late 2006, the Historic Jamestowne Research Center (the joint collections building), the Archaearium (the association museum focusing on the archeology of the fort and the early years of Jamestown), and the new Visitor Center (featuring an expanded story on Jamestown that addressed the coming together of three cultures) were completed. The historic landscape was enhanced by new waysides and an improved plaza around the Tercentennial Monument.

Colonial National Historical Park today includes not only the "historic triangle" but also the Cape Henry Memorial—the site of the first landing of the Jamestown settlers, and Green Spring—home of Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley.

Colonial National Historical Park was at the forefront of the National Park Service's emergence in the field of cultural resources management and historic preservation more than seventy years ago. As it moves toward its centennial, let us hope that it will continue to lead the way for the Service and the nation. For more information, go to www.nps.gov/colo.

Eagle Nest Provides Challenge, Opportunity at New Visitor Center



By Dorothy Geyer, Natural Resources Manager, Colonial National Historical Park and Mike Litterst, Public Affairs Officer, Colonial National Historical Park

Among the many challenges faced by the National Park Service in opening the new Historic Jamestowne Visitor Center was the unexpected appearance in February 2001 of a pair of nesting bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). Although the Colonial National Historical Park staff was certainly pleased to have the eagles, the presence of a protected species nonetheless created additional stress for a staff already working under a tight timeframe to complete the construction project in time for the 400th anniversary events in May 2007.

The Environmental Impact Statement for the planned Visitor Center and other site improvements were already well underway when park officials received notification from the College of William and Mary's Center for Conservation Biology about the presence of a new, active bald eagle nest site on Jamestown Island. The proposed building site was within 750 feet of the nest, making it subject to the strictest protection guidelines to protect the eagles.

Park officials contacted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service and the two agencies cooperatively evaluated the level of human activity at the site, addressed their potential impacts on the eagles, and ultimately developed a construction timeline for the site improvements that would protect the nest and its occupants. For example, due to a prohibition on exterior construction during nesting season (November 15 – July 15), NPS construction contracts were amended so that significant portions of the new building would be prefabricated away from Jamestown, then assembled on-site during the narrow, four-month period when construction was permitted.

During the 400th anniversary events that took place May 11-13, 2007, more than 30,000 visitors passed through the new Historic Jamestowne Visitor Center, completed within budget and on time for the event. What very few of those visitors realized, however, was that just several hundred feet away, seemingly oblivious to the hoopla, two bald eagle chicks were quickly growing in a nest protected through the entire construction process by the cooperative efforts of a variety of federal and state agencies and organizations. A species that is America's symbol is being preserved at America's birthplace.

Today, guests from across the globe come to stand where the seeds of democracy first took root. Since 1934, Historic Jamestowne—America's Birthplace—has been preserved in partnership between the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA Preservation Virginia) and the National Park Service. Historic Jamestowne is one-third of the Historic Triangle, consisting of Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown, and a significant concentration of historic resources representing the founding years of this nation, the Revolutionary experience, and the victory for independence.

The site of the first permanent English settlement in North America is preserved today but it was all but lost in the 1880s. Little evidence of the 17th-century settlement remained with the exception of the ruins of the circa 1680 church. Then in 1889 APVA Preservation Virginia formed as a statewide organization—the first of its kind. Initial successes included the preservation of Powhatan's Chimney in Gloucester, the Powder Magazine in Williamsburg and the Mary Washington House in Fredericksburg.

APVA founders soon began to negotiate for the core acres at Historic Jamestowne, including the church tower and Confederate Army earthworks also on the site. In 1893, a deed of gift was struck. APVA's first action was to petition Congress to have the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers build a seawall to stabilize erosion by the James River.

In the 1930s, the remainder of the island, about 1,500 acres, was acquired by the National Park Service and designated as a national park. Immediately, an archeological survey of the newly acquired acres revealed that much of the mid-17th century town site remained uncovered. Synergy began to build between the two property owners, resulting in a collaborative effort.

In 1940, Richmond's *The News Leader* wrote an editorial that ended with the following, "A wise contract has been drawn. . . Instead of the familiar rivalries of historical organizations, Jamestown is to exemplify the largest outgrowth of the settlement—unity." By 1957, the NPS had built a causeway that linked motorists to the site just in time for the 350th anniversary.

Through much of the first fifty years of the partnership, collaboration was quiet and focused on the operations and preservation of a commemorative landscape. An expansion took place in the 1990s, and the results have been extraordinary.

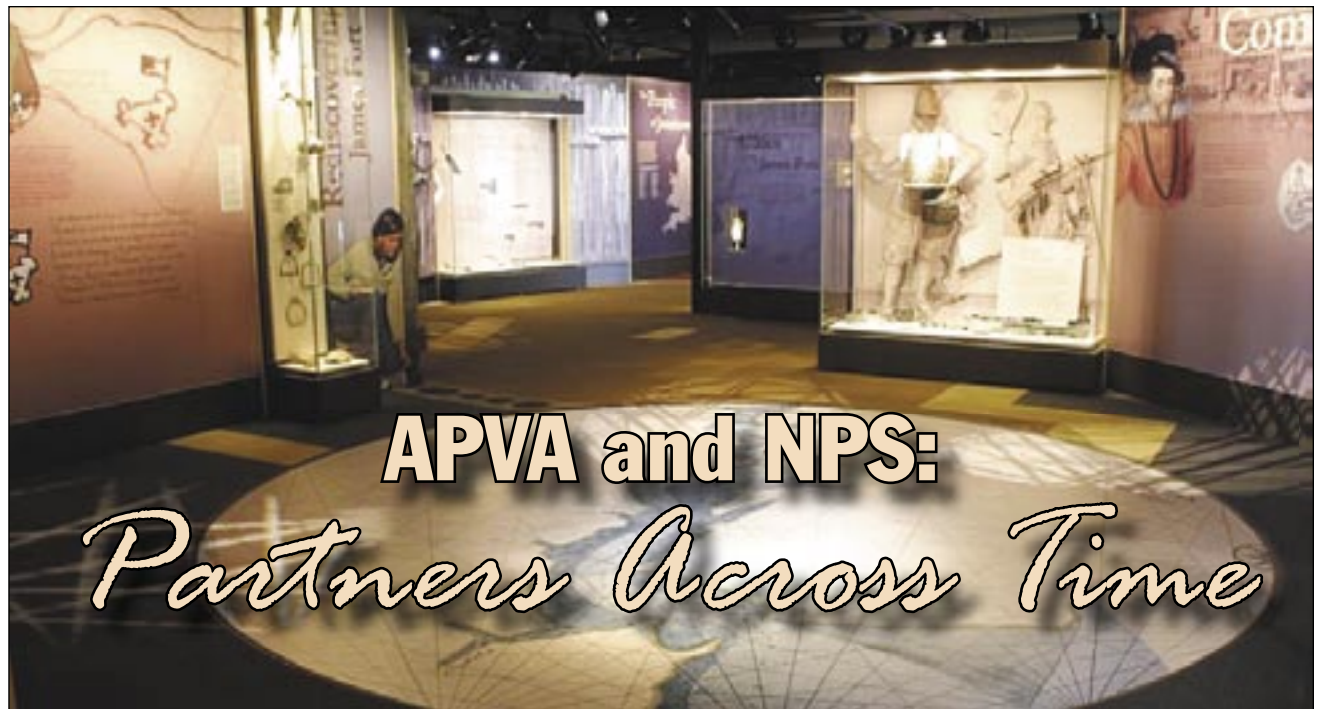
Beginning in the 1990s, archeological studies by both organizations—a reassessment of the previous archeological studies funded by NPS and administered by Colonial Williamsburg and the APVA's remarkable search for and study of the remains of James Fort—led to a more fully developed picture of life at Jamestown in the early years. The studies, in particular the discovery of the location of the archeological remains of James Fort, prompted the need for a new interpretive plan, facilities and exhibits.

Through a facilitated discussion, the leadership of both organizations determined that planning jointly served the shared mission of preserving and interpreting the Jamestown story. The new interpretive plan was to interpret history through the context of the archeological discoveries. Property ownership was a secondary story.

Together the APVA and the NPS hired Carlton Abbott and Partners, P. C., of Williamsburg, Virginia, and Haley Sharpe Design of Leicester, England, to help lead a Design Concept Plan and Environmental Impact Assessment. Through the process, representatives of the Virginia Indians; the African-American community; descendant groups; community associations; local, state, and federal agencies; historians and archeologists were consulted to determine themes and significant elements that should be considered in the new plan. Effective relationships were built and maintained with these groups through the concept and exhibit development and the implementation process. Our goal was to reflect the interest and investment that many groups had in this chapter of American history. The plan's vision also was to complement the other historic attractions in the area, including Jamestown Settlement, Colonial Williamsburg, Yorktown Battlefield and Yorktown Victory Center.

The spectacular results are a living legacy in commemoration of the 400th Anniversary. Improvements include an expanded research center, new visitor services and museum facilities, a new interpretive landscape and expanded coordination of educational and visitor programs.

At the heart is the Historic Jamestowne Research Center—the brain of the site. Expanding on the 1907 caretaker's house, the APVA already had constructed a state-of-the-art collection storage facility (2000) for its more than 1 million artifacts. In 2002, it granted a deed of .75 acres, adjoining its research center, to the NPS to construct an addition to house its collection of more than 2 million artifacts. The



APVA and NPS: *Partners Across Time*

The Archaearium, opened in May 2006, combines a museum and an archeological discovery center. The facility is already a model for the preservation and interpretation of archeological sites around the country. Photo courtesy APVA.

completed building is both fireproof and flood-proof and includes staff offices and educational space. Equally important, researchers now can study the complete Jamestown collection—vitaly important for encouraging future scholarship about this chapter of American history.

A new visitor center and Archaearium, an archeological museum, are the focus for the public's experience at Historic Jamestowne. The 18,000-square-foot visitor center, opened in January 2007, provides an overview of the Jamestown story. The comprehensive exhibit begins with Virginia before the English arrival and follows the story through the preservation effort led by the APVA and the NPS at the site.

Through archeological artifacts and the words of the people who lived through these events, the exhibit highlights the key moments of Jamestown's history and places them in the context of world events. An immersion exhibit sets the stage for the visitor experience and provides the archeological context within which the story is told.

From the visitor center, guests walk an elevated bridge over the Pitch and Tar Swamp. Linking the Center and the historic core, the bridge supports the health of the wetlands. Visitors slow down as they walk and observe turtles, deer, and other native flora and fauna. The vista opens up, highlighting the key landmarks of the site: the 17th-century church tower, the 1607 James Fort site, the New Towne site, the 1907 Federal Monument and the statue of John Smith. Visitors learn through interpretive panels about the Virginia Indians, the English and the Africans whose sacrifices and persistence helped to found this nation.

The most innovative structure is the Archaearium, opened in May 2006. Combining a museum and an archeological discovery center, the museum is already a model for the preservation and interpretation of archeological sites and combines green building elements with technology. The 7,500-square-foot facility houses state-of-the-art exhibits detailing the process and results of the twelve-year archeological study that has uncovered extraordinary details of the human stories of the English and Virginia Indians during the earliest years of the colony.

Architecturally, the Archaearium is designed to "float" above the remains of the 1660s statehouse complex at the site while being able to withstand high winds and possible rise in water levels in this hurricane-susceptible region. The one-story building rests on a series of helical pull-down micropiles carefully sited to avoid disturbing any seventeenth-century archeological or structural artifacts.

Copper sheathing clads the exterior of the building, enhancing its energy efficiency and acknowledging the important role that copper played between the Virginia Indians and early settlers. Large glass panels front the building and connect the interior exhibits to the landscape on which the archeological features and artifacts were unearthed. The innovative exhibits tell the compelling stories of the early years of the nation's founding through the archeological features and research across many disciplines (archeology, cultural history, forensics science, geology, technology, ecology, economics, and genealogy).

What has characterized the success of this program has been a willingness to test models, to analyze successes and to try solutions that might not be the norm for either organization. The public's interaction with the site and the new awareness of Jamestown's place in history measure the results. As the APVA and the NPS prepare for the next decade of partnership, a new spirit is in place to ensure "that the largest outgrowth of the settlement—unity" remains at the center of our work and helps to sustain and strengthen this corner of the Historic Triangle.

For more information, see www.apva.org.



America's 400th Anniversary

The Native American Perspective



Chief Stephen R. Adkins

By Chief Stephen R. Adkins, Chickahominy Indian Tribe

We are in the midst of many events in Virginia, the United Kingdom and across this nation commemorating the anniversary of the founding of the first permanent English Settlement in America in May 1607.

The culturally diverse history of Virginia has been explored through a number of conferences under the auspices of the Jamestown 400th Anniversary Commemoration Commission on which I serve.

During the 400th Anniversary Weekend in Jamestown, May 11-13, 2007, visitors from all over the world—including leaders representing the U.S. government, England, Native Americans and African Americans—gathered to commemorate the birth of this Great Republic, the United States of America, which blossomed at Jamestown. What does all this mean for Native Americans, especially Tidewater Virginia Indians?

After all, our troubles began with the landing of the first English settlers in Jamestown in 1607. A methodical process of securing land through the doctrine of discovery began almost immediately. (In fact, the English did not “discover” these lands because American Indians had inhabited and explored them for thousands of years.)

Colonization sounded the death knell of a way of life for a group of people who had called this place home for several millennia. Our ranks were reduced by 90 percent by the end of the 17th century. By 1610, the Paspehegh, on whose land Jamestown was founded, fell to the sword under the orders of Lord De La Warr and ceased to exist as a tribe. A whole nation was annihilated. This was the nation that befriended strangers and ultimately died at the hands of those same strangers.

Some of the tribal members undoubtedly escaped and found safe haven with other tribes, including my tribe, the Chickahominy. But lands that had been home to native peoples for thousands of years suddenly became off limits. Linchpins of our culture such as religion and language were set aside. Marginalization of Indians continued well into the 20th century and even continues today.

Against this backdrop, many Natives and non-Natives alike have questioned why any Virginia Indian—even a tribal chief such as myself—would participate in a commemoration of the first permanent English Settlement in Virginia? After having lived on this land for 15,000 years, what is so significant about the last .266 percent of that time?

The answers are manifold. The fact that we have survived for the past 400 years is ample cause to celebrate. The fact that we have been able to pass along oral history and various components of our culture is worthy of celebration. But the single most important reason to be a part of this commemoration is because we are a part of America and this commemoration is all about America. The commemoration is about telling America's story. In the past the stories of Native and African Americans have been left out, ignored or overlooked. How could we ignore this opportunity to tell our stories to a world audience?

The federal commission sought input from renowned scholars, tribal leaders, university professors and others to ensure the picture we painted of Jamestown was accurate. Some of the research revealed factual information



The Virginia tribal delegation to England included (Back row left to right:) Warren Cook, Assistant Chief Pamunkey; Mark Custalow, Assistant Chief Mattaponi; Gene Adkins - Chief, Eastern Chickahominy; and Keith Smith - Nansemond Tribal Member; (Middle row left to right:) Stephen Adkins - Chief, Chickahominy; Ken Branham - Chief Monacan; (Front row left to right:) Anne Richardson - Chief, Rappahannock; and Ken Adams - Chief, Upper Mattaponi.

that was “new” to all of us. The research showed very clearly how the interactions of the diverse cultures of the early 17th century contributed to the ultimate success of Jamestown.

I applaud the members of the federal commission for not veering away from the objective of commemorating the complete story of Jamestown. Some organizations and individuals challenged and criticized the commemoration activities. However, the Commission remained steadfast in its resolve to share and portray the history of Jamestown as honestly and accurately as possible.

From my personal experiences and those of my people, growing up as a member of an American Indian tribe meant living a life marginalized by almost 400 years of anti-Native politics and policies.

I have been asked why I do not have a traditional Indian name. Quite simply: my parents, as did many other Native American parents, weighed the risks and decided it was not worth the risk of going to jail. An article by Peter Hardin in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* in 2000 describes the documentary genocide the Virginia Indians suffered at the hands of Walter

Ashby Plecker, a white separatist who ruled over the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Virginia for 34 years, from 1912 to 1946.

Plecker led efforts to eradicate all references to Indians on Vital Records. The state's legislature enacted the Racial Integrity Act in 1924, forcing all segments of the population to be registered at birth in one of two categories, white or colored.

Doctors and midwives faced punishment if they assigned Indian as the racial classification for Native babies born in Virginia in the early to mid 20th century.

My father and mother traveled to Washington, D.C., in 1935 to be married because the Racial Integrity Act made it illegal to marry in Virginia with the racial designation Indian on your marriage license. Many Native people did not give their children Native names because that too was punishable by up to one year in jail.

In public schools report cards for students were labeled white or colored. For Indian students, lines were drawn through the preprinted racial designations and Indian was penciled in.

I applaud the members of the federal commission for not veering away from the objective of commemorating the complete story of Jamestown.

Virginia Indians Today

Today there are eight organized tribes in Virginia and two small reservations. There are 2,500 people on the tribal registers, and the census figures show another 15,000 people of Indian ancestry living across Virginia. Two tribes, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi, have small reservations in King William County. Their state reservations date from the 1600s. Six other incorporated groups are officially recognized as Indian tribes by the Commonwealth of Virginia. They are the: Chickahominy Indian Tribe in Charles City County; Chickahominy Indian Tribe – Eastern Division in New Kent County; Monacan Indian Tribe in Amherst County; Nansemond Indian Tribal Association in the City of Chesapeake; Rappahannock Indian Tribe in Essex, Caroline, and King & Queen Counties; and the Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe in King William County.

Source: Virginia Council on Indians, Commonwealth of Virginia, 2003. For more information, see <http://indians.vipnet.org/tribes.cfm>.

On a trip to my brother's high school commencement exercises at Bacone, Okla., in the mid 1950's I recall stopping at a service station for gasoline. I was a youngster about 9 years old, and I had to go to the restroom. I remember asking my dad, "Where do I go?" because the restrooms were labeled "white" and "black." For me, that situation created a real dilemma.

One might ask, "Why would you go to Oklahoma to receive a high school education?" The answer is quite simple. There were no high schools in Virginia for native people then. In fact, Virginia provided a one-way ticket to Oklahoma and tuition to Bacone High School for Virginia Indians.

Our anthropologist says there is no other state that attacked Indian identity as directly as the laws passed during that period of time in Virginia. No other ethnic community's heritage was denied in this way. Our state, by law, declared there were no Indians in the state in 1924, and if you dared to say differently, you went to jail or worse.

My father and his peers lived in the heart of the Plecker years and carried those scars to their graves. The Racial Integrity Act stayed in effect until 1967.

Between 1983 and 1989, eight tribes gained state recognition in the Commonwealth of Virginia. In addition to my tribe, the Chickahominy, these tribes included the Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Monacan, Nansemond, Pamunkey, Rappahannock and Upper Mattaponi Tribes. Ironically, while we commemorate the 400th anniversary of America from its beginnings in Virginia, to date no tribes in Virginia have obtained federal recognition.

In 1997 state legislation sponsored by Gov. George Allen acknowledged the state action that attacked our heritage. Although this legislation allows those of the living generations to correct birth records, the legislation or law has not and cannot undo the pain and humiliation suffered by my ancestors or the damage done to our documented history.

In 1999, the tribes were advised that many of our people would not live long enough to see our petition go through the administrative process at the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We have buried three of our chiefs since then.

Given this reality and the damage to our historical heritage suffered by Virginia Indian tribes, six of the tribes, with the support of current Governor Tim Kaine,

are seeking recognition through the U.S. Congress rather than the BIA.

We would be hampered in the BIA process by the fact that actions taken by the Commonwealth of Virginia during the 20th Century corrupted our written history by altering key documents, intimidated many people and in several other ways made the tribes fear that we would not fit into the petitioning process.

Against all odds, including a hostile political climate bent on erasing Native peoples from the landscape of Virginia, we, the Virginia Indian tribes, have maintained our cultures and have continued our oral histories. We have maintained an "underground school" that has been our means of teaching our children the history of Virginia Indians, part of our efforts to dispel the inaccuracies of those lessons learned in the public school classrooms of Virginia.

Yet many publications continue to carry romanticized, inaccurate accounts of 17th century history. Sadly many misrepresentations—such as the "discovery" of the "new" world and the characterization of the English settlers as the "first families" of Virginia—go largely unnoticed by non-Native people and are, in fact, given credibility by textbooks used in classrooms throughout Virginia. Moreover, the textbooks have been sorely lacking in subject matter addressing the contributions Natives made to the tenuous beginnings of the "New World."

For example, to historians of the colonial era in the Old Dominion, it is accepted intelligence that the Natives could have killed the settlers at will during the first 10 to 15 years of their occupation of these lands. However, even after the massacre of the Pasphegh in 1610 at the command of Lord De La Warr, the Natives chose not to get rid of the settlers.

Fast forward to the spring of 2006 and you see a scene replete with diverse participants watching the unfolding of their plan for a meaningful commemoration of the first permanent English Settlement at Jamestown. What distinguishes this commemoration from previous commemorations, aside from the careful use of the

term "commemoration" rather than "celebration," is the fact that there was an African American and a Native American presence at the table from the onset.

To the person, every member of the Commission was determined to mine historical documents and consult subject matter experts including archeologists, anthropologists, historians, educators and renowned jurists within the United States, the United Kingdom, Africa and elsewhere to ensure the factual presentation of the events of the first three decades of English occupation of the "New World."

In July 2006, a delegation of 54 tribal members, recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia, had the opportunity to visit the United Kingdom as part of the U.K.'s 2007 Commemoration Activities. For many of us, it was a first time visit to St. George's Church at Gravesend, the final resting place of Pocahontas, the daughter of Paramount Chief Powhatan and the wife of John Rolfe.

A plaque on the wall of St. Georges Church says:

This stone commemorates Princess Pocahontas or Metoak, daughter of the mighty American Indian Chief Powhatan. Gentle and humane, she was the friend of the earliest struggling English colonists whom she nobly rescued, protected, and helped. On her Conversion to Christianity in 1613, she received in Baptism the name Rebecca, and shortly afterwards became the wife of John Rolfe, a settler in Virginia. She visited England with her husband in 1616, was graciously received by Queen Ann, wife of James I. In the twenty-second year of her age she died at Gravesend preparing to revisit her native country and was buried near this spot on March 21st, 1617.

For us who have experienced and know so well what has happened to our people since the days of Pocahontas, the connection we felt to both the congregation and Pocahontas was palpable and real. This feeling of respect and honor in the church congregation suffused the entire Virginia Indian Delegation.

We saw Pocahontas as more than the legend we live behind. We saw her as the first to brave the new world that opened up with first contact by the English, a soul who today can still touch us and remind us of our proud heritage. She is not a myth, for she is still inside all of us, and her death and burial in England remind us of how far and challenging our path has been since she braved that voyage to England.

Much has happened to the Virginia tribes since Pocahontas visited England and the Court of Queen Ann. The story of Chief Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas is well known across this land. Her picture is in the U.S. Capitol with her English husband John Rolfe. But less known is the plight of Virginia Indians today and the fact that the United States has not formally recognized our contribution.

The 400th anniversary has given us a chance to tell our stories. During the past five years of my tenure on the Commission, I have seen the public visibility of Virginia Indians increase exponentially. I have often said that after 400 years we have grown to understand that if our stories are to be told, we must tell them. And tell them we have. From the state capitol in Richmond, to the halls of Congress on Capitol Hill in Washington D.C., to Kent County, England, to the halls of Parliament in London, England, and to the shores of the Powhatan (aka James) River, we have told our stories. We have spoken to audiences who listened in rapt attention to our tale of endurance and survival and who yearn to hear more of the history of Virginia's indigenous peoples.

As part of the 400th commemoration of Jamestown, the Virginia tribes will have a much deeper understanding of who we are. After 400 years, we not only see the promised land; we also see a land of promise. We see a land of inclusion, where diversity of thoughts, ideas and contributions are more valuable than the thoughts, ideas and contributions of a single homogenous group.

We hope that the government of the land that we love will embrace us in the same way as the people of England with whom our last treaty was signed in 1677. At the end of the day I am very proud and honored to be an American and hope that formal recognition of my people by the United States of America will soon be a reality.

Editor's Note: At press time other events showcasing Virginia's Indian heritage in the summer and fall of 2007 included the Virginia Indian Intertribal Festival—a Jamestown 2007 Signature event—and Virginia Indian Day at Jamestown Settlement.



The author, Chief Steve Adkins, shakes hands with Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne at the Godspeed reception in Alexandria (left, photo by Tami Heilmann, DOI). In the righthand photo, taken in England in 2006, he shakes hands with Lord Lieutenant Allen Willet, the representative of Queen Elizabeth II, while Lord Latson looks on.



We hope that the government of the land that we love will embrace us in the same way as the people of England with whom our last treaty was signed in 1677.



“Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man’s habitation...”

– Captain John Smith, 1612

Exploring the New Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail

By Patrick F. Noonan, Chairman Emeritus, The Conservation Fund

Susan Constant, Godspeed and Discovery—the three ships that brought the first Jamestown settlers to Virginia—are well known. They get the credit in the history books, along with *Mayflower*, *Ark* and *Dove*. But few remember a smaller vessel that had at least as great an impact on European settlement – Captain John Smith’s shallop.

The shallop, built in England and cut in half to fit in storage in the hold of the *Susan Constant*, was a vessel so common it didn’t have a proper name, yet it carried Smith and a small crew of explorers on a series of daring explorations of the Chesapeake Bay between 1607 and 1609, with the longest during the summer of 1608. During the three months of that voyage, Smith explored the Chesapeake and its major tributaries, gathering detailed information on the region and producing a careful map, loaded with cultural and navigational information.

The map showed nearly all the bay’s major features as well as Indian towns, the names of tribes and the features he found in his personal exploration. Beyond that, Smith recorded rivers and mountains he credited to the accounts of the Indians

he interviewed. The map and journals from the exploration opened the way for European settlement of the mid-Atlantic and have provided a wealth of information on the environment, historical settlements and culture of the Chesapeake Bay region.

Because of the importance of Smith’s voyages of exploration to our nation, Congress established the new Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail in late 2006. The newly authorized trail commemorates these voyages of exploration that opened trade between the region’s Indians and the Jamestown colonists and paved the way for further commerce and settlement. America’s newest national historic trail will, in the words of the National Park Service, “recognize the American Indian towns and culture of the 17th century, call attention to the historic and contemporary natural history of the bay, complement the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network (page 28) and provide new opportunities for education, recreation and heritage tourism in the Chesapeake Bay region. Ultimately, by providing more opportunities for people to interact with the Chesapeake’s diverse histories, cultures and ecosystems, the trail will help facilitate protection of these resources and generate stronger stewardship of this national treasure.”

In the interests it encompasses, the new trail reflects the broad reach and responsibilities of the Department of the Interior’s agencies, which manage our national cultural and historical sites, our natural resources and the federal government’s responsibilities to Native Americans. The trail has the support of the Virginia and Maryland Indians, who see it as an opportunity to present an accurate picture of their rich cultural history and the period of first contact with Europeans. The trail commemorates this history and it opens new ways to conserve the region’s natural resources.

The new trail is the result of a broad partnership. It would not have happened without strong support from the dedicated career professionals in the National Park Service and the Department of Interior. Led by National Park Service Director Mary Bomar and Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne, the department provided leadership vital to the creation of the trail and was able to complete the congressionally authorized feasibility study in time for the Jamestown 2007 commemoration.

In conjunction with the Jamestown anniversary, this exciting initiative has generated enthusiasm throughout the region. The region’s local, state and federal legislators; its business groups and nonprofit organizations and citizens across the Chesapeake Bay watershed found common ground around the idea of a new national historic trail to recognize the importance of Smith’s journeys to the region and the nation.

Citizens and organizations, working with their elected officials, understood



The new national historic trail begins at Jamestown, where a statue of Captain John Smith overlooks the James River (top of page, photo by Bill Haley, Haley Sharpe Design LTD). On America’s “Anniversary Weekend,” author Pat Noonan (at podium, above), NPS Director Mary Bomar (left) and PNC Bank Vice President Bonnie Stein (far left) wished bon voyage to the crew (at right) of a small shallop. The crew is re-tracing Smith’s route to inaugurate the trail and is due back in Jamestown in September (See page 14). Photo by Joan Moody, DOI.

how the trail couples the region's deep history with its natural beauty to create a lasting legacy for the 400th anniversary commemoration of Jamestown. They saw opportunities for education, recreation and heritage tourism. Many recognized the potential of the trail to permanently recognize the Bay and its tributaries as a national treasure worthy of a unit of the National Trail System.

Since its 1985 founding, The Conservation Fund has worked cooperatively with the Department of the Interior on many projects important to our national outdoor heritage. We are currently working to expand Mesa Verde National Park and complete the land acquisition program at the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park in Washington and Oregon.

In addition, our work to assist the Flight 93 National Memorial in Somerset County, Pa., working with the Families of Flight 93, Flight 93 Federal Advisory Commission, Flight 93 Memorial Task Force, the local community and National Park Service, has been particularly gratifying. The Conservation Fund has worked diligently with federal, state and local partners to acquire and protect lands around the crash site.

Our newest national trail and the Flight 93 National Memorial tell some of the oldest and the newest chapters of our history. Both introduce us to stories of heroism and tragedy and both are important to our nation's history and its future.

The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail will open the way for modern-day explorers to follow Smith's 2,000-mile odyssey through the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia to the borders of



Captain John Smith

Pennsylvania.

Trail partners have begun developing exciting new maps, trail guides, exhibits, interactive games and digital media. Perhaps the most innovative idea is a system of "smart buoys" (see accompanying article).

The trail will serve as a vital tool for restoration and conservation of the Bay and its tributaries. Its creation is recognition that the Bay is a national treasure. Introducing people to the Bay through the trail can help them understand the Bay's complex system and the ongoing restoration efforts.

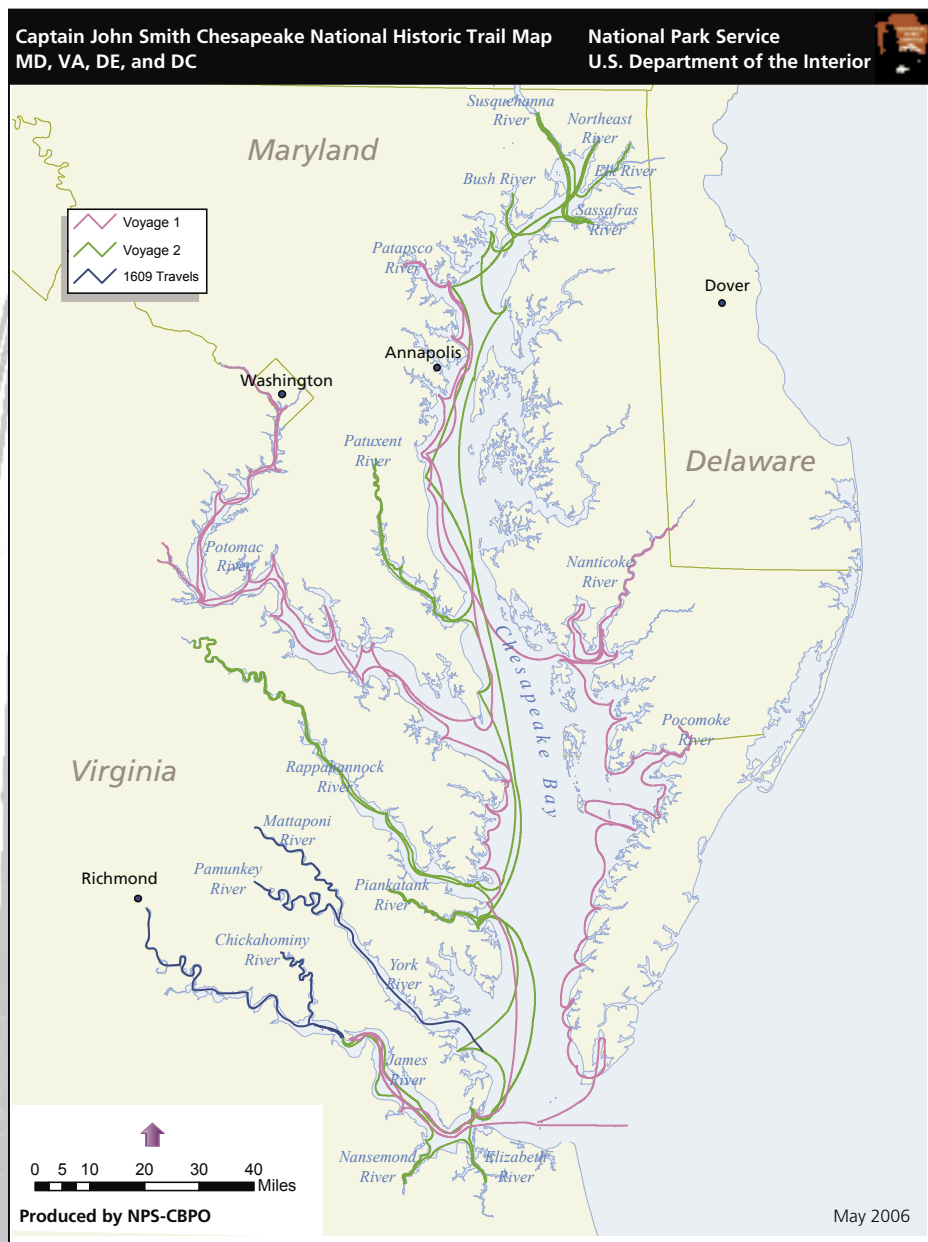
The impetus for the trail grew from conversations with my colleagues Gilbert Grosvenor and William Baker at the National Geographic Society and the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, respectively. Together, we formed The Friends of the John Smith Trail. Others enthusiastically joined us. The Chesapeake Bay Commission, an influential body of legislators from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia that coordinates the three states' bay-related legislation, endorsed the idea and this led to the support of the Chesapeake Executive Council, the governing body of the Chesapeake Bay Program, the multi-state and federal effort to restore the Bay. Many groups joined in support, including among many others the National Parks and Conservation Association, the Garden Club of America and the Izaak Walton League as well as business groups, towns, county and state governments and nonprofit organizations.

Senator Paul Sarbanes, then Maryland's senior senator, championed legislation that authorized the Department of Interior and the National Park Service to conduct a study to examine the feasibility of designating the course of Smith's voyages a national historic trail. The year-long study found Smith's voyages met all the criteria for designation as a national historic trail.

Senator Sarbanes and Senator John Warner of Virginia, joined by Senator Barbara Mikulski of Maryland and other colleagues, introduced a bill authorizing establishment of the trail. In the U.S. House of Representatives, Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis introduced companion legislation. With the findings of the Park Service's study in hand, the legislation passed in the last days of the congressional session.

President George W. Bush signed the legislation on December 19, 2006. It was 400 years from the date the Jamestown colonists set sail from England.

Soon the National Park Service will



develop its Comprehensive Management Plan through a process featuring extensive public involvement. In early 2007, Director Bomar named John Maounis superintendent of the new trail. He is also Director of National Park Service Chesapeake Bay Program Office (which includes the Chesapeake Gateways Program) as well as of the NPS Northeast Region Heritage Area Programs.

The Friends of the John Smith Trail provides a strong base of supporters and a newsletter and a website have kept them connected and informed. (See <http://friendsofthejohnsmithtrail.org>).

Smart Buoys Provide "Museum Without Walls" Along Trail

An innovative system of smart buoys, called the Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System, provides visitors to the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail a new way to access historical and cultural information as well as current environmental conditions, creating a museum without walls experience for trail travelers. Akin to podcasts, these vignettes are available via a cellular phone or through the internet.

Using the system, which has been developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Verizon Wireless, a trail traveler can get weather information or a story about what John Smith saw when he explored this territory 400 years ago.

"This concept and technology could be extended to other national trails and parks," said Mary Bomar, director of the National Park Service. "They give us a new way to access the interpretive information we want and a new way to experience our parks and trails."

The smart buoy project seeks to promote awareness of the Bay's condition, and to support the stewardship efforts of educators, trail users, government, and civic organizations dedicated to the preservation of the Bay and its natural environment.

View the system at www.buoybay.org or call 1-877-BUOYBAY.

Already, modern explorers are out on the trail. A full-scale replica of the John Smith's shallow crewed by a young band of adventurers set out from Jamestown on May 12, 2007, during the Anniversary Weekend for Jamestown's 400th. The trip, organized by Sultana Projects of Chestertown, Md., was the official inauguration of the new Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. The explorers planned to retrace Smith's journey and stop at 28 festivals around the bay, including the 2007 Folklife Festival in Washington, D.C.

Our trail system began almost 40 years ago with the authorization of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. In becoming the 25th unit of the National Trail System, the John Smith Chesapeake Trail joins a distinguished group. The national historic trails honor the lives of Americans who, with will and determination, left a legacy for those who will follow.



Shown in the front row, the crew of the replica of Captain John Smith's shallop left the shores of Historic Jamestowne on May 12, 2007 and were expected back in September. Dignitaries gathering for the sendoff included (back row, left to right): Drew McMullen, President, Sultana Projects; Patrick F. Noonan, Chairman Emeritus, The Conservation Fund; Mary Bomar, Director of the National Park Service; Vice Admiral Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr., Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator; Chief Stephen Adkins, Chickahominy Tribe of Virginia; Christopher Cerino, Vice President, Sultana; James W. Hubbard, Chairman, Chesapeake Bay Commission; Bonnie Stein, Senior Vice-President, PNC Bank; Gilbert M. Grosvenor, Chairman, National Geographic Society; William B. Kerkam, III, President, APVA-Preservation Virginia. Crew members in the front row, left to right, are: Ashley Maloney, Kelly Poole, Ian Bystrom, William Ryall, Forrest Richards, Leona Dalton, Austin Hall, Andrew Bystrom and Donald Dover. Photo by Joan Moody, DOI.

The 1608 Chesapeake Voyage

One year after the founding of Jamestown, Captain John Smith and 14 English settlers set out in a small open boat on one of the most important voyages of exploration in American history—three months exploring the Chesapeake. Beset by storms, heat, and sickness, the expedition nevertheless managed to map nearly every major tributary of the great estuary while traveling more than 2,500 miles. In the winter of 2006, a group of noted historians and scholars produced a concise account of John Smith's 1608 Chesapeake voyages as part of the National Park Service's Statement of Significance for the proposed Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Water Trail. You can read the documents at <http://www.nps.gov/nero/josm/index.htm>.



The shallop departs from Jamestown on May 12 for a four-month journey. Photo by Joan Moody, DOI.

region can learn about this important episode in the history of the Chesapeake.

Known as the *Captain John Smith Four Hundred Project*, this ambitious reenactment is being undertaken by Sultana Projects, a non-profit organization based in Chestertown, Md., in partnership with the Friends of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. As the John Smith shallop travels the Chesapeake, the crew records their adventures in detail with daily journals, photos and video. (See accompanying diary entry.)

Visitors to www.johnsmith400.org can follow the progress of the voyage in real time.

The 2007 Chesapeake Voyage

On May 12, 2007, a crew of modern-day explorers, historians, naturalists and educators launched a journey to reenact Captain John Smith's incredible 1608 expedition. Traveling in a 28-foot reproduction of Smith's shallop, and living much as Smith and his men did 400 years ago, the shallop and her crew will spend 121-days voyaging to the headwaters of almost every tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. At more than 20 points along the route, the shallop and her crew will stop for public exhibitions so that people from all around the

Diary from the Smith Shallop
On the Upper Potomac
June 20, 2007
Accokeek, Maryland
By Andrew Bystrom



Back in the middle of the river, I'm amazed at the rolling shoreline, the Bald Eagles, and Osprey. We crawl into our tents at night alongside a nesting female Osprey as she tears apart a White Perch and places the shreds of meat into her chicks' mouths. Early each morning, while we struggle to emerge from the zipper sealed nylon; she is already circling above the river, hunting for another meal. I expected to find a bustling metropolis flanking both shores, but I've been pleasantly surprised to find this image a ridiculous stereotype. A river that flows through the nation's capital can transform its scenery 20 miles down stream from an urban setting to a natural one.

Smith didn't explore the Potomac alone. A Wicocomico Indian named Mosco jumped on board near the river's headwaters and stayed with the shallop up to the settlement of Patawomeck on the Potomac Creek. From this point Smith continued on, but he returned to this creek for an intriguing search for precious metals on his way back down river; but that story will have to wait until we come back down stream as well.

Now known as the crew that strays too far from Smith's path, we spent the night on this creek in Judith, Ron, and Mike's backyard. They have a 20 year old cat named Skeeter who awoke at 4:00 am to see us off on a 15-hour push to Accokeek, MD. Skeeter is almost old enough (in dog years) to have seen the original shallop, and Mosco too. In addition to old pets, Judith wired up a couple hundred dollars worth of fireworks for us, then sat back, flicked the infrared switch, and lit up the sky over their dock.

The Story of Pocahontas



The painting above was based on an engraving by Simon van de Passe published in London in 1616, a year before Pocahontas' death. It is the only known likeness of her created during her lifetime. The photo above at right shows the statue of Pocahontas at Historic Jamestowne, while at bottom right is "Captain Smith Saved by Pocahontas" Discovering the New World, based on the works of 16th century engraver Theodore De Bry.

Pocahontas was an Indian princess, the daughter of Powhatan, the powerful chief of the Algonkian Indians in the Tidewater region of Virginia. She was born around 1595 and is best known as Pocahontas, which means "Little-wanton," or playful, frolicsome little girl.

Pocahontas probably saw white men for the first time in May 1607 when the Englishmen landed at Jamestown. The first meeting of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith is a legendary story, romanticized by Smith. In December 1607 Indians took him captive and brought him to the official residence of Powhatan at Werowocomoco, which was 12 miles from Jamestown. According to Smith, the great chief first welcomed him and offered him a feast. Then the Indians grabbed him and stood over him with clubs as though ready to beat him to death if ordered. Suddenly a little Indian girl rushed in and took Smith's "head in her arms and laid her owne upon his to save hime from death." The girl, Pocahontas, then pulled him to his feet. Powhatan declared that they were now friends, and he adopted Smith as his son, or a subordinate chief. Actually, this mock "execution and salvation" ceremony was traditional with the Indians, and if Smith's story is true, Pocahontas' actions were probably one part of a ritual.

Relations with the Indians continued to be generally friendly for the next year, and Pocahontas frequently

visited Jamestown to deliver messages from her father and accompany Indians bringing food and furs to trade for hatchets and trinkets. Several years after their first meeting, Smith described her as "a child of tenne yeares old, which not only for feature, countenance, and proportion much exceedeth any of the rest of his [Powhatan's] people but for wit and spirit [is] the only non-pareil of his countrie."

Unfortunately, relations with the Powhatans worsened. In October 1609, a gunpowder explosion badly injured John Smith, forcing him to return to England. When Pocahontas next came to visit the fort, she was told that her friend Smith was dead.

In the spring of 1613, one of Captain Samuel Argall's trading expeditions ended with the kidnaping of Pocahontas. After many back and forth negotiations between the English and Indians, a bargain was made that brought about an end to five years of vicious fighting. Both sides could now plant their corn, fish, hunt and live in peace.

Over time, Pocahontas learned to speak English, converted to Christianity, married a colonist named John Rolfe and changed her name to Rebecca.

When Sir Thomas Dale sailed back to London in the spring of 1616 to seek further financial support for the Virginia Company, he brought with him about a dozen Algonkian Indians, including Pocahontas. Her husband and their young son, Thomas, accompanied her. The arrival of Pocahontas in London was well publicized. She was presented to King James I, the royal family, and the best of London society. Also in London at the time

"The promise of prosperity that accompanied the first years of the 1620s did not last. Following the death of Pocahontas in 1617 and her father, Chief Powhatan, in 1618, local native leaders, particularly the charismatic paramount chief, Opechancanough, adopted a more militant attitude toward the Jamestown colonists."

— **Jamestown: An American Legacy**, By Martha W. McCartney



Courtesy, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Pocahontas was "the instrument to pursue this colonie from death, famine, and utter confusion."

—**Captain John Smith, 1616**

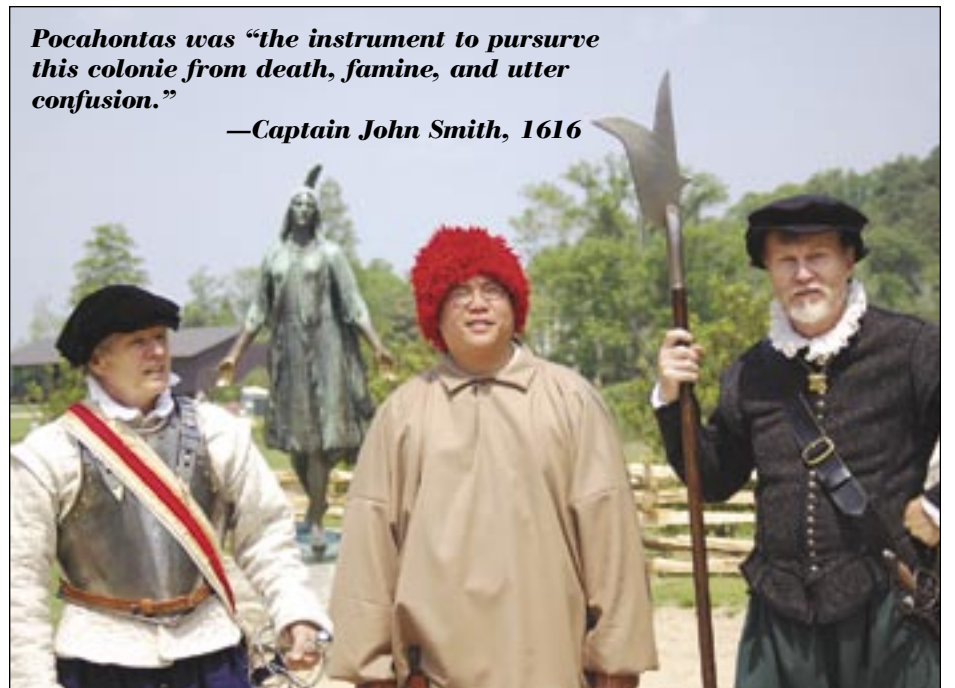
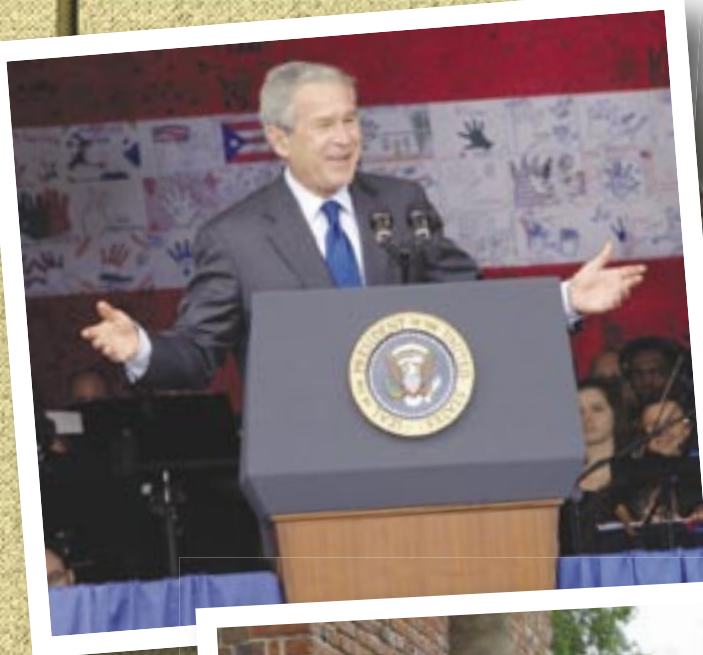


Photo by Joan Moody, DOI.

was Captain John Smith, the old friend she had not seen for eight years and whom she believed was dead.

In March 1617, the Rolfe family set sail to return to Virginia. It was soon apparent, however, that Pocahontas would not survive the passage. She was deathly ill from pneumonia or possibly tuberculosis. She was taken ashore, and, as she lay dying, she comforted her husband, saying, "all must die. 'Tis enough that the child liveth." She was buried in a churchyard in Gravesend, England. She was 22 years old.

Pocahontas played a significant role in American history. As a compassionate little girl, she saw to it that the colonists received food from the Indians, so that Jamestown would not become another "Lost Colony." In 1616 John Smith wrote that Pocahontas was "the instrument to pursue this colonie from death, famine, and utter confusion." Pocahontas not only served as a representative of the Virginia Indians, but also as a vital link between the Native Americans and the Englishmen. Whatever her contributions, the romantic aspects of her life will no doubt stand out forever.

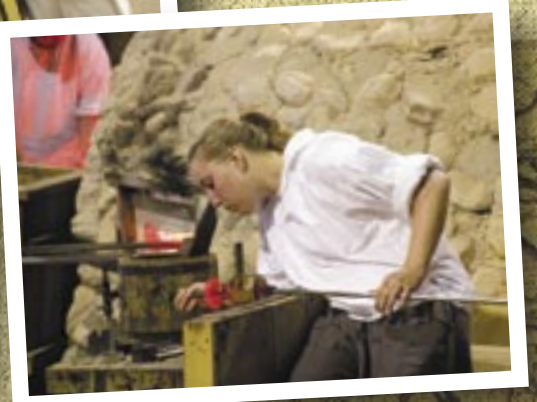


AMERICA'S 400th ANNIVERSARY commemorates the landing of three ships in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia, which would become the first permanent English settlement in America. The settlers' historic passage is called "the Journey that Changed the World." Historic Jamestowne is a unit of the National Park System that is part of Colonial National Historical Park. The park also includes Yorktown Battlefield and the Colonial Parkway linking Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg—America's Historic Triangle.

From Jamestown's humble beginnings as a colonial outpost, it established the foundation for what would become the United States of America. The independence declared on July 4, 1776, was secured just east of Jamestown at Yorktown, where General George Washington and Allied forces defeated General Lord Charles Cornwallis on October 19, 1781. The National Park Service, one of the agencies of the Department of the Interior, protects America's historical and cultural resources, such as Jamestown, as well as her beautiful landscapes.

The 400th Anniversary Commemoration began in 2006 with events including a sail of the Godspeed (left) up the East Coast, a visit of Virginia Indians to England, Native American and African American conferences, and the 225th anniversary of the Battle at Yorktown. The latter event featured U.S. and French officials including Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne (left side—top right photo and second photo from bottom). PBS journalist Gwen Ifill hosted "Jamestown Live," in which students from around the country participated in a televised forum on Jamestown's legacies of democracy, diversity and exploration (bottom right).

In May 2007 Queen Elizabeth II visited Jamestown. (She is shown receiving an NPS gift at middle left.) On May 11-13, "America's Anniversary Weekend" featured President Bush (upper left) and other dignitaries as well as fireworks in Anniversary Park (upper right). At Historic Jamestowne, NPS Director Mary Bomar and dignitaries (bottom left) helped launch the journey of a small shallop (above) inaugurating the new Captain John Smith National Historic Trail. The 400th anniversary culminates with the World Forum on Democracy in September 2007.



Photos courtesy U.S. Department of the Interior, Jamestown 2007, the Jamestown federal commission and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

America's 400th Anniversary

The African American Imprint on America

By Dr. Rex Ellis and Dr. Belinda Anderson, Co-Chairs, Jamestown 2007 African American Advisory Council

When asked why African Americans would consider commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, America's first permanent English settlement, our response as members of the Jamestown 2007 African American Advisory Council (charged with helping with planning America's 400th Anniversary) is "Why Not?"

Not only is it important to recognize that African Americans should be at the "table" when acknowledging America's earliest beginnings, it is critical to understand that African Americans helped build the "table" by literally laying the foundation for what we now know as modern America. The influence of Africans and African-American contributions and accomplishments on American society permeates every facet of American life.

Jamestown historians have consistently focused solely on the brave English explorers who sought to establish their fortune in a new world. But it is important to understand that Jamestown is more than simply that place where the quest for fame and fortune unwittingly became the catalyst for a new nation. Jamestown represents a milestone in America's development as a nation, and 2007 is a unique opportunity for the nation and the world to acknowledge and commemorate the significance of all of America's cultures and more completely tell the story of her history to an international audience. It is a rare opportunity to showcase the journey of Africans to the New World to a worldwide audience.

Long before the first documented "20 and odd Africans" arrived in 1619, African people were charting new courses around the world and African indentured servants and slaves were helping stabilize new world economies.

The African American Advisory Council sought to use this commemoration as both a marker, and an impetus for future education and change in a nation that continues to be challenged with the struggles of social, political, economic and cultural fusion. The story of how Africans and African Americans became an essential part of North America's development despite their beginnings is a powerful, evocative and necessary story.

One cannot legitimately discuss the history of Jamestown and its pivotal role in American history without talking about the black struggle in all its forms. One cannot ignore the horrors and holocaust of nations of African people being stripped from their families and homelands, enslaved and forced into new cultures and new ways of life.

Through the educational programs and events that were planned for the 18-month Jamestown commemoration, we have sought to ensure that the African story is told as accurately and honestly as possible. We felt strongly that honoring our African ancestors required showing the magnificent legacy left behind by a people whose spirit, endurance, perseverance, skill and knowledge survived to forge a new culture of people – African Americans – who by their forced labor created the backbone and very threads of the



State of the Black Union, Panelists: L. Douglas Wilder, Stephanie Robinson, Rev. Jesse Jackson, Glenda Hatchett, and Rev. Dr. Otis Moss Jr. Courtesy of Jamestown 2007.

fabric that we now know as the United States of America.

America's commemoration of Jamestown has occurred every 50 years since 1807. The planners of other commemorations, including the 1907 Jamestown Exposition, held at what is now known as the Norfolk Naval Base, chose to exclude the African-American story from the planning process. It was Booker T. Washington, the great educator of that time, who felt it was so important that African Americans showcase their achievements and contributions to American

history that he lobbied Congress for a grant to create and fund a Negro Exposition.

Giles Jackson oversaw the Negro Exposition Company with an initial grant from the U.S. government. The Exposition Company financed and built its own contribution to the exposition. The Negro Building housed more than 3,000 exhibitions, including dioramas sculpted by Meta Vaux Warwick Fuller that presented a chronology of the black experience in America. Historians wrote that the Negro Exposition was one of the most successful of its day. African Americans came from across the nation to view the exhibits and displays including a number who had not returned to Virginia since the Civil War. It created an atmosphere for family reunions that would not have been possible under other circumstances.

In 1957, the representation of African Americans was not quite as comprehensive, but the importance of showcasing an African-American presence was still relevant — recognition during the eight-month celebration was highlighted on "Negro Day."

In 2007, the planners of America's 400th Anniversary thought it was an essential and necessary element to recognize the African-American contribution in every signature event and program that was planned. The

The 1907 Ter-Centennial Exposition

Held at what is now the Norfolk Naval Base, the exposition drew more than 1.2 million visitors and opened April 1907. The exposition showcased the history and culture of Virginia, and also the history and culture of 21 states that built state houses celebrating each state's history. Several countries and naval fleets from around the world also took part in the exposition. President Theodore Roosevelt, author Mark Twain and Tuskegee Institute founder Booker T. Washington were featured speakers during the observance.



Courtesy of Jamestown 2007.

The Negro Building was known as one of the 'most beautiful edifices' on the exposition grounds in 1907. The building was designed by architect W. Sydney Pittman, the first African American to have a design accepted by the United States Government. Exhibited products showcased African-American culture, inventions and industry. African-American universities such as Hampton Normal Institute (later Hampton University), Virginia Union and Howard University all had exhibits in the building.

Continued on Next Page

Opportunity Lost at Jamestown

An NPS volunteer at Jamestown portrays how, for a brief time, blacks could own land and there were no slave laws

By Katherine Calos, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, May 14, 2007. Reprinted by Permission

JAMESTOWN—From the perspective of a black man, America had the chance to get it right at Jamestown.

“Between 1607 and the 1660s, there was a moment of opportunity,” said Jerome Bridges, a volunteer interpreter at Historic Jamestowne who led tours yesterday while portraying Anthony Johnson.

Johnson was taken from Angola in 1619 on a slave ship headed to Mexico. Privateers captured the human cargo, some 20 of whom were brought to Jamestown that year. Johnson was taken instead to Bermuda and from there to England before he came to America.

At first, blacks faced the same conditions as indentured servants, becoming free after working for a set number of years. Johnson lived on the Eastern Shore, married, had children, purchased five indentured servants to work for him and bought a slave of his own.

“For one brief shining moment, there was the opportunity for Negroes to live on the same plane,” Bridges said. “There were no slave laws. Negroes could own land. They could have indentured servants.”

And then, about 50 years after the arrival of the first blacks, the laws changed. Slavery took hold. That opportunity was lost.

For some blacks, that was reason to protest the Jamestown 400th-anniversary activities yesterday. Generally, crowds at the commemora-



NPS volunteer interpreter Jerome Bridges portrays Anthony Johnson, who was taken on a slave ship from Angola in 1619. Photo courtesy Richmond Times Dispatch.

tion have been overwhelmingly white.

However, for blacks who joined the throng, the Jamestown story is part of their past, too.

Brendan and Mahalia Laster drove from Upper Marlboro, Md., with their 5-month-old son Brendan Jr.

“Being African-American, it made me something a little different, being that my history is different, but it made me still connected,” the husband said.

“The history profoundly affected us as well, even though the narrative is a little different.”

For Dr. Susan Bailey of Atlanta, the 400th anniversary was a chance to introduce her 8-year-old granddaughter, Micah, to a place that Bailey remembered fondly from growing up in Newport News.

“I was expecting to spend half a day at the settlement. We spent all day. We watched them drying fish, digging a canoe, baking bread. We’re having a wonderful time,” Bailey said.

“At the concert [Saturday] night, you had the governor up there playing his harmonica.

“I’m so glad that they spent this money wisely. They don’t have this in Georgia.”

Jean Kelley of Hummelstown, Pa., stood next to the archeological dig and thought about her other roots, too.

“Recently, I visited West Africa. I walked through the door of no return. I’ve seen slavery from the perspective there and the perspective here.

“It is a part of history. If it wasn’t commemorated, that wouldn’t be right, either.”

African American Imprint

Continued from page 18

African American Advisory Council took on that charge and picked up the ‘baton’ that was left by our predecessors and planned events that would showcase the *African American Imprint on America*. We have attempted to carry that message through all of the African-American events for America’s 400th Anniversary.

Our grassroots organization, the Virginia African American Forum, helped highlight that theme and the legacy of our ancestors by previewing the new expanded galleries at Jamestown Settlement. The “Preview Gala” event took attendees on a journey through time exploring 17th century artifacts and history from the West Coast of Africa, including Angola and Benin.

In November 2006, school children across the nation tuned in for an international Web cast known as Jamestown Live! that focused on Jamestown’s legacies of free enterprise, cultural diversity, democracy and exploration. The one-hour educational program dealt extensively with the three original cultures and explained history not only from the European perspective, but also from the African and Native American perspective.

In February 2007, we joined with *Tavis Smiley Presents* for two days of symposia. The first symposium focused on 400 Years In Retrospect: *A Cross-Cultural Look at Jamestown*. The symposium, or town hall conversation, was televised by C-Span and the History Channel. It brought together community leaders and scholars from the American Indian, Spanish, English and African-American communities to discuss America’s earliest beginnings, the interaction of the original cultures and the significant impact every culture makes individually and collectively on America. The second symposium, the *2007 State of the Black Union* focused on the current state of African Americans.

Also televised internationally by C-Span, it brought together African-American leaders from around the nation to discuss on a global platform the *African American Imprint on America*, the *Covenant with Black America* and African Americans as “agents of change.”

In addition to the national programming, each of Virginia’s Historically Black Colleges and Universities planned “imprint” events of their own. From art to history, from politics to religion, from music to business, each school showcased programming and events as a complement to the overarching African imprint theme.

In August 2007, we will join with Thomas McCants Media, for the Virginia Black Expo: A Cultural and Commerce Exposition. We will showcase African-American entrepreneurs and businessmen in various facets of business and culture. The four-day event will also include a Black Family Reunion and will be held at the new Hampton Convention Center.

As part of America’s 400th Anniversary, more than 170 of Virginia’s communities, and communities in Florida, Georgia and England have planned complementary commemorative events showcasing their individual histories. Many of these communities have found that this is an excellent opportunity to explore and highlight the impact and imprint of African Americans and American Indians on their community and have events planned throughout the 18-month commemoration.

African Americans have worked, loved, played, prayed, created and survived in a world order that had to adjust to their genius, their determination and their victory in the face of incredible odds. Fortunately for us, and for future generations, they have left their imprint wherever they have gone.

Throughout each of the signature events we have sought to demonstrate, exhibit, and present (in a variety of forms), their evolution and successes, as well as the struggles that took place from the transition of Africans to the “New World”—through the Americas—ending with the current realities we face and the legacy that we can leave for generations to come.

“The Journey that Changed the World” Continues . . .

Partnerships

Continued from page 5

this issue. (See stories, pages 12 and 22).

The Commonwealth of Virginia has a major role in the commemoration through the work of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, which operates Jamestown Settlement, a living history museum that began in 1957 with the 350th anniversary of Jamestown.

The two Jamestowns—Historic Jamestowne located on the actual 1607 site and Jamestown Settlement located on the site of the 350th anniversary—are adjacent to each other.

“As partners in this commemoration of America’s founding, they perfectly complement each other,” says Jeanne Zeidler, who is mayor of Williamsburg and executive director of Jamestown 2007. “The federal commission works hand-in-hand with Jamestown 2007 to promote education, national awareness and international participation,” says Colonial National Historical Park superintendent Dan Smith. A British Jamestown 2007 Committee organized events in both the United Kingdom and the United States.

The 400th anniversary commemoration began May 22, 2006, when the *Godspeed* left Jamestown for America’s 400th Anniversary Sail up the East Coast. The ship, a re-creation of one of the three that brought the English settlers to Jamestown in 1607, is based at Jamestown Settlement.

The *Godspeed* stopped at six ports including Alexandria, Va., where Secretary of the Interior Kempthorne greeted the crew and the public got a chance to see the ship and related exhibits in a “landing festival.” It also stopped in New York, where the Statue of Liberty provided the backdrop for our back cover photo. The *Godspeed* sail attracted more than 460,000 visitors.

In October 2006, a conference entitled “400 Years of Survival” featured



At Anniversay Park in Jamestown on May 14, 2007, President George Bush, Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne and other dignitaries addressed the crowd. The blue-shirted participants are members of a choir of 1,607 singers from around the nation. They are watching the Williamsburg Fife and Drum Corps on the monitor at Anniversay Park. Photo by Joan Moody, DOI.

Virginia tribal chiefs. In recognition that American Indians were the first people in Virginia, this event was the first signature event of the anniversary commemoration.

On October 19-22, 2006, the Yorktown Battlefield unit of Colonial National Historical Park hosted the 225th celebration of the American Revolution victory in the battle at Yorktown. As part of America’s Anniversary, this year’s celebration was expanded into four days of activities saluting the men and women in the armed forces.

Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne, the French Defense Minister, the French ambassador to the United States and Members of Congress were among the distinguished participants. Colonial Williamsburg produced an electronic field trip to teach the story of Yorktown to a million students nationwide.

Later in 2006, Jamestown 2007 produced a national webcast called Jamestown Live. A million children were involved in studying democracy, cultural diversity and exploration. Student reporters interviewed experts such as Dr. Rex Ellis from Colonial Williamsburg, Chief Steve Adkins of the Chickahominy Tribe and NASA astronaut Kathy Thornton. Dr. Ellis and Chief Adkins are authors in this magazine (stories, pages 18 and 10).

The federal commission created a wonderful resource for this webcast and other educational endeavors. Thousands of schoolteachers around the nation are using this site to access lesson plans that weave the Jamestown story into the teaching of civics, history, archeology, science and other subjects. These lesson plans are available free online at www.jamestown-journey.org.

In January 2007 Historic Jamestowne opened a new visitor’s center and interpretive programs related to the 1607 James Fort archeology project. The discovery of the fort site in 1996 brought international attention to Jamestown and intensified



A Virginia tribal delegation visited England in 2006 (above). The English tour and Yorktown’s 225th anniversary (photo at right) were both “signature events” of America’s 400th Anniversary. Photo copyright ©2006 The Washington Post. Photo by Lois Raimondo. Reprinted with permission.



Officials from both the United States and France participated in a wreath-laying at the French Memorial on the Yorktown Battlefield during the 225th anniversary of the victory at Yorktown, October 19, 2006. The dignitaries included Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne (second from left), Senator John Warner of Virginia (left) and Michele Alliot-Marie (at right), then the French Defense Minister. Photo by Tami Heilemann, DOI.



Queen Elizabeth II of England visited Jamestown and Williamsburg in 1957, for the 350th anniversary (at left, courtesy of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation). She returned in 2007 for the 400th anniversary. Photo by Tami Heilmann, DOI.

the importance of the anniversary. APVA Preservation Virginia and National Park Service archeologists have covered much new ground in the field of archeology (story, page 23).

The visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip of England to Virginia on May 3-4 attracted worldwide media coverage. The royal couple had last visited Jamestown and Williamsburg in 1957 for the 350th anniversary.

Anniversary Weekend on May 11-13 was a dramatic high point of the 400th anniversary. Events took place at Historic Jamestowne, Jamestown Settlement and “Anniversary Park,” land acquired with the help of the Trust for Public Land (story, page 22).

The federal commission hosted not only President George Bush, Queen Elizabeth II, Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne, former Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, Governor Tim Kaine, Members of Congress and other high-ranking U.S. officials, but also representatives from the United Kingdom and other nations.

Events at Colonial National Historical Park on the weekend included the launching of the John Smith shallop and christening of the new visitor center by National Park Service Director Mary Bomar. Anniversary Park was the scene for concerts, exhibits and fireworks.

“We are extremely pleased with Anniversary Weekend,” said Zeidler, noting that it attracted about 63,000 people to a small area without straining transportation systems and other guest services. “There are no operations manuals for staging a once-every-50-years event, but I think we struck the right balance.”

Superintendent Dan Smith agrees and says he is proud that Colonial National Historical Park staff accomplished two major events in one year—the Yorktown 225th and the Jamestown 400th anniversaries—on time and on budget with tens of thousands of visitors.

What is the broader meaning of the anniversary? A good starting point is the National Park Service’s description of the meaning of Colonial National Historical Park:

It began on the swampy marshes of Jamestown in 1607. It ended on the battle scarred landscape of Yorktown in 1781. It was one hundred and seventy-four years of hope, frustration, adventure, discovery, growth and development that saw a lonely settlement of 104 men and boys grow into a nation of 13 colonies of



3 million people, of many races and many beliefs.

The differences between the 350th and 400th anniversaries of Jamestown have been stark. In contrast to previous commemorations, the 400th anniversary has included prominent roles for Native Americans and African Americans. The 2007 organizers have called it a “commemoration” rather than a “celebration” in recognition that all people did not share in the blessings of Jamestown.

“The expansion of Jamestown came at a terrible cost to the native tribes of the region, who lost their lands and their way of life,” President Bush said in his May 13 speech at Jamestown. “And for many Africans, the journey to Virginia represented the beginnings of a life of hard labor and bondage. Their story is a part of the story of Jamestown. It reminds us that the work of American democracy is to constantly renew and to extend the blessings of liberty.”

Although some critics wanted to downplay the less inspiring parts of Jamestown’s history, Sandra Day O’Connor, retired Supreme Court Justice and Honorary chairwoman of America’s 400th Anniversary, called on Americans to learn from their trials and tribulations. “We must look to the past to understand better how we became the people we are, the adversity that had to be overcome, the courage

of our forebears, their achievements and, yes, their mistakes and failings,” she said. Her article appeared in the May 7, 2007 *Time Magazine*, which devoted the issue to “How Jamestown Colony Made Us Who We Are.”

A more definitive picture of the meaning and legacy of the 400th anniversary will be provided by the proceedings of the September World Forum on Democracy. (Electronic and written records of the proceedings will be published as the *Jamestown Commentaries on the Foundations and Future of Democracy*.)

But, at a minimum, all participants agree that Jamestown was the start of something big. “From that fragile first planting at Jamestown grew a robust Virginia colony, the incubator for ideas and institutions that would define and prosper the American Republic—among them, representative government, free enterprise, religious liberty, and the rule of law,” Frank Atkinson noted in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* on April 26, 2006.

“America is a nation of immigrants, and its cultural diversity traces its roots to Jamestown, where Native Americans, English settlers, and enslaved Africans first came together under the most trying of conditions,” said Atkinson.

Organizers of America’s 400th Anniversary call the sail to Jamestown the “journey that changed the world.” The journey has not ended. It has been a 400-year-long journey toward making the promise of democracy real for everyone. Like any journey, it’s had its ups and downs. And if the journey is at least as important as the destination, we’ve learned that we need to be partners along the way.



Godspeed on the James River. Courtesy Jamestown 2007.

In 1606, King James I of England granted a charter to the Virginia Company, a group of London-based entrepreneurs, so they could create an English settlement in the Chesapeake region of North America. Through this partnership, more than 100 explorers left England and sailed west, seeking a good water route to the Orient. As America's 400th Anniversary commemorated in May 2007, on May 14, 1607, the little band sailed through the Chesapeake Bay, up the James River, and founded Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

Almost 400 years later, another, lesser known partnership—involving governments at all levels and the private money and entrepreneurs with a big idea—has protected 202 acres on the banks of the James River, not far from the Jamestown colony.

In 2006 The Trust for Public Land (TPL), a national land conservation organization, worked with James City County to protect this land, which lies within the historic triangle of Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown—an area that hosts more than four million visitors annually. The successful effort came just in time for the 400th anniversary.

The site, near the Jamestown settlement, was protected in part to serve as “Anniversary Park,” the center of the commemoration and the main stage for dignitaries and guests, multiple performances, interactive displays, cultural exhibits, and information about 400 years of Virginia history.

“This land will now hold an important place in history by hosting the many visitors who come to Jamestown to commemorate its 400th Anniversary,” said U.S. Senator John Warner, who worked with U.S. Representative Jo Ann Davis to secure federal funding to help protect the property.

Representative Davis added, “Completion of this project was important to the successful commemoration of our nation's 400th Anniversary. It is great to see that this historically significant land will be used for such a memorable public event.”

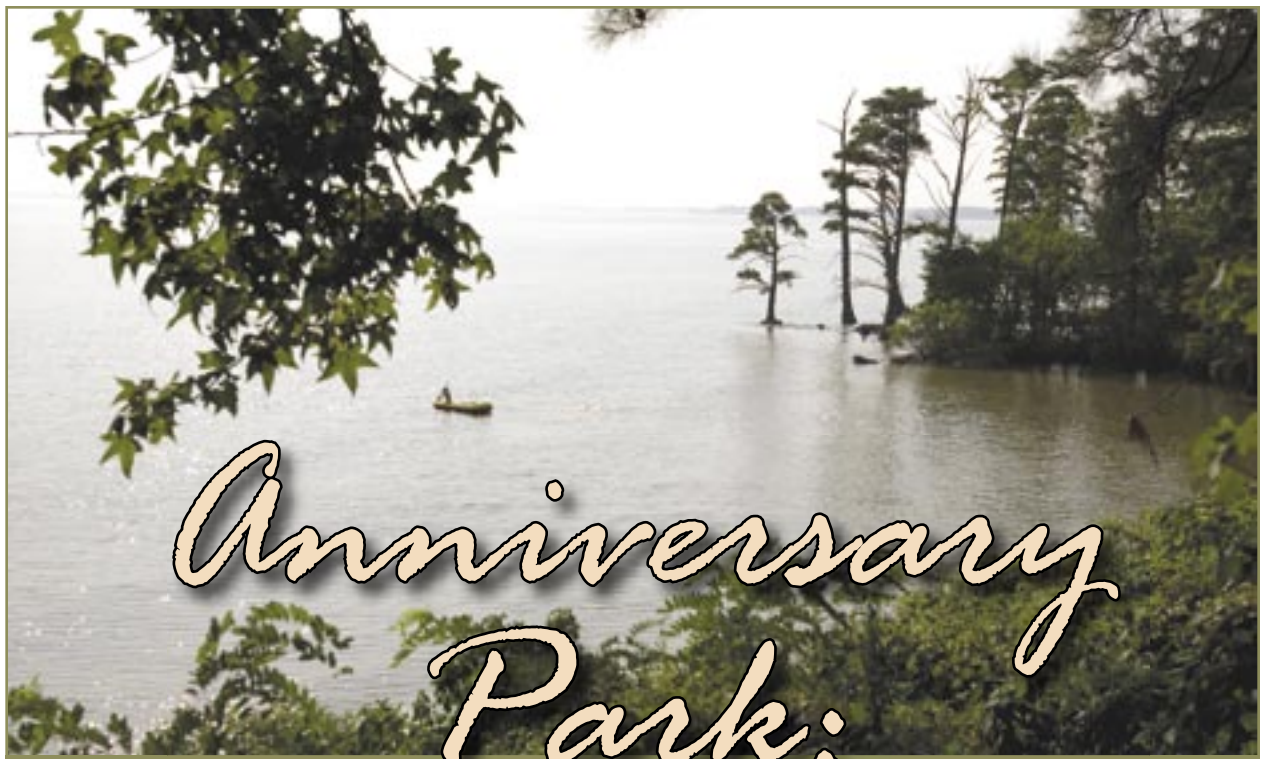
The three-day anniversary weekend on May 11-13 brought an estimated 68,500 visitors from around the world to the Jamestown area, including Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. The protection of the land will long outlive the weekend.

This complicated land protection project took two years to complete, but it is the kind of project The Trust for Public Land is proud to do as it helps fulfill our mission of protecting land for people. Places such as Jamestown connect us, both to the land and to the nation we have become. It is important to preserve places like this, so future Americans can know the stories of those who came before them.

In the 35 years that TPL has existed, we have worked with a wide variety of Department of Interior agencies and those partnerships—and even more importantly, the results that they have produced—have helped protect hundreds of thousands of acres of land.

Long after the Jamestown celebration is over, the lands along the Powhatan Creek and the James River will remain an important open space.

The newly protected property borders the National Colonial Parkway, the famous 23-mile scenic roadway connecting the historic triangle of Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown and is adjacent to the Jamestown National Historic Site. Across from the campground is Mainland Farm, a 215-acre historic working farm owned by James City County. In addition, the new Capitol City Bike Trail, linking Richmond, Va., to Williamsburg, will traverse the parcel and link



Partnerships that Protect Land and History for People

Jamestown to the historic James River Plantations.

TPL worked closely with James City County on the \$12.5 million project, including negotiating with the landowners and securing private and public funding. James City County contributed \$9.7 million to the overall purchase price,

precious time in its fight for independence. Using nimble tactics and some luck, the American forces, led by Generals Lafayette and Wayne, eluded British troops.

It was the last major fight between British and American soldiers before the arrival of American and French troops under George Washington in September 1781. Cornwallis moved his troops back to nearby Yorktown, where he was besieged and surrendered in October 1781, effectively ending the Revolutionary War.

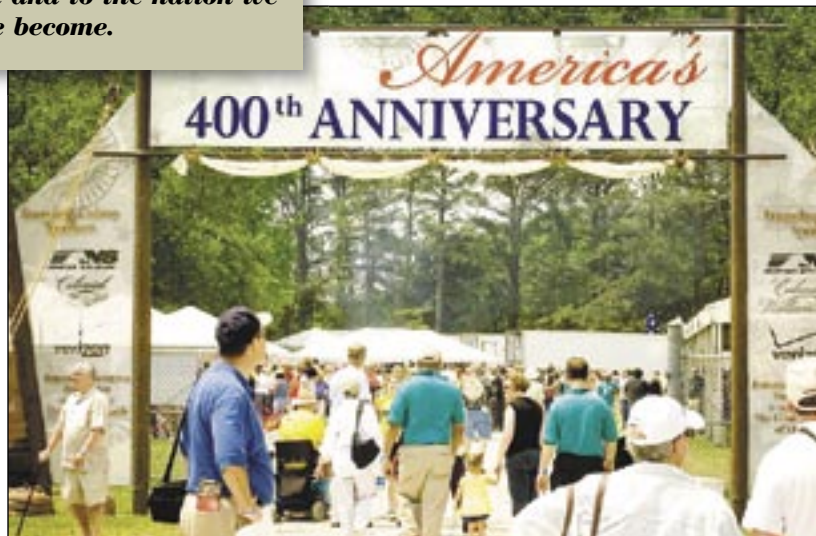
The 2d Virginia Regiment donated proceeds from that re-enactment—the first one ever dedicated to recreating the action at Green Spring—to TPL.

“The Battle of Green Spring is one of the many Revolutionary War battles which has great significance but does not end up in the history books because George Washington was not a part of it or it was not an American victory,” said Todd Post, president of the 2d Virginia Regiment and coordinator for the re-enactment. “By hosting this re-enactment and subsequently protecting this property, we have had the opportunity not only to teach visitors about this important battle but also to have a lasting contribution by protecting part of the original battlefield. Hopefully, experiences here will continue to educate and inform generations to come.”

As noted earlier, we are proud to have worked with Interior Department agencies

to protect a number of places and sites that help tell the diverse American story, including the viewshed of George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate in Virginia; Henry David Thoreau's Walden Woods property near Boston; the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site in Atlanta; the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in Topeka, Kansas; the Monocacy National Battlefield in Maryland; land at the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Battlefield in southeastern Tennessee; and the Connecticut home of American Impressionist painter J. Alden Weir, now the Weir Farm National Historic Site. For more information on The Trust for Public Land, see www.tpl.org.

Places such as Jamestown connect us, both to the land and to the nation we have become.



In 2006 The Trust for Public Land worked with James City County and federal, state and private partners to secure a site for “Anniversary Park” and to protect land for the future in the James River area. Photo of TPL-protected land at top © by David Harp/chesapeakephotos.com, used with permission. Festival photo courtesy Jamestown 2007.

while the state contributed \$750,000. Dominion, one of the nation's largest energy companies, contributed \$250,000, and Virginia's Congressional delegation secured a \$1.8-million federal Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program grant to help with its purchase.

In addition, numerous area residents and visiting history buffs helped support this land protection effort in July 2006, by attending a nearby re-enactment of the Revolutionary War Battle of Green Spring, which was fought 225 years ago on the site.

In July 1781, 1,000 Continental soldiers narrowly escaped British General Lord Cornwallis's attempt to trap them with 2,000 of his troops, buying America



Digging into the Mysteries of Jamestown

Archeologists Discover “Time Capsules” in Each Layer of Soil

Overview

By Joan Moody, Interior Office of Communications

Archeologist William Kelso is downright passionate about digging in the dirt. “The interplay of history and archeology rediscovers Jamestown,” he says in *Jamestown: The Buried Truth*. “The lost 1607 fort is found. Burials reveal its people. Thousands of objects open windows on daily life. And documents and digging lay bare the places of American democracy.”

In 1996 Kelso realized his longtime dream of finding the lost fort site at Jamestown, generally thought to have washed into the river. He was sponsored by APVA Preservation Virginia, the Park Service’s partner in managing Historic Jamestowne, in anticipation of America’s 400th anniversary. Kelso says NPS archeologists working before the 350th anniversary “just missed finding the fort as they were given only a few months on the APVA site.”

Addressing a local Jamestown 400th anniversary event in Falls Church, Va., in March 2007, Dr. Kelso showed a video of objects being drawn up from a well, excitedly describing artifacts found at Jamestown—including a helmet, surgeon’s tools, a breastplate, pottery and Indian pipes. At that time he estimated only 40 percent of the fort site had been excavated.

Kelso recounted how mudwalls have trapped things “like a moment in time.” As an archeologist, he has a keen sense of time borne of digging. At the time of Jamestown “Shakespeare was alive and doing plays,” he noted. “A lot of people don’t realize that’s how old America is.” In fact, the virtual time capsules found at Jamestown have revealed thousands of finds from Shakespeare’s time.

One of these discoveries is a signet ring that belonged to William Strachey, a friend of the Earl of Southampton (Shakespeare’s patron). Strachey joined the Virginia Company of London in 1609. He was aboard the *Sea Venture* with the leaders of the expedition when the ship was blown off course by a hurricane and ran aground on the island of Bermuda.

Strachey is remembered for the record of this shipwreck; in fact, some scholars have concluded that Shakespeare read Strachey’s work and was influenced by it in writing *The Tempest*.

Four million miles and four centuries later, an object from Jamestown went into space as an anniversary time capsule. When Space shuttle *Atlantis* roared into a deep-blue Florida sky on June 8, 2007, headed for the International Space Station, it carried a metal cargo tag from Jamestown. The tag is about 400 years old and bears the words “Yames Towne.”

“We found the tag at the bottom of a well during a dig at the James Fort,” said Kelso.



SHAKESPEARE AT JAMESTOWN? No, the famous bard was not physically in Jamestown. However, archeologists have made a lot of intriguing discoveries there. The signet ring below belonged to William Strachey, whose record of a shipwreck may have inspired Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*. Among the more than 3 million objects found at Historic Jamestowne are a number of delft pottery remnants such as the one from the NPS collection pictured below the ring. National Park Service and APVA Preservation Virginia archeologists are still at work at Jamestown. Shown here courtesy of APVA are Dr. William Kelso, who discovered the “lost fort” at Jamestown and a dig site with the historic church in the background.



“It appears to be a discarded shipping tag from a crate or trunk that arrived from England around 1611. The artifact clearly marks Jamestown as a destination—our nation’s first address.”

The APVA’s new archeological investigations, which began in 1994, are known as Jamestown Rediscovery. “Jamestown Rediscovery resulted in locating the original fort site and uncovering nearly a million objects associated with the earliest years of the settlement. This discovery greatly increased interest in Jamestown,” says Colonial National Historical Park historian Karen Rehm.

Kelso credits previous NPS research for laying the foundation for his work. In fact, archeology has been underway at Jamestown for more than a hundred years.

Historian Rehm credits James Haskett, then Chief Historian for the park, with foreseeing the need to conduct major archeological investigations at Jamestown in preparation for the 400th anniversary.

In 1992, through a cooperative agreement with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary, the National Park Service undertook a five-year comprehensive archeological assessment. “The assessment not only reexamined six decades of archeology conducted at Jamestown but also expanded the investigations into areas previously not tested, explored new methods of testing and included geology, environmental assessments and historical research,” Rehm says. Although less publicized than the fort discovery, this assessment resulted in a ten-volume study, the identification of 58 new archeological sites on the island—many associated with use by American Indians dating to 10,000

years ago—and new understandings of environmental changes and the impacts on the settlement.

Since coming to Colonial National Historical Park in 2000, archeologist Dr. Andrew Veech has continued to build on past foundations. His article describes his research that tied certain structures to historical figures, discovered 26 shipwrecks, certain of which likely date to the 17th century Jamestown colony, and kicked off archeological studies of Jamestown’s urban landscapes and submerged cultural resources.

“Although it will be impossible for us to develop perfectly accurate perceptions of past cultures, archeologists nevertheless strive to bring those pictures into sharper focus,” says Veech. “That is the goal of recent Park Service archeological work at Jamestown.”

With every new archeological site discovered and every artifact found there, we fill in the blanks of the history of Jamestown.



The Roots of Jamestown Archeology

By Brian Tsai, Interior Office of Communications

Much of Jamestown's history was literally buried in the soil after most of its population moved seven miles north to Williamsburg in 1699. The first recorded discovery of Jamestown happened during the Civil War when Confederate forces constructed earthworks on Jamestown Island and discovered fragments of armor and weaponry. However, it was not until the late 19th century that Jamestown became the focus of new historical interest. In 1897, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which owned 22½ acres of Jamestown Island, explored remains of a church tower. In 1901, Colonel Samuel H. Yonge, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, supervised the construction a concrete sea wall to stabilize erosion of the riverbank at Jamestown.

"Under the direction of J.C. Harrington, an integrated approach of archeological excavations combined with historical research resulted in establishing historical archeology," says Colonial National Historical Park historian Karen Rehm. "Harrington's methodology and approach set the standards for similar investigations at historical sites across the country."

Harrington focused on an area known as "New Towne" that was just outside the Church Tower and "fort site." Based upon the lack of historical documentation and images of the original buildings, it was decided that Jamestown should not be reconstructed or restored. Instead, the archeological findings would be presented to the public. Many of the foundations and cellars of the original structures were left open and interpreted to the public. As the open sites deteriorated and frequently flooded, replicas of the foundations were reconstructed on top of the filled sites.

Colonial National Historical Park was able to conduct archeological investigations and conserve artifacts in its first decade, but later the resources for archeology lessened during World II. Resources increased again in preparation for the 350th anniversary in 1957.

In conjunction with the 350th anniversary, John Cotter led extensive archeological investigations at Jamestown to assist with the planned interpretive landscape. Rehm notes that "Cotter's base map and report, *Archeological Investigations at Jamestown Virginia* (1958), are critically important documents that greatly assist and guide investigations to this day." Cotter excavated 13 acres of the town site by six miles of trenches, three feet wide each, on a 50-foot interval grid. Cotter reported and created a base map of the locations of more than 100 structures from New Towne. However, the reports never established when during the town's 76-year tenure any structure existed. Another archeologist named Joel Shiner conducted an intensive search on APVA property for the fort. Both of their works did not prove or disprove the location of the fort. However, Shiner located an early 17th century armorer's forge, indicating the fort was nearby. He also documented occupation of Native Americans on the island before 1607.

The APVA and the National Park Service continued to work closely but the next major research push would not occur for several decades until the approach of the 400th anniversary. During all that time, the original site of the James Fort was thought to have been lost due the erosion of the river.

The NPS Reappraises the Past with New Tools

By Andrew S. Veech, Ph.D., Archeologist, Colonial National Historical Park

The Jamestown Archeological Assessment, 1992-1996

The 1992 - 1996 Jamestown Archeological Assessment stands at the core of the National Park Service's scholarly preparations for 2007. It brought together professionals from a variety of disciplines and jointly set them to the task of recounting the Jamestown story in a more accurate and detailed fashion. Park Service officials initiated the assessment because a full 36 years had elapsed since their last major research effort at the island.

In the meantime, historical archeology had blossomed into a more fully developed profession with widely accepted standards for field excavation, data recording and data analysis. The number of known archeological sites with similarities to Jamestown had also increased markedly since the last fieldwork on the island.

By 1984 a total of 225 17th-century archeological sites had been recorded throughout the Chesapeake: 188 in Virginia and 37 in Maryland. Ensuing investigations of those sites had greatly enhanced archeologists' knowledge of 17th-century cultural remains. In addition,

by 1992 a variety of new technologies had been developed that would enable the Park Service to examine Jamestown Island in ways hardly conceivable only a generation earlier.

These technologies include Global Information Systems (or GIS), ground penetrating radar and phytolith analysis. Many of these new technologies are non-intrusive, capable of looking *inside* objects or *beneath* the ground without physically disturbing either. Such non-invasive traits are highly attractive, particularly for the National Park Service, which is charged with preserving the nation's unique historic sites.

For all these reasons, the Park Service advocated a comprehensive *re-analysis* of its existing Jamestown collections, supplemented by limited, carefully selected new excavations. Such a strategy promised to yield new insights about 17th-century Jamestown. At the same time, it guaranteed that the bulk of the still-undug town site would remain intact, preserved for future generations.

Today's state-of-the-art archeological tools no doubt will look primitive next to those of the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th centuries. By refraining from digging large tracts of Jamestown Island now, the Park Service safeguards more of the island for the better-equipped archeologists of the future.

To effectively conduct this Jamestown Archeological Assessment, the Park Service enlisted the ser-



Some of the more than 2 million artifacts from Jamestown being conserved by the National Park Service. Photo by Joan Moody, DOI.



Crosses at Historic Jamestowne mark burials recently uncovered by archeologists. Photo Joan Moody, DOI.



vices of two nearby institutions with extensive experience in colonial Chesapeake archeology: the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary. The Colonial Williamsburg team concentrated its energies on thoroughly reassessing Jamestown's 34-acre, 17th-century town site, while the William & Mary team planned and executed a base-line archeological survey of the island's remaining 1,417 acres.

Other scholars who are *not* archeologists also contributed substantially to the Jamestown Archeological Assessment. Tests by geophysicist Bruce Bevan, for example, demonstrated that Jamestown's archeological deposits are best detected using a combination of ground-penetrating radar and proton magnetometry. The radar detected the widest array of buried deposits. The magnetometer, on the other hand, most accurately predicted the depths of those deposits.

Ultimately, the geophysicists may put us archeologists out of business, by enabling future scholars to study Jamestown's buried archeological sites without actually digging them.

A comprehensive geological and environmental study of Jamestown Island coincided with this geophysical work. Geologists Gerald Johnson and Carl Hobbs performed a soil core study enabling paleobotanists to determine the plant regimes that once flourished across past landscapes.

This soil core study produced a long-term environmental portrait of Jamestown Island documenting ecological changes over the past 11,000 years. It showed that 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, the reduction of certain hardwood species in the pollen record and the abrupt introduction of various grassy pollens marked the beginning of major human alterations of the island. These grassy species indicate that Native American groups began clearing fields in earnest around 2,000 or 3,000 years ago and cultivating garden plots. These Native American farmers were probably not year-round residents of the island.

Another environmental study of the island—a tree-ring study—revealed some

“Jamestown Island was not like Brigadoon, simply vanishing into the mists in 1699. Rather, Jamestown’s late-17th-century residents maintained properties and business dealings at both Jamestown and Williamsburg, throughout the course of this transition.”

—NPS archeologist Andrew Veech

fascinating insights about regional climate conditions right at the moment of the Jamestown Colony's founding. Archeologist Dennis Blanton, working in concert with dendrochronologists from the University of Arkansas, extracted a series of tree-ring samples from various bald cypress trees growing in the swamps of Jamestown Island.

Once collected, the Jamestown Island cypress ring cores yielded an unbroken record of local rainfall from A.D. 1185 to the present. The most intriguing discovery was that for the years 1606 to 1612, the narrowness of the tree rings indicates that Jamestown experienced the most severe drought in almost 800 years.

The tree-ring evidence brings a new focus to historical writings of the day, which recount a gruesome tale of death, starvation and general human misery. Powhatan Indian maize harvests no doubt declined significantly during those years. That fact, coupled with additional pressure by the English newcomers for that maize, must have fueled animosities between the two groups.

New Towne Archeology, 1993-1995

Between 1993 and 1995, a Colonial Williamsburg team led by archeologists Andrew Edwards and Audrey Horning returned to New Towne and reassessed the findings of Park Service projects in the 1930s and 1950s. The assessment team

first conducted a thorough review of the Park Service's vast Jamestown collections, which include not only artifacts (of which there are more than 600,000), but also field notes, photographs, site maps and other materials.

This reassessment included several new excavations within the New Towne area. Archeologist John Cotter's 1958 site report and base map provide the locations of more than 100 structures within 17th-century New Towne. But Cotter's map does not indicate when, during the course of the town's 76-year lifespan, any given structure existed.

Edwards and Horning set out to decipher this puzzle by compiling and analyzing the measurements of all the clay tobacco pipestems recovered from New Towne structures during the 1930s and 1950s. Clay tobacco pipestems are frequently used by historical archeologists to help date colonial-period archeological deposits. This is because the borehole diameters of such pipestems gradually shrank over time.

This method revealed a sporadic and haphazard cycle of building construction and abandonment in which the earliest pipestems clustered in three spatially disparate zones of the town, each of which radiated around a hub of industrial activity. Two of these industrial zones, records indicate, belonged to Sir John Harvey, colonial governor throughout the 1630s and a leading proponent of Virginia's industrial development.

Horning returned to the so-called “Harvey enclave” in the northwest corner of the town and re-opened some of the excavation units initially dug there by John Cotter in the 1950s. He discovered that structure 112, a stone hearth, actually was contained within a wood-framed, earthfast structure. The tell-tale soil stains of this kind of impermanent



*On the Project Gutenberg website is the 1957 report *New Discoveries at Jamestown* by John L. Cotter and J. Paul Hudson. The book's images include exploration trenches of 1955 (left bottom) and the left leg bone and left bone of a human pelvis found thrown with other refuse into a well (bottom, right). The authors say one of the intriguing mysteries of Jamestown is how they came to be there: “The logical inference is that a rebel or criminal had been hanged, drawn, and quartered.” The authors explain how the objects found at Jamestown helped describe the everyday lives of the settlers. English sgraffito, or scratched, ware, for example, was one of the most colorful types of pottery unearthed at Jamestown (top, left). At top right author John Cotter is shown at work excavating. www.gutenberg.org*



architecture were not recognized by archeologists in the 1950s, so the discovery of this one earthfast structure in New Towne strengthens the likelihood that many more still lie there undetected, awaiting future discovery.

Before the 1990s, no one had ventured to investigate beyond the island's extreme southwest corner, where James Forte and village of New Towne lie. The vast remainder of the island—more than 1,400 acres—remained an archeological mystery. Although historic documents refer to sites elsewhere on the island, the precise locations of those sites had long since been forgotten.

Dennis Blanton and his colleagues at the College of William and Mary filled this gap in knowledge with their comprehensive island-wide archeological survey, which ran over a nine-month period from 1994 to 1995. The survey located 58 new archeological sites and determined their likely ages, functions and cultural affiliations. It also gauged the state of each site's preservation. From a cultural resource management perspective, that's very important because it enables the National Park Service to set priorities for protection and salvaging of sites so that we can guarantee that Jamestown's unique cultural heritage is safeguarded for future generations of Americans.

How has the Jamestown Archeological Assessment changed and improved a visit to Jamestown Island today? The most obvious and tangible improvements are in the interpretive information that the Park Service provides daily to Jamestown Island visitors. Park rangers incorporate the latest findings into their walking tours of the island.

Tourists enjoy hearing how scholarly interpretations of the Jamestown Colony have changed over the past 50 years. These messages are underscored further by the improved texts that now accompany museum displays in the island's new Park Service Visitor Center.

In August 2000, I was hired as the National Park Service archeologist for Jamestown, and I have been conducting intermittent archeological investigations there ever since.

Venturing East of New Towne, 2001-2003

In 2001, a team of students, volunteers and park service personnel working under my direction conducted a tight-interval Phase-I archeological survey across a four-acre meadow at the eastern end of New Towne on Jamestown Island. This survey was prompted by the pending 2007 commemoration of the Jamestown Colony and the numerous building projects in the works that were intended for that commemoration. Planners wished to site an outdoor exhibit area at the far eastern end of New Towne, and thus sought guidance about where they might build so as to cause the least disturbance to buried archeological deposits.

Our 2001 team plotted and dug 538 shovel-test pits across the meadow. By the time we had finished, we had discovered four new archeological sites, ranging in age from the 17th- to the 20th-centuries. These sites included: 1) the brick foundations of a 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps camp; 2) the ringed hearth of a Civil War encampment; 3) a mid-18th-century outbuilding related to the Ambler Plantation; and 4) a late-17th-century domestic site yielding large quantities of household refuse and associated subsurface features.

In 2002-2003, I investigated the latter 17th-century site—dubbed the “East of New Towne” site as part of the APVA/NPS Jamestown Archeological Field School.

The site lies immediately east of the May-Hartwell site, which was dug extensively by archeologist J.C. Harrington between 1935 and 1939. Our site's Dutch fireplace tiles, its sgraffito sherds, its large collection of locally-produced Challis ware, its “H-H” wine bottle seals—all of these items seemed to come straight from the pages of J.C. Harrington's May-Hartwell site report written nearly 70 years before.

Ceramicist Merry Outlaw has persuasively attributed the massive sgraffito collection in the ditch to William White, whose adjoining parcel Hartwell acquired

through his 1689 marriage to widow Jane White. And the “H-H” bottle seals in the fill are obviously tied to Hartwell. It's reasonable to assume that Hartwell actually finished backfilling of Ditch #5 while he was resident, effectively turning his three adjoining lots into a seamless urban landscape. I'm contending that May-Hartwell and East of New Towne are one site, or at least were one site, when its last 17th-century resident, Henry Hartwell, lived there.

At the very end of our 2002 field season, my crew encountered three postholes, lying at the base of a late-17th-century sheet midden deposit. As luck would have it, our north-south running fenceline on 11-foot centers precisely matches those that Harrington had found within the May-Hartwell yard area itself and links with fenceline B-1. Our fence probably represents the far eastern edge of Henry Hartwell's enclosed yard. Although this theory remains to be tested more fully, it forms a credible picture on one late-17th-century houselot on Jamestown Island.

Of all the features that we uncovered and excavated, certainly the most exciting were our two round, trash-filled features explored in 2002 and 2003. One shallow basin yielded a collection of late-17th-century domestic refuse, including butchered large mammal bones, wine bottle bases, and mendable pieces of both a Challis and a Delft pottery vessel.

Another site was riddled with numerous large artifact fragments that can logically be tied to the Hartwell household. Artifacts suggested it was a well shaft initially commenced and yet, for whatever reason, abruptly abandoned. Whatever its purpose, this site yielded up many wonderful things, the most wonderful of which were its three intact wine bottles, complemented by numerous additional, almost intact wine bottles.

The East of New Towne project sought to address the need for more thorough urban landscape studies called for at the conclusion of the Jamestown Archeological Assessment. Previous excavations had provided comparatively scant information about the yards that surrounded various brick structures.

Fences, garden plots, walkways, ephemeral earthfast outbuildings—remnants of all these things likely lie throughout the town, awaiting discovery, documentation, and synthesis with yard-scape elements partially encountered 50 years ago. Our recent work at East of New Towne stands as a kick-off for urban landscape archeology on Jamestown Island, that will, as it continues, enhance our understanding of 17th-century urban house yards.

The East of New Towne project also has provided clues about what life was on Jamestown Island during the waning years of the 17th century, as the Virginia colony's political and commercial clout repositioned itself to Williamsburg.

Jamestown Island was not like Brigadoon, simply vanishing into the mists in 1699. Rather, Jamestown's late-17th-century residents maintained properties and business dealings at both Jamestown and Williamsburg, throughout the course of this transition. While in residence on Jamestown, Henry Hartwell was a member of the Governor's council, served as the clerk of the General Court, and acted as a burgess for James City County.

Yet he was also a trustee for the newly-established College of William and Mary in Williamsburg and a vestryman of Bruton Parish Church. Clearly, Hartwell was a man with feet in both camps. I can envision a long-term comparison of houselots that traces the fates and fortunes of colonists from Jamestown to Williamsburg and the long-term continuities in Virginia colonial society.

Exploring the Statehouse Mystery on Jamestown, 2004

Between June and August 2004, Colonial National Historical Park volunteers and students under my direction conducted excavations at Structure #112 on Jamestown Island, initially discovered and excavated by NPS archeologist Dr. John Cotter in 1954 and 1955. This archeological investigation sought to determine whether or not the forecourt extending from the south-facing (riverfront) façade of Structure #112 had been enclosed by a fence during the 1680s and 1690s. If so, that finding would lend credence to the theory that Structure #112 had served as

The search located 58 new archeological sites.



Dr. Andrew S. Veech, archeologist at Colonial National Historical Park, screens dirt at Jamestown (above). In 2005 Veech identified the location of William Sherwood's “Great Hall,” a regally adorned structure used for official business. Ornamental plaster (left) was used in a few buildings for enhancing the beauty of both the interior and exterior. Veech says William Sherwood's “Great Hall” was probably one of these buildings. NPS photos.



the final statehouse of the Virginia colony, before the 1699 movement of the colonial capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg.

All scholars conversant with Jamestown's colonial architecture acknowledge Structure #112 as a building of great civic and architectural importance. It is the largest single-unit dwelling house yet discovered amongst the buried ruins of 17th-century Jamestown. The structure is also generally recognized as the home for two of the most powerful, influential, and longest-serving 17th-century Virginia governors: Sir John Harvey (in office from 1630-35, 1637-39) and Sir William Berkeley (in office from 1642-52, 1660-1677). The controversy surrounding Structure #112 relates to whether or not it was the colonial statehouse during the 1680s and 1690s.

Colonial Virginia's legislative body, the Burgesses, periodically assembled at Jamestown to conduct official business, convening in buildings large enough to house the entire assembly. The Burgesses first convened in 1619 inside the Jamestown church, qualifying that building as Virginia's first statehouse. Three additional Jamestown buildings subsequently served as Virginia's statehouse before 1699 according to written records. However, neither the identity of those three other statehouses nor their respective order of legislative service has been worked out to unanimous scholarly satisfaction.

Among the many foundations unearthed over the years on Jamestown Island, two hold the strongest likelihood for having been the fourth and final of Jamestown's colonial statehouses (*i.e.*, that serving as statehouse from 1663-98): Structure #112 and Structure #144.

The task of identifying the final Jamestown statehouse has not been easy because both structures were standing and in use during the period of the fourth statehouse.

Dr. Cary Carson of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation identified a fresh avenue of architectural inquiry to resolve the issue. The new research avenue was a balustraded fence of "railes & banisters," which records indicate was built in 1685 (and repaired in 1691) to



This white ball clay English tobacco pipe was found in a pit dating to the 1607-1610 period. The shape and size of the tobacco pipe bowl changed throughout the colonial period, providing archeologists with a good idea of the dates of the sites where they were discovered. Courtesy of APVA Preservation Virginia.

enclose the statehouse forecourt.

Before 2004, however, no archeologists had conducted a search for such a balustraded fence. In an effort to resolve Jamestown's final statehouse quandary, the National Park Service set out to demonstrate either the presence or absence of a fence enclosing the riverfront yard of Structure #112. The findings of this dig cannot be deemed conclusive. Nevertheless, the finding of a fence enclosing the forecourt of Structure #112 warrants further investigation.

Finding Sherwood's "Great Hall," 2005

On September 19th, 1676, Nathaniel Bacon and his rebels burnt the majority of Jamestown to the ground. This calamity spurred, among other things, a wave of real estate speculation and building construction which is evident both in the historical and archeological records.

William Sherwood, an English-born attorney, was a leading figure of that rebuilding frenzy, and surviving documents suggest that he profited handsomely by his actions. Legislative minutes from the 1680s and 1690s record Virginia's governor and council renting out Sherwood's "Great Hall" as a place to conduct official business. A 1698 document mentions Virginia's colonial Secretary leasing Sherwood's "porch chamber" as office space.

But which 17th-century Jamestown foundation actually is Sherwood's "Great Hall." Sherwood's own house—Structure #31—has long been held out as one likely candidate.

Between June and November of 2005, the National Park Service conducted an archeological excavation of another structure, Structure #138 within New Towne.

In 2005 our NPS team sought to resolve this question by determining the presence or absence of a porch tower on structure #138.

By the end of the 2005 excavation, we found remains of a massive 16'3" x 13'10" porch, evidently added to the south façade of the structure after the fire of 1676. This porch tower must be that one mentioned in the official records of 1698, and with that, the question about William Sherwood's Great Hall is at last solved: Structure #138 most definitely is that building—not Structure #31.

Although many scholars were skeptical about this 17th century site's potential for yielding new information because of disturbance by 18th century construction



NPS volunteer Kathy Ballentine and Andrew S. Veech record information at Structure #138, Jamestown in 2005.

and 20th century excavations, this project resolved the identity of one of the most regally adorned domestic structures on Jamestown Island.

Glimpsing Beneath the Waters, 2006

In July 2006, Colonial National Historical Park sponsored the first comprehensive underwater survey of Jamestown Island's 7.8 mile shoreline. Given all the ships that must have traveled to and from Jamestown, it is perplexing that more study had not been conducted before that time. Underwater archeologists Steve Bilicki, principal investigator, BRS Research and Survey, and Jodi Lee Carpenter, an M.A.



Jodi Carpenter dives off of Jamestown Island, July 2006.

Candidate in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University, designed and conducted the first comprehensive underwater survey of Jamestown Island with our help. The survey went from Jamestown's shoreline to 1,000 meters into the James River Channel.

The 2006 survey concentrated on the previously unexplored Back River, Thorofare, and southern portion of Jamestown Island. A handful of shipwrecks had been identified around Jamestown Island before the 2006 survey, but the survey team's ultimate goal was to locate any colonial sites that may have been submerged.

The entire island was circumnavigated with a research vessel equipped with side-scan sonar. Through a visual search of the shoreline along with the side-scan sonar, the survey yielded more than 70 potential sites. Follow-up research trips to the island have provided additional information.

The most startling result of the 2006 survey was our location of many of shipwrecks surrounding Jamestown Island. The survey team located and confirmed 26 wrecks. Several of these wrecks almost certainly date back to the 17th century Jamestown.

The Future at Jamestown

Jamestown archeology is an ongoing process and the archeological work that could potentially be conducted on Jamestown Island could last years into the future. Some tantalizing questions have been raised about many of the archeological sites described in the island-wide survey of 1994-1995 and the underwater survey of 2006. Hopefully, future Park Service-sponsored archeological investigations on Jamestown Island will be able to more thoroughly explore these terrestrial and submerged archeological sites.

By Brian Tsai,
Interior Office of
Communications

The Chesapeake Bay has become the birthplace of American history and one of the nation's most storied waterways. It also has long been known for its great seafood production, such as blue crabs, oysters and clams that inhabit the waters. Although the story of Jamestown is generally known, the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network provides a new way to showcase the history and natural resources of other areas in the watershed.

The earliest inhabitants of the Chesapeake Bay were the American Indians who included the Powhatans in eastern Virginia, Piscataways along the bank of the Potomac, Nanticokes and Assateagues on the Eastern Shore, and Susquehannock at the Bay's upper end. Jamestown was just the beginning for John Smith, who would go on to take several explorations up and down the Chesapeake that led to other English settlements. The population of the bay would boom as the next few centuries would unfold and it quickly became a key political and economical center for United States.

Recognizing a growing interest in maintaining the bay, Congress created the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 and the National Park Service and several partners created the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network in 2000 to integrate educational and environmental projects throughout the Bay watershed. The Gateways Network is a system of more than 150 parks, refuges, museums, historic communities and water trails that are "gateways" to the Bay watershed. It has grown to include thousands of miles of trails at sites in five states and Washington, D.C.

The National Park Service provides matching grants for projects that advance Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network goals. These grants help enhance the public's ability to learn about and enjoy the Bay's special stories and significance, explore its natural and cultural resources and become involved in Bay stewardship. These projects and other Gateways Network efforts allow people to recognize the Chesapeake as a true national treasure.

Some of the most popular locations include:

The Fort McHenry National Monument and National Shrine has attracted many tourists of all ages to Baltimore's Inner Harbor. The star-shaped fort guarded Baltimore's Harbor from the British in the Battle of Baltimore during the War of 1812. It also inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." Following the war, the fort never again came under attack. However, it remained an active military post off and on for the next 100 years. In 1933 the fort became an area administered by the National Park Service and is the only one designated as a national monument and historic shrine.

The Calvert Marine Museum brings the maritime history and ecology of Southern Maryland to life through exhibits, programs, lighthouses and boats. Located in Solomons, where the Patuxent River joins the Chesapeake, the museum is a focal point for the many visitors coming to the area. The exhibits tell the story of the region's fascinating past and present. Other exhibits depict the Patuxent from the 17th-century to the present with over five hundred artifacts and photographs. There are fifteen aquariums that explore the aquatic life of the



Dawn fires the marshy landscape as a full moon sets over Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Maryland. Photo © by Ian J. Plant from his new book, Chesapeake: Bay of Light, used with permission.



Awitchott garden at Historic St. Mary's City features a recreation of a native home. Courtesy of Historic St. Mary's City.



more than 26,000 acres as a sanctuary for vast numbers of migratory birds. It also serves as a haven for several threatened or endangered species. The refuge hosts the largest breeding population of bald eagles on the East Coast north of Florida. It is administered by Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The C&O Canal follows the route of the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. to Cumberland, Maryland. It served as a major Chesapeake transportation system, primarily hauling coal from western Maryland to the port of Georgetown in Washington. Managed by the National Park Service, the canal's towpath also provides a nearly level, continuous trail through the spectacular scenery of the Potomac River Valley. Every year millions of visitors come to hike or bike the C&O Canal.

Historic St. Mary's City, an outdoor museum, is the site of the fourth permanent settlement in British North America and the state of Maryland's first capital. This museum allows visitors to explore Maryland's first citizens through an exciting mix of colorful living history and fascinating archeology, all set in a beautiful Tidewater landscape along the St. Mary's River, a tributary of the Potomac.

There have been several new additions to the Gateways Network that include the Maryland Zoo in Baltimore, Trap Pond State Park, Baltimore Museum of Industry, Frederick Douglass-Issac Myers Maritime Park, Steamboat Era Museum and Myrtle Point Park.

The Gateways Network believes that every person who lives, works or visits the region affects the Bay. Hopefully, these sites will give people a better understanding about restoring the Chesapeake Bay to its natural environment for future generations.

Chesapeake estuary, displaying plants and animals from the salty waters of the Bay, and the fresh water of the upper Patuxent River.

Opened in 1981 as an anchor to the revitalization of the Baltimore Harbor, The National Aquarium in Baltimore is one of the world's leading aquatic facilities, home to more than 10,500 specimens and 560 species of animals. It has become the number one tourist attraction for Baltimore City. Through live exhibits, innovative habitat restoration projects, and quality educational programming, the Aquarium educates 1.6 million visitors annually about the fragility of the world's aquatic ecosystems.

Recently, the Baltimore attraction broke ground on a 65,400-foot expansion that

poises the facility to become the first of the next generation of Aquariums. Outside of the current buildings, visitors can expect to see towering rock cliffs emerging from within a crystal glass pavilion. The exhibits will lead visitors on a journey across the state of Maryland, through the Chesapeake Bay watershed and around the world to Australia.

The Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum is one of the premier indoor/outdoor museums focusing on the history and traditions of the Chesapeake Bay. Located in St. Michael's, Maryland, the museum has examples of historic bay working boats, numerous exhibits, guns, decoys, ship models and the 1879 Hooper Strait Lighthouse. Throughout the year, there are a variety of interactive programs, workshops and lectures.

Established in 1933, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge on Maryland's Eastern Shore, preserves

The wildlife legacy of Jamestown, Virginia

By Diana Weaver,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The wealth of wildlife in 1607 Jamestown is almost beyond imagination. The Native American Powhatan Tribe and a small group of English settlers on an island near the mouth of the James River and Chesapeake Bay lived amid bald eagles, hawks, owls and wild turkeys; herons, egrets, ducks; American shad, striped bass and Atlantic sturgeon; red fox, beaver and white-tailed deer.

“More plentie of swannes, cranes, geese, duckes, and mallards, and divers sorts of fowles, none would desire,” wrote Captain John Smith in 1608.

The Powhatans and the English settlers are long gone, but the legacy of that distant bounty remains in the work of individuals dedicated to conserving and restoring fish, wildlife and their habitat in the James River and Chesapeake Bay.

In the time of Pocahontas and John Smith, the Chesapeake Bay region hosted 1,500 to 3,000 breeding bald eagle pairs. Over time, hunting and habitat destruction took its toll on eagles as it did on other species whose numbers declined.

Then disaster struck in the form of the pesticide DDT, causing the eagle population nationwide to plummet. In the Chesapeake Bay region, the James River had no breeding pairs of eagles.

Discontinued use of DDT and federal protection, together with concerted efforts by people working for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, and innumerable organizations and individuals, pulled the eagle back from the brink of extinction in the Chesapeake Bay region.

Eagles return

Now eagles thrive around the Bay, where 2,000 of them visit each summer in one of the largest eagle concentrations east of the Mississippi River. More than 100 pairs of eagles nest along the James River. Four pairs of bald eagles nest on Jamestown Island, and the surrounding James City County has 56 active nests.

Since 2002, a bald eagle pair has nested and produced several eaglets close to the National Park Service’s Historic Jamestown Visitor Center. The state of Virginia, College of William and Mary’s Center for Conservation Biology, and the FWS provide advice and guidance to NPS, which manages the area to minimize disturbance to the eagles. (Story, page 8).

Forty miles upriver from Jamestown, Cyrus Brame of the FWS surveys James River National Wildlife Refuge and the river’s shoreline for eagles in the spring and summer. The refuge was established to protect eagles and their habitat. They watch from trees rising above the river banks for shad, catfish and carp in the river. In one hour, Brame typically spots 30 to 60 eagles.

“These majestic birds love this location,” Brame said. “The mature pines, bald cypress and snags provide ideal vantage points for the eagles to roost and nest.”

Habitat, habitat, habitat

The landscape has changed since John Smith noted cypress trees 18 feet around the base and 80 feet tall. During the past 400 years, people altered the land that became the James River refuge several times, according to Refuge Manager Joe McCauley.

“Just prior to becoming a refuge, the land was managed for commercial timber, which meant a rotation of planting and harvesting loblolly pine,” he said. “You can still find hardwoods in the drainages—native forest with oak, beech and maple.”

The majority of the 4,200-acre refuge was cleared and probably farmed in the centuries before the timber operation. McCauley began managing the refuge’s forested land for wildlife by thinning trees followed by a prescribed burn to reduce



On June 28, 2007, Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne announced that bald eagle populations are flourishing and no longer need the protection of the Endangered Species Act. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

the risk of wildfire.

“If you don’t manage a pine forest, it isn’t very productive wildlife habitat. When we open up the forest, we provide more room for birds to nest and overwinter,” he said.

Habitat is crucial for all species. The National Audubon Society declared 118,000 acres of the lower James River area an Important Bird Area, encompassing both the James River refuge and the 1,330-acre Presquile National Wildlife Refuge 15 miles upstream. Here are American black duck, American woodcock, red-headed woodpecker, wood thrush, and rusty blackbird.

Stripers, shad and sturgeon

Fish remains found in archeological pits show that the Jamestown settlers ate gar, catfish, and brown and yellow bullheads. American shad, striped bass and Atlantic sturgeon were plentiful food sources, but these fish populations have dwindled over the years, probably from overfishing and habitat loss.

The FWS national fish hatcheries produced some 7 million striped bass between 1985 and 1993 to boost the Chesapeake Bay population. In 1994, stocked stripers brought more than \$1 million in revenue to Virginia, according to an economic study by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

More than 25 million American shad from Harrison Lake National Fish Hatchery based in Charles City have been stocked in the James River in the past 13 years. Even with the hatchery fish, shad numbers remain low.

the James River in the past 13 years. Even with the hatchery fish, shad numbers remain low.

“We can stock fish until the cows come home, but if we don’t have habitat we’re never going to restore the fish to sustainable levels,” according to Albert Spells, the Service’s Virginia Fisheries Coordinator based in Charles City.

Atlantic sturgeon were crucial to the survival of the colonists. John Smith wrote that they found more Atlantic sturgeon “than could be devoured by dog or man.”

These large prehistoric-looking fish are now so seldom seen that people assume they no longer spawned in Chesapeake Bay rivers. Ten years ago FWS biologists, aided by two Virginia watermen, discovered a remnant spawning population of sturgeon in the James River. USGS scientists identified the fish as genetically distinct. Although the highly migratory adult sturgeon swim in and out of the Bay and its rivers, no other river in the Bay has spawning sturgeon.

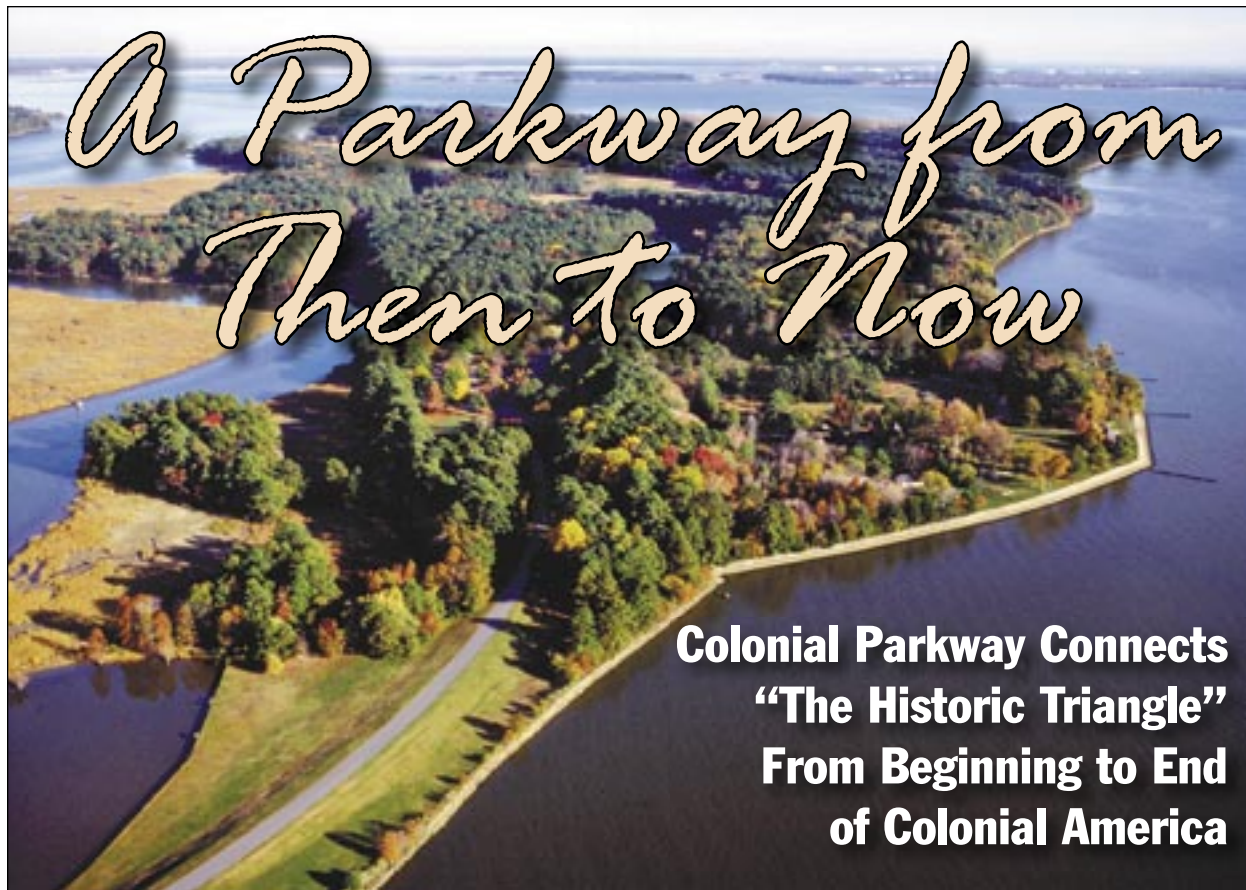
Spells credits partners with a major role in gathering data on the sturgeon, including the Commonwealth of Virginia’s Marine Resources Commission, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

Scientists at the Service’s Lamar Fish Technology Center in Pennsylvania developed spawning techniques for sturgeon in hatcheries and published a manual on the subject four years ago.

“If we use hatcheries as tools for sturgeon restoration, the James River population will be very important to restoring the sturgeon population to the Bay,” Spells said.

Each bird, fish and plant occupies a special place in the rich texture of the James River area. Through four centuries, people have challenged wildlife habitat in myriad ways – importing non-native plants, fish and wildlife that crowd out native species; fragmenting the landscape; filling wetlands for construction. It will be decades before we have again, as John Smith put it, so many American oysters that they “lay as thick as stones” in Chesapeake Bay. We have used the plenty the land provided without questioning whether — or how long — it would continue to sustain us.

Dozens of organizations and state and federal agencies work to conserve the unique ecology of Chesapeake Bay. And although we will never see the plants, fish and wildlife as it was seen through the eyes of the Indians or the English 400 years ago, we are learning to be better stewards of fish, wildlife and plants and the habitat that sustains them — and us.



**Colonial Parkway Connects
"The Historic Triangle"
From Beginning to End
of Colonial America**

Photo courtesy of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

*By Mike Litterst, Public Affairs Officer,
Colonial National Historical Park*

As America commemorated the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown in May, Colonial National Historical Park quietly marked the 25th anniversary of the completion of the Colonial Parkway.

The Colonial Parkway is more than a scenic road—it is a landscape meticulously crafted to integrate Tidewater Virginia’s natural and cultural resources into a memorial roadway of the American colonial experience. It was the first National Park Service-designed parkway that unifies dispersed sites as part of a cohesive national park.

Colonial National Historical Park administers and interprets the sites of Historic Jamestowne and the Yorktown Battlefield, sites marking the beginning and ending points of English colonial America. Authorized in 1930, today the national park is an 8,677-acre unit of the National Park System located between the James and York rivers.

Central to the park’s enabling legislation was a plan for a scenic highway to link the sites into a “single

coherent reservation.” Free of any “modern” commercial development, the parkway was designed to provide a scenic continuity to the visitor experience of motoring through nearly 175 years of American colonial history.

By the 1920s the dilapidated condition of Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia, was seen by some as a grave injustice to its historical role in the founding and growth of America.

When John D. Rockefeller, Jr. appealed to his friend Horace Albright for assistance in preserving “America’s Historic Triangle” of Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown, Albright reflected that, “I am so enthusiastic over this proposed historic park that I can hardly restrain my imagination.”

Work on the Colonial Parkway began during the spring of 1930 when NPS landscape architect Charles E. Peterson began a survey of the area to establish a proposed boundary for the park and a 500-foot right-of-way for the parkway. Rather than following colonial-era roads, Peterson decided to follow modern parkway design standards.

Taking his lead from the Bronx River Parkway in Westchester County, New York and the Mount Vernon

Memorial Highway, Virginia, Peterson designed a limited-access highway with broad sweeping curves, set in a carefully landscaped right-of-way devoid of commercial development.

Special agreements with the Navy and private landowners transferred ten miles of the route between Yorktown and Williamsburg to the National Park Service free of charge, allowing construction to begin in the spring of 1931. Despite the fortuitous start, due to design and routing conflicts, limited funding and World War II, the Colonial Parkway would not be completed for another 26 years.

Yorktown to Williamsburg

In May 1931 workers began clearing the route of trees, stumps and other “objectionable matter.” Consistent with NPS landscaping standards, special attempts were made to protect the surrounding environment and preserve as much of the existing vegetation that could be integrated into the roadway’s design.

The parkway’s design called for a unique three-lane road so motorists could focus more attention on the surrounding landscape rather than oncoming traffic.

The decision to align the parkway along the rivers provided landscape architects dramatic scenic possibilities, but it challenged builders who had to traverse tidal marshes with a modern highway. Extensive use of hydraulic fill was required to create a suitable roadbed and over three miles of the parkway was constructed on dredged material. Additionally, three concrete deck bridges were constructed over creeks along the York River. The bridges’ simple, low-level designs blend with the surrounding environment of coastal bluffs and marsh grasses, providing unobstructed views in all directions.

Landscape architects also integrated the region’s natural and cultural resources into the overall design of Colonial Parkway. To create a “colonial atmosphere” culvert headwalls, parkway underpasses and bridges were clad in antiquated “Virginia-style” brick laid in English and Flemish bonds—perhaps the most characteristic features of the parkway. In addition, a labor intensive process of brooming and acid washing was used to expose the aggregate in the pavement to simulate the shell and marl roads of colonial Virginia.

Tree placement and vista development were also important hallmarks of the parkway. Of the four Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps in Yorktown, one was dedicated to parkway planting operations. More than 250,000 trees were planted between Yorktown and Williamsburg, primarily pines, cedars, dogwoods, red-buds, tulip and beech trees which created a “natural” environment along the road. Special attention was



NPS Historical photo



Photo courtesy of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

made to create a canopy cover along this stretch in order to provide a shady tunneling effect.

As construction of the Colonial Parkway approached Williamsburg, debate over the route the scenic road would take intensified between the National Park Service and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. NPS officials preferred a route east and south of Williamsburg for its open and sweeping views of the James River. This route, however, crossed the property of Bassett Hall, the family home of the Rockefellers during their Williamsburg visits, and Foundation officials countered with a parkway alignment north and west of the city, a far less scenic route that passed through developed areas of town.

The standoff ultimately ended in the spring of 1936 with a proposal to construct a tunnel under Williamsburg, advocated by prominent Williamsburg citizens. Although initially discounted as too ambitious, traffic consultants saw it as the

most effective way to bypass Williamsburg.

Cut-and-cover construction was employed to build a 30-foot wide reinforced concrete tunnel. Earth was excavated along the route, requiring certain structures to be moved or supported while the tunnel's concrete shell was poured. Upon completion of the lining, earth



was then placed over the structure and landscaped. Poor supervision and heavy rains that caused numerous cave-ins hampered construction and turned public opinion against the project. Although completed by 1942, the tunnel did not open for traffic until 1949.

Williamsburg to Jamestown

After the completion of the tunnel in 1942, only a few projects were undertaken for more than a decade. Heavily reliant upon federal works projects during the 1930s, the park found itself with shortages of both funds and labor with which to continue the construction of the Colonial Parkway during the post-war years.

Anticipation of the 350th anniversary of Jamestown's founding in 1957, combined with an infusion of federal "Mission 66" funds available to help the NPS prepare for its 50th anniversary in 1966, provided the impetus and funding



NPS historical photos of the Colonial Parkway show: above, the Parkway at Jones Mill Pond under construction in 1932, and below, parkway tunnel construction and the opening of the parkway in 1957.



required to complete the stalled construction of the Colonial Parkway. The parkway was but one aspect of a comprehensive construction program for the park which resulted in new visitor centers, recreational facilities, modernized tour roads, and an integrated interpretive plan for the park complete with historical markers mounted along the entire parkway corridor.

Between 1955 and 1957, the park raced to complete the parkway prior to the April 1957 Jamestown anniversary. Perhaps the most ambitious project was the recreation of a connecting isthmus between Jamestown Island and the mainland that had existed in the 17th century. Parkway construction was hampered by bad weather in the spring of 1957, requiring contractors to complete paving operations on 24-hour workdays under flood lights. Despite the delays, on April 27, 1957, the Colonial Parkway was opened for traffic along the entire route between Yorktown and Jamestown.

Colonial Parkway for the Future

Since the completion of the parkway in 1957, the park has been aggressive in its attempts to limit access and fight visual encroachments along the road. Numerous grade crossings have been eliminated by bridges and interchanges and many scenic easements have been acquired to preserve the experience of motoring on a scenic roadway. Rapid regional growth is placing increasing demands upon the natural and cultural resources of Colonial National Historical Park. Sections of the parkway between Williamsburg and Yorktown have become popular commuter corridors. Increased traffic has imposed stresses upon the roadway and new dangers from more and larger vehicles traveling at speeds in excess of what the parkway was designed to handle. Despite these problems, the park has succeeded in balancing the needs of highway safety while retaining the integrity of the parkway's original design as a scenic road.

Today, the Colonial Parkway is one of the few intact examples of classic parkway design left in America. In recognition of its significance, the Colonial Parkway is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, has received the prestigious Centennial Medallion from the American Society of Landscape Architects, and is one of only 27 roads in the country designated an "All-American Road" under the U.S. Department of Transportation's America's Byways program.

This article was adapted by Mike Litterst of Colonial National Historical Park from *Highways in Harmony - Colonial Parkway* by Michael G. Bennett, *Historic American Engineering Record*



