

KAREN ORDAHL

KUPPERMAN received an MA from Harvard University and a PhD from Cambridge University. She is founder of New York University's Atlantic History Program. She has served on the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and numerous editorial boards, including Oxford University Press *World History Series*. She was the Director, NEH Summer Institute on "Texts of Imagination and Empire: The Founding of Jamestown in its Atlantic Context" at the Folger Library.

Author of numerous articles, textbooks, reviews and monographs, Dr. Kupperman's work is at the forefront of a field she helped shape – a new approach to history that looks at the interplay of Europe, North America, the Caribbean, and Africa, as a flow of historical forces.

Her books include *Indians and English: Facing Off in Early America* (2000), *Roanoke: the Abandoned Colony* (2007), and *The Jamestown Project* (2007).

HELEN CLARK ROUNTREE,

a native Hamptonian, received her AB from the College of William & Mary, her MA in Anthropology from the University of Utah, and PhD from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee specializing in Indian history. Until she began teaching at Old Dominion University, she had not realized that Indian tribes were still living in Virginia. Today, Rountree is widely acknowledged as the leading researcher and writer on Virginia Indians. Her sensitivity to her research subjects earned their trust, and she was made an honorary member of the

PRESENTERS

**KAREN ORDAHL KUPPERMAN,
HELEN CLARK ROUNTREE, WAYNE LEE,
STEPHEN R. ADKINS, and music by
JEANNE MCDUGALL AND BOB ZENTZ**

Nansemond and Upper Mattaponi Tribes. She has written numerous articles and books, including *The Powhatan Indians of Virginia: Their Traditional Culture* (1989), *Young Pocahontas in the Indian World* (1995), and *Life in an Eastern Woodland Indian Village* (2007).

WAYNE E. LEE, a prodigious writer, editor, historian, book reviewer, and field archaeologist, has pursued archival research and participated in excavations in widely varied locales. He has just completed work on his book *Barbarians and Brothers: Atrocity and Restraint in Anglo-American Warfare, 1500-1865*, forthcoming from Oxford University Press, and is immersed in teaching history at the University of North Carolina. His courses concentrate on early modern military history, with particular focus on colonial America, native Americans, and the British Empire. He has two edited volumes presently in production, one on military alliances and relations between war and culture in world history, and the other on issues of war and sovereignty in the English/British relationship with local peoples in Ireland and North America. He is currently editor for the *Warfare and Culture* series

to be published by the New York University Press.

As a commissioned combat engineer in the U.S. Army, Wayne Lee participated in the Gulf War, and served also in Germany and Virginia. Dr. Lee lives in Durham, North Carolina, and when not working or teaching, he enjoys being a blacksmith and a whitewater kayaker.

STEPHEN R. ADKINS,

Chief of the Chickahominy Tribe, is descended from Chief William Henry Adkins [1850–1921], who led efforts in 1901 to organize remnants of the scattered Chickahominy Indians into a reconstituted tribe which he served as the first modern chief. Chief Adkins today presides over the second largest of eight Virginia Indian Tribes with 800 enrolled members, many of whom live along the Chickahominy River on land occupied centuries ago by their forebears.

Chickahominy Indians played a major role in the fortunes of Jamestown, especially in furnishing – or refusing to supply – corn and foodstuffs that Englishmen were unskilled in obtaining for themselves. Not entirely subservient to Powhatan, the Chickahominies were nonetheless drawn into

wars and skirmishes waged by the Powhatans as they resisted English encroachments. They remain today proud bearers of their status as Native Americans and uniquely valuable members of Virginia's Commonwealth.

JEANNE MCDUGALL began her professional career in her native Virginia as a broadcast journalist and later worked as a PR professional in New York, Washington DC, and San Diego. She graduated *summa cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Rochester ('91). She is working with Carole Shammas in the field of early modern Atlantic World, with a minor field of Music History and Culture with Adam Knight Gilbert, director of the Early Music Program at the USC Thornton School of Music.

BOB ZENTZ is an American musician and educator from Norfolk, Virginia who has been performing for more than thirty years. He is a guitarist and also plays the autoharp, lute, melodeon, mouth harp, banjo, concertina and mandolin. He specializes in historical and maritime music and claims a repertoire of more than 2,000 songs. Zentz also serves as instructor for North Carolina Center for the Advancement of Teaching (NCCAT); and is a program developer and leader for Elderhostel along the Intracoastal Waterway. In 2004, he was profiled on the public television program, *Virginia Currents*, in recognition of his contributions to music and the community, at home and abroad.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE – MONDAY, JUNE 7, 2010

- 6:00-6:30 p.m. Refreshments in Theatre Lobby
- 6:30-7:20 Musical Program: "Musical Encounters between Kikotan and English, 1607–1610" – Jeanne McDougall and Bob Zentz with the Four Rivers Native Drum Group
- 7:30-9:00 Presenters' Introductions to Topics
Participants' Questions & Answers

TO REGISTER (DEADLINE JUNE 1, 2010)

A fee of \$25 (\$15 for students) includes light snacks. Cash bar available. For further information, please contact Gaynell Drummond, Hampton History Museum, 120 Old Hampton Lane, Hampton, VA 23669 • Phone: 757-727-6436 or 757-727-1610.

LOGISTICS AND HELPFUL INFORMATION

Directions to The American Theatre: Take I-64 to Hampton, VA. Take Exit 268 (Rte. 169/ East Mallory St./Ft. Monroe). Turn left at the light onto S. Mallory St. (.1 mile). Right at the 2nd light onto E. Mellen Street. **The American Theatre** will be on the left.

From Newport News/Williamsburg Airport (PHF)—Distance 20 mi. Shuttle Charge (one way): \$45.00 • Taxi Charge (one way): \$50.00 • Time by taxi: 25 minutes.

TO REGISTER BY JUNE 1: (Please Print)

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City/State _____

Area Code/Phone Number _____

E-mail _____

Registration @ \$25 x _____ (number attending) \$ _____

Student Reg. @ \$15 x _____ (number attending) \$ _____

TOTAL REGISTRATION \$ _____

Please make your check payable to **HAMPTON HISTORY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION** and mail to: Hampton History Museum Association, 120 Old Hampton Lane, Hampton, Virginia 23669. Registration fee covers the presentation and light snacks. Cash bar.

Hampton History Museum Association
120 Old Hampton Lane
Hampton, VA 23669

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THE DAY
Kikotan
BECAME
Hampton
JULY 9, 1610

MINI-CONFERENCE

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 2010 • 6:00 P.M.

THE DAY **Kikotan** BECAME **Hampton**



JULY 9, 1610

The American Theatre
125 Mellen Street • Hampton, Virginia
For information call 757-727-1610

CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

ON JUNE 7, 2010 the City of Hampton's Four-Hundredth Anniversary Committee and the Hampton History Museum will sponsor a mini-conference on "The Day Kikotan Became Hampton." Four eminent scholars and two outstanding folk singers, abetted by the Four Rivers Native Drum group, will lead participants in evaluating events of July 9, 1610, when the 1,000-year-old Indian village of Kikotan ceased to exist and the 400-year-old English settlement of Kikotan/Elizabeth City/Hampton began life on the banks of Hampton Creek near Old Point Comfort.

THE STORY HAD BEGUN three years before when Kikotan Indians first beckoned to sea-worn white men whose ships anchored at Point Comfort. They escorted these strangers to their nearby village to be feasted and entertained with music and dance. Hospitality led to commerce; soon English copper, tools, and weapons were swapped for Indian corn, fresh meat, and fish. In following months contact between Kikotans and English seemed supportive, and at Christmastide of 1608 Kikotans sheltered John Smith and his men while icy gales blasted Hampton Roads. Certainly throughout the grisly winter of 1609 when most colonists at Jamestown perished miserably of hunger, residents of brand-new Fort Algernoune at Point Comfort flourished on fresh oysters and fish. They had sufficient abundance to fatten their hogs. Their plethora presumably was supplied by Kikotans.

Early on July 9, 1610, the steamy summer day brightened with the sound of music. An English tabor player appeared before the village, rapping on a little drum and dancing a jig. To Indians this was an accustomed way to issue invitations. Villagers surged forth, freely moving into sunlight, expecting to hear of a parley, expecting a happy surprise. Never would they have expected the explosion of musket shot until it ripped their bodies, never did they see shooters hidden in the woods. *This was the final day Kikotan was Indian, the first day it began to be English.*

"Most part of the time that Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas Dale governed, we were at warre with the natives, so that by them divers times were many of our people slain, whose blood... Dale neglected not to revenge."

– Robert Beverley,
1705