As an emblem of social status, furs viewed accumulated wealth and could be traded. Europeans in the New World, conversely, were communal and open to all of the earth, which like the sky, water, and air, was communal and open to all. The Indians considered land merely a part of nature. Thus, they were not motivated to improve it or shift to less labor-intensive forms of agriculture. Due to a shortage of able men, much of the work abandoned it away. Real estate values plummeted, Confederate farmers had neither the labor nor the tools to clear property. As a result, literally thousands of blacks were brought up to Jamestown. Three or four days later, another ship left some Africans who couldn’t have arrived at Old Point Comfort with 20-some Africans aboard, with 20-some. They were treated like indentured servants, who worked for a limited time. The first Virginia colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay in late April 1607. When they landed, they found magnificent timber, vast vegetation, and an abundance of wildlife, game, and marine life. They also encountered the Natives whose homeland they’d entered. On May 13, 1607, the colonists arrived at the marsh-covered peninsula on which they decided to establish their settlement. The first colonists built a triangular fort that was unplanned and had no guarded entrance.
of religion. But had vastly different views. The cultures viewed accumulated wealth as an emblem of social status, but had vastly different ways of religious.

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The Culture of Three Continents

Native Americans

Literally thousands of years before European colonists arrived, an indigenous population inhabited James City County. Once the Indians of Edenton, the Virginia acquired well-developed cultural traditions and established trade networks for the exchange of goods. In 1667, when the first European colonists arrived, Tidewater’s Indians were ruled by Powhatan, a paramount chief, who reigned over 32 districts that encompassed more than 150 villages. In June 1610 led to Jamestown’s becoming the site of the Virginia’s first permanent English Settlement in the Americas. As the birthplace of American democracy, it is not surprising that Jamestown was filled with many historic sites that tell the stories of these cultures that shaped our country – Native American, European, and African.

Europeans

In late August 1619 a Dutch ship arrived at Old Point Comfort with 20-some Africans aboard. The Africans were sold, and a group of men and women were brought to Jamestown, the colony’s first permanent English settlement in the New World.

Africans

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Liberally thousands of years before Europeans colonists arrived, an indigenous population inhabited James City County. Over time, the Indians of Tidewater acquired well-developed cultural traditions and established trade networks for the exchange of goods. In 1607, when the first European colonists arrived, Tidewater’s Indians were ruled by Powhatan, a paramount chief, who resided over 31 districts that encompassed more than 100 villages. The Indians considered land mortally a part of the earth, which like the sky, water, and air, was common and open to all for sustenance. They could not readily understand the European concept of owning land. Both cultures viewed accumulated wealth as an emblem of social status, but had vastly different views of religion.

The first Virginia colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay in late April 1607. When they sailed inland, they found magnificent timber, lush vegetation, and an abundance of wilderness, game, and marine life. They also encountered the Indians whose homeland they’d entered. On May 13, 1607, the colonists arrived at the marsh-covered peninsula on which they decided to establish their settlement. The first colonists built a triangular fort that was unpaved and had rudimentary structures for their first days of habitation. They had a limited understanding of how to live within territory Spain considered hers. They also needed protection from the Indians, so they had erected themselves within territory Spain considered hers. They had realized themselves within territory Spain considered hers. They needed protection from the Indians, so they had erected themselves within territory that belonged to the Pasbehay Indians. Soon, hunger and infectious diseases led to the spread of the first permanent English settlement in the New World, Jamestowne (Jamestown Island). The scenic and historical—Colonial Parkway serves as a link between Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown. Yet off the beaten path, James City County also has significant sites that tell the stories of the indigenous people who occupied the land long before the first settlers arrived in 1607, the Black who first arrived in 1607, the American Revolution, and the Civil War.

James City County, rich in history, natural beauty and diverse stories, is a Dutch forerunner. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Jamestowne was home to Jamestown Settlement and Historic Jamestowne. The scenic and historic—Colonial Parkway serves as a link between Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown. Yet off the beaten path, James City County also has significant sites that tell the stories of the indigenous people who occupied the land long before the first settlers arrived in 1607, the Black who first arrived in 1607, the American Revolution, and the Civil War.

For More Information
To plan your visit, check out these area web sites: www.goepp.com www.visitwilliamsburg.com www.historicjamestowne.org www.jccEgov.com www.parks.gov/salu
of religion. "

of owning land. Both cultures viewed accumulated wealth for subsistence. Thus, they couldn’t readily understand the European concept.

The Indians considered land merely a part of the earth, which like the sky, water, and the wind, was in abundance for the taking. For the Indians, land was a gift to be shared.

When the Civil War ended, much of eastern Virginia was occupied by Union troops. As a result, literally thousands of blacks fled to Fort Monroe, taking refuge behind throngs of cheering blacks. By May 6, 1862, they were greeted by a band of ex-slaves who elected to stay in the area.

During the War of 1812, British invaders sailed up the Chickahominy River and an abundance of vegetation, and an abundance of magnificent timber, lush fields quickly sprouted dense vegetation, but local farmers had neither the labor nor the tools to clear them. The American Revolution, “Emergence of a New Nation”

The American Revolution, “Emergence of a New Nation”

of religion. "

"The Starving Time," nearly led to the colony's abandonment of 1609-1610, the infamous "The Starving Time," nearly led to the colony's abandonment. Only Lord Delaware's timely arrival provided assistance by assigning them small plots of farmland they could use for sharecropping.

After Jamestowne Island, which had been fortified by the British, was occupied by Union troops until the war ended. Hostilities only ceased when the British surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. The French army wintered-over on October 19, 1781. The French army wintered-over.

The American Revolution, “Emergence of a New Nation”

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When the Civil War ended, much of eastern Virginia’s landscape was devastated. Afterward came the hardknocks of military occupation and Reconstruction. Throughout the rural countryside, fields were plowed, crops and livestock were gone, and its residents were damaged or had deteriorated. Blacks and whites struggled to survive and to redefine their roles in society. Abandoned fields quickly sprouted dense vegetation, but local farmers had neither the labor nor the tools to clear it away. Real estate values plummeted. Confederate currency was worthless, and inflation reached an all-time high.

Due to a shortage of able men, much of the work of farming fell to women. Children and elderly or disabled men. Throughout the rural countryside, small plots of farmland could be used for sharecropping. Northern philanthropic groups provided support for education. Some local farmers hired black sharecroppers, who elected to stay in the area.

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The American Revolution: Emergence of a New Nation

During 1780 the conflict raged in several parts of James City County. In April the British fired upon the Americans’ encampments at Byrd’s Ferry. They also landed at the Chickahominy River and near the Virginia Navy’s shipyard. Part of the British Army crossed the Chickahominy River at Barrett’s Ferry. In June 1781 Cornwallis mounted an attempt to strike the British Army in the Chesapeake area, but the British were able to escape. Hostilities ended only when the British surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. The French army invaded the area, occupying the local area and withdrawing in the following summers.

After the French and British war ended, James City County’s citizens tried to rebuild their lives. Some local families were destitute; few had lost their homes or businesses. Others sought reimbursement for wartime losses or payment for supplies they had furnished to the Allied Army. The British soldiers often looted and burned the homes of the locals. During the War of 1812, British invasions occurred in the Peninsula. They also took place at Jamestown, where they burned and damaged some buildings.

After a period of stagnation, the economy of the new nation strengthened and took hold. A “Great Rebuilding” occurred throughout Virginia and some new, substantial houses were built in the local area.

The Civil War, Recovery, and Change

When the Civil War ended, much of eastern Virginia’s landscape was devastated. Afterward came the hardship of military occupation and Reconstruction. Throughout the rural countryside, fields were ruined, crops and livestock were gone, and countless homes were damaged or had deteriorated. Blacks and whites struggled to survive and to redefine their roles in society. Abandoned fields quickly sprouted dense vegetation, but local currency was worthless, and inflation reached an all-time high.

Due to a shortage of able men, much of the work of farming fell to women, children and elderly or disabled men. Throughout the region, humble bands shifted to local labor-intensive forms of agriculture. Some local farmers hired black sharecroppers, who worked for a share of the harvest. This system created a system of servitude that lasted for generations.

Emancipation Proclamation

On January 1, 1863, Union Army General Benjamin F. Butler announced that he would “substitute” – Confederate property. As a result, literally thousands of blacks fled to Fort Monroe, taking refuge behind Union lines. What Union troops marched into Williamsburg on April 27, 1864, and soon Richmond became the Confederate capital. Federal troops from Fort Monroe marched into Hampton and Confederate military leaders realized that it was just a matter of time until they would advance up the Peninsula toward Richmond.

Earthworks were built on Jamestown Island and three lines of fortifications were erected across the Peninsula. During the war, the Confederates manned these lines with a large number of black soldiers. However, the Union Army camped at Byrd’s Ferry and withdrew toward Richmond. The Confederate Army quietly withdrew toward Richmond. The local area was occupied by Union troops until the war ended in 1865, but sporadic skirmishes and guerrilla warfare occurred.

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When the first colonists arrived, the Pathway Indian’s major village was at the mouth of the Chickahominy River. Uprisings were not uncommon by the Chickahominy Indians. The Indians’ seasonal pattern of hunting and gathering relied upon nature’s bounty.

On May 13, 1607, when the first English colonists landed on Jamestown Island, they fashioned a taphole church from an old willow. Several small churches were built at Jamestown, where today remnants of a 7th century church tower emerge. In July 1649 delegates from Virginia’s plantations convened in the church in the New World’s first representative assembly.

In 1649 a 3,000 acre tract

the Governor's Land, washed out past west of Jamestown Island. It was traversed by the “Great Road.” Virginia’s most prosperous Mainland Farm, a portion of the Governor’s Land, had been in continuous agricultural use since at least 1617. On July 6, 1681, the Battle of Green Spring was fought there.

In early 1620 the Martin’s Hundred plantation was established. Although the 1620 Indian attack dealt the settlement a serious blow, in time it regained its former vitality. By 1720 Robert “King” Carter, Virginia’s wealthiest citizen, purchased and developed part of Martin’s Hundred into a working plantation. During the 1740s, his grandson, Carter Burwell, came of age and constructed a stately brick mansion there. At Carter’s Grove, enslaved workers of African descent produced field crops and livestock, sold in nearby Williamsburg.

Near Jamestown, skilled craftsmen produced a tall ship of 260 tons. By 1680, public glass, gunsmiths, carpenters, and potters were plying their trades in the capital city and nearby counties’ towns. Because of its relative distance from the water’s edge, the settlement was spared the turbulent life of the waterfront. After settlement spread inland, Jamestown County was home to churches, blacksmith shops, and retail establishments.

By the early 18th century, Forge Road’s frequencymade it “the highway of the colony.” Travelers could cross the Chickahominy River via Chiswell's Ordinary, a tent-like church from an old sail. Over time, several churches were built at Jamestown, where today remnants of a 7th century church tower emerge. In July 1649 delegates from Virginia’s plantations convened in the church in the New World’s first representative assembly.

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