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**THE JUSTICE FAMILY IN VIRGINIA
1650-1800**

BOOK ONE

**WILLIAM JUSTICE
OF
CHARLES CITY COUNTY**

Compiled By
O. Neil Justice Jr.
1138 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208

FOREWORD

The purpose of compiling the following material has been to try to reconstruct the earliest history of the Justice family in Virginia. This record goes back to a time shortly after the founding of the Virginia Colony itself. To make the telling more interesting and perhaps more informative, some material has been included concerning the colony itself, and briefly, some allied families.

There were in Colonial America at least two Justice family lines other than the Virginia Clan. One was originally located near Philadelphia, and dates back to at least 1680. Some members of this family moved into New Jersey and Maryland and several members are shown in the 1790 Census in Philadelphia. They were probably living within a few blocks of Convention Hall there when the Continental Congress met and the Declaration of Independence was signed. Another family group was located in the area near New Bern, North Carolina as early as 1750.

In the Virginia county of Accomack a third family of Justices began with one Ralph Justice in 1667 and may or may not have been connected with the family which is the subject of this book. It's members are not included in this material but will be reported upon in a separate study 'TO ACCOMACK AND BACK.'

This material is concerned with the Virginia family of William Justice in Charles City County and continues through the first four generations of his descendants, first in this county, and then as they began to move outward into Surry-Sussex, Brunswick, and Lunenburg, and westward into Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties up to about the year 1800.

Research for this record has covered most known governmental and other public documents for the counties under consideration. Unfortunately, these are often missing or incomplete in the time period being studied. Fire, mildew, and careless handling over a three hundred year period would have taken a heavy toll of records, and to these losses must be added those sustained by court houses and other record depositories during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. No continuous records exist, therefore, and obviously some records which do exist must by chance have managed to escape this compilers search. This volume contains quotations from (1) the clerk's minutes of county court sessions - or court 'Orders' (2) Wills (3) deeds (4) church parish registries and Vestry books (5) Bible records (6)

census and tax rolls (7) records of the Virginia Company (8) military and other miscellaneous records. It obviously represents my own efforts to interpret the meaning of each or to interpolate some conclusion between known facts.

Many of these old records are almost impossible to read and I will readily own up to errors made in copying when brought to my attention. Some of the relationships I have drawn may be proven to be inaccurate in the light of new facts turned up in the future. If so I will be delighted by the possession of the new fact rather than embarrassed by the lack of having had it before. Meanwhile I hope this may be of some value in your search into the origin of your family line.

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By

O.N. Justice

ORIGIN OF SURNAMES

Just as the history of the British Islands is dim in places during the middle ages, the history of a surname is also increasingly difficult to follow as one moves backward in time. In fact surnames were not used to any great extent until toward the end of the eleventh century.

Everyone starts life with a Christian or given name. In Europe the nobility first began to distinguish themselves by using some added identification. Kings used their Christian names, and then if there had been others with the same name, a number to establish their place in lineage. Examples might be Edward III., or Henry II. Eventually they also used place names, such as Windsor, which later became adapted through use as a surname.

Toward the end of the middle ages (1100-1200) commoners began to use second names which evolved into family names. Sometimes this was the name of the place the individual came from, or it might be some other suffix, such as Richard, Son of Adam, (or Adam's son) which might eventually become Richard Adamson. One common source of identifying second names was simply the adoption of the name of the trade or profession the person followed. This was the origin of such names as Smith, Carpenter, Sawyer, Cook, and so forth. Thus Edward the Carpenter became Edward Carpenter. The surname Justice probably derived from the office of magistrate, and was adopted by holders of such office at sometime in the past.

Scotland. The Justice surname appears to have come into common use in Scotland very early. References to it in the records are fairly common in the fifteenth century. Following are some references from *The Surnames of Scotland - Black - New York Public Library 1946:*

(1) A Patrick Justyce was a tenant of the Mill of Kerso, 1472 - Ref. Cupar-Angus rental book, edited by Rev. Charles Rogers, London 1879, Vol. 1, p. 163.

(2) Patrick Justice, priest, witnessed an instrument of sasine in Perthshire in 1474. Ref. REPORT ON THE CHARTERS OF THE DUKE OF ATHOLE - Great Britain Historical Manuscripts Commission, 7th report, appendix, p. 703-716, London 1879.

(3) The lands of James Justeis and Thome Justeis in Scone are mentioned in 1491, and Gilbert Justeis witnessed a charter by the Abbot of Scone to William Peblis in the same year. Ref. - "Liber Ecclesie de Scone. Munimenta Vetustiora Monasterii Sancte Trinitatis de Scon." Edinburgh, 1843 pp. 200-201.

(4) The surname is not infrequent in registers relating to the midland counties during the sixteenth century. Ref. - Alexander

Nesbit's Heraldic Plates - reproduced with notes by Andrew Ross and F.J. Grant - Edinburgh, 1892 p. 152.

(5) Patrick Justice was town councillor of Perth, 1567. Ref. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland series V. 1-14 (1545-1625) Edinburgh 1877 - 1933 p. 505.

(6) Adam Justice, Portioner of Newbigging, 1624, and seven more are recorded in Lonark Commissariat Record between 1595 - 1800.

(7) Gavin Justice - was an indweller in Sterling, 1648. Ref. - "IN-QUIS" p. 3483 (Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornctarum Qvae in Publicis Archivis Scotiae Adhve Servantur Abbreuiato) 1811 three Vols.

(8) Robert Justice - was a merchant in Glasgow in 1673.

England. The following brief notes from various English records indicate that the name Justice was represented very early in that country:

(1) William Justice of the village of Ludlow in Shropshire (county) was mentioned 15 February, 1620 Ref. - "Perogative Court of Canterbury" - abstracts of wills by Soame. Fol. 79 p. 309.

(2) Hugh Justice, wife Mary witnessed a will in Newington, Surry County 21 February 1637. Ref. - "Genealogical Gleanings in England" Waters Vol. II p. 1233.

(3) Robert Justice age 40, of Walkeringham, County Nott and Katherine Webster of St. Benedicts, Lincoln aged 30 were wed in church. Ref. "Registry of the Bishop of Lincoln." on 1 May 1613. A. Gibbons pub. by Mitchell & Hughes, London, 1888.

(4) William Justice, in 1638, lived on Fetter Lane in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-west, London. Ref. - "Inhabitants of London 1638" Dale m.s. p. 399.

(5) Edward Justice lived on Chauncery Lane in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-west, London in 1638. Ref. "Inhabitants of London 1638" Dale m.s. p. 401.

(6) William Justice of Hackney, County Middlesex: 31 May, 1666 - Mary daughter of Wm Justice Esq. by Ann his wife bapt.; Sept. 21, 1671 - William Justice Esq. buried; 17 March 1674 Ann Justice, wife, buried at Great Hampden; June 13, 1718 Mr. William Justice, son, carr: away (buried) Ref. - Parish Registers of St. John at Hackney, Co. Middlesex.

(7) Richard Justyce and Robert Justyce are shown on a list of

"Apprentices and Freemen of the Armourers Guild of London" from 1416 to the end of the reign of Edward VI (1553).

During the reign of Henry VI:

2nd and 3rd years Rich. Forsakerley, Rich. Justice, Wardens -

During the reign of Edward IV:

Robert Justice, master 1st year — Ref. - Genealogists Magazine, London, Vol. 9 p. 179.

(8) Shown as Pover's Marriage Licenses in the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series: William Justice, gent, age 22 & Hannah Frinley spinster age 21, York at Bishophill, married 1677. Ursula Justice, spinster, 27, of Doncaster & John Skelton, carrier, 36, of Hipperholme married at Pontefrost 1666. Richard Justice, gent, of Pontefrost & Eliz. Naylor, spinster of Wakefield m. 1643. Mary Justice, spinster of Stainton & Will Eastland, yoeman, of Stowe married in Diocese of Lincoln 1636. Francis Justice, yoeman, 35, of N. Wheatley & Ursula Levet, spinster, of Beckingham m. 1637.

For those who wish to check the British records further:

Burke's Landed Gentry pp. 2, 3, 4, 5

Notes & Queries 2 sii p. 413, 514

Visitations of Staffordshire 1614 & 1663/4

William Salt Society p. 192

Nisbets Heraldic Plates p. 152

Ireland. For those who feel that anything is improved with a touch of Irish blarney we will report that a census of the Emerald Isle was taken in 1659, and at that time there were two Justice families shown:

Family head: John Justice

Corke County

The Barrony of Coursies

Ringroane Parish

Carrigmoilin Townlands

14 people: 3 English - 11 Irish

Family head: William Justice

Kerry County

Barrony of Iraght I. Connor

Liseltin Parish

Moybilly Townlands

8 people: 2 English - 6 Irish

Because of strained political conditions prevailing at the time between England and Ireland, and the fact that this census was ordered by the English Crown with the English and Irish listed separately above it may be assumed that the two families were English. No research of Scotch, English, or Irish public records has been made by this writer. The above information was obtained by a rather fast look at genealogical material available in most public libraries. The value these few notes may have is to show geographical location of the families mentioned, and the dates they were there for future study.

ORIGIN OF THE VIRGINIA COLONY

English Activity. In the hundred years following the discovery of the New World by Columbus, Spain pushed ahead with the establishment of colonies in the Carribean area. England, on the other hand, was in a weaker position, being preoccupied with internal political and church problems. Her relations with Spain grew steadily worse and in 1587 Phillip II. of Spain declared war on Victoria's England. The following year the Spanish Armada, on its way to attack England, was destroyed in the English Channel by the combined forces of English seamanship and a tremendous storm.

With these and other factors demanding its attention, England did not make an effort to plant colonies in the New World during the fifteen hundreds. English ships, many of them captained by merchant-privateers like Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins and sailed the Atlantic coast of North America and mapped it with fair accuracy.

One attempt was made to establish an English Colony during this period. In 1587 Sir Walter Raleigh enlisted a small group of persons and with private funds, mostly his own, arranged supplies and ships passage for a settlement in America. Upon arrival off the coast of what was later to be North Carolina, the leaders of the group selected a small island as a location for their camp. They named the place Roanoke Island, and after putting up shelters and getting the group settled, John White, who had been designated Governor of the colony, sailed back to England for supplies. He intended to be back in less than a year and among those left on Roanoke Island were his daughter and newly born granddaughter, Virginia Dare. She was the first child born in North America of English parents.

While White was back in England the Spanish declared war on England as mentioned above and the resupply expedition was delayed until 1591. When Governor White got back to Roanoke Island there were no signs of violence, but the island was utterly deserted. What became of the colonists is still a mystery.

Raleigh fell out of favor with Queen Elizabeth, who had named the middle Atlantic coastal area after herself, the Virgin Queen. He lost his monopoly to colonize, then was imprisoned, and eventually executed. Elizabeth herself died in 1603.

The Virginia Company. In London a number of wealthy merchants and members of the Court were in agreement that a colony in Virginia could be operated profitably like any other business. They

felt that a colony could be planted in the New World which would return products for which England had previously depended upon foreign sources of supply such as furs, lumber, naval stores, and hopefully gold and silver, as the Spanish were doing to the south. In other words, they hoped to deal in anything which could be taken or traded from the natives or produced by their own company people. The thinking was in terms of a trading post rather than in an agricultural colony.

There were precedents for this idea. The Barbary Coast Company had been formed in 1585, the Guinea Company in 1588, and the East India Company in 1600 - all doing a brisk business. The Virginia project was a commercial venture from the beginning. It was supposed to show a profit.

In 1606 the London group obtained a charter from King James I. giving them the exclusive right to colonize between the thirty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels on the Atlantic coast of this unexplored and brooding continent. North America was then virtually as far away and mysterious as the moon is today.

Money was raised from members of the merchant group and preparations made for a voyage. As can be imagined, several people signed up for the first trip for the sheer adventure. Among these was a Captain John Smith who had already had enough adventure as a soldier of fortune in Turkey and the near east to last a lifetime. A number of persons were employed to perform specific labors in the overseas encampment, but on the whole there was too large a number of 'gentlemen' who would serve no practical purpose on the trip.

The Virginia Company, as the new enterprise was called, began purchasing equipment and supplies - armour, muskets, shot powder, sugar, salt, canvas, rope and so forth. Arrangements were made for three ships, the Sarah Constant of 100 tons, the Goodspeed of 40 tons, and the Discovery of 20 tons. A Captain Christopher Newport, who had sailed to America before, was employed to command the naval portion of the expedition.

Captain Newport took the sixty foot Sarah Constant as his flagship. Some flagship! She was cramped and crowded, and below decks there wasn't enough headroom for a man to stand upright, but she carried three masts and had a high bow and a high poop deck in the stern. The Constant stood well out of the water with about twelve feet of freeboard. On the trip she would be heavily laden with supplies and would have about 71 persons aboard including the 'gentlemen' of the party and crew members.

The Goodspeed was considerably smaller and even more cramped for space. She also carried three masts, but measured only about forty feet in length. Bartholomew Gosnold was named as her Captain, and on the trip the Goodspeed was loaded with supplies, and including the crew, had about 52 persons aboard.

The smallest vessel, the Discovery, however, really brings home with a shock the risks these people were willing to take in crossing to the New World. It is one thing to note that the Discovery was 'of 20 tons' and quite another to consider that this overgrown rowboat was just 38 feet long (about as long as two automobiles parked bumper to bumper), had a pointed stern as well as bow, and boasted no cabin -just a flat deck from one end to the other. Any shelter from the elements topside was provided by stretching up a canvas awning. It had no wheel but steered with a tiller! In this naval apparition, which was commanded by Captain John Ratcliff, a probable 9 crew members and twelve passengers were scheduled to undertake the voyage across the Atlantic and into history.

The three ships were loaded at the Blackwall docks on the Thames River in London. This shipping point was on the same side of the river as the Tower of London and four miles east of the site of London Bridge.

On the 18th of December, 1606 the following men reported to the dock and were signed on the roster:*

Henry Adling	Captain George Kendall
Jerome Alicock,	Ellis Kingstone
standard bearer	George Martin
Captain Gabriel Archer	John Martin
Benjamin Beast	(son of above)
Robert Behethland	Francis Midwinter
Edward Brookes	Edward Morris, corpral
Edward Browne	John Pennington
William Bruster	Robert Pennington
Andrew Buckler	Captain George Percy
Eustace Clovell	Dru Pickhouse
Roger Cooke	Nathaniel Powell
Richard Crofts	John Robinson
Henry Dixon	Thomas Sands
Robert Fenton	John Short
George Flowre	Robert Simons
Robert Ford	William Smethes

Richard Frith
 Stephen Galthrope
 Thomas Gower
 Anthony Gosnold
 Edward Harrington
 Nicholas Houlgrave
 Rev. Robert Hunt, minister
 Thomas Jacob, sergeant
 Thomas Webb
 William Wilkinson, surgeon
 Edward Maria Wingfield
 Thomas Wotton, surgeon gen'l
 Probably private soldiers:
 John Ashbie
 Oliver Brown
 Charles Clark
 John Crookdeck
 Daniel _____
 Jeremy Deale
 Richard Genoway
 Thomas Godword
 Robert Jackson
 Robert Markham
 Thomas Mounsle
 John Poole
 Thomas Skinner
 Stephen _____
 Thomas Turnbridge
 Benjamin White
 Listed as Mariners:
 John Collson
 Matthew Fitch
 Francis Nelson
 Johas Profit
 Robert Tyndall
 Listed as Bricklayers:
 Edward Brinto
 William Garrett
 John Herd
 "Old" Short

Captain John Smith
 Francis Snarsbrough
 John Stevenson
 Thomas Studley
 William Tankard
 Kellam Throgmorton
 George Walker
 John Waller
 Six Carpenters:
 John Copper
 Thomas Emry
 William Laxon
 Edward Pising
 Robert Small
 Anas Todkill
 Listed as blacksmith:
 James Reed
 Miscellaneous laborers:
 George Cassen
 William Dods
 "Old" Edward
 George Golding
 William Johnson
 John Laydon
 William Rhodes
 Henry Tavin
 William Unger
 William White
 They would need a tailor:
 William Love
 A Barber:
 Thomas Cowper
 A Military Drummer:
 Nicholas Scott
 Four Boys as Attendants:
 James Brumfield
 Samuel Collier
 Richard Mutton
 Nathaniel Peacock

In addition to these named were Captains Christopher Newport and John Ratcliff and about 33 sailors in the ships crews.

On the 19th day of December, 1606, these intrepid gentlemen boarded their three vessels at the docks in London, weighed anchor, and stood down the Thames River to begin their voyage. Their objective was to pick a location and set up shop for a colony on the North American continent; to seek adventure (and a profit) in an untouched world. The three small ships were mere specks on the ocean. Had they known what was in store, no power on earth could have made them leave England.

The Voyage. The ships had barely gotten out into the English Channel when they were becalmed. Captain Newport's plan was to sail southwest along the coast of Portugal, then out into the Atlantic to the Canary Islands where a stop could be made for fresh water. From the Canaries the voyage could take advantage of prevailing currents westward to the Indies. From the Indies he could sail northwest to the coast of Virginia.

A sailing ship, however, must have wind, and they were becalmed. Days went by with the sails hanging slack, and the days stretched into weeks. The men became bored and quarrelsome. Wind came but from the wrong direction and only with great effort were they able to beat their way down the coast. Captain John Smith was appointed spokesman for one group of men who wanted to turn back and wait for more favorable conditions. Not only was the request denied, but Smith was charged with mutiny and placed in irons, in which unhappy condition he spent much of the remainder of the voyage.

They had been underway six weeks before the last headland of England dropped out of sight over the horizon! Things began to move faster. In the words of one of the men:

WE WATRED AT THE CANARIES, WEE TRADED WITH THE
SALVAGES AT DOMINICA; THREE WEEKES WE SPENT IN
REFRESHING OUR SELVS AMONGST THESE WEST-INDIA ISES; IN
GWARDALUPA WE FOUND A BATH SO HOT, AS IN IT WE BOILED
PORCK AS WELL AS OVER THE FIRE. AND AT A LITTLE ILE CALL-
ED MONICA, WE TOOKE FROM THE BUSHES WITH OUR HANDS,
NEAR TWO HOGSHEADS FULL OF BIRDS IN 3 OR 4 HOURES. IN
NEVIS, MONA, AND THE VIRGIN ILES, WE SPENT SOME TIME,
WHERE WITH A LOTHSOME BEAST LIKE A CROCADIL, CALLED
A GWAYN, TORTOSES, PELLICANS, PARROTS, AND FISHES, WE
DAILY FEASTED. GONE FROM THENCE IN SEARCH OF VIRGINIA,
THE COMPANY WAS NOT A LITTLE DISCOMFORTED, SEEING

THE MARRINERS HAD THREE DAIES PASSED THEIR RECONING, AND FOUND NO LAND, SO THAT CAPTAIN RATCLIFFE (CAPTAIN OF THE PINNACE) RATHER DESIRED TO BEAR UP THE HELME TO RETURNE TO ENGLAND, THEN MAKE FURTHER SEARCH. BUT GOD, THE GUIDER OF ALL GOOD ACTIONS, FORCING THEM BY AN EXTREAM STORM TO HUL ALL NIGHT, DID DRIVE THEM BY HIS PROVIDENCE TO THEIR DESIRED PORT, BEYOND ALL THEIR EXPECTATIONS, FOR NEVER ANY OF THEM HAD SCENE THAT COAST. THE FIRST LAND THEY MADE, THEY CALLED CAPE HENRY; WHERE ANCHORING MR. WINGFIELD, GOSNOLL, AND NEWPORT, WITH THIRTY OTHERS, RECREATING THEMSELVES ON SHORE, WERE ASSAULTED BY 5 SALVAGES, WHO HURT 2 OF THE ENGLISH VERY DANGEROUSLY.

This landing on Cape Henry was made on April 26, 1607. The voyage had taken four months and one week. It had begun in the English Channel with a flat calm, and had ended with the ships pushed to the coast of Virginia in a storm. On this day began the history of the first permanent English colony in North America. Thirteen years would pass before the Mayflower landed in New England.

Jamestown. The next two weeks were spent in exploring the area nearby for a suitable site at which to locate their camp. Brief exploration proved they were at the mouth of Chesepeake Bay and at the mouth of a large river which was nearly two miles wide where it emptied into the bay. The river was tidal for several miles inland -that is, at high tide salt water from the bay flowed into and up the river. By common agreement they named it the James River in honor of the King. A small party of men in the ship's boat from the Sarah Constant was sent on exploration up the river and came back to report with great enthusiasm on the dense forests on either side, plentiful wildlife and waterfowl, and rippling freshwater creeks as clear and pure as any in England. The river was deep enough for their ships to sail many miles inland.

There were several places which looked like possible sites for a settlement. One, for example, interested several people whose spokesman was Captain Gabriel Archer. In the final selection it was ruled out, but the spot which is located about seven miles southeast of Williamsburg is still known today, three and a half centuries later, as 'Archer's Hope.'

On May 13th, the leaders of the expedition voted to settle some eighteen miles inland up the James River on a small island. The water was deep enough on the side next the middle of the river so that ships

could actually sail up to the bank and tie up to trees there. On the back side of the island were swampy marshes across to the shore. At one end of the island a sand bar which was out of water at low tide ran across to the shore converting the island for brief periods into a peninsula.

The site selected was named Jamestown in honor of King James, and for several years was the only town in the colony, and remained the capital of the colony until 1699.

Jamestown would become a deathtrap. Despite the care used in selecting its site, the fact remained that it was in a swampy area just above sea level. In summer it was almost tropically hot with brackish water, mosquitoes, and fever. In the winter cold wet air and starvation took their toll. Summer or winter there were always the Indians. The death rate was so high during 1608, 1609, and 1610 that colonists died almost as fast as they came in from England.

The First Fifteen Years: A bigger mistake than the site selected, however, was the Virginia Company's policy as to what these first people were there to do. This was to be a profit making venture, remember, and as soon as the ships were unloaded, the majority in the group turned their attention to reloading them with anything of value which could be sold when they reached England. Wood products were the most obvious item and sawyers were put to work cutting trees. Others were able to gather some 'tarre' and pitch. Food supplies were already running low and no effort was made toward raising foodstuff for the coming winter.

In June Captain Newport sailed for England with the Susan Constant and the Goodspeed leaving behind 104 men who were supposed to prepare the encampment for additional settlers. By January of 1608 only 46 of those listed above were still alive. One of the survivors, George Percy, wrote of that terrible time at Jamestown:

THERE WERE NEVER ENGLISHMEN LEFT IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY IN SUCH MISERY AS WE WERE IN THIS NEW DISCOVERED VIRGINIA. WE WATCHED EVERY THREE NIGHTS, LYING ON THE BARE COLD GROUND, WHAT WEATHER SOEVER CAME; AND WARDED ALL THE NEXT DAY; WHICH BROUGHT OUR MEN TO BE MOST FEEBLE WRETCHES. OUR FOOD WAS BUT A SMALL CAN OF BARLEY SODDEN IN WATER, TO FIVE MEN A DAY. OUR DRINK, COLD WATER TAKEN OUT OF THE RIVER: WHICH WAS AT A FLOOD LEVEL, VERY SALT; AT LOW TIDE FULL OF SLIME AND FILTH, WHICH WAS THE DESTRUCTION OF MANY OF OUR MEN. THUS WE LIVED FOR THE SPACE OF FIVE

MONTHS IN THIS MISERABLE DISTRESS, NOT HAVING FIVE ABLE MEN TO MAN OUR BULWARKS UP ANY OCCASION, IF IT HAD NOT PLEASED GOD TO PUT A TERROR IN THE SAVAGES HEARTS, WE HAD ALL PERISHED BY THOSE WILD AND CRUEL PAGANS, BEING IN THAT WEAK ESTATE AS WE WERE; OUR MEN NIGHT AND DAY GROANING IN EVERY CORNER OF THE FORT MOST PITIFUL TO HEAR. . .

IT PLEASED GOD AFTER A WHILE TO SEND THOSE PEOPLE WHICH WERE OUR MORTAL ENEMIES, TO RELIEVE US WITH VICTUALS, AS BREAD, CORN, FISH, AND FLESH IN GREAT PLENTY, WHICH WAS THE SETTING UP OF OUR FEEBLE MEN; OTHERWISE WE HAD ALL PERISHED.

Captain Christopher Newport left Jamestown in June and by sailing directly across the Atlantic on the return voyage was able to reach London in August. He found the Virginia Company had almost completed the outfitting of two ships, the JOHN AND FRANCES and the PHOENIX, with supplies and a compliment of one hundred and twenty settlers. Newport was aware of the short supply situation in Virginia, and pausing barely long enough to pick up some clean shirts he sailed for the colony on October 4th, 1607 arriving there on January 2, 1608 in the JOHN AND FRANCES. The PHOENIX was delayed in the West Indies and did not reach Jamestown until April 20th. These ships were referred to as "the first supply" from England.

As described by those remaining alive in Jamestown:¹

THE FIRST SUPPLIE BEING TWO SHIPPES WORSE EVERY WAY PROVIDED FOR THAN THE FORMER, ARRIVED HEERE ABOUT EIGHT OR NINE MONTHS AFTER & FOUND THE COLLONY CONSISTINGE OF NO MORE THAN FORTY PERSONS (OF THOSE) TENN ONLY ABLE MEN, THE REST AT POINT OF DEATH, ALL UTTERLY DESTITUTE OF HOWSES, NOT ONE AS YET BUILT, SO THAT THEY LODGED IN CABBINS & HOLES WITHIN THE GROUNDE; VICTUALS THEY HAD NONE, SAVE SOME SMALL RELIEFE IN THE VICTUALLS GIVEN BY THE SALVAGES. NOR IN ALL THIS TIME WEARE WE FOR OUR FUTURE AND BETTER MAINTENANCE PERMITTED TO MANURE OR TILL ANY GROUNDE, A THING IN A NEW PLANTATION PRINCIPALLY TO BE REGARDED, BUT WEARE BY THE DIRECTION OF SIR THOMAS SMITH AND HIS OFFICERS HEERE, WHOLLY IMPLYED IN CUTTINGE DOWNE OF MASTS, CEDAR,

¹ Ref. 'Colonial Records of Virginia' State Paper Office Colonial Vol. 3 No. 21

BLACK WALNUTT, CLAP-BOARDE, AND IN DIGGING GOULD
OARE (AS SOME THOUGHT) WHICH BEING SENT FOR
ENGLAND PROVED DIRT. THESE WORKS TO MAKE RETORNE
OF PRESENT PROFFIT HINDERED OTHERS OF MORE
NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE OF PLANTATION.

To the forty or so survivors of the original 104 men who had landed at Jamestown seven months earlier were thus brought a very restricted bill of supplies and 120 additional persons. The passenger list of the PHOENIX has been lost, but the 73 aboard the JOHN AND FRANCES were:¹

Listed as 'Gentlemen':

Jeffrey Abbot
Robert Barnes
William Bayley
William Bently
William Cantrell
Nathaniel Causey
Thomas Coe
Robert Cutler
Richard Fetherstone
George Forest
William Grivell
Edward Gurgana
John Harper
George Hill
Richard Killingbeck
Timothy Leeds
Ralph Morton
Richard Mullinax
John Nichols
Francis Perkins
Michael Phittiplace
William Phittiplace
Peter Pory
Richard Potts
George Pretty
Richard Prodger

Six Tailors to clothe:

William Beckwith
Thomas Hope
John Powell
Lawrence Towtales
William Ward
William Yong
A perfumer & barber:
Robert Alberton

Goldsmiths to look for gold:

Richard Belfield
Will Johnson

Gold & Silver reginers:

Will Dawson
Abram Ransack
A Jeweler:
Daniel Stallings

Apothecaries:

Thomas Field and
John Harford

A Gunsmith
Richard Dole

A Cooper:
John Lewis

¹ Ref. "Conquest of Virginia - Second Attempt" - Sams

Doctor Walter Russell
Matthew Scrivener
Michael Sicklemore
William Spence
John Tavener
Richard Worley
Richard Wyffing

A Surgeon:

Doctor Post Ginnat

Miscellaneous laborers:

John Bouth
Richard Bristow
Richard Burket
James Burre
Raymond Goodison
Richard Graydon
William May

Tobacco Pipe Maker:

Robert Cotton

Miscellaneous Laborers:

Michael _____

Richard Milmer

Rowland Nelstrap

William Perce

Francis Perkins

Christopher Rodes

Richard Savage

William Simons

Harry Spearman

Nicholas Ven

Vere _____

James Watkins

Bishop Wiles

And a boy:

Thomas Savage

These were real people - not just names on a list. Each had his own dreams and aspirations, most of which ended in death from starvation, fever, or wounds within the next few months. A very few survived to live out a normal life. The boy, Thomas Savage, for instance, as a show of good faith on the part of the colonists, was sent to live with the indians. He learned their language and served as an interpreter for the colony for a number of years. As an adult he patented land across Chesapeake Bay on the peninsula, and founded a family which remained there for many generations.

In this first supply as in the original group there were too many Gentlemen and not enough laborers. Too much emphasis was placed on preparing goods for return to be sold in London and not enough on growing food and preparing shelter for the long stay. A colonist wrote:

AFTER THIS FIRST SUPPLY THERE WERE SOME FEW POORE
HOUSES BUILT, & ENTRANCE MADE IN CLEERING OF
GROUNDE TO THE QUANTITYE OF FOUR ACRES FOR THE
WHOLL COLLONY, HUNGER & SICKNESS NOT PERMITTING
ANY GREAT MATTERS TO BEE DONNE THAT YEARE.

Captain Christopher Newport unloaded his passengers and supplies and after reloading the JOHN AND FRANCES with clapboard,

cedar, black walnut, tar, pitch, and so forth again sailed for England probably reaching there in April. Of all the people connected with the Virginia Company of London, this sea captain was probably the most reliable and efficient at his job.

When he reached home again the Company was outfitting a new ship, the MARY MARGARET. Captain Newport sailed her for Virginia in July and reached Jamestown in October, 1608, bringing with him the Second Supply, or second addition to the first planters. Passengers on the MARY MARGARET were:

Councilors:

Captain Peter Winne
Captain Richard Waldo
Brother of Lord Deleware:
Master Francis West

Gentlemen:

Thomas Abbay
Garbriel Beadle
John Beadle
George Burton
Raleigh Chrashaw
Henry Collins
John Cuderington
John Dauxe
William Dowman
Thomas Forrest
Thomas Graves
Harmon Harrison
John Hoult
Master Hunt
Henry Leigh
Dionis O'Connor
Master Powell
Jeffrey Shortridge
Hugh Winne
Michael Lowick
Thomas Maxes
Thomas Norton
Thomas Phelps
Henry Philpot
John Prat
John Russell

Gentlemen:

Michael Lowick
Thomas Maxes
Thomas Norton
Thomas Phelps
Tradesmen:
Henry Bell
Thomas Bradley
John Burras
John Clarke
David Ellis
Thomas Gibson
David Ap Hugh
Thomas Lavender

Laborers:

Thomas Dawse
Floud
Thomas Fox
Nicholas Hancock
Hardwyn
Thomas Mallard
Morley
Rose
Scott
William Taylor
Walker and Williams
Boys:
Hillard and Milman
Mistress Forrest and Anne
Burras, her maid (see Thomas
Forest and John Burras under
Tradesmen)

William Sambage
Daniel Tucker
Hugh Wolleston
George Yarrington

Four Dutchmen and four Poles
and four others unnamed,
making seventy in all.

Ref. - Smith's History of Virginia, Richmond Edition, 1819; Vol. 1 p.
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There were one hundred and thirty living persons out of the 'First Planters' and members of the 'First Supply' group when the above 'Second Supply' in the MARY MARGARET arrived in October, 1608. The colony now numbered two hundred. It is interesting to note that the Dutchmen and Poles were brought over to set up furnaces to try to make glass in commercial quantities. They actually did produce some small amount after a time. These items probably consisted of crude window panes, small bottles, and simple drinking vessels. The ruins of these stone furnaces have been excavated at Jamestown, and may be inspected there today. Captain John Smith later wrote:

CAPTAIN NEWPORT BEING DISPATCHED WITH THE
TRYALS OF PITCH, TARRE, GLASSE, FRANKINCENSE, AND
SOPE ASHES, WITH THE CLAPBOARD AND WAINSCOT WHICH
COULD BE PROVIDED, MET WITH MASTER SCRIVINER AT
POINT COMFORT, AND SO RETURNED FOR ENGLAND LEAV-
ING US IN ALL 200, WITH THOSE HE BROUGHT US.

What Captain Smith did not say was that the Company should have
have sent fewer people and more food. As described by one of those
First Planters in a quote from Colonial Records of Virginia:

THE SECOND SUPPLIE WAS A SHIP CALLED THE MARY
MARGARET WHICH ARRIVED HERE NINE MONTHS AFTER,
ABOUT THE TIME OF MICHAELMAS, IN HER SIXTY PERSONS,
MOSTLY GENTLEMEN, FEW OR NO TRADESMEN, EXCEPT SOME
POLANDERS TO MAKE PITCH, TARRE, POTASHES, ETC., TO BE
RETURNED FOR PRESENT GAINES, SO MEANLY LIKEWISE WERE
THESE FURNISHED FORTH FOR VICTUALLES, THAT IN LESS
THAN TWO MONTHES AFTER THEIR ARRIVALL, WANT COM-
PELLED US TO EMPLOYE OUR TIME ABROAD IN TRADING WITH
THE INDIANS FOR CORNE; WHEREBY THOUGH FOR A TIME WE
PARTLY RELIEVED OUR NECESSITIES, YET IN MAYE FOLLOW-
INGE WE WEARE FORCED (LEAVING A SMALL GUARD OF

GENTLEMEN & SOME OTHERS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT AT JAMES TOWNE) TO DISPERSE THE WHOLL COLLONY, SOME AMONG THE SALVADGES BUT MOST TO THE OYSTER BANKS, WHERE THEY LIVED UPON OYSTER FOR THE SPACE OF NINE WEEKS, WITH THE ALLOWANCE ONLY OF A PINT OF INDIAN CORNE TO EACH MAN FOR A WEEK, & THAT ALLOWANCE OF CORNE TO THEM BUT TWO WEEKS OF THE NINE, WHICH KINDE OF FEEDING CAUSED ALL OUR SKINS TO PEELE OFF, FROM HEAD TO FOOTE, AS IF WE HAD BEENE SHEAD.

It might be well to pause at this point and sum up the first twenty-four months at Jamestown. By any standard of measurement the entire project had been a disaster. Logistics and plans for the colony had been badly mishandled in London, particularly in the area of food supplies. The Virginia Company had put too much emphasis on the immediate return of marketable goods and had not allowed the colonists time or equipment to put in crops and to lay the other basic human foundations necessary for safety and well being in the colony. The death rate was horrible. One hundred persons were already dead out of the first two hundred and thirty to come as the Original Planters and the First Supply. Starvation was ever just around the corner, and there were continuous deadly engagements with the 9,000 or so indians in the tribal confederation headed by chief Powhatan.

And yet some progress had been made. A triangular stockade of vertical tree trunks some 400 feet on the river side and 300 feet on its other sides had been built, with cannon mounted inside the walls at each corner. As Captain John Smith wrote:

WE. . . MADE A WELL IN THE FORTE OF EXCELLENT SWEETE WATER, WHICH TILL THEN WAS WANTING; BUILT SOME TWENTY HOUSES; RECOVERED OUR CHURCH; PROVIDED NETS AND WEARS FOR FISHING. . . MADE A BLOCKHOUSE IN THE NECK OF OUR ILE.

Also a few acres of ground had been cleared and in the early spring of 1609 some corn was planted. But just as it seemed this small group had payed the price in painful experience which might enable them to keep body and soul together in this new land, disaster struck again. How? The Third Supply arrived from England.

It was not under the direction of Capt. Christopher Newport this time. The Virginia Company had been pushing hard to recruit new

settlers, and in August Sir Thomas Gates arrived with a flotilla of seven ships and about five hundred people! Five hundred men, women, and children! They were inexperienced in survival, subject to illness, ill equipped, and arriving with short food supplies, they had come to wrest fortune from the wilderness with too little realization of what could happen when the wilderness struck back. The coming winter of 1609-1610 would see the low point in this attempt to colonize. It would have its own name ever after:

The Starving Time. In the words of one who was there:

(now) — ARRIVED THE THIRDE SUPPLIE, CALLED SIR THOMAS GATES, HIS FLEET, WHICH CONSISTED OF SEAVEN SHIPPES & NEERE FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS WITH WHOM A SMALL PROPORTION OF VICTUALL, FOR SUCH A NUMBER, WAS LANDED; HOWSES FEW OR NONE TO ENTERTAIN THEM, SO THAT BEING QUARTERED IN THE OPEN FEILDE THEY FELL UPON THAT SMALL QUANTITYE OF CORNE, NOT BEING ABOVE SEAVEN ACRES, WHICH WE WITH GREAT PENURY & SUFFERANCE HAD FORMERLY PLANTED, AND IN THREE DAYS, AT THE MOST, WHOLLY DEVOURED IT.

THESE MEMBERS, THUS MEANLY PROVIDED, NOT BEING ABLE TO SUBSIST AND LIVE TOGETHER WERE SOONE DIVIDED INTO THREE PORTIONS AND SENT ABROAD FOR THEIR BETTER RELIEFE. THE FIRST UNDER COMMANDE OF CAPTAINE FRANCIS WEST TO SEAT AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER; A SECOND UNDER COMMANDE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, THEN PRESIDENT,¹ AT JAMES TOWNE, & THE OTHER, WITH CAPTAINE JOHN MARTIN, IN THE RIVER AT NANSAMUN, WHICH DIVISIONS GAVE OCCASIONS TO THE INDIENS TREACHEROUSLY TO CUTT OFF DIVERS OF OUR MEN & BOATES, AND FORCED THE REST AT THE END OF SIXE WEEKES, HAVINGE SPENT THOSE SMALL PROVISIONS THEY HAD WITH THEM, TO RETIRE TO JAMES TOWN & THAT IN THE DEPTH OF WINTER, WHEN BY REASON OF THE COLDE, IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR US TO ENDURE TO WADE IN THE WATER (AS FORMERLY) TO GATHER OYSTERS TO SATISFIE OUR HUNGRY STOMACKS, BUT CONSTRAINED TO DIGGE IN THE GROUNDE FOR UNWHOLESOME ROOTES WHEREOF WE WERE NOT ABLE TO GET SO MANY AS WOULD SUFFICE US, IN RESPECT OF THE FROST AT THAT SEASON & OUR POVERTY & WEAKNESS, SO THAT FAMINE COMPELLED US WHOLLY TO DEVOURE THOSE

¹ The same red-head who came over on the first trip in irons, and made history when Chief Powhatan's daughter saved his life by preventing her father's men from beating his brains out.

HOGGES, DOGGES, & HORSES THAT WEARE THEN IN THE COLONY, TOGETHER WITH RATES, MICE, SNAKES, OR WHAT VERMIN OR CARRYON SOEVER WE COULD LIGHT ON, AS ALSOE THE GROUNDE THAT WOULD FILL EITHER MOUTH OR BELLY; AND WEARE DRIVEN THROUGH UNSUFFERABLE HUNGER UNNATURALLIE TO EAT THOSE THINGS WHICH NATURE MOST ABHORRED, THE FLESH OF MAN, AS WELL OF OUR OWN NATION AS OF AN INDIAN, DIGGED BY SOME OUT OF HIS GRAVE AFTER HE HAD LAIEN BURIED THREE DAIES & WHOLLY DEVOURED HIM; OTHERS ENVYINGE THE BETTER STATE OF BODDIE OF ANY WHOM HUNGER HAD NOT YET SO MUCH WASTED AS THERE OWNE, LAY WAIGHT AND THREATENED TO KILL AND EAT THEM; ONE AMONGE THE REST SLUE HIS WIFE AS SHE SLEPT IN HIS BOSOME, CUTT HER IN PEECES, POWDERED HER AND FEDD UPON HER TILL HE HAD CLEAN DEVOURED ALL PARTES SAVEINGE HER HEADE, & WAS FOR SOE BARBAROUSE A FACT AND CRUELTY JUSTLY EXECUTED.

SOME ADVENTURINGE TO SEEKE RELEIFE IN THE WOODS, DYED AS THEY SOUGHT IT, & WEARE EATEN BY OTHERS WHO FOUND THEM DEAD. MANY PUTT THEMSELVES INTO THE INDIANS HANDES, THOUGH OUR ENEMIES, AND WERE BY THEM SALINE. IN THIS EXTREMITYE OF FAMINE CONTINUED THE COLLONY TILL THE TWENTETH OF MAYE, WHEN UNEXPECTED, YET HAPPELY, ARRIVED SIR THOMAS GATES & SIR GEORGE SOMERS IN TWO SMALL BARQUES — WITH THEM ONE HUNDRED PERSONS BARELY PROVIDED OF VITTEL FOR THEMSELVES. THET FOUNDE THE COLONY CONSISTINGE THEN OF BUT SIXTY PERSONS MOST FAMISHED AND AT POINT OF DEATH, OF WHOM MANY SOONE AFTER DIED.²

THE LAMENTABLE OUTCRIES OF THEIRS SOE MOVED THE HARTES OF THOSE WORTHIES, NOT BEING IN ANY SORTE ABLE LONG TO RELEIVE THEIR WANTES THEY SOONE RESOLVED TO IMBARQUE THEMSELVES & THIS POORE REMAINDER OF THE COLLONYE, IN THOSE TWO PINACES & TWO OTHER SMALL BARQUES THEN IN THE RIVER, TO SETT SAILE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND WHERE THEY MIGHT RELEIVE THEIR WANTS & PROCURE ONE SAFER PASSAGE FOR ENGLANDE. EVERY MAN, GLAD OF THIS RESOLUTION, LABOURED HIS UTTMOST TO FURTHER IT, SO THAT IN THREE WEEKES WE HAD FITTED THOSE BARQUES AND PINACES (THE BEST WE COULD) & QUITTED JAMES TOWNE, LEAVING THE POORE BUILDINGS IN IT TO THE SPOILE OF THE INDIANS, HOPEINGE NEVER TO

² About six hundred persons died between August of 1609 and May of 1610.

RETORNE TO RE-POSSESS THEM. WHEN WE HAD NOT SAILED
DOWNE THE RIVER ABOUT TWELVE MILES BUT WE ESPIED A
BOAT WHICH AFTERWARDS WE UNDERSTOOD CAME FROM
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORDE LA WARE, WHO WAS THEN
ARIVED AT POINT COMFORT WITH THREE GOOD SHIPPS,
WHEREIN HE BROUGHT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS
WITH SOME STORE OF PROVISIONS FOR THEM; BUT BY
REASON HE FOUNDE THE COLLONY IN SO GREAT WANT WAS
FORCED TO PUT BOTH HIS OWN PEOPLE & THE REST OF THE
COLLONY TO A VERY MEAN ALLOWANCE, WHICH WAS SEVEN
POUNDS OF ENGLISH MEALE FOR A MAN A WEEKE, & FIVE
POUNDS FOR EVERY WOMAN, WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF
ANY VICTUALL WHATSOEVER, EXCEPT, IN THE STEAD OF
MEALE, WE TOOK VALUABLE EITHER PEASE OR OATMEALE,
UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THAT BOAT, SIR THOMAS GATES
UNDERSTANDINGE FROM THE LORD LA WARE, THAT HIS
LORDSHIP WAS ARRIVED WITH COMMISSION FROM THE
COMPANY TO BE GOV'R & CAPT. GEN'L OF VIRGINIA, & HAD
BROUGHT MEN & PROVISIONS FOR THE SUBSISTINGE & AD-
VANCING OF THE PLANTATION, HE THE VERY NEXT DAYE, TO
THE GREAT GRIEFE OF ALL HIS COMPANY, AS WINDE AND
WEATHER GAVE LEAVE, RETURNED HIS WHOLE COMPANY
WITH CHARGE TO TAKE POSSESSION AGAINE OF THOSE
POORE RUINATED HABITATIONS AT JAMES TOWNE WHICH HE
HAD FORMERLY ABANDONED; HIMSELFFE IN A BOATE PRO-
CEEDED DOWNEWARD TO MEETE HIS LORDSHIP WHO, MAK-
ING ALL SPEED UP, ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER AT JAMES
TOWNE. THE TIME OF THE YEAR BEING THEN MOST
UNSEASONABLE, BY INTEMPERATE HEAT AT THE END OF JUNE
HIS PEOPLE SUDDENLY FALLINGE GENERALLY INTO MOST
PESTILENT DISEASES OF CALLENTURES AND FEAVORS, NOT
LESSE THAN ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY OF THEM DIED WITHIN A
FEW MONTHS AFTER & THAT CHIEFLY FOR WANT OF MEANS
TO COMFORT THEM IN THEIR WEAK ESTATES.

And so it went. The death rate so nearly paralleling immigration that after all this foregoing the population of the colony in the late summer of 1610 was something less than two hundred souls.

While these events were taking place in the colony, however, a major change was also taking place in London. The Virginia Company leadership had finally gotten the message that the old approach to a purely commercial post at Jamestown was not producing the desired results. They decided the base of the project would have to be broadened to include people outside the Company. To add to their

funds Virginia Company stock was sold to "adventurers" willing to hazard money, and given to "planters" who were willing to migrate there with their own tools and equipment. The Company began to plan for an agricultural community as well as a trading post, and while continuing to send its own employees to Virginia as laborers, it no longer tried to feed them from a common supply.

Ships continued to arrive periodically at Jamestown. In the fall of 1610:

... A SMALL SHIP CALLED THE DAINTIE, WITH TWELVE MEN & ONE WOMAN, SOME LITTLE PROVISION OF VICTUALL, TWO OR THREE HORSES & SOME OTHER SLIGHT NECESSARIES FOR THE COLONY.

... A SMALL SHIP CALLED THE HERCULES WITH SOME THIRTY PEOPLE AND SOME PROVISIONS FOR THEM.¹

(The twelveth of May, 1611) SIR THOMAS DALE ARRIVED WITH THREE SHIPS AND THREE HUNDRED PERSONS, HIS PROVISIONS FOR THEM OF SUCH QUALITIE (FOR THE MOST PART) AS HOGGES REFUSED TO EAT.

(Shortly after) SIR THOMAS GATES ARRIVED WITH THREE SHIPS AND THREE CARVILLS, WITH HIM THREE HUNDRED PERSONS MEANLY PROVIDED WITH VICTUALLS FOR SUCH A NUMBER. IN THIS FLEET ARRIVED SIXTY COWES AND SOME SWINE.

Exploration continued in an expanding circle around Jamestown and perhaps as far as one hundred miles away. The specific area of interest would be the banks of the James River from its mouth upward to "the falls." or rapids, which are near present day Richmond.

In 1614 The Virginia Company began granting land by patent to those who came into the colony paying their own way. Usually 100 acres was granted to a person who had payed his own transportation costs and had been in the colony for three years when the patent was applied for.

Other special and sometimes very generous deals were worked out after 1614 with group leaders who not only brought themselves but were capable of setting up their own people on a separate plantation, or 'hundred,' to use an old English term indicating the smallest administrative subdivision of a county.

Another device through which title to land could be obtained or given was the 'headright.' It is noted above that in 1614 one hundred

¹ Ref. Colonial Records of Virginia p. 73

acres would be given to each one paying his own transportation. After 1614 this was reduced to fifty acres, but to stimulate settlement, rules of qualification for headrights were made very liberal. Then every person who came into the colony from overseas, or from a neighbouring settlement was entitled to a certificate for fifty acres in his name, or the name of the person who paid his passage. Such 'rights' could be used by the recipient, or sold, or transferred. Headrights were issued for everyone coming into the colony regardless of social status or rank. In 1619 a Dutch ship brought in the first group of negro slaves. Headrights were issued for them too.

Perhaps a short explanation should be offered for the then widely used term of 'servant' or 'indentured servant.' It was used in somewhat the same sense as the modern 'employee.' Persons in England who wished to go to Virginia often obligated themselves by a document or 'indenture' to serve the holder of the contract for a period of time. This usually was for five to seven years and the servant often was employed as an agricultural worker, domestic, or apprentice at a trade. At the expiration of his contract he was free to go his way.

As the months rolled by the Virginia Colony finally began to take root. It remained quite small in numbers, but those who survived from each shipment of colonists were most fit to live in this new land. James Cittye grew into a village of two or three hundred people with the fort, a church, docks on the river's edge, and several dozen houses. In size it was a clearing in the woods of Jamestown Island perhaps a city block deep from the water edge and extending some two blocks along the river bank. Company ships made several trips a year between London and Jamestown, and privately owned vessels brought colonists and supplies.

Incoming settlers began taking up land along the river above Jamestown, and on the south as well as the north side. It was quite logical for settlement to take place along the river for there were no roads through this virgin country and this wide river was a highway to anyone with a boat.

The indians fell back some distance from the coast - their activity against the settlement diminished for a time, but with resentment and anger growing toward the colonists as settlement incroached upon their land.

In 1618 the Virginia Company set aside 10,000 acres of land at Henrico, some one hundred miles up the river above Jamestown as 'college' lands for 'the endowing of a university.' Among other

objectives this school was to provide education for the indians.

The first move to politically organize these communities which were beginning to develop came in 1617. At that time four corporations were established with jurisdiction at James Citty, Charles Citty, the Citty of Henricus, and Kecoughtan (shortly after renamed Elizabeth City).

Privately owned and operated plantations, or farms, continued to increase in number. Most of these were named after some individual -a leader - but were composed of several families and their various help, or servants. Names for these places sometimes reflected a wry humor: Jordan's Journey, Chaplain's Choice, Clay's Closet, and so forth. Some families were grouped in communities, or 'Hundreds,' such as Martin Brandon's, Flower Dieu Hundred, Southampton Hundred, and others. In 1619 seven large plantations in addition to the four Corporations elected representatives to the first Colonial Assembly.

Net growth of the population was still slow. In March 1622 the entire colony numbered only 1,240 persons. And then disaster struck with a force not felt since the winter of the Starving Time.

THE MASSACRE. At sundown on March 21, 1622 the world was at peace with the little farms and larger plantations up the banks of the James. The weather was warm, and new spring foliage was bursting forth on the tall trees. Fields had been tilled that day, and plumes of smoke drifted from cabin chimneys as poultry and livestock were penned up for the night. Tomorrow would be Good Friday, and the parish congregations would observe Easter this coming Sunday. Many who were finishing their chores this tranquil evening, however, did not live to see Easter dawn.

During the night and throughout the next day the tidewater indians struck with concerted and unprecedented savagery. The attack was carefully planned, and was intended to destroy every cabin, plantation, and settlement in the colony. In some places the indians appeared with a whoop and a rush. In others only a few came quietly as though to join a colonial family for a meal, as they were sometimes invited to do, and then with suddenly flashing knives and swinging war axes turned to murder their hosts.

Men, women, and children were killed without distinction. Savagery begot additional savagery, and in places settlers were beheaded, bodies dismembered, and remains scattered. Houses were burned and livestock killed over an area a hundred miles in length from Cape Henry at the mouth of the river to the settlement at

Henrico where the school for the indians was to be operated.

Seventy-eight people were massacred at Martins Hundred, a plantation only six miles from Jamestown, but the 'Capital Citie' itself was saved when an indian boy, called Chanco, who had been adopted by a settler, warned his foster parents and they were able to sound the alarm.

Oddly enough, a volley of gunfire was sometimes enough to stop an attack. The indians withdrew from several places after a few shots were fired in their direction. The butchering continued most of the day, but at last the screams subsided, the last gunfire rattled, and the war whoops stilled. There was stunned, shocked silence except for the crackle of flames in burned habitations.

It was days before horsemen could venture a check of the plantations. The news brought down the river by boat was sickening. Of 1,240 persons in the colony at dawn on March 22, 347 were dead and many others seriously wounded.

Captain John Smith later wrote in his General Historie Book IV.:

THIS LAMENTABLE AND SO UNEXPECTED A DISASTER DROVE THEM ALL TO THEIR WITS END. IT WAS TWENTY OR THIRTY DAIES ERE THEY COULD RESOLVE WHAT TO DOE, BUT AT LAST IT WAS CONCLUDED, ALL THE PETTY PLANTATIONS SHOULD BE ABANDONED, AND DRAWNE ONELY TO MAKE GOOD FIVE OR SIX PLACES. WHERE ALL THEIR LABOURS NOW FOR THE MOST PART MUST REDOUND TO THE LORDS OF THOSE LANDS WHERE THEY WERE RESIDENT. NOW FOR WANT OF BOATS, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE UPON SUCH A SUDDEN TO BRING ALSO THEIR CATTLE, AND MANY OTHER THINGS, WHICH WITH MUCH TIME, CHARGE AND LABOUR THEY HAD THEN IN POSSESSION WITH THEM: ALL WHICH FOR THE MOST PART AT THEIR DEPARTURE WAS BURNT, RUINED AND DESTROYED BY THE SALVAGES.

The leaders of the colony prepared a report for the Virginia Company in London. From the 'Records of the Virginia Company' now in the library of Congress:¹

HERE FOLLOWING IS SET DOWNE A TRUE LIST OF THE NAMES OF ALL THOSE THAT WERE MASSACRED BY THE TREACHERY OF THE SAVAGES IN VIRGINIA, THE 22nd MARCH LAST.

TO THE END THAT THEIR LAWFULL HEYERS MAY TAKE

¹ Neil - History of the Virginia Company pp. 339-346

SPEEDY ORDER FOR THE INHERITINGE OF THEIR LANDS AND ESTATES THERE. FOR WHICH THE HONORABLE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA ARE READY TO DO THEM ALL RIGHT AND FAVOUR.

AT CAPTAIN BERCKLEY'S PLANTATION, SEATED AT FALLING CREEKE, SOME 66 MILES FROM JAMES CITIE IN VIRGINIA

JOHN BERKLEY, ESQUIRE	JOHN HUNT,
THOMAS BRASINGTON,	ROBERT HORNER, MASON
JOHN SAWYER,	PHILLIP BARNES,
ROGER DAVID,	WILLIAM SWANDAL, ROBERT
FRANCIS GOWTH,	WILLIAMS, HIS WIFE AND
JOHN DOWLER,	CHILDE, THOMAS WOOD
LEWIS WILLIAMS,	AND COLLINS HIS MAN,
RICHARD BASCOUGH,	JOSEPH FITCH, APOTHECARY
THOMAS HOLLAND,	TO DOCTOR POTS.

AT MASTER THOMAS SHEFFIELD PLANTATION, SOME THREE MILES FROM THE FALLING CREEKE.

MASTER TH: SHEFFIELD AND	MATHEW _____,
RACHEL HIS WIFE,	JUDETH HOWARD,
JOHN REEUE,	THOMAS POOLE,
WILLIAM TYLER, A BOY,	METHUSALEM _____,
SAMUEL REEUE,	THOMAS TAYLOR,
JOHN ELLEN,	WILLIAM TYLER,
ROBERT TYLER, A BOY	

AT HENRICO ILAND, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM SHEFFIELDS

_____ ATKINS,	WILLIAM PERIGO,
_____ WESTON,	OWEN JONES, ONE OF CAPT.
PHILIP SHAFFORD,	BERKLEY'S PEOPLE.

SLAINE OF THE COLLEDGE PEOPLE, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM HENRICO CITIE.

SAMUEL STRINGER	THOMAS COOKE,
GEORGE SOLDAN,	JOHN CLEMENTS,
WILLIAM BAFFET,	JAMES FAULKONER,
JOHN PERRY,	CHRISTOPHER HENLEY,
EDWARD EMBER,	WILLIAM JORDAN,
JARRAT MOORE,	ROBERT DAVIS,
THOMAS XERLES,	THOMAS HOBSON,
THOMAS FREEMAN,	WILLIAM BAILEY.
JOHN ALLEN,	

AT APO-MATTUCKE RIVER, AT MASTER ABRAHAM PIERCE HIS
PLANTATION, SOME FIVE MILES OFF THE COLLEDGE PEOPLE.
WILLIAM CHARTE, JOHN BARKER, A BOY,
JO: WATERHOWSE, ROBERT YOEMAN.

AT CHARLES-CITIE AND ABOUT THE PRECINCTS OF CAPT.
SMITH'S COMPANY.
ROGER ROYAL, EDWARD HEYDON,
THOMAS JONES, HENRY BUSHEL.
ROBERT MARUEL,

AT OTHER PLANTATIONS ADJOYNING
RICHARD PLAT AND HIS RICHARD, A BOY,
BROTHER HENRY MILWARD, GOODWIFE REDHEAD.
HIS WIFE, HIS CHILDE AND
HIS SISTER,

AT MR. WILLIAM FARRAR'S HOUSE
MASTER JOHN ENGLAND THOMAS, HIS MAN, JAMES
AND HIS MAN JOHN BEL, WOODSHAW, MARY AND
HENRICKE PETERSON AND ELIZABETH/maid/SERVANTS
ALICE, HIS WIFE, AND
WILLIAM, HER SONNE,

AT BERKLEY-HUNDRED, SOME FIVE MILES FROM CHARLES-CITIE
CAPT. GEORGE SHARPE, ESQ., GILES BRADWAY,
ONE OF HIS MAJESTIES PEN- RICHARD FEREBY,
TIONERS, JOHN ROWLES, THOMAS SHARPE,
RICHARD ROWLES, HIS WIFE ROBERT JORDAN,
AND CHILDE, EDWARD PAINTER.
GILES WILKINS,

AT WESTOVER, ABOUT A MILE FROM BERKLEY-HUNDRED AND
FIRST AT CAPT. FR. WEST'S PLANTATION:
JAMES ENGLISH RICHARD DASH

AT CAPT. NATHANAEL WESTS:
MICHAEL ALEWORTH, JOHN WRIGHT

AT LIEUTENANT GIBS HIS DIVIDEND:
JOHN PALY, WILLIAM PARKER,
THOMAS RATCLIFFE, RICHARD WAINHAM,
MICHAEL BOOKER, BENOMY KEYMAN,
JOHN HIGGLET, THOMAS GAY, JAMES UP-
NATHANAEL EARLE, SALL, DANIEL, MR.
JOHN GIBBES, DOMBELOWES MAN.

AT MR. RICHARD OWEN'S HOUSE:

RICHARD OWEN
STEPHEN DUBO,
FRANCIS, AN IRISHMAN,
THOMAS PAINE,

ONE OLD MAID CALLED
BLINDE MARGARET
WILLIAM REEUE

AT MASTER OWEN MACAR'S HOUSE:

OWEN MACAR,
GARRET FARREL

RICHARD YEAW
ONE BOY.

AT MASTER MACOCK'S DIVIDEND:

CAPT. SAMUEL MACOCK,
ESQUIRE,
EDWARD LIFTER,

THOMAS BROWNE
JOHN DOWNES.

AT FLOWERDIEU-HUNDRED, SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY'S
PLANTATION:

JOHN PHILLIPS
THOMAS NUSON,
JOHN BRAYFORD,

ROBERT TAYLOR,
SAMUEL JARRET,
ELIZABETH BENNET.

AT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER OPPOSITE FLOWERDIEU-
HUNDRED:

MASTER HOBSON AND HIS
WIFE,
RICHARD STORKS,
JOHN SLAUGHTER,

ANNE GREENE.
THOMAS PHILLIPS
RICHARD CAMPION

AT MR. SWINHOWE HIS HOUSE:

MISTRIS SWINHOWE AND
THOMAS AND GEORGE
SWINHOW, HER SONNES,
RICHARD MOSSE,

JOHN LARKIN
WILLIAM BLYTH,
THOMAS GRINDAL

AT MR. WILLIAM BIKARS HOUSE:

WILLIAM BYKAR,
MATH. HAWTHORN AND
HIS WIFE,

EDWARD PIERCE,
NICHOLAS HOWSDON.

AT WEYNOACK OF SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY HIS PEOPLE:

NATHANIEL ELIE,
JOHN FLORES,
HENRY GAPE,
_____ BUCKINGHAM,

JAMES BOATE,
JOHN SUERSBY,
THOMAS EVANS,
THOMAS AP-RICHARD,

WILLIAM PUFFET,
WILLIAM WALKER,
JOHN GRAY,
_____ HURT,
JONAS ALPART,
THOMAS STEPHENS,

HENRY HAYNES,
JOHN BLEWET,
HENRY RICE,
SAMUEL GOODWINE,
JOHN SNOW AND HIS BOY,
MARGERY BLEWET

AT POWLE - BROOKE

CAPT. NATH. POWLE, ESQ.,
AND HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER
TO MR. TRACEY,
MISTRIS BRAY,
ADAM RAYNER'S WIFE
BARBARA BURGES,
WILLIAM HEAD,

THOMAS WOOLCHER
WILLIAM MEAKINS,
ROBERT _____,
PETER JORDAN,
NATHANAEL LEYDON,
PETER GOODALE

AT MARTIN BRANDONS

LIEUTENANT SANDERS,
ENSIGNE SHERLEY,

2 BOYES
MATHEW, A POLANDER,

JOHN TAYLOR AND HIS
WIFE,

AT CAPTAIN SPILMAN'S HOUSE

JOHN BASINGTHWAYTE,

WALTER SHAW

AT ENSINGE SPENCE HIS HOUSE

WILLIAM RICHMOND,
JOHN FOWLER,
ALEXANDER BALE

WILLIAM FIERFAX
THE TINKER,

PERSONS SLAIN AT MARTINS-HUNDRED

LIEUTENANT RICK: KEAN,
MASTER THO: BOISE &
MISTRIS BOISE, HIS WIFE &
A SUCKING CHILDE,
4 OF HIS MEN,
A MAIDE,
2 CHILDREN,
NATHANAEL JEFFERIES WIFE,
MARGARET DAVIES,
3 SERVANTS,
MASTER JOHN BOISE,
HIS WIFE,

RICHARD STAPLES
HIS WIFE
AND CHILDE,
2 MAIDES,
6 MEN AND BOYES
WALTER DAVIES &
HIS BROTHER
CHRISTOPHER GILLAM,
THOMAS COMBAR,
A MAN,
RALPH DIGGINSON
HIS WIFE,

A MAIDE,
 4 MEN SERVANTS,
 LAURENCE WATS,
 HIS WIFE,
 2 MEN SERVANTS,
 TIMOTHY MOISE,
 HIS MAN,
 HENRY BROMAGE,
 HIS WIFE,
 HIS DAUGHTER,
 HIS MAN,
 EDWARD HOW,
 HIS WIFE,
 HIS CHILDE,
 A CHILDE OF JOHN JACKSON,
 4 MEN SERVANTS
 JOSHUA DARY,
 HIS WIFE,

RICHARD CHOLSON,
 GEORGE JONES,
 CISBY COOKE,
 HIS WIFE,
 DAVID BONNS,
 JOHN BENNER,
 JOHN MASON,
 WILLIAM PAWMET,
 THOMAS BATS,
 PETER LIGHBORROW,
 JAMES THORLEY,
 ROBERT WALDEN,
 THOMAS TOLLING,
 JOHN BUTLER,
 EDWARD ROGERS,
 MAXIMILIAN RUSSEL,
 HENRY, A WELCHMAN,

AT MR. THOMAS PEIRCE HIS HOUSE OVER AGAINST MUL-
 BERRY ISLAND

MASTER THO: PIERCE,
 HIS WIFE,
 AND CHILDE,

JOHN HOPKINS,
 JOHN SAMON,
 A FRENCH BOY.

AT MR. EDWARD BENNETS PLANTATION

MASTER TH: BREWOOD
 HIS WIFE,
 HIS CHILDE,
 ROBERT GRAY,
 JOHN GRIFFIN,
 ENSIGNE HARRISON
 JOHN COSTARD,
 DAVID BARRY,
 THOMAS SHEPPARD,
 HENRY PRICE,
 ROBERT _____,
 EDWARD JOLBY,
 RICHARD _____,
 ALICE JONES,
 THOMAS COOKE,
 PHILIP WORTH,
 MATHEW A MAID,
 FRANCIS WINDER,

2 SERVANTS,
 THOMAS FERRIS,
 GEORGE COLE,
 REMEMBER MICHEL
 _____ BULLOCKE,
 RICHARD CHANDLER,
 HENRY MOORE,
 NICHOLAS HUNT,
 JOHN CORDEROY,
 RICHARD COCKWELL,
 JOHN HOWARD,
 MISTRIS HARRISON,
 MARY DAWKS,
 ANNIE ENGLISH,
 REBECCA _____,
 MASTER PROWSE,
 HUGH _____,
 JOHN _____,

THOMAS CONLY
RICHARD WOODWARD,
HUMFREY CROWPEN,
THOMAS BACON,
EUAN WATKINS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
EDWARD TOWSE,
JOHN SCOTCHMORE,
EDWARD TURNER
EDWARD BREWSTER,
THOMAS HOLLAND,

EDWARD _____,
MISTRIS CHAMBERLIN,
PARNEL A MAID,
HUMFREY SHERBROOKE,
JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN BURTON,

MR. JOHN POUNTIS
HIS MEN.
LIEUTENANT PEIRCE HIS
MAN.
CAPT. WHITTAKERS MAN.

AT MASTER WALTERS HIS HOUSE
MASTER EDWARD WALTERS,
HIS WIFE,
A CHILDE,

A MAID,
A BOY.

THE WHOLE NUMBER 347

One fourth of the population of the Virginia Colony had died that day - and this after fifteen years of struggle to gain a foothold on the American continent. The death of Mathew, the Polander, and Good-wife Redhead, The Old Maid called Blinde Margaret, and The French Boy, somehow touch the heartstrings. The anguish of this segment of early Virginia history comes alive - for these people were our cousins. They are listed here because their bones are part of the dust that is our country. They deserve to have their names remembered.

THE SHORT HAPPY LIFE OF JOHN FRAME

Shortly after the indian massacre took place, a ship called the Southampton docked at Jamestown, and a young man was brought ashore. He was to become the maternal grandfather of Justice family descendants in Virginia, so in our imagination lets go back to England and retrace his steps.

Young John Frame had been born almost simultaneously with the founding of Jamestown: he in 1608/09 in England and the town in Virginia in 1607. From the time of his earliest recollections there must have been stories of this faraway place. It must have represented to his mind a composite world of thrills and adventure. It was ships and sails, white beaches and fair climate, dense green forests and colorful natives.

From time to time as he grew out of childhood, the Virginia Company of London advertised in print for settlers to go to the Colony -and at their expense! He was, of course, too young to be accepted by himself, and while his father discussed the notion with friends of the family, nothing ever came of it.

Captain John Smith had now returned to England, and wrote thrilling accounts of his exploits in Virginia. Imagine the effect on a teen-age boy upon the reading of just a list of equipment the famous Captain recommended for colonists going there:¹

A PARTICULAR OF SUCH NECESSARIES AS EITHER PRIVATE FAMILIES, OR SINGLE PERSONS, SHALL HAVE CAUSE TO PROVIDE TO GOE TO VIRGINIA, WHEREBY GREATER NUMBERS MAY IN PART CONCEIVE THE BETTER HOW TO PROVIDE FOR THEMSELVES:

APPARRELL FOR ONE MAN

A MONMOTH CAP	1s. 10d.	VICTUALL FOR A WHOLE
3 FALLING BANDS	1s. 3d.	YEAR for A MAN, AND SO
3 SHIRTS	7s. 6d	AFTER THE RATE FOR MORE.
1 WASTE-COAT	2s. 2d.	8 BUSHELS OF MEALE
1 SUIT OF CANVASE	7s. 6d.	2 BUSHELS OF PEASE
1 SUIT OF FRIZE	10s.	2 BUSHELS OF OTEMEALE
1 SUIT OF CLOTH	15s.	1 GALLON OF AQUAVITAE
3 PAIRE OF IRISH		1 GALLON OF OYLE
STOCKINGS.	4s.	2 GALLONS OF VINEGAR
4 PAIRE OF SHOOES	8s. 8d.	

1 PAIRE OF GARTERS	10d.	ARMES FOR A MAN: BUT IF
1 DOZEN OF POINTS	3d.	HALFE YOUR MEN BE ARMED
1 PAIRE OF		IT IS WELL, SO ALL HAVE
CANVAS SHEETS	8s.	SWORDS & PEECES.
7 ELLS OF CANVAS TO		1 ARMOR COMPLEAT
MAKE A BED AND		LIGHT
BOULSTER, TO BE FILLED		1 LONG PEECE FIVE FOOT
IN VIRGINIA SERVING FOR		AND A HALFE, HEERE
TWO MEN.	8s.	MUSKET BORE
5 ELLS OF COURSE CANVAS		1 SWORD
TO MAKE A BED AT SEA		1 BELT
FOR TWO MEN	5s.	1 BANDILIER
1 COURSE RUG AT SEA FOR		20 LB OF POWDER
TWO MEN	6s.	60 POUND OF SHOT OR LEAD,
	4L - -	PISTOL AND GOOSE SHOT
		3L 9s. 6d.

TOOLES FOR A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, AND SO AFTER THE RATE FOR MORE.	3 GIMBLETS AT 2d.	
5 BROAD HOWES AT 2s.	A PEECE	6d.
a PEECE 10s.	2 HATCHETS AT 21d.	
5 NARROW HOWES AT	2 FROWES TO CLEAVE PALE 18d. EACH	3s.
	2 HAND BILLS 20d. a	
16d. A PEECE 6s.8d.	PEECE	3s. 4d.
2 BROAD AXES AT 3s. 8d.	1 GRINDSTONE	4s.
A PEECE 7s.4d.	NAILES OF ALL SORTS TO THE VALUE OF 2L	
5 FELLING AXES AT 18d	2 PICKAXES	3s.
A PEECE 7s.6d.		6L 2s. 8d.
2 STEELE HANDSAWES AT	HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS FOR A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, AND SO FOR MORE OR LESSE AFTER THE RATE.	
16d. A PEECE 2s.8d.	1 IRON POT	7s.
2 TWO HANDSAWES AT 5s. A PEECE 10s.	1 KETTELL	6s.
1 WHIPSAW, SET AND FILED:WITH BOX, FILE AND WREST. 10s.	1 LARGE FRYING-PAN	2s.6d.
2 HAMMERS 12d. A PEECE 2s.	2 SKELLETS	5s.
3 SHOVELS AT 18d.	1 SPIT	2s.
A PEECE 4s.	PLATTERS, DISHES, SPOONES OF WOOD	4s.
2 SPADES AT 18d.		1L 8s. -
A PEECE 3s.	8d. FOR SUGAR, SPICE, AND FRUIT, AT SEA FOR SIX MEN.	
2 AUGERS AT 6d PEECE 1s.		12s. 6d.
2 PERCERS STOCKED 4d.		
A PEECE		

SO THE FULL CHARGE AFTER THIS RATE FOR EACH PERSON, WILL AMOUNT TO ABOUT THE SUMME 12L 10s. 10d. The PASSAGE OF EACH MAN IS 6L - THE FRAUGHT OF THESE PROVISIONS FOR A MAN, WILL BE ABOUT HALFE A TON, WHICH IS 1L 10s. So the WHOLE CHARGE WILL AMOUNT TO ABOUT 20L.

NOW IF THE NUMBER BE GREAT: NETS, HOOKS, AND LINES, BUT CHEESE, BACON, KINE AND GOATS MUST BE ADDED. AND THIS IS THE USUAL PROPORTION THE VIRGINIA COMPANY DOE BESTOW UPON THEIR TENANTS THEY SEND.

This list is material for a lot of daydreams in itself, and though these practical matters were beyond solution for a fourteen year old boy, getting to Virginia was suddenly made relatively simple for young John Frame.

THE INDENTURE

The year was 1622. One day a family friend, Richard Johnson, who was twenty, stopped by and teasingly inquired whether John might be interested in going to Virginia! He was? Well, there was a simple way to get there, and Richard was going himself. Why shouldn't Johnny come along?

Loading at a dock at the London waterfront was the good ship Southampton, which was owned and commanded by her merchant-captain, John Harvey. He had already made several trips between London and Jamestown, and was preparing to sail again.

Captain Harvey had a good thing going for himself. He was well connected at the Royal Court, and a friend of some of the officers of the Virginia Company. He owned stock in the company himself. This enabled him to secure profitable company cargoes to and from the colony. On trips to Jamestown he also carried merchandise for his own account which he sold to the independent plantations on the James River.

Captain Harvey also carried passengers. If these were fare-paying persons, this was fine. If there were still vacant berths when the cash customers were accommodated he had handbills printed and distributed advertising:

INDENTURED SERVANTS NEEDED FOR VIRGINIA

Adventure and Fortune await those with the courage to look for it in the New World. Free passage arranged if accepted. Apply to Captain John Harvey aboard the Southampton, Blackwall Docks - - .

The proposition was simple, straight-forward, and entirely legitimate. The applicant would be furnished passage in exchange for signing an indenture, or labor contract, binding him to whatever occupation Captain Harvey specified for a period of usually five, or sometimes seven years. In addition to passage to Virginia the 'servant,' or employee, would be furnished food, clothing, and shelter during the term of his service. When the contract expired he would be given two suits of new clothing and eight bushells of corn and

allowed to go his own way.

This type of arrangement was in common use in England at that time, and was used by the sons of some of the better families as a means of getting to the new world.

Captain Harvey's contract had a slightly different twist, however. It was assignable. The planters in Virginia needed workers, and the Captain just wanted his passage money, so when the Southampton reached Jamestown, he sold these indentures for the best price he could get for them. The price was usually something more than just regular passage fare, for with each new individual coming or being brought into the colony, remember, the Virginia Company would grant title to 50 acres of land as a headright. The Captain was therefore in the position to sell not only a work contract, but a headright as well.

These 'headrights' were not only assignable, but they need not be exercised at a specific time, so that a few years later the receipts given upon entry were traded by some, collected by some, and were the means of some large land acquisitions.

Fourteen year old John Frame signed on the dotted line, binding himself to Captain Harvey, as had his friend Richard Johnson. The Southampton sailed, and as she stood down the Thames River, John watched London recede into the distance. He would never see it again.

After a few days aboard ship, activities settled into a routine. John and Richard, together with two other servants, William Hatfield and John Pead, were assigned duties as apprentice seamen and worked watches with the rest of the ships crew. The Southampton sailed south-westward for days and made landfall at the Canary Islands. From there the westward leg of the voyage occupied the next several weeks until they sighted the islands of the West Indies, and then changed course to the northwest for Virginia. They had been at sea about three months when the Southampton sailed into the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and the mouth of the James River came into view.

The following day they worked the ship up the broad river - with mounting excitement saw smoke from the chimneys at James Citie, and finally, amid a crowd of townspeople, snugged the ship to the dock. That was when they heard the news which had not yet reached England. The people in Virginia had just finished the sad task of burying their dead from the great Indian massacre.

NEW HOME - NEW FRIENDS. Several years after the first colonists arrived in Virginia, small quantities of tobacco were shipped