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Archaeological Excavations at The James Wray Site

by Jameson Harwood, Julie Richter, and Tom Goyens

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Figure 1

Also in this issue . . .

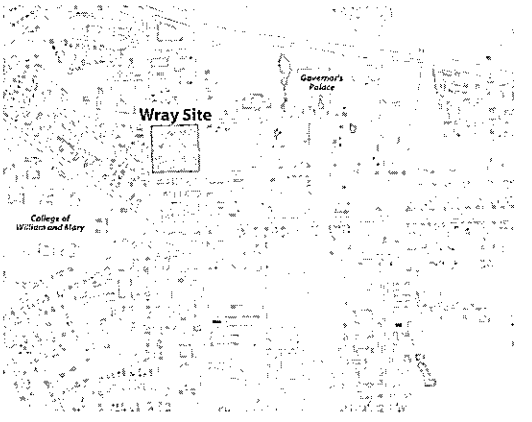


Figure 2

In October 2002, Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists completed a nine-month excavation at the James Wray Site prior to the construction of a parking facility (Figure 1). The archaeological evidence spans the centuries from seventeenth-century Middle Plantation to the modern era. The archaeological research, in conjunction with historical documents such as maps, deeds, accounts, and inventories, are beginning to elucidate the rich and varied history of the artisan activities undertaken at the Wray Site during the eighteenth century.

Historical Background

Though not technically part of Williamsburg's Historic Area, the James Wray Site, bounded by Henry, Scotland, Boundary, and Prince George Streets (identified in Colonial Williamsburg's internal terminology as "Block 31"), was an important part of the early development of the colonial capital (Figure 2). Thomas Jones, merchant, alderman and burgess, was the first person to acquire the property when he purchased lots from the trustees of the city in January 1720.[1] However, the failure of Jones to comply with the city building requirements resulted in the return of the property ownership to the trustees. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century, subsequent ab-

sentee owners included surveyor Christopher Jackson, attorney Henry Cary, and Benjamin Harrison, owner of nearby Berkeley plantation.[2]

By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, artisans such as brickmaker/bricklayer David Menetree Jr. and carpenter/joiner James Wray Sr. used the property as a base of operations for their industrial activities. The site location on the edge of town provided convenient access to both the rural suppliers of raw materials from nearby plantations and the urban consumers of the finished goods and services from Williamsburg. During the nineteenth century the property was vacant as it once again fell under the ownership of absentee proprietors. The site was not occupied again until the first decade of the twentieth century, when the property was divided into multiple residential lots.

David Menetree Jr. Period (1724–36)

In 1724 and 1725, David Menetree Jr. acquired two lots (Lot 316 and 317) on the corner of Henry Street and Prince George Street. Menetree purchased Lot 317 from Henry Cary Jr. for £10 and the following year procured Lot 316 from the trustees.[3] As Menetree retained possession of Lot 316, he most certainly made substantial improvements on the property in compliance with the requirements of the deed. The case for the development of Lot 316 and Lot 317 by Menetree is further strengthened by the significant increase in the property value to £86 when sold to James Wray Sr. in 1736.[4]

Menetree had at least one documented apprentice during the time he lived in Williamsburg. In August 1730, Menetree agreed to teach John Roberts, the orphan of John Roberts and the son of Elizabeth Harwood, the trade of a bricklayer. Roberts agreed to be an apprentice until he reached his twenty-first birthday in 1736.[5]

Following his departure from Block 31 in 1736, David Menetree Jr. became a prominent bricklayer and builder throughout the Tidewater area. Menetree helped build the Mattaponi church and fired bricks and glazed windows for the Burwell plantation at Carter's Grove. Sometime before 1752, he moved to James City County, near Green Springs and the Powhatan Swamp. Archaeological research at Kingsmill and Rich Neck plantations revealed that Menetree also engaged, rather prominently, in pewtering; several spoons have been recovered that bear his monogram.[6]

Archaeological excavation revealed evidence of the brickyard operated by David Menetree during his tenure at Block 31. Both a borrow pit and a possible brick drying shed were documented (Figure 3).

The technique employed by David Menetree to produce bricks probably varied little from that employed by most Europeans (Figure 4). The first step in brickmaking is of course to obtain clay. At Block 31 obtaining clay was a straightforward operation that only required the craftsman to dig an open pit approximately three to four feet in depth. The borrow pit dug by David Menetree and his brickmakers as a means of gathering clay to make bricks was a sizeable feature measuring approximately 140 feet in length and 45 feet in width.

Once exposed in the open pit, the clay had to be weathered and tempered. Water was added to the clay in the pit to break down and mix the clay medium. Mixing could also be accomplished through the use of a pugmill that generally consisted of a wooden tub above ground or set in a circular depression, with a bladed vertical wooden shaft running through the center of the tub. A horizontal bar attached to the shaft was used to turn the blades either by horsepower or manpower. David Menetree may have used a pugmill in his brickmaking enterprise, however,

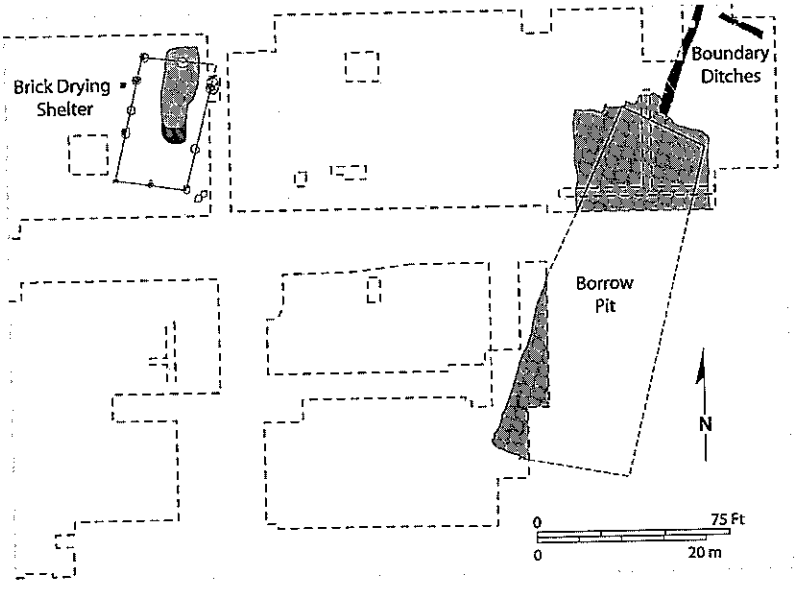


Figure 3

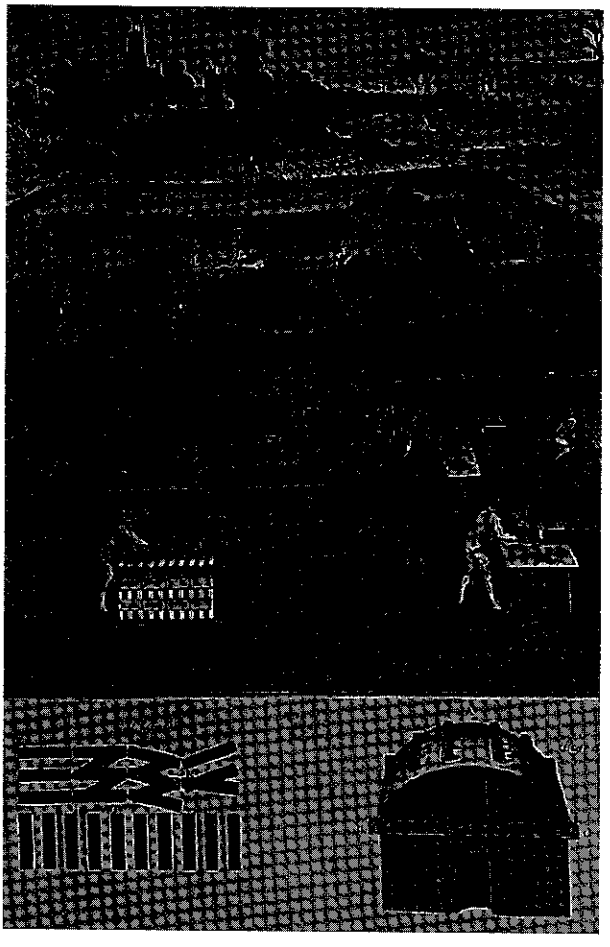


Figure 4: French brickyard scene.

one was not revealed during the archaeological investigation. It is possible that a pugmill feature could be located elsewhere on the property.

After the clay is sufficiently mixed, it is pressed by hand into wooden molds and then left to dry for a period of weeks. To counter the adverse effects of weather, drying sheds were often constructed to house the bricks while they were undergoing the drying process. A brick-drying shed was uncovered during the archaeological investigation. It measured approximately 28 feet in width and more than 50 feet in length (see Figure 3). The shed would have consisted of a wood framed building that rested on brick piers or pads (Figure 5). The Menetree drying shed is similar to an extant brick-drying shed located at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum in England (Figures 6 and 7). The English drying shed was constructed in 1733 and therefore provides an excellent example of how the Menetree drying shed may have looked.

Once the bricks were dry, they could be fired. No direct evidence of a kiln was found within the archaeological excavation area. However the type of kiln employed by David Menetree was of an impermanent nature, sometimes referred to as a *clamp* but more accurately a *scove* (Figure 8). In stacking the bricks for a firing, arches are used to create firing chambers. Once the stacking is complete, the exterior is covered with daub, mud, fired bricks, or a combination of all three. Heating is begun slowly, to drive out remaining moisture, and the fire is fed in the chambers. The heat is driven close to 1,800 degrees when the bricks oxidize. Finally at the level of 2,000 degrees, the chambers are sealed and the brick vitrify. The kiln is then disassembled several days later.

The indirect evidence for a kiln on Block 31 was identified within the excavated fill of the

Figure 5

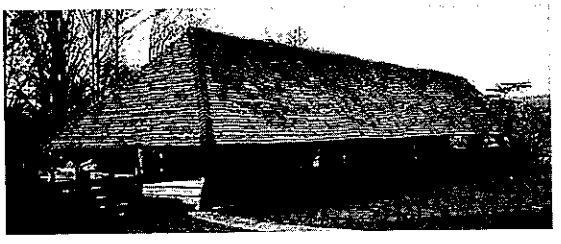


Figure 6: Brick drying shed. Courtesy, Weald & Downland Open Air Museum, Chichester, West Sussex, England.

borrow pit (Figure 9). When David Menetree sold his property to James Wray, Menetree apparently did not remove the remnants of his brick-making operation. The borrow pit was left open and the kiln and the waste brick were simply left on site. Later, as James Wray expanded his operation on the block, he found it necessary to fill in the large hole left by the earlier clay-mining episode. Wray simply made the most logical decision and used the waste brick and brick from the kiln to fill in the large hole.

The enormous amount of brick recovered from the archaeological excavation of the borrow pit consisted of brick wasters. Brick wasters are bricks that were poorly fired, either underfired or overfired, and therefore unusable. Many of the brick wasters displayed a thick glaze on their surface, indicating they were fired multiple times and were part of the kiln structure. Further evidence for a kiln came from the recovery of daub fragments that would have been used on the outside of the kiln. While the exact location of the kiln was not identified, it is highly probable the kiln is situated on Block 31 within an area that was not excavated.

James Wray Sr. Period (1736–50)

By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Williamsburg boasted a stable core population supplemented by a sizeable number of immigrants, mostly from the British Isles. Artisans such as James Wray Sr. made up more than one quarter of the 1748 population, the largest occupational group in town. The population increase during the 1730s and 1740s left few undeveloped lots in the capital city. Many of Williamsburg's artisans could not afford to buy developed property and instead rented tenements from members of the gentry.[7]

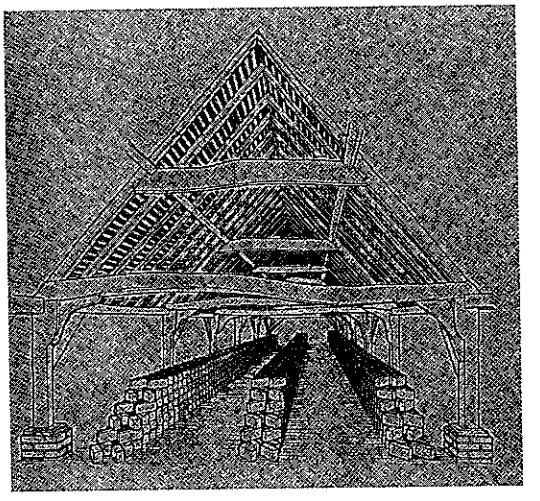
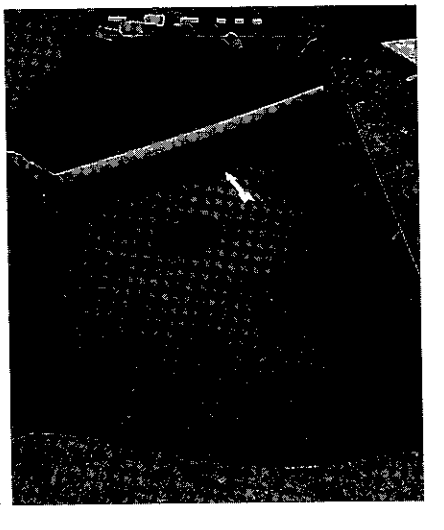


Figure 7: Sketch of brick drying shed. Courtesy, Weald & Downland Open Air Museum.

Unlike other artisans who settled in the colonial capital in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Wray was able to purchase lots for his business and his residence. The prosperity of James Wray is further indicated by the fact that Wray moved his family residence from Block 31 in the mid 1740s. Wray purchased Lot 323, the location of the Timson House, from bricklayer William Pegram in May 1745.[8] This acquisition enabled Wray to separate his residence from his place of work, an indication of

Figure 8

Figure 9



his success as an artisan in Williamsburg and his place in the community.[9]

James Wray Sr. held Lots 316, 317, 323, and other property within James and York County until his death, which occurred sometime between October 10, 1749, and January 15, 1749/50. On the latter date, Benjamin Waller produced "A writing purporting the last will and testamt of James Wray" at the monthly meeting of the York County Court in Yorktown. Waller, the guardian of James Wray Jr., contested the validity of the will and the justices of the peace ordered "a commission . . . to examine and take the depons of the witnesses as well relating to the execution of the sd will as to the revocation thereof."[10]

Two months later, on March 19, 1749/50, the magistrate of York County determined that the document Waller presented in court was "not the true last will and testamt" of James Wray Sr. Mary Wray, wife of James Wray Sr., became the administrator of her husband's estate. The justices of the peace appointed John Blair Jr., Joseph Davenport, Peter Scott, and James Spiers to appraise the personal estate of James Wray.

The value of Wray's possessions and enslaved laborers was assessed at £1088..18..7½ on June 6, 1750. The range of goods in Wray's inventory is an indication of his success as an artisan and the money he gained from the labor of his skilled slaves. The twenty slaves accounted for £650 (close to 60 percent) of the total estate value. The list of luxury items is short but fancy: walnut furniture, mirrors, five fully furnished beds with curtains, a collection of prints, a riding chair, a silver punch ladle, and a silver watch. Bound labor and craft tools were clearly Wray's most prized possessions considering his position of modest comfort.[11] James Wray relied on a sizeable chattel workforce and became a prosperous tradesman with enviable esteem in town.

James Wray Senior

As is true with the majority of Williamsburg artisans at mid-century, the early life of James Wray Sr. is unclear as the location and date of his birth are unknown. Entries in the York County Court records do not include information regarding the birth of James Wray Sr. or his family background. It is possible that Wray was a native of England and that he decided to come to Virginia in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Wray may have also had connections to the Wray family of Elizabeth City County, where Jacob Wray was a prominent resident of the city of Hampton.[12]

It is known that James Wray Sr. was in the Williamsburg area by May 1731 when he received an appointment to appraise the estate of William Broadribb, a Williamsburg saddler.[13] The fact that the other men appointed as appraisers—Samuel Cobbs, William Prentis Sr., and Joseph Davenport—were prominent Williamsburg residents suggests that Wray arrived in the colonial capital several years earlier and established ties to these men.[14]

As Wray prospered he became a prominent resident in the Williamsburg community. He served in several appointed positions: as a grand juror in November 1737; a petit juror in July 1739, August 1743 (jury foreman), and February 1746/7; a member of the Bruton Parish vestry by 1744; and a churchwarden of Bruton Parish in 1745.[15] On December 2, 1748, members of the Council appointed Wray as justice of the peace for York County.[16] The title added to his name in the York County records—*gentleman*—indicates that Wray attained a position in Williamsburg society that most craftsmen and artisans did not in the eighteenth century. Although Wray took the oath as a justice of the peace for York County in July 1749, there is no evidence that he actually served as justice of the peace before his death.[17]

Wray Household

James Wray was married to Mary, however the date of their marriage is not known. The clerk of the Bruton Parish vestry noted in the Birth Register the arrival of Hannah Harrison to the couple on October 10, 1745.[18] It is likely that Hannah was the second daughter born to James and Mary Wray as two entries in 1765 contain a reference to a "Mary Wray Junior" who served as security for Mary Wray in a case brought by John Thompson, a merchant of Yorktown.[19] It is likely that Mary Jr. was born by 1744 (and therefore at least twenty-one years old by 1765) given her ability to serve as security for her mother. The Wray family welcomed their final child, a son James, born on April 11, 1747. James Jr. was baptized at Bruton Parish Church on Easter Sunday (April 19) 1747.

The Wray household consisted not only of the children of James and Mary, but also of several orphans. On July 16, 1739, James Wray Sr. agreed to become the guardian of Lewis and Ann Davis, the children of Lewis Davis Sr.[20] Lewis Davis Sr. was a carpenter, and it is possible that Wray took his son as an apprentice. It is probable that Lewis and Ann Davis lived in the Wray household between 1739 and the time they reached their age of majority (twenty-one for Lewis by late 1746 and eighteen for Ann.)

As guardian, Wray managed the real and personal estate of Lewis and Ann Davis. He returned accounts of their estates to the York County Court from 1739 through 1743. Wray noted ex-

penditures for clothing and shoes for the two orphans and for the slaves they inherited from their father. The younger Lewis Davis gained possession of Will, Cain, and Jack. Ann Davis gained possession of two women—Kate and Hannah—and their two children. Wray also recorded expenses related to agricultural production on the Bruton Parish land that Lewis Davis Jr. inherited.[21] In December 1742, an orphan David Long, who was a cousin of Henry Hacker, chose William Prentis and James Wray as his legal guardians.

The growth that the Virginia capital and the Wray household experienced during the 1740s was shaken by an outbreak of smallpox that plagued Williamsburg from mid-1747 well into the following year. According to the smallpox casualties' inventory, the epidemic claimed the lives of fifty-three Williamsburg residents in 1748.[22] The Wray household is listed as consisting of thirty-five persons, male and female, black and white. Thirty-one members of this household contracted and survived the smallpox outbreak. One of the four deaths included James Wray's young daughter Hannah.

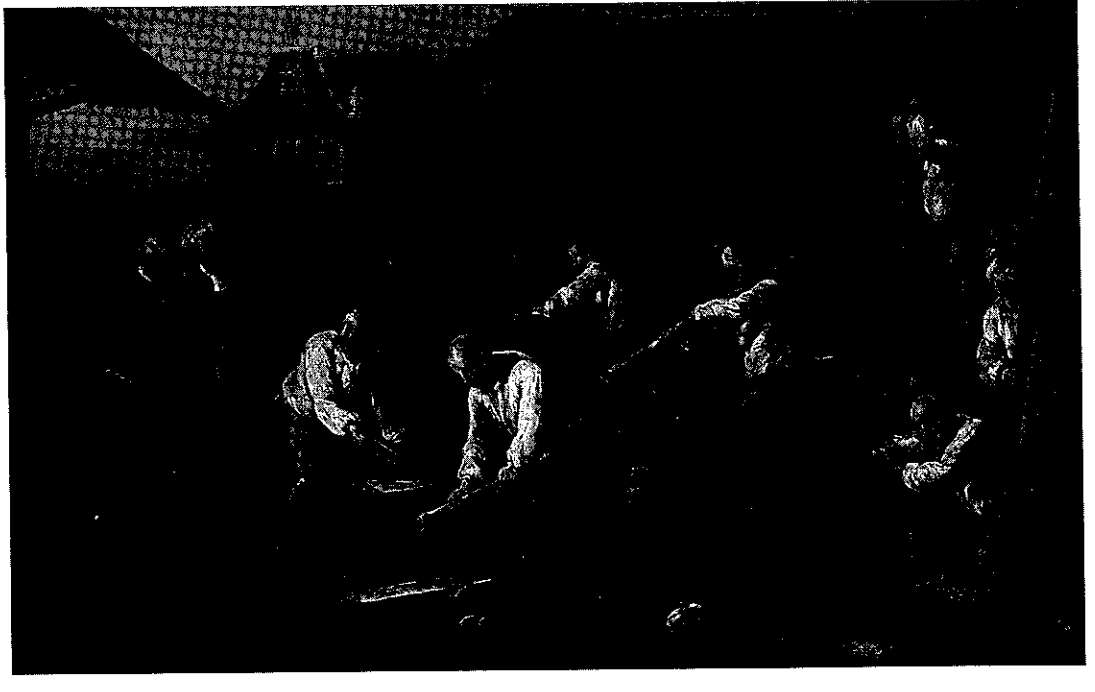
The comfort and standing of the Wray family could not have been attained without the toil of chattel labor. The 1750 inventory of the James Wray estate listed fourteen male and six female slaves. This number was higher during the 1740s as the labor force included the seven slaves of Lewis and Ann Davis. Historical documents indicate that Wray hired Will, one of Lewis's slaves, to work as a carpenter. On July 26, 1740, Wray noted that the amount of £6 was due to the estate of Lewis and Ann Davis "By 1 yrs wages for Negro Will, paying his Levy and finding his Cloaths & keeping him at work with the Carpenters & instructing him."[23] It is likely that Wray purchased Will from Lewis Davis when his ward reached his twenty-first birthday as a slave named Will was valued at £45 in the 1750 inventory of Wray's estate.

In comparison with other inventories of this time, the values of some of Wray's slaves were relatively high, suggesting that many of them were skilled craftsmen. The average value of Wray's slaves was £32.10 with the most skilled slave, London, appraised at £60.

London's skills as a glazier made him the most valuable chattel laborer in the Wray household. After the death of James Sr., the widowed Mary and son James Jr. secured new work for the slaves. London was one of the Wray glaziers who worked at the Brafferton School in 1770. He also helped cut eighty-two panes of glass for the house of Robert Carter Esquire on Palace Green and mended windows at the Williamsburg dwelling of Thomas Penman in 1771. London worked for Carter for one and three-quarters days; James Wray Jr. received seven shillings for that labor. The pay rate of four shillings per day (the typical rate was one shilling and three pence per day) indicates that London was a skilled glazier.

Extant documents suggest James Wray Jr. allowed London to hire himself out to residents and visitors of Williamsburg. Thomas Jefferson noted that he paid five shillings and six pence to "London for mendg. Window" on April 21, 1772. Per-

Figure 10: The Carpenter's Yard *by Jack Laguerre, ca. 1725. Courtesy, Sidney F. Sabin.*



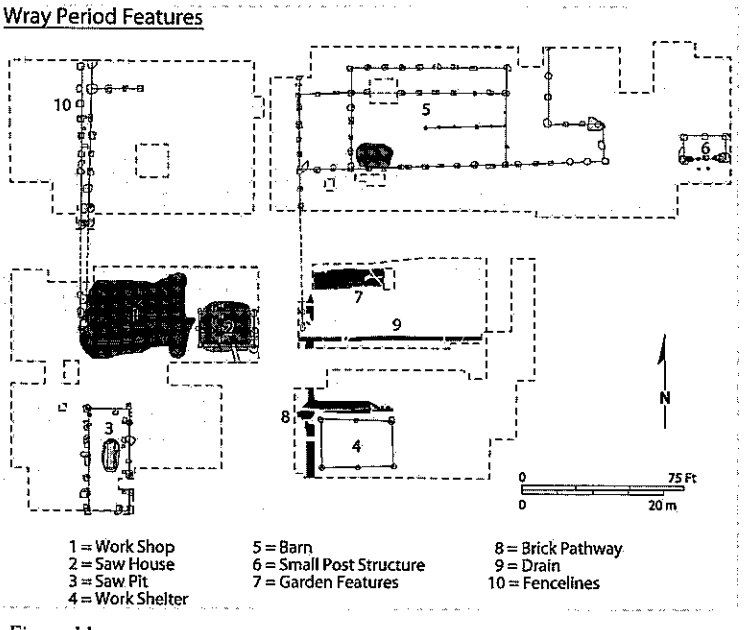


Figure 11

haps London was one of the Wray slaves who worked at the Governor's Palace in October 1779. Governor Jefferson paid James Wray Jr. £21..18 for the repairs. The last reference to London was when he received thirty shillings from Jefferson for "mending windows" on January 26, 1780.[24]

The size of the Wray household in the late 1740s was exceptional. He had the largest household in Williamsburg after Councilor John Blair. When compared to the average household size of 8.8 persons at the time of smallpox epidemic, Wray's household of 35 persons in 1748 is a clear indicator of his prosperity and position in the Williamsburg community.

Wray Business

Entries in the York County Court records and account books contain detailed information about the variety of work performed by James Wray Sr. and his labor force (Figure 10). From the records, it becomes clear that Wray developed his lots in order to increase and diversify his woodworking business (no account book survived however). This diversity is reflected in the fact that Wray was both a carpenter and a joiner, as well as what we would now call a general contractor.

In those days, the trades of carpentry and joinery were clearly distinguished and required different skills, tools, and manpower. A carpenter was a craftsperson skilled in transforming timber into building materials and framing and enclosing structures. A joiner was a craftsperson specializing in fitting together paneling or other woodwork made of small pieces such as doors, windows, and mantels. In general, however, European craftspeople who came to the colonies were quick to realize that they needed to be jacks-of-all-trades, and therefore one will often find the carpenters' and joiners' trades combined in one business

At some point, Wray commanded a workforce of some thirty persons, some of them journeymen, while the rest were slaves. Wray and his workers were involved in coffin making, shoemaking, window glazing, painting, and making window leads, all of which are evidenced in his inventory. Wray was practicing his varied trades by June 1731, as he had an account with Colonel Thomas Jones, a successful merchant and resident of Williamsburg.[25] On September 28, 1733, Wray charged Jones for "one Days Work my Self & Thomas at 3/ & 7 Days work Daniell at 2/6 & 7 Days Matt at 1/6. About putting in a window frame & mending." The slaves Matt and Thomas survived until Wray's death, but had grown old and were valued accordingly. Daniell did not show up in the 1750 inventory of Wray's estate. From this account, it becomes clear that Wray did some work himself, but also supervised the work of his slaves possibly on different sites in town.

Jones's accounts with James Wray clearly reveal the nature and intensity of work undertaken by Wray and his labor force between 1731 and 1735. The success of James Wray was based on his ability to perform an eclectic range of tasks. The interior work performed for Thomas Jones included constructing a case of pigeon holes for a cabinet, mending a table, fixing sashes and panes of glass, making two bedsteads, putting up shelves, and repairing dishes. Exterior projects for Jones included: constructing a porch, stair railing, and gate, assembling windows, repairing a beehouse and garden pales, and framing and repairing doors. Several miscellaneous tasks included repairing a sash frame on Jones's coach, painting the chair and carriage, and constructing coffins for a nurse and child in the household.

James Wray's abilities as a skilled artisan led to opportunities to serve the Williamsburg community. In January 1736/7, the justices of the peace of York County asked Wray to settle a difference between John Parker, an ordinary keeper, and Thomas Hedges, a carpenter. Two years later, Wray, Thomas Cobbs, and Matthew Shields appraised the work that John [Heele] did for Wil-

liam Keith. On August 16, 1742, Wray, Richard Booker (a cabinetmaker), and Richard Taliaferro were ordered to inspect the Capitol Landing Bridge built by Arthur Dickeson. In August 1744, Wray helped draw up a petition asking the General Assembly for money for repairs of two church wings and suggesting the acquisition of an organ. In October 1749, the Council assigned Wray and Richard Taliaferro the prestigious job of reviewing and inspecting the "ruinous Condition" of the Governor's Palace. They were to submit a report on the estimated expenses for repair and subsequently complete the repairs.[26] Wray never witnessed the result of this project as he died in the winter of 1749.

If one takes into account his large household, sizeable inventory value and positions as churchwarden and guardian, Wray steadily moved from middling artisan rank to a lower gentry rank—at a time when most artisans in mid-century Williamsburg (and the Chesapeake region) held only minor and local offices, if any.

Archaeology at Block 31 revealed evidence of the timberyard and woodworking business operated by James Wray Sr. from the 1730s until his death in 1750. Wray expanded the complex on the block to accommodate his activities as a housewright, carpenter, joiner, glazier, coffin maker, contractor, painter, cobbler, and building inspector until his death in 1750.

A total of six structures associated with his artisan activities were identified (Figure 11), including a workshop (Structure 1), a sawhouse (Structure 2), a sawpit (Structure 3), a work shelter (Structure 5), and a barn (Structure 6). Artifacts recovered relate not only to the domestic and productive life of James Wray, but also provide valuable insight into the daily activities

Figure 13

of the artisans and slaves who lived and worked together on the property.

If the eighteenth-century carpenter was recognized by his woodworking tools, then the eighteenth-century carpenter's yard was recognized by its assorted structures devoted to the transformation and manipulation of wood. James Wray was unique as a Williamsburg craftsman in that he could perform nearly any task related to the woodworking and housebuilding trade all within a single workyard.

Wray and his laborers conducted many of their diverse activities under the roof of a single workshop (Figure 12). Archaeological excavations identified the building that measured 24 feet by 45 feet as a workshop based on the vast quantity of tools and other industrial artifacts recovered from the structure fill (Figure 13). It appears that when James Wray Sr. died in 1749/50, his workshop was torn down, and many of his tools and supplies were deposited into the crawl-space and cellar. Evidence of Wray's carpentry and joiner trade included tools such as hammers, chisels, saw blades, gouges, files, sharpening stones, folding rules, plane blades, and a wide variety of nails.

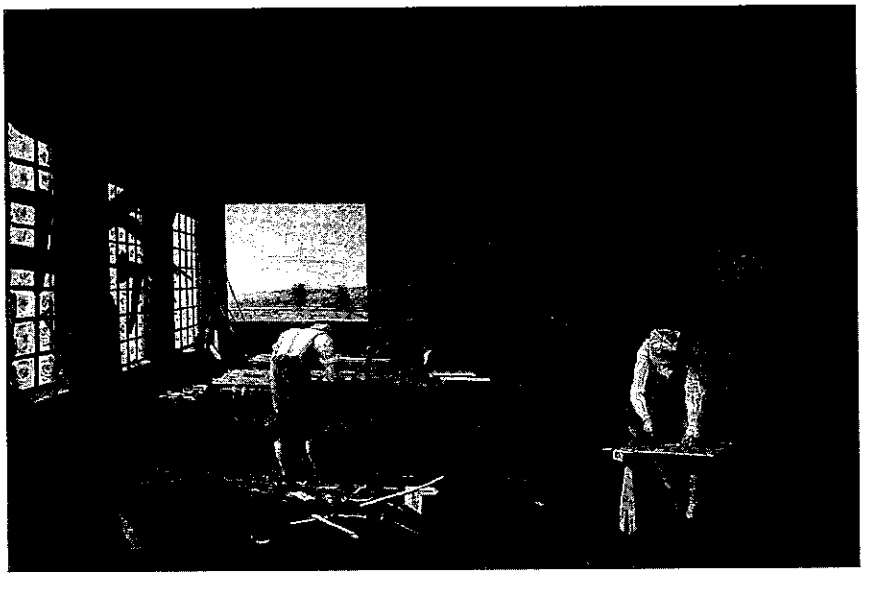


Figure 12: The Carpenter's Shop at Forty Hill, Enfield *by John Hill, ca. 1813. Courtesy, Trustees of the Tate Gallery, Millbank, London.*

It is important to note that Wray performed other tasks besides woodworking within his workshop. The evidence for window-repair and glazing activities was represented by the recovery of wooden window molding, tens of thousands of fragments of window glass and hundreds of window leads. A unique discovery was the identification of letters and numbers hastily etched into a few of the window glass fragments. It appears that James Wray often used the waste glass as a template for scratching out the formulas and long division problems necessary for cutting windowpanes.

Another activity undertaken within the workshop included the construction of coffins as indicated by the recovery of coffin tacks and hardware. It was typical for carpenters and joiners in the eighteenth century to also make coffins as a means to supplement their income.

Other miscellaneous tasks, such as cobbling (shoe-repair) and painting, were represented by the recovery of shoe leather and shoe nails for the former and concentrated deposits of Spanish brown and white pigment for the latter.

The archaeological investigation of Block 31 revealed that James Wray not only maintained a workshop for more detailed work, such as joinery and window glazing, but he also operated his own timberyard. The structures and features associated with the timberyard allowed James Wray and his work force to transform large timbers into usable construction materials, thereby providing Wray with a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

During the eighteenth century, the most important component of any timberyard was the sawpit (Figure 14). The feature allowed artisans to cut logs or timbers into boards using long pitsaws. The timber to be cut was raised onto scaffolding or simply set over the pit. The top sawyer stood on the log and guided the saw along a line marked by snapping a string coated with chalk or charcoal. The pitman, or "donkey," stood under the log, time after time pulling the saw down on its cutting stroke and helping to lift it back for the next pass.

Figure 14: From The Book of Trades *(1807, repr. 1976).*

The transformation of a good-sized tree into planks was an arduous task that could take as long as an entire week. American builders and woodworkers used sawpits to cut lumber on building sites, to cut heavy timbers, to saw boards of expensive wood, and to saw specially shaped pieces that were either impossible or inconvenient to obtain from mills.

A measure of the success of James Wray is the identification of not one, but two structures on the site devoted to the sawing of wood. The first sawpit (Structure 3) appeared as a rectangular pit feature measuring approximately 15 feet in length and 8 feet in width (Figure 15). The sawpit extended over 4 feet in depth and may have been lined with wood in the eighteenth century to keep the walls from caving in. The importance of the sawpit and its finished product is evident by the existence of a shelter situated over the feature. The sawpit shelter consisted of a 20-by-

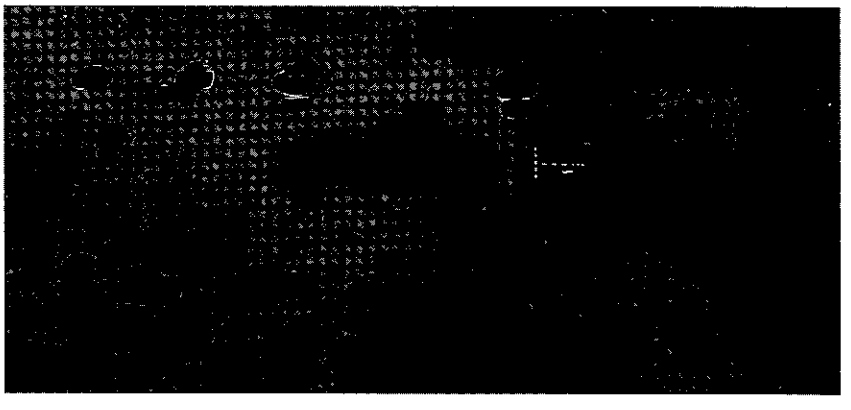


Figure 15

50-foot post-in-ground structure. The shelter would have provided the sawyers protection against rain, thereby keeping the timber from swelling and pinching the saw while being cut. The sawpit shelter identified at Block 31 may have been similar to a sawpit structure located at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum in Britain (Figure 16).

The second structure associated with the timberyard (Structure 2) was identified as a sawhouse (Figure 17). A single mention of a sawhouse appeared in March of 1768 when a Warwick County landowner advertised in the *Virginia Gazette* that he had a "saw-house for three pairs of sawyers."[27] The sawhouse structure in the eighteenth and nineteenth century ranged from a simple enclosed post structure to the large brick buildings of the industrial dockyards of Britain. The sawhouse appeared to be an advanced type of sawpit that could accommodate more sawyers in an environment protected from elements such as the cold of winter. The Wray sawhouse consisted of a six-post building measuring 16 by 24 feet. The sawhouse pit appeared as a rectangular cellar that nearly matched the dimensions of the structure. The pit was lined with planks as the archaeological excavation uncovered the remnants of a deteriorated wood floor. The survival of the wood floor for more than 250 years was due to the seepage of ground water within the pit. The eighteenth-century occupants of Block 31 attempted to solve the same groundwater problem by draining the sawhouse initially with a wood-lined drain and then later with a brick-lined drain. The identification of the structure as a sawhouse was further aided by the recovery of large amounts of preserved sawdust and a pitsaw 4½ ft. in length (Figure 18).

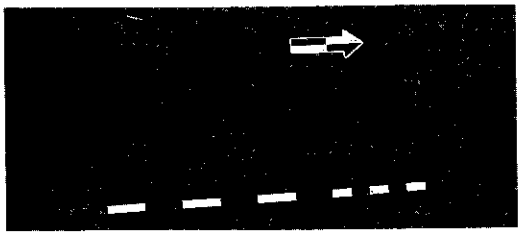


Figure 18

Once the timbers had been sawed they needed to be stacked and sorted so they would dry properly. The planks would be "stickered," meaning the material would be stacked in a way to allow the air to flow freely between the boards. The top set of planking would be tilted at an angle to allow the rain to flow off the boards easily. A six-post building measuring approximately 24 by 32 feet was identified within the Wray yard, which may have served to shelter material such as sawed planks (Figure 19).

Given the large size of the structure and the absence of any smaller, intermediate support posts, it would appear that the building had a roof but was not enclosed on the sides. The use of the structure as a work or storage facility was indicated by the remnants of the brick path situated parallel to the north and west side of the building

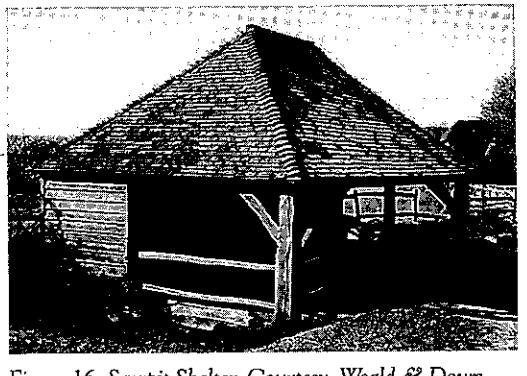


Figure 16: Sawpit Shelter. Courtesy, Weald & Downland Open Air Museum.

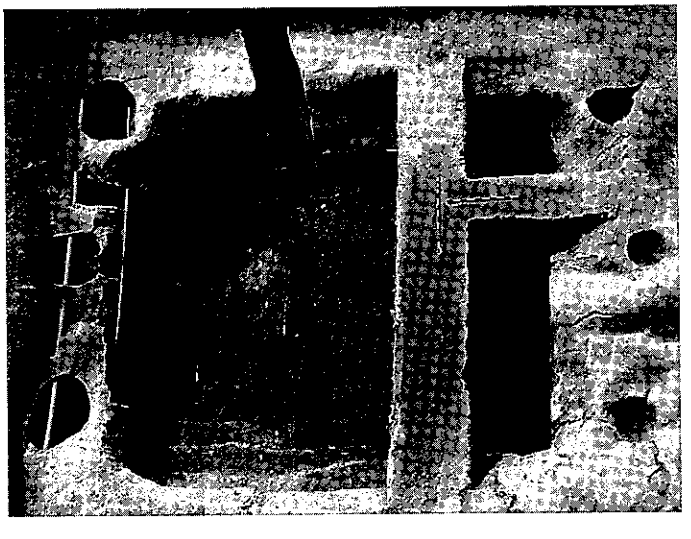


Figure 17

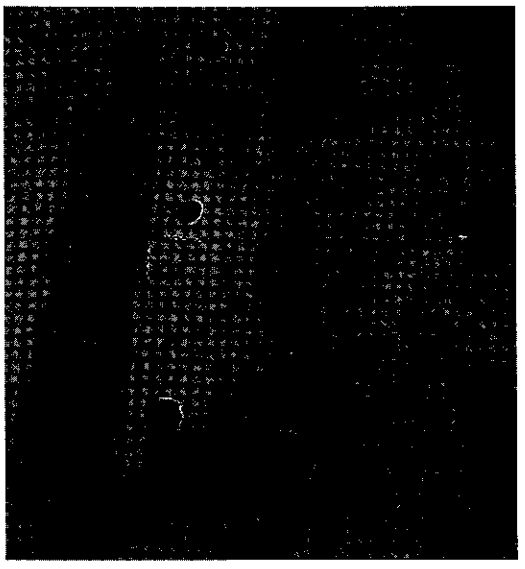


Figure 19

(Figure 20). The path was constructed from the brick wasters left over from the brickmaking activities of David Menetree and suggest Wray laid the walkway for practical rather than ornamental purposes.

Perhaps the most impressive structure identified at Block 31 was the discovery of James Wray's post-in-ground barn that measured 48 by 96 feet (Figure 21). The large structure would have served a number of purposes for Wray and his workers. The barn sheltered animals and work-vehicles as the inventory of Wray's estate lists a total of five horses, eighteen head of cattle, and a cart. The structure may have also served as a work space and storage facility for the tools and material related to the woodworking trade.

Both archaeological excavation and historical documentation have shed light on lives of those individuals who lived and worked on Block 31. The identification of an eighteenth-century brickyard and carpenter's yard has provided valuable information regarding the artisans involved in growth and development of the colonial capital.

[1] York County Deeds and Bonds, 3: 322–323, dated 12 January 1719/20 and recorded 18 January 1719/20.

[2] Ibid., 391–392, dated 14 September 1722 and recorded 18 February 1722/3. Henry Cary Junior sold Lot 318 to Benjamin Harrison of Charles City County for £10. See ibid., 416–417, dated 10 March 1723/4 and recorded 16 March 1723/4.

[3] Ibid., 414–415, dated 27 February 1723/4 and recorded 16 March 1723/4. Cary forfeited Lot 316 to the city trustees by early 1724, and Menetree purchased the same on 11 August 1725. See also ibid., 447–448, dated 11 August 1725 and recorded 15 November 1725.

[4] York County Deeds and Bonds, 4: 431–434, dated 12 July 1736 and recorded 20 September 1736.

[5] York County Orders and Wills, 17: 88, 17 August 1730; 100–101, 18 August 1730.

[6] William M. Kelso, *Kingsmill Plantation, 1619–1800 Archaeology of Country Life in Colonial Virginia* (Orlando, Fla.: Academic Press), 165.

[7] Cathleene B. Hellier, "Private Land Development in Williamsburg, 1699–1748: Building a Community," (M.A. thesis, College of William and Mary, 1989), 5, 39, 58, 63, 70, 75, 77, 78.

[8] York County Deeds and Bonds, 5: 134–135, dated 16 May 1745 and recorded 20 May 1745. Lot 323 is part of Block 30-1 (Lots 319–328), which Joseph Prentis Sr. called "Green Hill."

[9] Hellier, "Private Land Development in Williamsburg," 63.

[10] York County Judgments and Orders (1746–1752), 279, 15 January 1749/50.

[11] Ibid., 290, 291, 19 March 1749/50; York County Wills and Inventories, 20: 204–208, dated 6 June 1750 and recorded 18 March 1750[/1].

[12] See for example, *Virginia Gazette* (Rind), 15 November 1770, p. 2, col. 2; ibid. (Pinkney), 26 January 1775, p. 2, col. 3; and ibid. (Dixon), 17 January 1777, p. 1, col. 2.

[13] York County Orders and Wills, 17: 164, 17 May 1731.

[14] York County Deeds and Bonds, 4: 431–434, dated 12 July 1736 and recorded 20 September 1736. Prentis and Davenport served as witnesses in July 1736 when Wray purchased Lots 316 and 317 from David and Elizabeth Menetree.

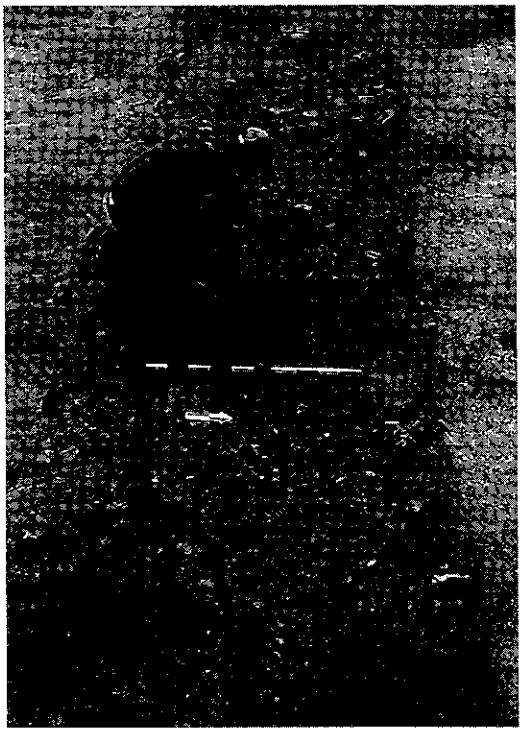
[15] York County Orders, Wills and Inventories, 18: 395, 21 November 1737; ibid., 509–510; York County Orders and Wills, 19: 210–211, 15 August 1743; ibid., 494–495, 16 February 1746/7; John C. MaCabe, "Sketches of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Virginia," *American Church and Ecclesiastical Review* 8 (1856): 614; York County Orders and Wills, 19: 379, 15 July 1745.

[16] H. R. McIlwaine, et al., eds., *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, 6 vols. (Richmond, Va.: Virginia State Library, 1927–1966), 5: 275.

[17] York County Judgments and Orders (1746–1752), 230–231, 25 July 1749.

[18] Mary Wray may have been part of the Harrison family or the Cocke family of Williamsburg.

Figure 20



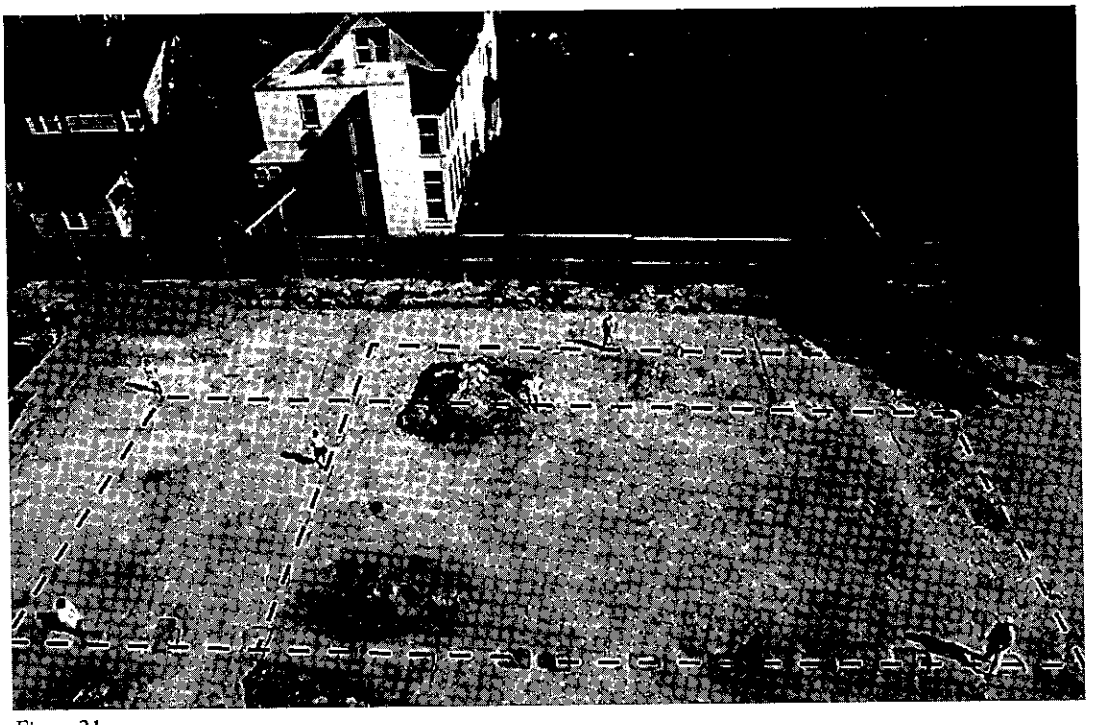


Figure 21

[19] York County Judgments and Orders (1763–1765), 421, 17 June 1765; ibid., 458, 19 August 1765.

[20] York County Orders, Wills and Inventories, 18: 511–512, 16 July 1739. In his will, Lewis Davis Sr. asked Patrick Ferguson to take care of his children for twelve years. Ferguson died in January 1738[/9?], and the elder Wray took over his responsibilities. In August 1743, the York County justices of the peace ordered John Blair Esquire, the administrator of Patrick Ferguson (the executor of Lewis Davis) to appear in court and give an account of the estate of the orphan of Lewis Davis. Ibid., 21–22, dated 2 February 1732/3 and recorded 19 February 1732/3; York County Orders and Wills, 19: 213, 15 August 1743.

[21] York County Wills and Inventories, 18: 21, dated 2 February 1732 and recorded 19 February 1732; York County Guardian Accounts (1736–1780), 45–51, 15 August 1743.

[22] "A true State of the small Pox Febry. 22d 1747/8," Virginia Miscellaneous Manuscripts, Box 1 (1606–1772), Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington D. C. At least 754 of an estimated population of 885 contracted the small pox and a minimum of 53 people died from this disease. Cathy Hellier and Kevin Kelly, "A Population Profile of Williamsburg in 1748" (unpubl. paper, Department of Historical Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Va., 1987), 1–2; Hellier, "Private Land Development in Williamsburg," 38.

[23] York County Guardian Accounts (1736–1780), 45–51, 15 August 1743.

[24] James A. Bear and Lucia C. Stanton, eds., *Jefferson's Memorandum Books. Accounts, with Legal Records and Miscellany, 1767–1826* (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1997), 1: 288, 488, 491).

[25] Jones Family Papers, #497–498.

[26] York County Orders, Wills and Inventories, 18: 333, 17 January 1736/7; ibid., 482, 19 March 1738/9; York County Orders and Wills, 19: 119, 16 August 1742; McCabe, "Sketches of Bruton Parish," 614; McIlwaine, et al., eds., *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, 5: 301.

[27] *Virginia Gazette* (Purdie and Dixon), 7 March 1768.

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Who's Who in the World of 1774

King George III

Has been on the throne for fourteen years since the death of his grandfather George II in 1760 (crowned in Westminster Abbey on September 22, 1761). Born in 1738, his majesty is thirty-six years old on June 4, 1774. Married German **Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz** on September 8, 1761. In 1774, Queen Charlotte is thirty years old (born on May 17, 1744). Her interest in the support and enlargement of the royal botanical gardens at Kew earns her the honorary title from her English subjects of the Queen of Botany. In 1773, Sir Joseph Banks, director of Kew gardens, names the exotic "Bird of Paradise" plant from the Cape of Good Hope, *Strelitzia reginae*, in honor of the Queen.

They currently have ten children:

George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, later King George IV, age 12 (born 1762)
Frederick, duke of York, age 11 (born 1763)
William Henry, duke of Clarence, later King William IV, age 9 (born 1765)
Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal, age 8 (born 1766)
Edward Augustus, duke of Kent, later father of Queen Victoria, age 7 (born 1767)
Augusta Sophia, age 6 (born 1768)
Elizabeth, age 4 (born 1770)
Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, later King of Hanover, age 3 (born 1771)
Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, age 1 (born 1773)
Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge, infant (born February 24, 1774)

First Minister
Frederick Lord North, earl of Guildford

Became First Lord of the Treasury and First Minister until in 1770 (the term *prime minister* was rarely used until the middle of the nineteenth century and was not fully recognized as a title for the first minister of state until 1905), a post that he holds until 1782. An Oxford graduate and staunch defender of George III and royal power, North had earlier served as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is forty-two years old in 1774.

Secretary of State for the American Colonies William Legge, earl of Dartmouth

A separate secretary of state for the colonies was created in 1768 (earlier the responsibility of the colonies was under the secretary of state for the Southern Department who was also responsible for diplomatic affairs with southern Europe). He was the monarch's chief advisor on the American colonies, and with the Privy Council had executive control over them. Dunmore and other colonial governors reported directly to the secretary of state. Wills Hill, earl of Hillsborough, was named to the position. Hillsborough was succeeded by William Legge, second earl of Dartmouth, who serves from 1772 until his resignation in November 1775. Dartmouth was succeeded by Lord George Germain in 1775. (With the Treaty of Paris in 1783, the position of American Secretary of State was eliminated.) Lord Dartmouth, Lord North's half brother, is forty-three years old in 1774. He succeeded his grandfather as earl in 1750. Dartmouth was appointed First Lord of Trade in the government of Rockingham and served as a member of the Privy Council in 1765.

First Lord of the Admiralty
John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich

Originally served as first lord of the Admiralty (cabinet minister in charge of the British navy) from 1748 to 1751. Appointed again in 1771 and served until 1782 during the administration of Lord North including the years of the American Revolution. Explorer Captain James Cook named the Sandwich (later Hawaiian) Islands after him. An avid gambler, he supposedly popularized the bread-and-meat concoction that bears his name so he wouldn't have to leave the gaming table. Born in 1718, Montagu is fifty-six years old in 1774.

Archbishop of Canterbury
Frederick Cornwallis

Appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1768. His twin brother, Edward, served in the army. In 1748, Edward was named captain-general and governor of Nova Scotia and was the founder of the city of Halifax. In 1781, a nephew, Charles Lord Cornwallis, surrendered his British troops to George Washington at the Battle of Yorktown. Frederick Cornwallis is sixty-one years old in 1774.

Bishop of London Richard Terrick

Bishop of London from 1764 to 1777. Since the 1690s, the Church of England overseas (including the American colonies) had become the "extra-diocesan" responsibility of the bishop of London. The board of visitors at the College of William and Mary chose Terrick as chancellor of the college in 1764, a largely honorific office. Nevertheless, Terrick became a strong advocate for the faculty in the late 1760s in its struggle with the board of visitors over the revision of the college statutes.

"John Wilkes Esqr." (CWF 1972-409, 134). The work of William Hogarth, this engraved portrait of John Wilkes is a less-than-flattering likeness that reflects the artist's bitterness at Wilkes's disparagement of him and his work in No. 17 of the North Briton. *No. 45 contains Wilkes's criticism of George III's defense of the Peace of Paris, but Hogarth includes it in the print as a numerical reference to the last Stuart uprising in 1745, thus suggesting that Wilkes is a traitor to the king.*

Lord Mayor of London

John Wilkes, forty-nine-year-old son of a wealthy malt distiller. In 1762, he set up an anti-government newspaper *The North Briton* attacking the king and his ministers in several virulent articles. Accused of libel by the king and subsequently arrested and imprisoned in the Tower of London, Wilkes eventually lost his seat in Parliament; Later, he fled to France and was declared an outlaw. He returned to Britain in 1768 and was elected by the county of Middlesex as their representative in the House of Commons, but was denied his seat. Sentenced to prison under the old libel charge, Wilkes was elected alderman to the city of London while in jail. Because of his treatment by the king and his supporters, Wilkes became a symbol in both England and America for constitutional rights and freedoms. He supported American protests against Great Britain. Pennsylvania named a town (Wilkes-Barre) for him and Colonel Isaac Barre, another opponent of the government, who gave the name "Sons of Liberty" to the colonial protesters. In 1774, Wilkes is elected Lord Mayor of London and member of Parliament from Middlesex.

Governor of Virginia John Murray, fourth earl of Dunmore

Born in Stanley (near Perth), Scotland, in 1730. Elected to the House of Lords in 1761. (Unlike British and English peers who sat in the upper house of Parliament on a hereditary basis, the Scottish peerage was represented by sixteen out of a total of ninety peers who were chosen at every general election by the body of Scottish peerage.) Dunmore has been governor of Virginia since September 1771, coming from the position as governor of New York. He is related to the royal houses of Stuart and Hanover and is forty-four years old in 1774.

Lady Dunmore

Formerly Charlotte Stewart; born circa 1740, probably in Wigtonshire, on the north coast of Scotland. She was the youngest of thirteen children of the sixth earl of Galloway. Married John Murray, earl of Dunmore, on February 21, 1759, uniting two powerful Scottish families. Lord and Lady Dunmore are both related to the House of Stuart. Lady Dunmore's sister, Susannah, is married to the second earl of Gower, a prominent and influential figure at court who holds, among other offices, the title of lord president of the Privy Council. Lady Dunmore is approximately thirty-four years old in 1774.

By December 3, 1774, Lord and Lady Dunmore have had nine children, eight of them living (a son William died in 1773 at age 9):

Lady Catherine, age 14.
Lady Augusta, age 13.
George, Lord Fincastle, age 12.
Alexander, age 10.
John, age 8.
Lady Susan, age 7.
Leveson, born in December 1770, is thought too young to travel and remains in London in the care of his aunt Susannah Gower.
Lady Virginia, born in the Palace on December 3, 1774.

Deputy Secretary of the Colony and Councilor Thomas Nelson

(The full secretary of the colony is an English appointee, William Adair, who remains in England) Attorney. Born in Yorktown, Virginia, in 1715, Nelson is fifty-nine years old in 1774. Nelson trained at Inner Temple, London. A founding member of the Ohio Company, he later invested in the Loyal Company. A burgess and justice of the peace for York County, he was named to the Council in 1749 and is now president (senior member) of the Council. Married to Lucy Armistead. His older brother, William Nelson (died 1772), had also been on the Council and had served as acting governor.

Clerk of the Secretary's Office
Benjamin Waller

Attorney; clerk and burgess for James City County; vestryman for Bruton Parish; judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. Born in King William County, Virginia, in 1716, Waller is fifty-eight years old.

Clerk of the Council and Deputy Auditor General John Blair Jr.

Attorney. Son of the late president of the Council, John Blair Sr. Later, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and a United States Supreme Court Justice in President Washington's administration. Blair is forty-two years old in 1774.

Deputy Receiver General
Richard Corbin

Born in Middlesex County, Virginia, in 1714, Corbin is sixty years old. He is related to the Lee family. Educated at the College of William and Mary, he served as justice of the peace, vestryman of Stratton Major Parish, and burgess. Corbin was appointed to the Council in 1749. In 1754, he was appointed Deputy Receiver General. In 1775, he was appointed by King George III to be lieutenant-governor of Virginia, if and when Lord Dunmore returned to England; Corbin never exercised this commission.

Commissary of the Bishop of London
The Reverend John Camm

Born in England; rector of York-Hampton Parish; president of the College of William and Mary; commissary of the bishop of London; member of the Council. He is fifty-seven years old in 1774. The last loyalist on the college faculty, Camm was removed by the board of visitors in 1777.

Attorney General and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court John Randolph

Attorney and burgess; trained at Middle Temple, London. Younger brother of Peyton Randolph, he had served as justice of the peace for James City County and mayor of Williamsburg. He sided with the loyalists in the Revolution and returned to England in 1775. Randolph is approximately forty-seven years old in 1774.

Speaker of the House of Burgesses
Peyton Randolph

Attorney and burgess; trained at Middle Temple, London. He had served as attorney general, vestryman of Bruton Parish, and judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty. Speaker since November 1766. Elected president of the Continental Congress in September of 1774. Dies in Philadelphia in October 1775. Randolph is approximately fifty-three years old in 1774.

Clerk of the House
George Wythe

Attorney; law teacher. Wythe had served as a burgess. Later became delegate to Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, speaker of Virginia's House of Delegates, and judge on Virginia's Chancery Court. Wythe is forty-eight years old in 1774.

Treasurer of the Colony
Robert Carter Nicholas

Attorney, vestryman of Bruton Parish, staunch Anglican. Grandson of Robert "King" Carter. Nicholas had served as member of Williamsburg's Common Council, mayor, burgess, justice of the peace for James City County. Nicholas is approximately forty-five years old in 1774.

Rector of Bruton Parish Church
Reverend John Bracken

Born in England in 1745. Licensed as minister for Amelia County, Virginia, by bishop of London in 1772; elected rector of Bruton Parish in 1773. Later, served as grammar master, professor, ninth president of the College of William and Mary, and bishop of Virginia. In 1776, he married Sally Burwell, daughter of Carter Burwell of Carter's Grove. Bracken is twenty-nine years old in 1774.

Gaoler for the General Court Prison
Peter Pelham

Born in England in 1721, raised in Boston, moved to Williamsburg in mid-1750s; stepbrother to artist John Singleton Copley. Musician and organist at Bruton Parish, clerk to committees of the House of Burgesses and to governors Fauquier and Botetourt. Pelham is fifty-three years old in 1774.

Members of the Council

Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, John Page Jr. of Rosewell, Robert Carter III, William Byrd III, Philip Ludwell Lee, John Tayloe, Robert Burwell, Ralph Wormley, George William Fairfax (in England on personal business), **John Page of North End** (uncle of John Page Jr.), **Reverend John Camm, John Blair Jr.,** clerk.

Burgesses representing

Williamsburg: Peyton Randolph
College of William and Mary: John Randolph
York County: Dudley Diggs and Thomas Nelson
James City County: Robert Carter Nicholas and Lewis Burwell

(Compiled by Nancy Milton, editor of the Interpreter *and training specialist in the Department of Interpretive Training.)*

Q & A

Question: Lord and Lady Dunmore are not only husband and wife but also first cousins once removed. What does that mean? Is there a difference in kinship between a first cousin once removed and a second cousin?

Answer: These terms are different. Perhaps the best way to understand the distinction is to start with the term *first cousin*, a concept familiar to us all. As we know, the children of brothers and/or sisters are *first cousins*. Full *first cousins* in a family group have one set of grandparents in common. The children of *first cousins* are *second cousins*, the children of *second cousins* are *third cousins*, and so on. Full *second cousins* have one set of great-grandparents in common; full *third cousins* share one set of great-great-grandparents, and so on. Thus, the terms *first cousin, second cousin, third cousin*, etc., express the relationship of persons descended the same number of steps in distinct lines from a common ancestor. Said another way, all cousins of the same degree belong to the same generation of a family.

Today, the term *second cousin* is also loosely used to describe your relationship to the son or daughter of your first cousin. Genealogically speaking, however, your first cousin's child is really your *first cousin once removed*, that is, a cousin removed from you in kinship by one generation. (Remember that the child of your first cousin is your own child's second cousin.)

Lord and Lady Dunmore were not *first cousins*, but they did share common ancestors. The Governor's *first cousin* was his wife's mother, making the Lord and his Lady *first cousins once removed*. There were no negative connotations to this union in the eighteenth century.

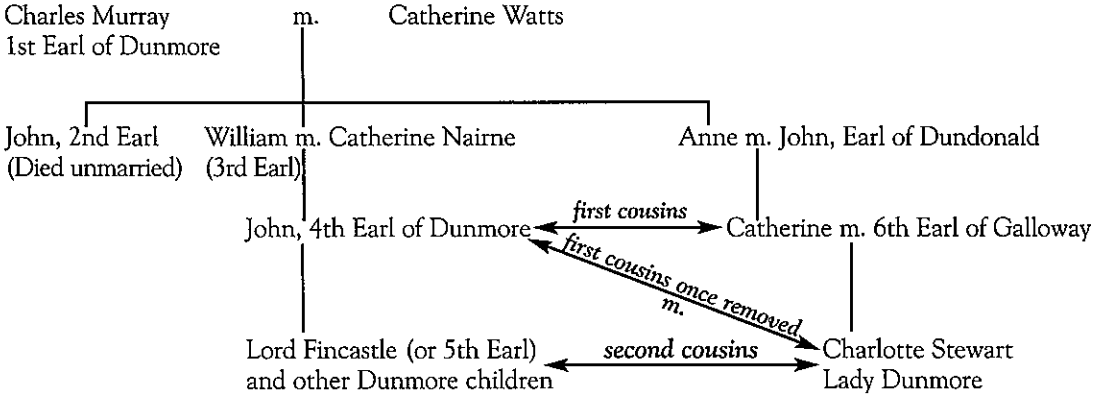
(Phil Shultz and Bob Doares)

A TABLE of KINDRED and AFFINITY, wherein whoſoever are related, are forbidden in Scripture and our Laws to Marry together.

A Man may not Marry his	*A Woman may not Marry with her*
1 Grandmother, 2 Grandfather's Wife, 3 Wife's Grandmother.	1 Grandfather, 2 Grandmother's Huſband, 3 Huſband's Grandfather.
4 Father's Siſter, 5 Mother's Siſter, 6 Father's Brother's Wife.	4 Father's Brother, 5 Mother's Brother, 6 Father's Siſter's Husband.
7 Mother's Brother's Wife, 8 Wife's Father's Siſter, 9 Wife's Mother's Siſter.	7 Mother's Siſter's Huſband, 8 Huſband's Father's Brother, 9 Huſband's Mother's Brother.
10 Mother, 11 Step-Mother, 12 Wife's Mother.	10 Father, 11 Step-Father, 12 Huſband's Father.
13 Daughter, 14 Wife's Daughter, 15 Son's Wife.	13 Son, 14 Huſband's Son, 15 Daughter's Huſband.
16 Siſter, 17 Wife's Siſter, 18 Brother's Wife.	16 Brother, 17 Huſband's Brother, 18 Siſter's Huſband.
19 Son's Daughter, 20 Daughter's Daughter, 21 Son's Son's Wife.	19 Son's Son, 20 Daughter's Son, 21 Son's Daughter's Husband.
22 Daughter's Son's Wife, 23 Wife's Son's Daughter, 24 Wife's Daughter's Daughter.	22 Daughter's Daughter's Huſ- 23 Husband's Son's Son, [band, 24 Husband's Daughter's Son.
25 Brother's Daughter, 26 Siſter's Daughter, 27 Brother's Son's Wife.	25 Brother's Son, 26 Siſter's Son, 27 Brother's Daughter's Husband.
28 Siſter's Son's Wife, 29 Wife's Brother's Daughter, 30 Wife's Siſter's Daughter.	28 Siſter's Daughter's Husband, 29 Husband's Brother's Son, 30 Husband's Siſter's Son.

THE END.

Since the 1560s, the Table of Kindred and Affinity has, by custom, been printed at the end of the Book of Common Prayer. Canon XCIX of the Church of England directed that the Table was to be in "every church publicly set up and fixed at the charge of the parish." Whether or not this was the practice in colonial-era parish churches is unknown.



To most people in the eighteenth century, the term "cousin" was sufficient to explain these relationships. Today, we would describe Lord and Lady Dunmore as first cousins once removed, because there is a skipped generation between them. And Lady Dunmore's children were also her second cousins! (Note: This chart focuses on the cousinage of Lord and Lady Dunmore. Limited space did not allow for inclusion of all family members.)

Question: Boston had its tea party in December 1773 and suffered the consequences in 1774, but why weren't other pockets of protest in other colonies similarly punished?

Answer: The British were certainly determined to single out Boston for punishment because of the tea party. On March 5, 1774, Lord Chancellor Apsley, a member of the king's cabinet, wrote Lord Dartmouth, secretary of state for the colonies, urging him "to mark out Boston and separate that Town from the rest of the Delinquents." Patriots at Philadelphia, admittedly, had refused to let dutiable tea be landed, and patriots at New York stood ready for similar action. Boston, however, had dared to resist in a spectacular manner. Because patriots there had actually resorted to violence and destruction of East India Company property, Boston was regarded by the British government as the "Treacherous and seditious culprit" and targeted for particularly harsh treatment.

On March 1, 1774, the king's cabinet had voted to proceed immediately with plans to alter the government of Massachusetts. This was a reversal of their February 19 decision to wait until the next session of Parliament to introduce this piece of punitive legislation. The original proposal for a delay was ostensibly intended to give the Massachusetts legislature time to "show cause" why its charter should not be changed. This reversal is a further indicator of the particular exasperation of the British government toward Massachusetts.

Virginia's little-known "Yorktown Tea Party" of November 7, 1774, when irate citizens threw into the York River two half-chests of tea from London destined for John Prentis of Williamsburg, elicited comparatively little reaction from Britain. Though the local committee of safety extracted a public apology from John Prentis for not countermanding his order for the tea, the general escalation of revolutionary tensions in America by that time probably helped deflect the crown's attention from the Virginia event.

Question: Working in the Randolph House yard has exposed me to innumerable interpretations by Colonial Williamsburg staff and volunteer orientation guides. One comment I hear is: "Had Peyton Randolph survived the Revolution, he would have been our first president." Where does this come from? Is it based simply on his service as president of the Continental Congress? Obviously, John Hancock and Henry Laurens never went on to be president. Please illuminate. (Submitted by Noel Poirier, journeyman carpenter/joiner)

Answer: Well, we all want guests to understand and appreciate the importance of our "Mr. Speaker," but it's probably best not to interpret his sudden death in 1775 as having deprived the nation of its inevitable first president. It is certain that Peyton Randolph enjoyed enormous respect from Virginians and those from other colonies who knew his reputation. It is true that he became the unquestioned leader of Virginia resistance and that he was elected president of the Continental Congress with no dissenting voice. Yet despite his guiding the first two congressional sessions into Revolution, Randolph became a figure little known to posterity.

One biographer, Burke Davis, attributes Randolph's relative obscurity among revolutionary leaders to what Jefferson called his "listlessness," his being "rather too indolent and careless for business." Davis further notes that Randolph left remarkably few traces of himself in the history of his time. One of Randolph's extremely rare surviving letters explains with humor: "I must own I don't like the business of writing, not from Idleness neither, but because I had rather read the productions of any man's brain than those of my own."

Whatever "listlessness" Jefferson might have seen in the very large Randolph didn't stop Williamsburg's leading citizen from achieving more than most Virginians of his time. When Randolph, a man marked for death by the crown, returned from Philadelphia to Williamsburg in May of 1775 to preside over his last session of the General Assembly, Virginia militiamen saluted him with a grandiloquent address, which ended: "MAY HEAVEN GRANT YOU LONG TO LIVE THE FATHER OF YOUR COUNTRY, AND THE FRIEND TO FREEDOM AND HUMANITY!"

Peyton Randolph was not long known as "The Father of His Country," for he died about four months later. No one can tell what further role Peyton Randolph would have filled had he lived to see the Revolution to its end. Randolph House manager Bob Study points out that we can't even be sure that he would have chosen to remain in Philadelphia to vote for independence. "We shouldn't speculate on the future," says Study, "not even the historical future."

Managing interpreter Dan Marshall reminds us that Randolph would have been seventy-eight-years old had he lived until the first inauguration under the new Constitution. In any event, Randolph's friend George Washington, whose presidency seems foreordained in retrospect, made good use of the fourteen years between 1775 and 1789 in securing his own claim on national paternity.

Question: What were the legal sanctions against mixing of the races? Did miscegenation occur often in colonial Virginia?

Answer: The Virginia laws passed in 1705 (and continued by the 1755 law) contained specific penalties relating to sexual relations between the races. A free white woman or a white female servant having a bastard child by a Negro or mulatto had to pay the parish where the child was born £15 current money of Virginia, or, if unable to pay that sum, the mother could be sold by the parish for five years' service for the benefit of the parish. Churchwardens were to bind the child to be a servant until age thirty-one.

"And for a further prevention of that abominable mixture and spurious issue," free white men or women intermarrying with Negroes or mulattoes, whether bound or free, had to serve six months in prison without bail and pay £10 current money for use of the parish. Ministers were also fined if found to have performed such a marriage. Though mulattoes appear in the county records, we are unable to say what percentage of the population was of mixed parentage. The York County records up to 1780 contain no references to trials for interracial marriage.

Q & A was compiled by Bob Doares, training specialist in the Department of Interpretive Training and member of the Interpreter *Planning Board.*

Calendar of Events for 1774

January 6	Purdie and Dixon's *Virginia Gazette* publishes news of the Boston Tea Party.
January 24	Dunmore's representative, Dr. John Connolly, is arrested by Pennsylvanians when he attempts to raise a militia under a commission from Virginia.
February 26	Lady Dunmore arrives in Williamsburg to general acclaim.
March 14	New Jersey establishes a committee of intercolonial correspondence, the last of the thirteen colonies to do so.
March 31	George III signs the Boston Port Bill, which orders the closing of the city's harbor on June 1, if compensation has not been made by that date for the tea destroyed on December 16, 1773. This is the first of the so-called Intolerable Acts, which also include the Administration of Justice Act, the Massachusetts Government Act, the Quartering Act, and the Quebec Act.
April 4	Oliver Goldsmith, Anglo-Irish physician, playwright, and novelist, dies. He is best known for his comedy *She Stoops to Conquer* and his novel *The Vicar of Wakefield.*
April 12	The act setting the fees for certain court officials in Virginia expires. (Because Dunmore dissolves the next session of the assembly before it enacts another fee bill, the colony's courts are forced to close. In 1776, county courts reopen and an admiralty court is established.)
May 5	The General Assembly meets in Williamsburg.
May 10	Louis XV of France dies of smallpox; succeeded by his grandson Louis XVI.
May 13	Bostonians meet at Faneuil Hall and resolve on a total ban of British goods, calling on other colonies for assistance.
May 17	General Gage lands in Boston to assume his duties as governor of

Massachusetts in addition to his position of commander-in-chief of the British army in America. Rhode Island makes a recommendation that the first intercolonial meeting since the Stamp Act Congress be held to consider a response to the Boston Port Bill.

May 19 News of the Boston Port Act arrives in Virginia.

May 20 George III signs the Administration of Justice Act, which allows, in cases like that of the soldiers charged with the Boston Massacre, trials to be held in any colony or in Britain. Colonists call this the Murder Act.

George III signs the Massachusetts Government Act, which ends the election of jurymen and members of the upper house of the legislature. It requires also that every town obtain the governor's permission to hold more than one town meeting annually.

May 23 Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and others determine to introduce a resolution to declare a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer in response to the news of the Boston Port Act.

May 24 The House of Burgesses resolves that June 1, 1774, the day the port of Boston will be closed, is to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

May 26 The House's resolution is printed, and Lord Dunmore dissolves the Assembly. (The House's action later prompted John Randolph's pamphlet *Considerations on the State of Virginia*—published in early July—which was answered by Robert Carter Nicholas in his *Considerations on the State of Virginia Examined.*)

May 27 Eighty-nine members of the House of Burgesses meet at the Raleigh Tavern to form an association calling for a ban on purchases of tea and all other goods imported by the East India Company, with the exceptions of saltpeter and spices. They also issue a call for delegates from each colony to meet yearly in a "general congress," one of the first appeals for such a congress. They state that "an attack, made on one of our sister colonies, to compel submission to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all British America." In spite of the tense atmosphere, the burgesses give a ball at the Capitol in honor of the arrival of Lady Dunmore.

May 28 The Committee of Correspondence transmits the previous day's resolution to the other colonies.

May 29 The letter of May 13 from the Boston Committee of Correspondence arrives in Virginia. It proposes ceasing all trade with Great Britain, both imports and exports.

May 30 The twenty-five burgesses who remain in Williamsburg (or who could return quickly) meet to discuss the letter from Boston. Although sympathetic to the proposal, the burgesses determine that they do not have the authority to decide the issue and agree to summon a convention on August 1 to discuss the ban. (Later, Dunmore issues writs for the election of a new General Assembly to convene August 11, although he prorogued it before the time came.) Inhabitants of Williamsburg meet and agree with the actions of the burgesses calling for a convention.

June 1 Port of Boston closed to trade. The day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer in protest over closing of Port of Boston observed by many Virginians. Residents of Williamsburg attend a service at Bruton Parish Church.

June 2 George III signs the Quartering Act, which allows governors to send troops to quell riots and to quarter the troops in private buildings unoccupied by civilians.

June 16–July 28 Thomson Mason, lawyer and brother of George Mason, pub-

lishes *Letters of the British American*, nos. IV–IX. He contends that no act of Parliament since 1607 is binding on the colonies.

June 22 George III signs the Quebec Act, which grants religious toleration to French Canadians and extends Canadian boundaries south to the Ohio River. This cuts Virginia out of the territory it had claimed in the northwest. The act dispenses with both legislative government and English civil law in the former French colony.

Edmund Burke, Irish-born member of Parliament and supporter of America, presents his "On American Taxation."

Rules for the game of cricket first drawn up.

July 1 James City County freeholders meet at Isham Allen's house and resolve to support nonimportation, to take up a subscription for the relief of Boston, and to treat (provide food and drink to) Robert Carter Nicholas (one of their burgesses, Lewis Burwell, Esq., having declined to stand again for election) on election day.

July (early) John Randolph publishes (anonymously) *Considerations on the Present State of Virginia*, advocating moderation.

July 8 A large number of Williamsburg's inhabitants meet at the Courthouse and address Peyton Randolph, asking that he not treat at the coming election, but be treated by the voters. They wish to set an example against treating the voters and to assure Randolph that he merits the "unbought suffrages of a free people."

July 10 Dunmore's War begins. Dunmore sets out from Williamsburg both to fight the Shawnee who had killed settlers in the upper Ohio Valley and to bolster Virginia's claim to the region.

July 13 After returning Peyton Randolph to office, the electors of Williamsburg entertain him at the Raleigh Tavern.

July 18 George Washington presides over a Fairfax County commission that adopts resolutions in support of Boston and calls for a continental congress. In addition, the committee proposes an association that would bind subscribers not to import from Great Britain after September 1, 1774, or to export to Great Britain after November 1, 1775, and calls for a moratorium on the collection of British debts.

July 26 Freeholders of Albemarle County meet and adopt a resolution by Thomas Jefferson that proposes "an immediate stop to all imports from Great Britain" until the repeal of the Boston Port Act and other objectionable acts.

August 1–6 The first Virginia Convention meets in Williamsburg. It agrees to an association based upon the Fairfax County resolves but forbids the importation of British goods or slaves after November 1, 1774, and the exportation of goods to Great Britain after August 10, 1775. Named as Virginia delegates to the First Continental Congress are Peyton Randolph, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton.

ca. August 8 Thomas Jefferson's instructions intended for the Virginia delegation to Congress are published (anonymously) as *A Summary View of the Rights of British America.*

August 10 Peyton Randolph initiates a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Williamsburg at the courthouse, where they contribute "most generously for the Relief" of their "distressed Fellow Subjects at Boston, both in Cash and Provisions."

by August 20 Anne Wager, mistress of the Bray School for slave and free black children, is dead; Bray School ceases operations

ca. August 25 Robert Carter Nicholas's anonymous pamphlet, *Considerations on the Present State of Virginia Examined,* rebuts John Randolph's pamphlet.

September In Massachusetts, Abigail Adams writes to her husband, John, expressing her concerns about the restless black population.

There has been in town a conspiracy of the negroes. At present it is kept pretty private, and was discovered by one who endeavored to dissuade them from it. . . . They conducted in this way . . . to draw up a petition to the Governor, telling him they would fight for him provided he would arm them, and engage to liberate them if he conquered. . . . I wish most sincerely, there was not a slave in the province; it always appeared a most iniquitous scheme to me to fight ourselves for what we are daily robbing and plundering from those who have as good a right to freedom as we have.

September 1 General Gage seizes Massachusetts's stock of powder at Charlestown, across the Charles River from Boston. Fighting narrowly averted during the "Powder Alarm," when hundreds of armed colonists confront British troops taking possession of arms and ammunition from a Cambridge, Massachusetts, militia depot.

September 5 The first Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia with all colonies except Georgia represented. Peyton Randolph of Virginia is elected president.

September 7 The Continental Congress approves the Suffolk Resolves. These had been drafted at a meeting in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, and declared the so-called Intolerable Acts to be unconstitutional, urged Massachusetts to set up an extra-legal government until those acts were repealed, urged the people to arm themselves, and recommended economic sanctions against Great Britain.

September 28 Joseph Galloway, Philadelphia lawyer, presents to Congress a plan for union between the colonies and Great Britain that would create an American legislature that would have the power to approve or disapprove laws passed by Parliament but would allow Great Britain to control and regulate trade for the empire.

October 5 Massachusetts Assembly meets in Salem.

October 7 Members of the Massachusetts Assembly adjourn to Concord, where they reorganize as the Provincial Congress and continue to govern the colony from outside of Boston. John Hancock presides.

October 10 The Shawnee under Chief Cornstalk are defeated by Colonel Andrew Lewis of Augusta County, Virginia, in the Battle of Point Pleasant.

October 14 First Continental Congress adopts Declaration of Rights and Grievances, which summarizes colonial arguments of protest and denies Parliamentary jurisdiction over the American colonies, except for regulation of colonial commerce and strictly defined imperial affairs.

October 19 Dunmore's War (begun in July) ends as Chief Cornstalk agrees to the treaty of Camp Charlotte (in modern Ohio), recognizing Virginia's claims in the upper Ohio River Valley.

At Annapolis, Maryland, the owner of the ship *Peggy Stewart,* which arrived with tea aboard upon which the tax had been paid, is forced to burn the vessel to prevent a mob from doing so.

October 20 First Continental Congress approves a Continental Association, based upon Virginia's, but it extends the date for prohibiting the importation of British goods to December 1, 1774, and for ending exportation to Great Britain to September 10, 1775.

Congress resolves to meet again on May 10, 1775. They also resolve to end the foreign slave trade.

October 22 Congress rejects Joseph Galloway's plan of union.

October 24 Congress recommends that local governments ban plays and other public entertainments as frivolous distractions from the political crisis.

October 26 First Continental Congress adjourns.

November James Madison writes in a personal letter, "If America and Britain come to an hostile rupture I am afraid an Insurrection among the slaves may and will be promoted."

November 7 Yorktown citizens throw a "tea party," boarding the ship *Virginia* and dumping into the York River two half chests of tea sent by John Norton and Sons of London to John Prentis and Company of Williamsburg.

November 9 Approximately five hundred Virginia merchants sign the Continental Association, which they present to Peyton Randolph and other congressional delegates at the Capitol.

November 25 After the Continental Association is approved by the James City County freeholders at their meeting at Isham Allen's, a committee is elected to enforce it. The committee consists of Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., chairman; Mr. William Norvell, Col. Philip Johnson, Maj. Dudley Richardson, Mr. William Spratley, Col. Richard Taliaferro, Mr. John Cooper, Col. Nathaniel Burwell, Mr. Lewis Burwell Jr., Mr. Champion Travis, Mr. Joseph Eggleston, Maj. Thurston James, Mr. John Stringer, Capt. Charles Barham, Capt. Richardson Henley, Mr. Thomas Cowles, Capt. John Walker, Mr. Hudson Allen, Mr. Cary Wilkinson, Mr. Edward Harriss, Mr. John Harris, Mr. William Barrett, Mr. John Warburton, Mr. Sylvanus Prince, Mr. Robert Higginson, Mr. William Hankin, Capt. John Lightfoot, and Mr. Thomas Doncastle. Mr. John Nicholas Jr. is chosen clerk.

December In Georgia a slave revolt is put down. Four whites are killed, and the slaves who allegedly participated in the revolt are publicly burned to death.

December 3 Lady Dunmore is safely delivered of a daughter. The baby is named Virginia.

December 4 Lord Dunmore returns to Williamsburg from the war in the west to general acclaim in the city.

December 6 Dunmore issues commissions for a court of the district of West Augusta, furthering the border dispute with Pennsylvania, because that colony's Westmoreland County already had a court at Hanna's Town.

December 12 Maryland delegates meeting at Annapolis resolve that the colony should be armed for defense, an action that influences Virginia.

The James City County Committee is the first to order an auction of imported British goods.

December 23 The freeholders of Williamsburg elect a committee for the city in accordance with instructions from the Continental Congress to erect "in every county, city, or town" a committee to implement the association's will. The members were The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq., Robert Carter Nicholas, Benjamin Waller, John Dixon, James Cocke, William Pasteur, James Southall, Benjamin Powell, James Hubard, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Tazewell, Robert Nicolson, John Carter, and John Minson Galt.

(Taken from A Choosing Revolution Resource Chronology, 1754–1784, *compiled by Cathleene Hellier, Department of Historical Research, and Nancy Milton, Department of Interpretive Training, in 1996.)*

COOK'S CORNER

by Laura Arnold

Laura is a member of the Interpreter *Planning Board.*

As I looked for soup recipes for the Winter issue of *The Interpreter,* it was with a new perspective on early cookbooks gained from reading Janet Theophano's *Eat My Words: Reading Women's Lives through the Cookbooks They Wrote.* Theophano approaches cookbooks dating from the seventeenth century to the present from the folklorist's perspective. Looked at this way, food preparation becomes more than a list of ingredients and cooking know-how. Cookbooks tell a story about the culture and traditions of the women who left these special written legacies.

Mary Randolph and Abby Fisher were two such women. Randolph and Fisher differed significantly in age, status, geographical location, and life experience, the publication of their cookbooks separated by fifty-seven years and the Civil War. Yet both Randolph's and Fisher's cookbooks are American "firsts." Noted food historian Karen Hess has said that there is good reason to regard Randolph's *The Virginia Housewife* published in 1824 as the "earliest full-blown American cookbook."* Hess has called the publication of Fisher's *What Mrs. Fisher Knows about Old Southern Cooking in 1881* "an historic event," because it represented "what would seem to be the earliest cookbook by an African American." Both works exemplify the blending of culinary traditions that is the foundation of southern foodways.

Born in 1762 near Richmond, Mary Randolph was the daughter of Randolphs as well as the wife of David Meade Randolph. After her 1782 marriage, Mary Randolph's culinary prowess was evident in the "lavish hospitality" offered guests at the couple's Richmond, Virginia, mansion. Financial reverses forced Randolph to open a boardinghouse in Richmond in 1808 where, by all accounts, she continued to set a splendid table. She set to work on her cookbook in 1819 when the family moved to Washington, D. C. Randolph was well-positioned by reason of family and social milieu to record the cookery of Virginia. According to Hess, "her reputation as the best cook in Virginia and the early success of her work indicate that her cookery was solidly based on Virginia produce and Virginia practice" and reflected a "fascinating interplay of strikingly different influences" such as African traditions introduced by slave cooks interwoven with the cookery of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England.

Fisher was born about 1832 in South Carolina. Her father was French, her mother likely a slave. Fisher eventually married an African-American man from Mobile, Alabama, where the couple raised several children before moving on to Missouri and eventually across the country to San Francisco. There they established a successful pickle and preserves business with Abby Fisher its guiding force and her award-winning recipes its stock in trade. A group of "my lady friends" in the San Francisco Bay area recorded her recipes from conversations with Fisher who, in spite of her business acumen, never learned to read or write. The exact circumstances under which she learned to cook are not known, but internal evidence in her cookbook suggests early experience in an antebellum plantation kitchen. According to Hess, Fisher's recipes reflect nothing so much as her Carolina background in spite of her proximity to New Orleans when she lived in Mobile and her later experience in San Francisco.

Foodways scholars know that slave cooks superimposed their African culinary traditions on the food they prepared. In gentry households, they followed recipes recited to them by their mistresses. These slave women did not or could not write down the variations they introduced or the adaptation recipes underwent in their hands. Rice, dried peas and beans, and okra are examples of African foods that became staples of the southern diet. Dried corn often replaced dried beans and peas in the diet of slaves in Virginia, a symbol of their ability to adapt their cooking to the available, sometimes strange ingredients. For the slave populations of Virginia and South Carolina, simple one-pot meals or semiliquid foods put together from leftovers and

other ingredients that came to hand were a significant part of the daily diet. On the master's table, soups prepared by skilled slave cooks were far from humble: terrapin, oyster, or fine clear broths were the result of complicated recipes few modern cooks would attempt.

Okra, later identified with the Creole cooking of Louisiana, was used as a thickening agent

Ochra Gumbo (Abby Fisher)

Get a beef shank, have it cracked and put to boil in one gallon water. Boil to half a gallon, then strain and put back on fire. Cut ochra in small pieces and put in soup; don't put in any ends of ochra. Season with salt and pepper while cooking. Stir it occasionally and keep it from burning. To be sent to table with dry boiled rice. Never stir rice while boiling. Season rice always with salt when it is first put on to cook, and do not have too much water in rice while boiling.

Ochra Soup (Mary Randolph)

Get two double handsful of young ochra, wash and slice it thin, add two onions chopped fine, put it into a gallon of water at a very early hour in an earthen pipkin, or very nice iron pot; it must be kept steadily simmering, but not boiling: put in pepper and salt. At 12 o'clock, put in a handful of Lima beans; at half-past one o'clock, add three young cimlins [squash] cleaned and cut in small pieces, a fowl, or knuckle of veal, a bit of bacon or pork that has been boiled, and six tomatos, with the skin taken off; when nearly done, thicken with a spoonful of butter, mixed with one of flour. Have rice boiled to eat with it.

Oyster Gumbo Soup (Abby Fisher)

Take an old chicken, cut into small pieces, salt and black pepper. Dip it well in flour, and put it on to fry, over a slow fire, till brown; don't let it burn. Cut half of a small onion very fine and sprinkle on chicken while frying. Then place chicken in soup pot, add two quarts water and let it boil to three pints. Have one quart of fresh oysters with all the liquor that belongs to them, and before dishing up soup, add oysters and let come to a boil the second time, then stir into soup one tablespoon of gumbo [filé] quickly. Dish up and send to table. Have parsley chopped very fine and put in tureen on dishing up soup. Have dry boiled rice to go to table with gumbo in separate dish. Serve one tablespoonful of rice to a plate of gumbo.

Oyster Soup (Mary Randolph)

Wash and drain two quarts of oysters, put them on with three quarts of water, three onions chopped up, two or three slices of lean ham, pepper and salt; boil it till reduced one-half, strain it through a sieve, return the liquid into the pot, put in one quart fresh oysters, boil it till they are sufficiently done, and thicken the soup with four spoonsful of flour, two gills of rich cream, and the yelks [yolks] of six new laid eggs beaten well; boil it a few minutes after the thickening is put in. Take care that it does not curdle, and that the flour is not in lumps; serve it up with the last oysters that were put in. If the flavour of thyme be agreeable, you may put in a little, but take care that it does not boil in it long enough to discolour the soup.

Fish Chowder (Abby Fisher)

Cut up one pound of salt pork in pieces one and two inches in size for a large fish, of about six pounds. Cut the fish in pieces the same as the pork; slice in pieces half dozen Irish potatoes the size of fish. Beat one sea cracker fine, take and slice one large onion, chop it fine; fry the pork brown, take it from the fat. Having all now prepared, put your pot on fire, and put in pot a layer of fish, then a layer of pork, then a layer of cracker, then put in one tablespoonful of butter, cayenne pepper, and salt to taste; add one pint of water, and let it stew one hour, when it will be ready for table use.

Catfish Soup (Mary Randolph)

An excellent dish for those who have not imbibed a needless prejudice against those delicious fish.

Take two large or four small white catfish that have been caught in deep water, cut off the heads, and skin and clean the bodies; cut each in three parts, put them in a pot, with a pound of lean bacon, a large onion cut up, a handful of parsley chopped small, some pepper and salt, pour in a sufficient quantity of water, and stew them till the fish are quite tender but not broken; beat the yelks of four fresh eggs add to them a large spoonful of butter, two of flour, and half a pint of rich milk; make all these warm and thicken the soup, take out the bacon, and put some of the fish in your tureen, pour in the soup, and serve it up.

in soups and vegetable dishes. *Okra* and *gumbo*, both African words, usually referred to the use of okra in a recipe. Gumbo can also be a soup thickened with the powder of the sassafras root (the filé of cuisine from New Orleans) and containing meat or seafood and often vegetables. As we have seen, Fisher may have learned about the use of filé in Louisiana soups and jambalayas during her residency in Mobile. Mary Randolph used a large variety of spices and herbs but filé was not among them. Gumbo to her was synonymous with okra, and her recipe for "Gumbo—A West India Dish" is strictly a recipe for okra served as a vegetable. Abby Fisher's cookbook contains no recipes for vegetables as separate dishes.

Both of these skilled cooks began the process of making soup by slow cooking, or stewing, meat and/or vegetables in a large amount of liquid that was to be reduced by half. Often, Abby Fisher recommended frying the meat before stewing it, perhaps to add flavor and color to the finished broth. Notice the differences in their recipes for "Ochra Gumbo" but also the similarities. Randolph's version is more like a thick vegetable soup, but both recipes recommend serving the soup with rice. The technique of preparing rice was so important to Fisher that she included instructions for its preparation in her "Ochra Gumbo" recipe.

Their recipes for fish soups have similar ingredients, but Fisher uses potatoes, cracker crumbs, and slow cooking to make a rich, thick chowder, while Randolph relies on her familiar milk, butter, and eggs to thicken her soup.

Fisher (Abby). *What Mrs. Fisher knows about old southern cooking: soups, pickles, preserves etc.:* in facsimile with historical notes by Karen Hess. Bedford, Mass.: Applewood Books, 1995.

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* The first cookbook known to have been written by an American was *American Cookery* published in 1796 by Amelia Simmons. Simmons and others who followed her used a few American terms and ingredients, but their books were largely collections of English recipes.

Extracts from the Autobiography of the Reverend James Ireland

James Ireland (1748–1806), a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Presbyterian by upbringing, immigrated to Virginia sometime after the French and Indian War. He settled in the Shenandoah Valley around 1766. There he came under the influence of the Baptist community of believers and was ordained as a minister of that faith in 1769. Ireland's first-person account of the struggle for religious freedom in colonial Virginia is preserved in an autobiography published posthumously by J. Foster of Winchester, Virginia, in 1819. There has been no subsequent edition. Bob Doares, instructor in the Department of Interpretive Training and Interpreter *Board member, owns one of these rare 1819 imprints.*

Beginning with the fall 2002 issue of the Interpreter, *Bob has shared some of his favorite excerpts from* The Life of the Rev. James Ireland, Who Was, For Many Years Pastor of the Baptist Church at Buck Marsh, Waterlick and Happy Creek, in Frederick and Shenandoah Counties, Virginia. *[Punctuation and spelling have been minimally edited for clarity.] The story (c. 1768/69) continues here.*

Book I, Chapter 7

The poem being finished, I went to pay my friend a visit, and carried it with me. He was raising a barn that day, which obliged him to collect a number of people; when I arrived he made enquiry if I had complied with his request, on which I presented my verses immediately to him. After reading them over first to himself, he collected the people together, in order to sing the poem for them, and solicited my joining with him, which I accordingly did.

As we were singing together, he kept his left arm around my waist, and feeling affected at some passages as he sung them, he would hug and press me up to him; I felt ashamed at such effeminacy, as that of one man to be hugging another; and I must confess, it stretched my modesty to bear with it.—When we had finished singing, the eldest son of the Pastor of the Church (of which the old Gentleman was a member) who was somewhat advanced in years, and had a tolerable numerous family, at the same time possessing a tolerable degree of low satirical

wit, attempted to make me the object of his burlesque, before the people—I immediately broke through all restraint, and lampooned him before the old Gentleman and every person present, without receiving from my old friend the least admonition or rebuke. When the people were gone, I retired with my friend to his house, and asked him how he approved of my performance, he spoke of it in high terms, saying it was exactly agreeable to his will and wishes; no doubt reflecting, that the performance was that of a person, whose conduct and practice, at that time, spoke this language "depart from me, O Lord! For I desire not the knowledge of thy way." Before I parted with him, he made a second request, which was to this effect—That I would compose him one piece more, with which I complied, and believe I shall have reason to bless God to all eternity for it, its being the means, in the hand of the spirit, of my awful convictions for sin before God. My old friend also informed me afterwards that he was unusually impressed, that God was about to do something on me or in me, that disposed him to solicit a second composition.

Book II, Chapter 3 Conversion

Next day being the Lord's day, and understanding that a certain minister was to preach, I concluded to go to hear him; concluding at the same time, to pay a visit to my old good friend N. F. that morning before meeting. As I was walking down the main county road by myself, being pretty early, my present sensations according to the best of my recollection, were as follows—I viewed and felt myself the most odious and polluted being existing; such was the pressure of my burdened spirit, that I felt as if the leaders and muscles of my limbs and joints were incapable to support the weight of my body; I still viewed God as an unreconciled God to me; I could not say that Jesus was, for I thought all heaven was frowning upon me. In this situation I descended a short declivity in the road, and when I arrived at the bottom, in a moment of time, there seemed like a voice from heaven, that echoed into my soul these words—"O love! O light! O glory!" I lost all remembrance of being upon earth, and something appeared to me, although not in a distinct manner, as if I was present with the happy spirits above. I was upon my feet when the above words were applied to me, and how I got upon my knees I cannot tell; but when I came to the exercise of my rational powers, I found myself upon them. I arose upon my feet, under the deepest impressions of humility and gratitude to God; all that pressure of sin and guilt that burdened my soul appeared to be removed and gone; heaven had another aspect and appearance to me, and so great was the calm diffuse through my soul, that the transition almost seemed too great for nature to bear. I was then led to view the words that were applied to me, viz. love, light, and glory, so as to represent faith, and the effects of faith, and the method of salvation through a Redeemer.

Book II, Chapter 10 Reassurance

About this time a certain minister of Christ, whose services had been signally useful, on hearing of the work of the Lord that had broke out amongst us, upon being applied to, gave us a visit, although he lived sixty miles from there, complied without hesitation. The doctrines he chiefly treated upon were well adapted to the conditions of us in these parts, at that time; being chiefly on vital and experimental subjects. When he came to attend his meetings, his preaching was at the house of my then residence; he preached two days, and I can say it was the sincere milk of the word to me, so far as this, that nothing scarcely he treated upon, but I possessed an acquaintance therewith in my heart through the general course of my exercises. But still I could not draw this conclusion as to say, "Christ is mine and I am his." The infinite worth and value of my precious soul, determined me not to take a truth upon trust from any man; reject it I must unless the Lord applied it and established it in my heart. Although not banded together in society, in a regular manner, we yet were banded together in love, and loved as brethren, as I may call them, would often endeavour to comfort me, and tell, "that if ever a work of grace was wrought in the heart of any, it was in me:" I would not give them credit for what they said. The minister took an occasion to solicit sometime of retirement with me, and begged of me to take the freedom to give him a relation, from first to last, of the general exercises of my mind, which I honestly and candidly did. In the conclusion he informed me that I ought to be thankful to God, and place my confidence in him; that in the Judgment of charity I was converted, and had experienced a gracious change from God.

Book III, Chapter 1 Begins Ministry

I shall now proceed to the beginning of my Ministry—Enjoying a comfortable and established state of mind—with regard to my salvation in the Redeemer, I made, in a little time, a very rapid progress in experimental and divine knowledge: I call it a little time, for it was not many weeks. You will recollect, that the minister who had visited us some time past, had left appointments to be with us soon again; he was to have been up on a Saturday evening, in order to preach

on the Lords day, and then to give us what further time he could spare. When the time came, he did not appear, and as the principal body of those who were lately converted, met at our friend's house that evening, in order to give him a welcome reception, his not coming filled us with a degree of despondency, and more especially as he did not come at all. Some unforeseen circumstance must have prevented his coming, as he was generally punctual to his appointments. . . .

If disappointment, at this time, was to be our lot, we were looking about among ourselves, who should go forward that day to speak a word in the name of the Lord. As the day began to advance, and people began to come in, our hopes of the minister's being there vanished.

We retired to confer among ourselves who should go forward, and the result was, it was fixed on me. It was expected but little would be said; but the people were very ignorant and seemed desirous that a few words of exhortation should be given by some of us. . . .

About twelve o'clock, a tolerably large congregation were met. In dependence upon God, and in fear and much trembling, I went forward. Worship was introduced by singing the 12th or 15th Hymn according to Doct. Watts. It begins thus—"Let me but hear my Saviour say." The hymn was expressive of the real exercise of my heart. After prayer the subject I addressed the people from, is recorded in the gospel by St. John Chap. 3d and verse 3d. "Jesus answered, and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

In addressing the congregation, my heart was greatly enlarged, my zeal inflamed, and my desires running out after the salvation of souls in such a manner that I have often thought, that had I had twenty tongues to have employed that day, I should have had subject matter for them all to improve from. I dare not say but I had some sweet thoughts that God would raise me perhaps to the Ministry; but against them I struggled, and would not give them entertainment in my heart under the apprehension that they were the productions of pride: However, it was a full day of comfort to us who were banded together in love, and also of deep humility to myself.

After the meeting was over, one of the auditory, solicited me to retire with him, and informed me, "That if ever he possessed the assurance of faith in his life, he did when I was speaking under so full a gale as he apprehended me to be." This passage, also, come home with assured confidence to his soul, "I will raise you up a prophet of your own, unto him shall you hearken." The passage he understood, as having a reference to me, as the person that would be raised up &c.

The consequence of this days meeting was, that several of the congregation requested me to speak at their houses, and the encouragement my friends gave me to the same effect was, that it should be several times a week.


Gardner and Barrow

Bothy's Mould

This gardening glossary sampling presents some of the latest dirt (mould) from the gardener's hut (bothy).

Borecole (boorencole): A loose, open-headed kind of cabbage. Also called kale. This cabbage was originally known as the colewort of Gerard (of *Gerard's Herbal* fame). *Kale* is the northern dialect pronunciation of *Cole*. Borecole comes from the Dutch word, *borencool*, or "peasant's cabbage." Borecole is first described as a distinct variety of colewort or kale in Stephen Switzer's *Practical Kitchen Gardener* (1727). The word seemed, initially, to refer to a Dutch variety of curled or brown colewort, although by the middle of the eighteenth century it was synonymous with several different varieties of kale.

Bowling green: Very popular in England in the first half of the eighteenth century, the bowling green was a garden feature that had both recreational and ornamental value. Long and narrow, smooth and level, turfed bowling greens were highly desirable in gardens. In England, people who had no intention of playing bowls laid out bowling greens sometimes ornamenting them with temples, monuments, statuary, terraces, summerhouses, canals, etc. Bowling greens were also popular in Virginia from early in the eighteenth century. There was one in Williamsburg on Palace Green located beside the first playhouse, at the Byrd estate at Westover (William Byrd II enjoyed playing bowls), and at Philip Ludwell II's Green Spring plantation (both Byrd II and John Custis IV played bowls there).

Caper: The flower bud of the plant of the same name (a spiny, trailing shrub) was pickled and used as a condiment; according to Englishman Samuel Johnson it was "an acid pickle."

Cardoon (chardoons, chardone): A vegetable; a plant of the thistle family native to southern Europe and closely related to the artichoke. It is cultivated for its fleshy stalks and thick leaf ribs, which resemble the artichoke in taste and texture.

Chadock (shaddock): A fruit resembling a grapefruit or a large orange; the largest citrus fruit, it was brought to Barbados from the East Indies by a Captain Shaddock in the seventeenth century. Its pulp is dry, coarse, and of poor quality. Also called a *pompelmoose* or *pomelo*. Shaddock is the ancestor of the modern grapefruit.

Chinquapin: The nut of the chinquapin tree, a small, shrubby tree of the eastern United States.

Citron: A thick-skinned fruit grown in southern Europe that resembles a lime or lemon but is larger and less acid. The rind is usually candied and eaten as a sweetmeat or used in other confectionaries like fruitcake. Citron botanically is a melon. The hard round melon used in fruitcakes is in the watermelon family, *Citrullus lanatus var. citroides*. In colonial America the citron watermelon was used as a substitute for the true citron, which is a tropical fruit generally preserved in sugar. By the nineteenth century, the name *citron melon* was used to describe what was probably the most widely grown cantaloupe in America, *Cucumis melo var. reticulates*. This was a netted, green-fleshed muskmelon.

Clary: A flowering sage herb.

Colerape: A green vegetable of the cabbage family, the name was often shortened to *rape*. According to Dr. Samuel Johnson, oil was also expressed from the seed of the plant (coleseed oil). Rape-cole is the turnip cabbage. Colerape is often confused between rape seed, the navew (a plant similar to the turnip), and the kohlrabi. A straight translation of *kohlrabi* (a German word) is colerape or cabbage turnip. The terms *cabbage turnip* and *turnip cabbage* were used for different plants by authors in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the confusion lasted well into the nineteenth century. It was finally resolved when the French navew disappeared from the diet and *turnip cabbage* was used as the English word for kohlrabi. Generally, though, *colerape* or *cabbage turnip* refers to the rape seed plant, while *rape cole* or *turnip cabbage* refers to the kohlrabi.

Corn: The seed of one of the cereals such as wheat, rye, barley; grain. In England, the word is often understood to denote the kind of cereal that is the leading crop in a particular region. For example, in the greater part of England, corn meant wheat. In America, corn referred to Indian corn or maize.

Cress: Any of various related plants with pungent leaves, used in salads or as a garnish. Before the nineteenth century, the term is almost always used in the plural form—*cresses*. John Gerard (1597) generally identified a wide range of minor greens as *cress*. By the eighteenth century there were four genera that carried that common name. Garden cress or peppergrass *(Lepidium)*; watercress *(Nasturtium)*; winter cress or scurvy grass *(Barbarea)*; and Indian cress *(Tropaeolum)*, commonly called nasturtium today.

Currant: The dried fruit of a dwarf seedless variety of grape grown in the Middle East around the Mediterranean. It was frequently used in the eighteenth century in cakes, biscuits, puddings,

and other desserts. The name is derived from the original term *raisins of Corinth,* or simply *corinths.* Red and black currants are the small round berries that grow on shrubs of the *Ribes* species found in England.

Cymling (cimlin): Pattypan squash, a pale green scalloped variety of summer squash.

Damsons: A variety of small, black, and extremely tart plums, usually used in preserves and tarts.

Fennel: An aromatic plant; the fleshy stalks can be eaten as a vegetable or the seeds used for flavoring. The taste is similar to aniseed.

French beans: String beans; edible-pod beans picked when the beans or seeds are still small and barely formed. See also *Haricots.* The original use of the term *French bean* referred to the dwarf variety of bean that was used as a shell bean or a dry bean. The pods were generally too tough to be used like a modern string bean. The edible-pod string bean of the eighteenth century was usually a pole bean variety, such as the White Dutch (known as the caseknife bean today). The name *French bean* causes some confusion about the origin of this plant. All *Phaseolus* beans are native to the western hemisphere, but as late as 1822, Henry Phillips wrote in *The History of Cultivated Plants* that it was now known that the French bean was not from France at all, but from that portion of Eastern Europe presently occupied by the Turks!

Ground nuts: Peanuts.

Gumbo (gombo): Okra, the edible pods of the okra plant; a soup or stew thickened with okra. The vegetable came to America from Africa by way of the West Indies.

Ha-ha: A French innovation, these originally consisted of ditches with sunken fences in them, eventually leading to the development of the more naturalized landscape garden in England. The earliest use of a modified ha-ha in England was in 1689 by French garden designer Guillaume Beaumont in his design for the garden at Levens Hall in Cumbria. The next earliest use was by Charles Bridgeman in his early design for the large garden at Stowe in Buckinghamshire between 1709 and 1712. The English method, rather than employing a sunken fence, involved changing the grade between the garden and the park. The resulting embankment between the two was reinforced by a brick or stone wall that faced toward the park and, thus, was not visible from the manor house. The ha-ha functioned as a fence or walled barrier that prevented livestock from straying into gardens. Because it could not be seen from the house or garden, it did not interrupt the view or "prospect" outward to fields and meadows. It served to visually unify the gardens with the surrounding countryside by not making the extent of one's property visually apparent and, thus, taking in what was often called "the borrowed view or vista."

Haricots: French beans that are left to grow larger; when they are picked, the pods are discarded, and like peas, the beans are eaten; similar to kidney beans. The word *haricot* is French for *bean* of the *Phaseolus* type, and can be applied to any New World bean. The word has also been used over time to refer to several types within the seed trade.

Jerusalem artichokes: A species of sunflower native to North America but also cultivated in Europe; the tuberous roots are the part eaten and somewhat resemble regular artichokes in flavor. The term is from the Italian *girasole,* meaning "the flowers that face the sun," an attribute of all members of the sunflower family. Sometimes called "the Canadian potato," it enjoyed a brief period of popularity in the seventeenth century. It was largely scorned throughout most of the eighteenth century because of its reputation as a windy vegetable, but became popular again by the last quarter of that century. Between 1785 and 1825 there was much interest in this plant and many local cultivated varieties or cultivars then emerged. After this time, it again fell out of fashion and today is, at best, a "novelty" vegetable. It is often known today as the *sunchoke.*

Kale: See *Borecole.*

Parterre: One or more garden areas close to a house laid out in geometrically shaped beds separated by paths and planted ornamentally with trees, shrubs, and flowers in elaborate patterns. Originating in Italian and French renaissance gardens, the English added their own innovation by creating parterres from grass and colored gravels, which came to be known as *Parterres l'Anglaise.* Like topiary, parterres were labor-intensive and expensive to maintain. They became outdated in England by 1725/30 and by mid-century were eventually replaced by more naturalized features, consisting mainly of three elements: grass, trees, and water.

Pippin (pipin): Originally apples from a tree raised from seed (instead of a grafted tree), but applied to a category of yellow or greenish-yellow dessert apples first introduced into England from the Continent in the early sixteenth century. Many varieties of English apples were brought to America and cultivated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. An apple seed is called a *pippin,* hence the name for seed, rather than for grafted apple trees.

Pompion: Pumpkin.

Quince: A hard, acid, yellowish, pear-shaped fruit; used in baking or preserves. The quince of the eighteenth century was the Mediterranean plant of the genus *Cydonia.* It was difficult to grow

in Virginia because of its extreme susceptibility to a disease known as fire blight. The quince commonly used in preserves today is a member of the Asian genera, *Chaenomeles*, and was not known in Virginia before the Revolution.

Rennet (renneting, reinette): A category of dessert apples; they are apples of a moderate size, usually squat, with a mixed red and russet color, aromatic and well flavored. The name comes from the French word *reine*, for queen.

Rocambole: A species of onion indigenous to northern Europe, used as an alternative to garlic or shallots in the early eighteenth century. Rocambole is a hard-neck variety of garlic. Practically all the garlic seen in grocery stores today is a soft-neck variety.

Salsify (salsifie): A fleshy white root vegetable shaped like a long, thin carrot and with an oyster-like flavor. (Also known as *purple goat's-beard.*) See also *Scorzonera.* All of the modern salsify plants have purple flowers, hence the name purple goat's-beard. The salsify plant that would have been known in the eighteenth century had a red flower, and that original plant has probably disappeared from cultivation.

Samphire: A plant with fleshy aromatic leaves, pickled and used as a relish for meat, fish, or salad dishes. The plant grows on the rocky coasts of Europe; also called the *sea parsnip.*

Savoy: A pale green, crinkly variety of cabbage.

Scorzonera: A fleshy root vegetable shaped like a carrot and similar to salsify but with a brownish-black skin; also know as *black salsify.* This plant was recorded in Syria as early as 1575. It had become somewhat of an obscure root plant in England by the mid-eighteenth century. No references are known concerning the plant being planted/used in Virginia prior to the Revolution. Jefferson did not list it for the first time until 1812.

Shallot: A small onion whose clustered bulbs are used for flavoring, like garlic only milder. See also *Rocambole.*

Skirret (skerret): A root vegetable, a species of water parsnip. Skirret was a perennial plant grown for its root and dates back to at least medieval times. Since few references are found to it being planted or eaten, it had apparently fallen out of favor as part of the diet by the eighteenth century.

Sloes: The fruit or berries of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

Tamarind: A tropical tree; also the pods and seeds of this tree. The pulp of the pods was used to make a preserve or relish. The seeds were ground into a meal and used as a flavoring in cakes. "1 whole & broken pot of Tamarind" in the cellars of the Palace was listed in Lord Botetourt's inventory.

Tansy: An herb; an egg-based dish. In medieval times tansy was a fried mixture of eggs flavored with the bitter juice of tansy leaves, eaten at Easter in remembrance of the "bitter herbs" of Passover. Early in the seventeenth century the traditional tansy was thickened with breadcrumbs, cream and spices, and served with sugar scattered over it. Gradually, as more crumbs, Naples biscuit (small crisp sponge cakes, similar to ladyfingers), and sugar were added, it became a sweet pudding, baked or boiled, still including chopped tansy, but now colored green with spinach juice.

Topiary: Evergreen shrubs and trees clipped into shapes and figures. The most common topiary forms (because of the relative ease in creating them) were simpler cones, pyramids, or globe shapes. However, other more elaborate forms (corkscrews, multitiered layers, "poodled" creations) were sometimes seen, depending upon the skill and talents of the gardener(s) who trained and maintained them. The use of topiary was common in English gardens until the second decade of the eighteenth century, but fell quickly out of favor largely because of changing aesthetic tastes, coupled with the intensive labor time and expense and quickly became synonymous with "old-fashioned" gardens. English newspaper writer Joseph Addison derided topiary excesses in the press and helped change public tastes and opinions in favor of a more natural, less artificial and contrived garden aesthetic.

Vale: A shallow valley or declivity in the landscape that offered pictorial beauty. The word has pastoral associations. Pope wrote of the enlightened gardener who "scoops in circling theatres the Vale."

Watercress: The perennial *Nasturtium officinale*, grows in freshwater ponds and streams, has pungent leaves and is used in salads or as a garnish. See also *Cress.*

Weald: A wooded district or an open country; a wold (rolling upland). Name of the tract of country, formerly wooded, including portions of the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey in southern England.

Weir: A dam or some other sort of obstacle in a stream whereby garden designers could create a canal (such as in our Palace garden), a pond, lake, or cascade. Still bodies of water and water effects became increasingly important to the eighteenth-century English landscape garden.

(These terms were taken in part from an earlier King's English Glossary in the Interpreter. *Thanks to Kent Brinkley, landscape architect, and Wesley Greene, garden historian, for their help in expanding and clarifying these definitions.)*

Interpreter's Corner

The Art of Using Questions

Questioning is an art that must be developed through experience. But there are some mechanical aspects of questioning techniques that can be easily mastered.

1. Ask questions simply and clearly so that every person can hear and understand them.
2. After asking the question, pause and allow it to sink in and to give the guest time to think before answering. Silence can be golden.
3. Hold the interest of guests by addressing questions to the entire group, not only to specific individuals.
4. If the response is not audible to the entire group, repeat it for the group.
5. Avoid confusing jargon such as "CW" or "CDC." They mean nothing to our guests.
6. Use positive reinforcement. Recognizing responses in a positive way encourages more interaction.

Sometimes your questions may not get the results you want. However, it is relatively easy to avoid common pitfalls when using questions in your interpretation. Consider the following traps and ways to avoid them.

Multiple questions. Asking a second question before a person can formulate a reply to the first question generally leads to frustration on the part of the guest. Wait three to five seconds for a reply. It takes at least that long for the brain to process a question.

One-word fact answers or yes/no answers. Questions using "Who," "Where," or "What" may fail to elicit meaningful, sustained responses and often result in chorus answers. Try to raise questions that ask "Why" or "How." And remember to give people a chance to think a bit.

Cross-examination. A guest's answer can be a great springboard for additional discussion, as long as follow-up questions are addressed to the entire group. Do not embarrass individuals by directing several questions to a single person.

Questions answered by the interpreter. Unless you're posing a rhetorical question, give guests a chance to answer your questions before you do.

Questions for no reason. Have a clear purpose in asking questions. Random questions—unrelated to the group or the interpretation—do not serve as effective interaction with guests.

Insufficient information. Be certain the guest has heard sufficient information to respond to a question. If not, it simply becomes a guessing game!

BRUTON HEIGHTS UPDATE:
New at the Rock

Becoming Americans Story Lines: New Titles in the Rockefeller Library

Buying Respectability

McCusker, John J. *How Much Is That In Real Money? A Historical Commodity Price Index for Use as a Deflator of Money Values in the Economy of the United States.* 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 2001. [HB235.U6M39 2001]

An effective reference tool for those interested in converting money from any time in the past 337 years to today's prices. McCusker provides an introduction to money and its worth from 1650 to today for the United States and from 1600 for Great Britain. He explains the process, shows how to do the conversions, and provides a historical context. There are several tables that provide rates of exchange, commodity price indices, and currency during the American Revolution. The bibliography includes an extensive listing of electronic resources, primary sources, and printed materials.

Choosing Revolution

Bryan, Helen. *Martha Washington: First Lady of Liberty.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2002. [E312.19.B79 2002]

Martha Dandridge Custis, a wealthy widow, married George Washington in 1759. Bryan describes her early life and her life as Mrs. Washington in a very readable biography. Using letters and diaries of the time, the author vividly portrays Martha's life and her role in the Revolutionary War and the early republic. Martha Washington emerges as a complex, intelligent, and capable person in her own right and a perfect complement to her husband.

Redefining Family

Sturtz, Linda L. *Within Her Power: Propertied Women in Colonial Virginia.* New York: Routledge, 2002. [HQ1438.V8S78 2002]

An interesting aspect in the economic development of colonial Virginia is the role of women as they conducted businesses, owned property and slaves, and participated in the transatlantic trade. The first part of this book examines development of women's roles within the legal systems and economic networks of colonial Virginia. In the second half of the book, the author examines the roles of women as tavern or ordinary keepers and looks at their purchasing power and their participation in the transatlantic trade and the consumer revolution that preceded the American Revolution. The geographical focus is on the Tidewater region including Williamsburg and York County. Primary documents such as account books, ledgers, letters, and court records figure in Sturtz's research. She made use of the York County Project in the Department of Historical Research at Colonial Williamsburg.

Taking Possession

Rountree, Helen C., and E. Randolph Turner III. *Before and After Jamestown: Virginia's Powhatans and Their Predecessors.* Gainesville, Fla.: University Press of Florida, 2002. [E99.P85.R66 2002]

The authors trace the history of the Powhatans from before the arrival of the English settlers to recent times. The Indians played an important role in the settlement of Williamsburg and Jamestown. Using historical and archaeological resources the authors have woven a history of this tribe that spans eleven hundred years. This is the story of the adaptation and adjustment of the Indian to the influx of European immigrants.

Of General Interest

Anderson, Clarita S. *American Coverlets and Their Weavers: Coverlets from the Collection of Foster and Muriel McCarl, Including a Dictionary of More Than 700 Coverlet Weavers.* Williamsburg: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in association with Ohio University Press, Athens, 2002. [NK8912.A525 2002]

As part of the Williamsburg Decorative Arts Series, the volume complements the exhibit at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Museum titled *Made in America: Coverlets from the Collection of Foster and Muriel McCall.* The author describes more than fifty coverlets in depth and provides an extensive biographic dictionary at

the end of the book. This is an important contribution to the history of nineteenth-century weaving and the transition from handloom weaving to the mechanized process.

Dubbs, Carol Kettenburg. *Defend This Old Town: Williamsburg During the Civil War.* Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 2002. [E473.63.D83 2002]

Although a history of the Battle of Williamsburg, the book tells the story of both sides, Confederate and Union, and of the Federal occupation of Williamsburg during the war. This is also the story of the people of Williamsburg who lived through the hostilities. Using diaries, letters, memoirs, and military memoranda, Dubbs writes a compelling story. Maps, photographs, and orders of battles add to the description of what was happening to this small historic city from secession to Lee's surrender four years later.

Feldman, Glenn, ed. *Reading Southern History: Essays on Interpreters and Interpretations.* Tuscaloosa, Ala.: The University of Alabama Press, 2001. [F208.2.R43 2001]

Included in this book are eighteen essays about such historians and their writings as W.E.B. Du Bois, W. I. Cash, V. O. Key Jr., and C. Vann Woodward. As indicated in the Introduction, "The format is an edited collection of essays on the most notable interpreters of Southern history." Each chapter gives a glimpse of the life of one of these historians, his accomplishments and contribution to the history of the South. The book is an introduction to these influential historians who have shaped our ideas about the history of the American South.

Salinger, Sharon V. *Taverns and Drinking in Early America.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002. [HV5292.S25 2002]

In the colonies, drinking and taverns were a way of life. In Philadelphia, for example, there were 20 licensed establishments in 1693. By 1772, there were 164. Salinger gives a history of drinking and drunkenness in each of the colonies. She describes these happenings using court records, diaries, and other primary sources and provides an interesting perspective on this topic. She investigates the social and political role of taverns and drinking in various situations and provides insight into the effects of alcohol on the lives of colonists.

Wilson, Richard Guy, ed. [and others]. *Buildings of Virginia: Tidewater and Piedmont.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. [NA730.V8B85 2002]

This is an illustrated introduction to the history of architecture in the eastern half of Virginia. The first chapter provides a historical perspective, and there is an overview for each geographic section. This survey includes public and government buildings, monuments and memorials, residential neighborhoods, educational and religious structures, parks and recreational areas, and commercial, industrial, and military centers. The illustrations are extensive and the glossary at the end is helpful in defining architectural terms. This is an informative and entertaining book about the built environment in which we live in.

Submitted by Mary Haskell, associate librarian, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library.

New Items in the Rockefeller Library's Special Collections Section

Clerisseau, Charles-Louis. *Antiquités de la France* (Paris: Philippe-Denys, 1778). [NA335.N5 C6, 3X Oversize]

This volume includes forty-one engraved plates showing ancient Roman buildings in Nimes, France. Clerisseau spent some thirteen years studying architecture in Italy, where he knew the English architects Robert Adam and William Chambers. He was selected by Thomas Jefferson to advise in construction of Virginia's Capitol building in Richmond, and the Maison Carée—pictured in this work—is considered the inspiration for the new seat of the legislature. A subscription list identifies Lord and Lady Dunmore as contributing to the book's publication.

Conduct of the Late Administration . . . (London: J. Almon, 1767). [E215.2.L56]

This work examines events leading up to the Stamp Act, imposed by Great Britain on the American colonies in 1765. Although repealed soon after, the measure aroused American grievances and ultimately led to the Revolution. The book also contains an appendix containing pertinent documents, including the letters of an American Loyalist correspondent.

Will: Joseph Ashlin. [MS/00/1807/July 16]

A Revolutionary War soldier living in Richmond emancipates his natural children by "a woman of colour." They are named as William, Sally, Frances, and Cyrus Barrett. Each is identified as is the family with whom they are living. Also included is an opinion written by Edmund Randolph that the children are free and will need to emigrate "northward."

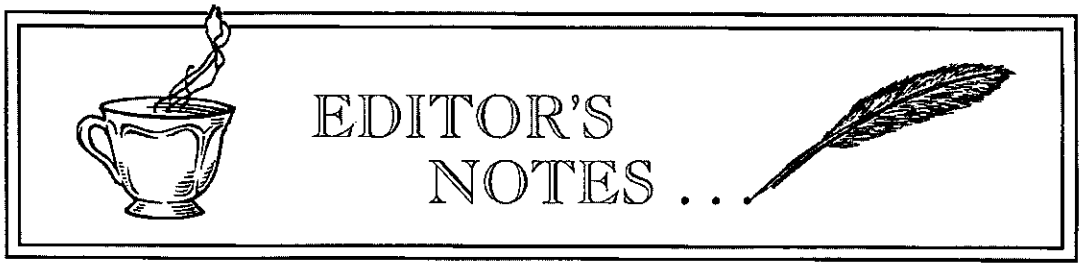
The New British Theatre (Edinburgh: Charles Elliott, 1787) 18 vols. [Uncatalogued]

This set comprises fifty-six farces and fifty-six tragedies. Playwrights include Addison, Beaumont and Fletcher, Colley Cibber, Congreve, Dryden, Etheridge, Farquhar, Fielding, Garrick, Gay, Home, Ben Jonson, Lillo, Otway, Rowe, Southern, Steele, Voltaire, Vanbrugh, Wycherley, and others. Engravings, illustrative of noted figures and moments within each play, are included. The majority of the dramatic works date to the mid- to late eighteenth century, and many would certainly have been familiar to audiences at the Williamsburg playhouse near the Capitol.

Epstein Collection. [Uncatalogued]

This group includes presidential signatures of every American president from Washington through Reagan, signatures of all fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a copy of the Declaration of Independence engraved on parchment in 1823 by William Stone at the request of John Quincy Adams. In most instances, the signatures involve a letter or document, although occasionally the name alone has been clipped from the original sheet.

Submitted by George Yetter, associate curator for the architectural drawings and research collection, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library.



We bid farewell to John Caramia, formerly a program planner for Colonial Williamsburg, and now the new vice president of interpretation and education at Old Salem in North Carolina. John was a longtime member of the *Interpreter* Planning Board and contributed numerous articles to this publication. We thank him for his support and dedication over the years and wish him and his wife, Sarah, a wonderful new beginning in the Tar Heel State.

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