

# DOWNLOAD PDF JAMESTOWN AND THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES.

## Chapter 1 : A Guide to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities records, #

*Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities Contributed by James M. Lindgren Organized in , the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), currently known as APVA/Preservation Virginia, was the nation's first statewide historic preservation organization.*

Sewells Point and the Jamestown Exposition sale of stock to private investors helped to finance the Jamestown Exposition, along with government grants Source: No government agency determined the location of the Jamestown Exposition. The Federal government and the state of Virginia endorsed the effort and provided funding and exhibits, but the exposition occurred before the National Park Service was founded in or the Virginia State Parks system was founded 20 years later. Business leaders in Hampton Roads organized the event. Private investors chose the location, and decided not to base the Jamestown Exposition at Jamestown. The seven-month exposition was presented at isolated, undeveloped Sewells Point, where expensive infrastructure had to be constructed. The businessmen responsible for organizing the event determined that the 300th anniversary should be a months-long national exposition rather than a simple ceremony. Something offered over seven months would attract millions of tourists and stimulate the regional economy. With common expectations, the business community in southeastern Virginia competed with Richmond to obtain the exclusive right to host the anniversary. Quick action by the Hampton Roads communities blocked the possibility of holding major events in Richmond. Tidewater business leaders ensured most tourists would end up at Sewells Point, not upstream at the Fall Line. The male-dominated business community took responsibility for the event, though the "patriot ladies" of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities remained involved and played a key role in obtaining Federal and state subsidies. Norfolk and Portsmouth business leaders feared commemorative activities would be concentrated on the Peninsula rather than on the south side of the James River, but were able to get all Hampton Roads communities to unite in one effort to ensure the commemoration would not be based in the state capital at Richmond. Richmond reacted to the Hampton Roads initiative and proposed splitting the exposition. A large naval event would be held in Hampton Roads, but the land-based activities would be centered in Richmond. The proposal to divide the events between two locations was rejected by the General Assembly, which chartered the Jamestown Exposition Company in 1904 and gave it exclusive authority to hold the commemorative "exposition or fair at some place adjacent to the waters of Hampton Roads" and to manage activities at Jamestown in partnership with the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Notably, Williamsburg and Richmond were not included in the management of the exposition. It was in Norfolk County, "adjacent to the waters of Hampton Roads" but also equally far from the sponsoring cities. The company purchased rather than leased the land, and planned for permanent structures so the event would not just fade into memory after. The company was slow to sell stock, and just barely met the deadline required by the state to raise private money before release of the state funds. The first attempt in 1904 to get the US Congress to designate the event as a national one, and to provide an appropriation to subsidize costs, failed. In 1905 Congress authorized President Roosevelt to issue a proclamation declaring national support for the exposition which he did immediately and to invite navies of other nations to Hampton Roads in 1906. *The Townsite and Its Story* p. Funding shortages affected the initial development of the site, and many buildings were not completed with exhibits installed until more than a month after the April 26 opening day. The grand waterfront piers designed to welcome passengers arriving by steamboat were not completed until September, 1906, and the exhibition was complete only for its last six weeks until closing on November 30, 1906. Library of Congress, U.S. The first English colonial settlement in Virginia had been located upstream in James City County, but Jamestown lacked facilities to handle tourists. The authenticity of Jamestown Island was damaged by the presumed loss of the fort through erosion, and perhaps most importantly Hampton Roads businesses would not benefit if visitors were concentrated at the original site. After the General Assembly chartered the Jamestown Exhibition Company to manage the Jamestown

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Tercentenary exposition, it was clear that the celebration would not be located at the alternative site of Richmond or in James City County. The site was desirable because it was undeveloped and accessible by water, and because it offered a "neutral" location for the Hampton Roads jurisdictions sponsoring the event. The only historical significance of Sewells Point was related to the Civil War. In 1862, Confederate forces had built a fort there, and three enslaved men forced to work on that fort had fled across Hampton Roads. It would take another century until the Sesquicentennial anniversary of the Civil War before the story of contrabands at Fort Monroe would be highlighted. Norfolk County and the city of Norfolk cooperated to build a new road from the Norfolk city limits to Sewells Point. The Jamestown Boulevard now Hampton Boulevard was named Maryland Avenue within the boundaries of the exposition, and even today on the Norfolk Navy Base the road still retains that name. The rail and road entrances were not co-located, and the Board of Design plans for a main entrance with an impressive welcoming vista were not implemented. The long walk from the entrance to the exhibit buildings may have limited revenue by discouraging repeat visits from local residents. The long delay in completing the piers made access by water inconvenient, but was matched by equally poor access for those who had to walk long distances from the land entrance. The difficulty in getting to the exhibitions caused some to refer to the event as the "Jamestown Imposition. A contemporaneous magazine reported: Seen from a distance, the effect is that of a beautiful group of colonial architecture Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture, Virginia Building postcard this replica of Independence Hall, built for the Jamestown Exposition, clearly would have been out-of-place if the event had been held on Jamestown Island Source: The exhibits consciously reflected the concepts of white supremacy; blacks were depicted as ignorant slaves on southern plantations or as simplistic banjo players. The Atlanta fair started the tradition of creating "Negro halls" dedicated to African-American culture, and by segregation was the law in Virginia. Black leaders got a Virginia state charter for the Negro Development and Exposition Company, and hired black contractors even black electricians installed the 4, electric lights to construct a building with exhibits to highlight: Jackson and other black leaders ensured the Jamestown Exposition included a Negro Building with positive stories about social and economic progress in the

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## Chapter 2 : Sewells Point and the Jamestown Exposition

*Since , Preservation Virginia has served as a statewide historic preservation leader, saving more than historic places. Our six historic sites open to the public serve as catalysts for our efforts to protect and preserve historic places and communities in all regions of Virginia.*

Jamestown, the cradle of the American Republic, needs no advocate to set forth its claims to consideration. Eventful as was the life of the little town, it was but brief. After the removal about the year of the seat of government of Virginia to Williamsburg, nine miles distant, the superior attractiveness and healthfulness of the new capital drew the population thitherwards until Jamestown was almost entirely abandoned. Finally, the only residents left were two planters who turned the town into farms, with the ruined church tower, surrounded by broken gravestones, standing alone and neglected among the green fields. Yet, in spite of this fact, and of its remoteness and inaccessibility, interest in a spot where so much history was made has always been strong enough to bring travellers to Virginia to visit it, and many and varied have been the reflections inspired by the solitary and venerable ruin. In even the earliest of these no mention is made of anything more than the tower and a few crumbling walls, scattered about. In many of them the washing away of the island is remarked upon, and belief expressed that almost all of the site of the ancient town had been already swallowed up by the river, which eats into the shore with an unremitting and powerful insistence. About a trench was dug near the tower and the dimensions of the foundations of the church ascertained, but it was soon filled up. Year after year it was the custom of relic-hunters to carry away bricks from the tower and pieces of the tombs, and year after year the river was making further inroads, but all of this time, though Jamestown was mentioned in thousands of books, and its name as the birth place of the United States was universally known, no attempt was made to rescue its remains from destruction, and not even a suggestion that anything should be done to preserve its site was offered. This great work was reserved for the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. This Association was chartered in February, 1884, with Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee as president, a number of other prominent Virginia women as incorporators and officers, and an advisory board of distinguished men. At the resignation of Mrs. Lee, at the end of the first year, Mrs. Joseph Bryan was chosen to succeed her, and has held the office of president ever since. To her wise and faithful administration the success of the Association is largely due. While Richmond was made the home of the organization, branches were formed in various cities of Virginia and of the United States. Its object, as declared in its charter, is to " restore and preserve the ancient historic buildings and tombs in the State of Virginia and to acquire by purchase or gift the sites of such buildings and tombs with a view to their perpetuation and preservation. There have been so many calls for help that it has often-times been difficult to know what was the wisest disposition to make of the inadequate funds, yet during the fifteen years of its life the Association has been able to accomplish a creditable beginning towards the end for which it was formed. While the object of the Association is a general one, Jamestown has always been its chief interest, and the work dearest to its heart that entrusted to the Jamestown Committee, of which Mrs. Bagby has been from the beginning the able and devoted chairman. Very early in its history the Association turned its attention towards securing possession of the church tower and the ground around it. In the first active steps toward this end were taken, largely through the instrumentality of the Norfolk branch, of which Miss Mary J. Gait was directress. As it was thought that the church and graveyard had, on account of extinction of the congregation, escheated to the State, an act of assembly was procured approved March 1, 1884, by which all rights of the Commonwealth there were conveyed to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Fortunately no further action was necessary; Jamestown island had become the property of Mr. Barney, a gentleman capable of appreciating its historic associations, who had already turned his attention to the prevention of vandalism among the few relics that remained there. Moved by a broad and generous spirit of patriotism, Mr. Barney joyfully accepting this gracious gift, the Association immediately took charge and had soon built a fence around the property and established a

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caretaker upon it, who was afterwards, by act of Legislature, invested with the powers of a constable. Chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Curry, of Washington, D. Unfortunately the appropriation was insufficient and the break-water provided by it which was completed on June 5, , was soon beaten to pieces by the waves. Discouraged, but not disheartened, the ladies of the Association again appealed to Congress and another appropriation was secured, by act approved June ;;, For various reasons work on the new break-water was not commenced for several years, but at last it was completed as far as the amount appropriated would admit, on November 16, It is a splendid example of engineering skill, protecting fully the part of the shore along which it extends, and giving promise that it will do so for a long time to come. The United States government never did a better piece of work than this. The breakwater was designed by Mr. Yonge, United States engineer in charge of James river improvements, and constructed under his supervision. Unfortunately, the appropriation only permitted the construction of such a substantial sea-wall for about half the exposed distance, beginning at the head of the island, and since the unprotected shore below it has been washing badly. It is the intention of the Association to use every effort to urge upon Congress during the present session, the completion of a work so well begun, and in this everybody in the country interested in the preservation of this most historic spot can lend aid. In view of the fact that a large number of men and horses would be at work upon its property, the Association deemed it useless to attempt much in the way of beautifying its grounds until the breakwater should be finished, but roads were laid out, trees and flowers planted, the tower made secure against further damage from age or weather, and some little progress made in restoring tombs. The credit for the immediate superintendence of this part of the work during a number of years is due chiefly to Miss Mary Gait, of Williamsburg, who was succeeded in her watchfulness of the interests of the Association by Miss Mary Garrett, of the same place. The most important undertaking of the Association, at Jamestown, was begun in In May of that year, Mr. Some of the trees were uprooted, the turf was removed, and three feet underground were discovered the foundations of the church " with floor, aisles and chancel, in a wonderful state of preservation, considering that they had been buried and their dimensions forgotten so long that the wall around the little graveyard had been laid directly across the body of the building. Beyond these foundations, with three feet of grass-grown soil above them, also, the spade revealed seven low, box-shaped tombs, with the slabs bearing inscriptions unfortunately missing. Measurement of the foundations showed that the church had been fifty-five feet long, exclusive of the tower, and twenty-six wide, with walls three feet thick, aisles paved with brick, and chancel with tiles nine inches square. Later excavations in the chancel have revealed two floors beneath this upper one. It is evident that afterwards, when the church was rebuilt, the ruins were not entirely cleared out, but that a foot or two of rubbish was left and paved over to form the floor of the last church. Not far within the three-foot wall were found fragments of a thinner one, which, from its character, is believed to have been the substructure of a frame building " probably a relic of the earliest church built upon this spot. It was found that a large number of bodies had been buried in the church, and two tombstones were unearthed near the chancel. One of these, as may be seen from the inscription, is that of an early minister of the parish; the other is very noteworthy, as it is the only tomb ever found in America with indications of inlaid brasses such as are seen upon ancient monuments in England. The brasses themselves have disappeared, but the channels in the stone into which they fitted are plainly visible. These show the figure of a knight with pointed helmet and a scroll from the mouth. Partly under the tomb lay a skeleton with spurs near the heels, and fragments of gold lace at the shoulders. Where is the Longfellow who will immortalize this interesting find? The remarkable and scholarly monograph on Jamestown by Mr. A- 7 therefore, here met the first legislative assembly ever convened in America. In the churchyard the skill of Mr. William Leal, stonemason the efficient care-taker at Jamestown , has restored, as far as possible, the broken tombs and protected even the smallest fragment from further vandalism. The year brought great increase of interest to Jamestown. During the fall and early winter a large block of brick foundations of five or six connected buildings was discovered by Mr. Yonge, and afterwards excavated and secured from destruction under his supervision. These foundations are on the ridge above the Confederate fort and extend for a distance of two hundred and forty feet, from the river

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bank inward. Yonge has located and placed upon the valuable map of Jamestown which his minute study of the early records has enabled him to make, many other interesting sites in this "Pompeii of America." For details of all of these discoveries and reasons for belief in them reference must be had to the monograph quoted. Each year interest in Jamestown and the work of the Association there has been stimulated by a largely attended pilgrimage to the sacred spot and a memorial celebration there, on the 13th of May, the anniversary of the first settlement. The earliest of them was held in 1892 long before our Association was dreamt of, and others were held irregularly after that, but since its foundation the Association has made a special feature of these celebrations, in which it has been effectually aided by William and Mary College. Many will doubtless ask what are the further purposes of the Association in regard to Jamestown. First of all it is its intention, emphasized by a resolution unanimously adopted by its last general meeting, never to convey away its property there. First of all the completion of the sea-wall is earnestly desired, and then that, as soon as practicable, all the ground owned by the Association be thoroughly examined and all foundations excavated and secured against decay. The beginning of a fund to erect a memorial to John Smith has already been raised, through the efforts of Mrs. Charles Washington Coleman, of Williamsburg, one of the incorporators of the Association and from the beginning one of its most active and devoted friends. Above all it is the cherished desire, in regard to buildings, that there shall be erected over and entirely outside of the foundations of the old church, a structure as much like the original as possible as to its walls, but which instead of a floor will show the unearthened foundations, tombs, and pavement, and whose windows shall contain memorials in stained glass of the doughty pioneers who first set up the flag and the cross of our motherland in the newly-found world of the west. This house, which will not be a church, but which will be a sacred place, will no doubt bear upon its walls a tablet with some such inscription as this: To the glory of God, our help in ages past. Our hope in years to come, and In grateful memory Of the ancient planters in Virginia and adventurers in England, who Through suffering and death, Evil report and loss of fortune Laid the foundations of our country.

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## Chapter 3 : NPS Historical Handbook: Jamestown

*Jamestown and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities Jamestown and the Association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities h|.*

Historic Jamestowne In , Preservation Virginia agreed to fund a year archaeological project called Jamestown Rediscovery, in order to archaeologically explore their land. The original goal was to locate archaeological remains of "the first years of settlement at Jamestown, especially of the earliest fortified town; [and the] subsequent growth and development of the town". In , they successfully located parts of the palisade of the original James Fort. The news was then made public on September 12 by the governor. Subsequent excavations have shown that only one corner of the first triangular fort which contained the original settlement turned out to have been destroyed. In , the first well located in a cellar on the site was excavated. In , to mark the th anniversary , Queen Elizabeth II re-visited the site having first been there in In , archaeologists discovered the site of the second church constructed at Jamestown. In May , in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution, the project announced the discovery of a young English woman who had been cannibalized during the "starving time" winter of From late , attention has moved to the Memorial Church. Impact of research[ edit ] Since it began, the extended archaeological campaign has made multiple significant discoveries. In addition, it has uncovered much of the fort, the remains of several houses and wells, a palisade wall line attached to the fort and the graves of several of the early settlers. Visitors can now view the site of James Fort, the 17th-century church tower and the site of the 17th-century town, as well as tour an archaeological museum called the Archaearium and view some of the artifacts found. The archaeologists, including William Kelso, Beverly Bly Straube, and Nick Lucchetti, used primary source material to estimate the location of the fort on Jamestown Island, such as the Zuniga Map, created by a Spanish spy of the same name, and the accounts of original colonists, such as William Strachey , Captain Ralph Hamor , and John Smith. The discovery of a well within the limits of the Jamestown fort is less critical for understanding the colonial attempt to find a fresh water source and more important due to the artifacts found in the well. Wells that had stopped providing or never provided drinkable water were frequently filled in with the refuse of daily life, which gave the archaeologists the opportunity to look at a concentrated collection of stratified artifacts. Tobacco pipes, pottery sherds, and combat armor all help date the excavation site to the early 17th century, giving even more support to the positive identification of the fort. Goldsmiths , bricklayers , masons , perfumers , tailors , fishermen , coopers , blacksmiths , glassmakers , carpenters , and tobacco pipe makers are among the dominant professions for which there is archaeological evidence. For example, one of the first human finds was the skeleton of a higher-status man aged around who died due to a musket shot to the lower right leg that shattered the bones there leading to a quick death. The skeleton was examined by Doug Owsley from the Smithsonian, and the flattened skull was then forensically reconstructed and imagined. Later, among the discoveries in the cellar was the skull of a young woman who had clearly been cannibalized. She was around fourteen years old at the time of her death from unknown causes. The research team has named her "Jane", and her identity is unknown, and although DNA samples have been saved for future examination, there is little hope of identifying modern relatives for comparative testing. The individual had been buried in a coffin, along with a staff signifying leadership. It had long been thought that Baron De La Warr, who died en route back to the colony from England on his second trip, had been buried elsewhere but some recent research concluded that his body was in fact brought to Jamestown for burial. While inquiries continue regarding who this individual is, even going as far as genealogical study in England, his identity remains unknown. The four are potentially identified as "Rev. Robert Hunt, thought to be the first Anglican minister in the Americas; Capt. Unique identity[ edit ] The first settlers included men with experience of warfare and fort-building in the low countries during the Dutch Revolt. These people brought a wider set of skills and experiences than the English settlers. Further, the ongoing needs to adapt to life in Virginia and to interact with the indigenous

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peoples soon led to the expression of local culture, as evidence in artefacts such as modified armor or locally made clay pipes.

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### Chapter 4 : Jamestown rediscovery IV (Book, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]

*"Jamestown and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities" is an article from The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume View more articles from The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.*

Early ceramic types found in the excavations. Jamestown National Historic Site The first organized effort toward saving the Jamestown area came in when the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities acquired This land, donated for preservation by Mr. Barney, embraced the Old Church Tower, the graveyard, and the west end of the townsite. It is a non-profit organization interested in the acquisition, preservation, and restoration of "ancient historic grounds, buildings, monuments, and tombs in the Commonwealth of Virginia" and in the collection and care of relics associated with them or with the history of the State. Its Jamestown property is one of a number of holdings which it administers. Until the Association was the sole active agency working at Jamestown to conserve and interpret the site for the American people. As the custodian of a significant part of the site of old "James Towne," it continues working to promote measures insuring the protection of the site and making it available for your use and inspiration. Landscaping, limited reconstruction, some restoration, and the stabilization of the remains of the Old Church Tower, the tombs, and foundations have all been a part of its program; together with the acquisition and display of Jamestown relics. In its work, it has solicited and received aid from various organizations, particularly patriotic societies, in the placement of memorials, and related activities. The Association was especially active in preparation for the Jamestown Exposition in The Association was successful in its efforts to encourage the United States Government to construct the seawall which was built by Col. Yonge in to halt bank erosion by the James River along the Association grounds. In , the Association made available the grounds on which the Tercentenary Monument was erected, and again in it provided land on which to place the Jamestown Visitor Center. In the Association entered into agreement with the United States of America, through the Secretary of the Interior, to provide for a unified program of development and administration for the island. The joint cooperative agreement continues in force and the Association and the National Park Service are working together to preserve, maintain, and interpret this historic area. In it became possible to present the townsite as a single unit when the ferry to the island and the State highway crossing the island were moved upriver above Jamestown. The APVA and the Service then combined their separate museum exhibits to form the displays now seen in the Visitor Center, and consolidated other operations at the center where both are hosts to Jamestown visitors. Excavation in progress at Jamestown in The monument designation was changed to that of a national historical park by act of Congress in Actual Federal ownership of the island other than the acre Association tract was obtained in , and some years later, a bit of the mainland opposite the western tip of Jamestown was added because of its close ties to the site. Colonial National Historical Park is made up of several areas of which Jamestown is one. It includes, as well, the Cape Henry Memorial, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, where the first settlers who established Jamestown first stopped in Virginia; the Yorktown Battlefield; and the Colonial Parkway. Mon, Dec 2

### Chapter 5 : Full text of "Jamestown and the Association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities"

*The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (now Preservation Virginia) acquired acres on Jamestown Island in to protect the memory of America's birthplace. In the APVA began an archaeological project called Jamestown Rediscovery to find the remains of the original James Fort, ca.*

### Chapter 6 : Jamestown and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities | UVA Library | Virgo

*The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) was founded in in Williamsburg, Virginia, to preserve*

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*and restore deteriorating historical sites in Virginia. The APVA bought the site where Jamestown is located.*

## Chapter 7 : NPS Historical Handbook: Jamestown (Contents)

*/.5 jamestown and the association for the preservation of virginia antiquities. Jamestown, the cradle of the American Republic, needs no advocate to set forth its claims to consideration.*

## Chapter 8 : Jamestown Rediscovery - Wikipedia

*Jamestown Rediscovery topic. Jamestown Rediscovery is an archaeological project of Preservation Virginia (formerly the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities) investigating the remains of the original settlement at Jamestown established in the Virginia Colony beginning on May 14,*

## Chapter 9 : Colonial National Historical Park - Virginia Is For Lovers

*Format Book Published [Jamestown, Va.?: Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, ?] Language English Variant Title Jamestown Island, the first permanent English settlement in America,*