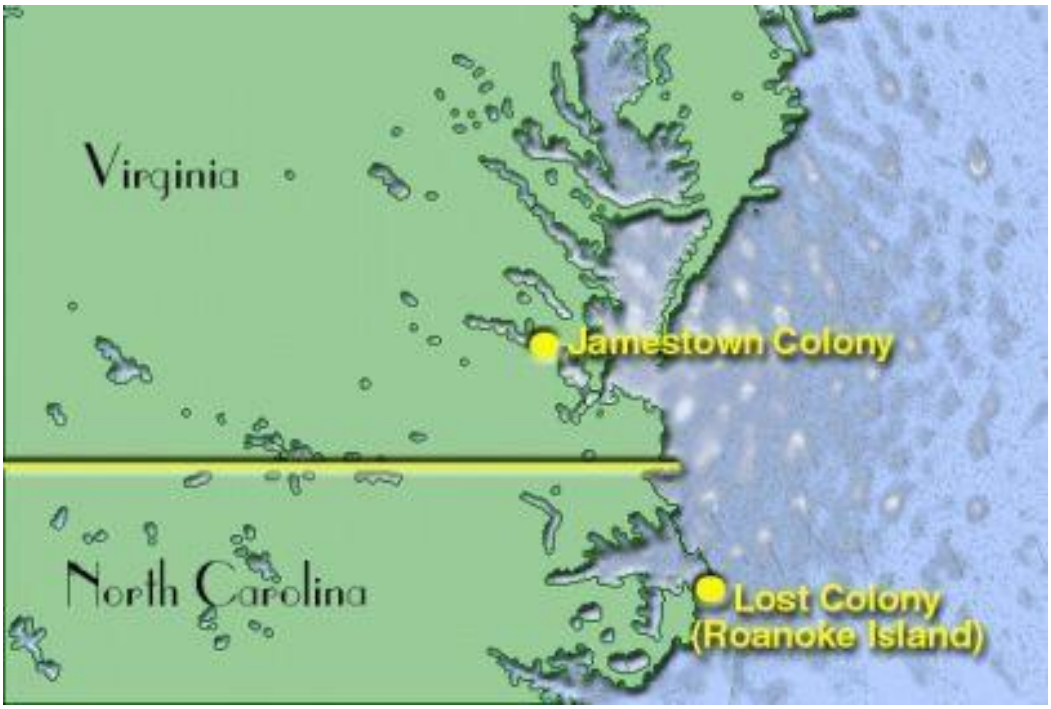
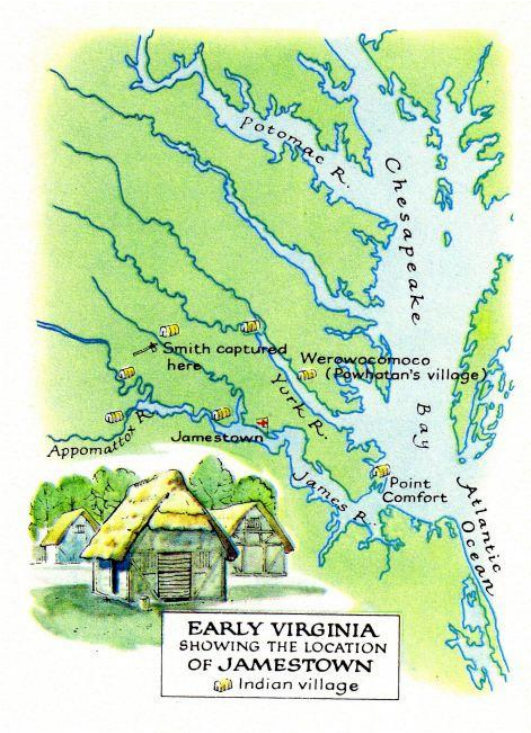
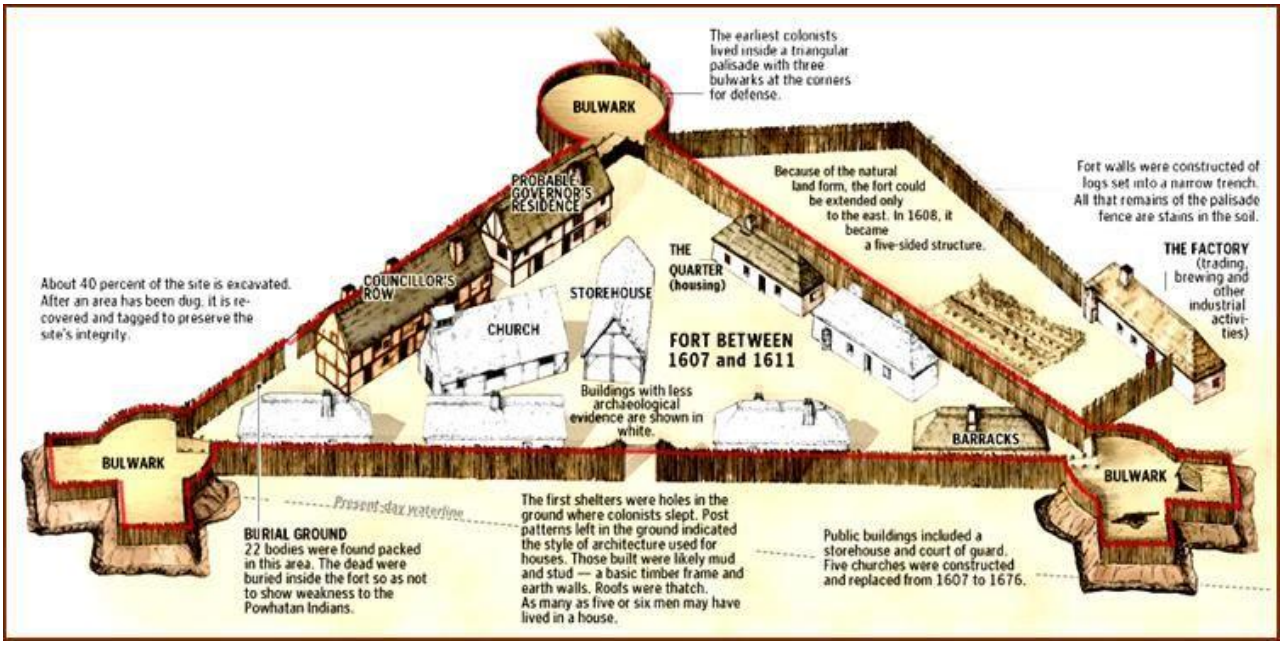
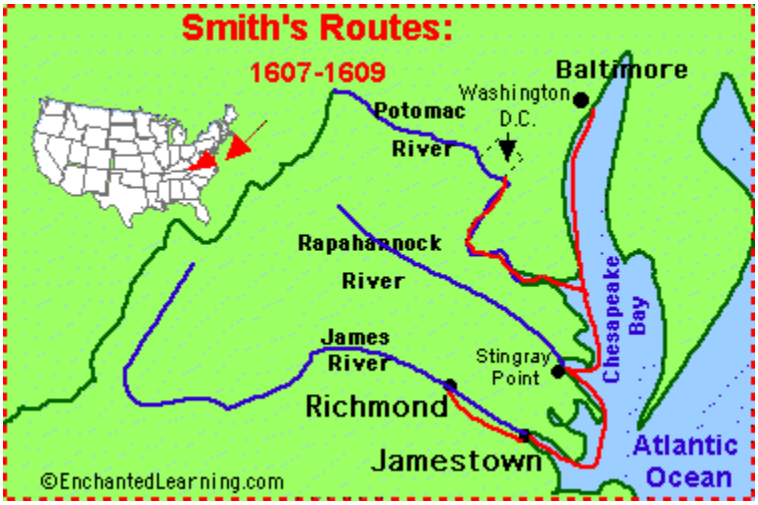

Virginia
Jamestown Colony
North Carolina
Lost Colony
(Roanoke Island)

James-
towne
Mattacock
Pasaughtacock
Poruptanck
Kiskiack
Cantaunkack
Capahowasick
Cedar Ile
Powhatan Riu:
Poynt comfort
Poynt Ware
Russels


Potomac R.
Chesapeake Bay
Smith captured here
Werowocomoco (Powhatan's village)
York R.
Appomattox R.
Jamestown
James R.
Point Comfort
Atlantic Ocean
EARLY VIRGINIA
SHOWING THE LOCATION OF JAMESTOWN
Indian village


The earliest colonists lived inside a triangular palisade with three bulwarks at the corners for defense.
BULWARK
PROBABLE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE
Because of the natural land form, the fort could be extended only to the east. In 1608, it became a five-sided structure.
Fort walls were constructed of logs set into a narrow trench. All that remains of the palisade fence are stains in the soil.
THE QUARTER (housing)
THE FACTORY (trading, brewing and other industrial activities)
About 40 percent of the site is excavated. After an area has been dug, it is re-covered and tagged to preserve the site's integrity.
COUNCILLOR'S ROW
STOREHOUSE
CHURCH
FORT BETWEEN 1607 and 1611
Buildings with less archaeological evidence are shown in white.
BARRACKS
BULWARK
BULWARK
Present-day waterline
BURIAL GROUND
22 bodies were found packed in this area. The dead were buried inside the fort so as not to show weakness to the Powhatan Indians.
The first shelters were holes in the ground where colonists slept. Post patterns left in the ground indicated the style of architecture used for houses. Those built were likely mud and stud — a basic timber frame and earth walls. Roofs were thatch. As many as five or six men may have lived in a house.
Public buildings included a storehouse and court of guard. Five churches were constructed and replaced from 1607 to 1676.


Smith's Routes:
1607-1609
Baltimore
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Rapahannock River
James River
Stingray Point
Richmond
Jamestown
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic Ocean
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