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SUMMARY

“The Story of Pocahontas and John Smith as a Symbolic American Folktale,” is a work that shows how Pocahontas became, through the years, an emblematic part of The United States culture. She has been known for years as a simple myth thanks to Hollywood, but we have tried to make her stand out as the key in the birth of a new and powerful nation: The United States of America.

This work was not only focused on Pocahontas, but also on the early attempts to found colonies in The New World by the British. During the sixteenth century, the British made attempts to settle Virginia, which was finally unsuccessful.

Another topic developed was about Jamestown, its beginning, its location, its difficulties, and its progress due to tobacco cultivation and commercialization. However, during the first years, the colony went through many crises and would not have survived if it would not have been for the assistance of Pocahontas, her people, and her friend Captain John Smith.

We dedicated a chapter to John Smith, his life, his works, and his adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. He was one of the first American heroes and the first British writer in The New World. Moreover, he was not only an excellent explorer and soldier, but he was also a writer and a cartographer.

Finally, Pocahontas had to be considered and remembered for establishing peaceful relations between two new cultures. Additionally, she had been represented as a romantic figure in American history.

KEYWORDS: Pocahontas, John Smith, Powhatan, American Indian, United States of America, England.



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FACULTAD DE FILOSOFIA, LETRAS Y CIENCIAS DE LA EDUCACION

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to our families
and all who have contributed to the
fulfillment of this project.



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ABSTRACT

“The Story of Pocahontas and John Smith as a Symbolic American Folktale,” is a work that shows how Pocahontas became, through the years, an emblematic part of the United States culture. She has been known for years as a simple myth thanks to Hollywood, but we have tried to make her stand out as the key in the birth of a new and powerful nation. Pocahontas was the main savior of the Jamestown settlers who were the early British colonizers and founders of what is nowadays the most powerful country: The United States of America.

This work was not only focused on Pocahontas, but also on the early attempts to found colonies in the New World by the British. During the sixteenth century, the British made attempts to settle Virginia which today is called the mother colony of the USA. Virginia was the first attempt to conquer and establish a settlement in the New World which was finally a total failure.

Another topic developed was about Jamestown, its beginning, its location, its difficulties, and its progress due to tobacco cultivation and commercialization. However, during the first years, the colony went through many crises and would not have survived if it would not have been for the assistance of Pocahontas and her people, but we do not have to forget about her friend Captain John Smith, who demonstrated his talents as a good leader and an excellent negotiator with the savages.

We dedicated a chapter to John Smith, his life, his works, and his extraordinary adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. He was one of the first American heroes and the first British writer in the New World. Moreover, he was not only an excellent explorer and soldier, but he was also a writer and a cartographer. His writings and maps were exceptional samples of his extraordinary mind.



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Finally, Pocahontas had to be considered and remembered for establishing peaceful relations between two new cultures. Additionally, she had been represented as a romantic figure in American history



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INTRODUCTION

The names of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith are more linked together than perhaps any others in U.S. history. The story of the English Captain saved by a lovely Indian princess has been told and retold, including recently in films, often in ways that obscure reality. Yet, the basis of this story is the friendship between the young Indian Princess and the experienced explorer Captain John Smith. This story was of profound importance both to Jamestown and to the United States of America.

In the fifteenth century, Great Britain started voyages in order to find a more direct route toward Asia because the known paths were under the control of the Portuguese and the Spaniards. Notwithstanding, they reached a new land, which was never explored by the British. This land was so rich that it attracted the British attention to explore more and more in order to establish a permanent settlement.

Thus, in the sixteenth century, King Henry VII of England sent John Caboto and his sons to explore this new land. They had to find, discover, and investigate all the unknown land including islands, rivers, and bays. Then these lands were claimed for the King of England. The Cabots made two voyages reaching the coast of North America; unfortunately, during the last voyage, the ship in which they were sailing was lost at sea, establishing an unresolved mystery.

Despite this loss, the British interest in conquering this land did not decrease or disappear, but rather this loss encouraged them more and more. Then Sir Humphrey Gilbert appeared and became known as the Father of American Colonization because of his interest and curiosity in exploring the New World. In 1578, Queen Elizabeth I let him establish an English colony in North America through a royal charter.

During one of Gilbert's voyages, he was accompanied by Walter Raleigh, his half brother. At that time, Raleigh was involved in American



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exploration, so he followed his brother's idea. Since he was the Queen's favorite, he enjoyed many privileges. His position at court gave him an opportunity to press for his project of exploring America, though the Queen did not let him lead any voyage of colonization in person. In order to be successful in colonizing the New World, he first sent Captain Amadas and Barlowe to explore the lands and to bring back some proofs of what they had found. This exploration was based primarily on Roanoke Island where the first attempts of settlements were located.

Two colonies were established at Roanoke Island. The first colony led by Ralph Lane and Richard Grenville in 1585 who, after a year, returned to England, and the other led by John White as Governor in 1587. These settlements faced many tribulations with nature, savages, and supplies. Finally, after much effort to survive, White's people disappeared, leaving as the only clues the word: CROATOAN and the letters CRO. They became known as the Lost Colony of Roanoke, another unanswered mystery of the United States of America.

After this painful lost, twelve years passed before any other Englishman traveled again to Virginia, called so by Raleigh for Queen Elizabeth I. In 1602, Captain Gosnoll made a voyage to explore Virginia. He liked what he saw: land, flora, and fauna. The land was a good place to settle a colony. Then in 1607, he convinced John Smith and other British men to cross the Atlantic Ocean toward America.

In order to develop the project of colonizing, King James I granted a charter to the Virginia Company, which was formed by two English companies: the Plymouth Company and the London Company. The Plymouth Company lasted just one year. Meanwhile, the London Company established Jamestown in 1607. During the first years, the colonists suffered many obstacles such as starvation, Indian attacks, and lack of good leadership. Those difficult years were overcome thanks to the



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assistance of the Powhatan tribe, especially Pocahontas. With the arrival of John Rolfe, the tobacco cultivation became the best way to progress.

Moreover, the leadership of Captain John Smith was very significant for the survival of the colony. His vast experience as adventurer and explorer around Europe, Asia, and Africa paved his way toward America. Taking advantage of a recent charter granted by King James I, he decided to take part in this voyage. He, immediately after reaching the unknown land, spent his time exploring it to discover its rivers, its bays, and its tribes in order to map them. He made expedition after expedition to find out about more and more land. However, while he was exploring, the colonists suffered a lot of difficulties because of the weather and the natives. During one of his expedition voyages, he was taken prisoner by some natives. He was saved only by the aid of a girl named Pocahontas. After he was freed, he returned to the colony and took it under his charge.

He demonstrated to be a good leader since he made all the colonists work and provided them all with the sufficient supplies. But one day, he had an accident and abandoned the colony. He never came back to Virginia and instead, he was involved in expeditions to New England.

After Smith's departure, Pocahontas, who became Smith's friend, visited the colonists with provisions. Pocahontas, Powhatan's favorite daughter, assisted the colonists on several occasions, which is why she became friends with the British. However, she was taken prisoner by an English man, Samuel Argall, and taken to Jamestown. There she met John Rolfe, a tobacco planter. They were engaged and later married. They had a son named Thomas. In 1616, the Rolfe family was invited to visit England by the Virginia Company. They traveled to England and visited the British King and Queen. When they returned to America, Pocahontas died during the voyage. John Rolfe went back to Jamestown, and Thomas stayed in England.



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At length, Pocahontas and Smith's story had encouraged many directors to produce films based on this such as: Disney with *Pocahontas I* and *II*, Daniel J. Suissa with *Pocahontas: The Legend*, and Terrence Malick with *The New World*. All of these are based on a romantic affair. However, it is necessary to discuss the veracity of the plot because most of them made films for economic purposes rather than to tell the real history. Nowadays, in spite of time, Pocahontas is very popular and remembered by old and young as the mother of the United States of America.



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CHAPTER I

1. VIRGINIA, THE MOTHER COLONY OF THE USA

As we all know, Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas in 1492. However, it was nearly a century later, in 1584, that Queen Elizabeth I gave Sir Walter Raleigh permission to establish British colonies in America. Raleigh sent expeditions to America, hoping to fulfill the Queen's desires to form the overseas colonies. His various attempts to establish a permanent British colony in North America failed; however, it was he who gave the area the name of Virginia (in memory of the Virgin Queen.)

1.1. Background

In 1492, the history of America began when Christopher Columbus discovered a small island in the Caribbean Sea. This discovery was sponsored by the Spanish crown. From that moment on, Spain began a century of conquest in Central and South America.

At this time, in 1600, Spain held Middle America and much of South America as colonies. Huge deposits of silver were mined using Indians and African slaves. The treasure was transported to the mother country, Spain, in ships of her New World Empire. In 1609, Spain established Santa Fe in what is today's New Mexico, as a northern outpost of her New World Empire.

Thus, in the 16th century, Spain became, socially and economically, the most powerful empire throughout Europe. All this happened because after the conquest of the New World, Spain also exploited most of the resources that this land produced, especially gold.

This sudden growth of Spain made all European countries wish the New World as the treasure which would help them to progress and even to get a place where they could live. Although England was not a weak country, it became interested in conquering this new land. As a result, the English



crown made many attempts in order to settle it with the great ambition of finding gold and mastering this new continent.

1.2. The Earliest British Attempts to Conquer the New World

In the 16th century, Spain became the strongest empire in all Europe. Meanwhile, the other nations of Europe, mainly England and France, did little since they were still torn by religious and political conflict in the first part of the 16th century. Whereas, Spain had achieved internal tranquility given that they were basically under a pure Catholic monarchy. However, in 1497 and 1498 King Henry VII of England sent John Cabot to explore the New World.

1.2.1. Cabot's Life and Voyages

Picture # 1

Giovanni Caboto



Born: c. 1450, Italy.

Died: c. 1498

Nationality: Venetian

Occupation: Maritime Explorer

Religious Beliefs: Roman Catholic

Spouse(s): Mattea

Children: Lewis, Sebastian, and Sancto

(Windsor Mosaic Community)

John Cabot, known as Giovanni Caboto, was born in Genoa, Italy around 1450, and he is remembered up to now by the English translation, John Cabot. In his first years, Cabot lived in Venice, Italy, the main trading center for the entire Mediterranean region where he worked as a merchant and navigator. He was the son of a merchant, and like his father, he



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traded in spices, silks, precious stones, and metal. Horrible experiences with Arab traders probably influenced Cabot's decision to find a sea route to the Far East, which would allow merchants to trade directly with Asian traders instead of Arab traders.

1.2.1.1. Cabot in Bristol

The idea that Asia could be reached by sailing west made Cabot move to Bristol, England. There his view aroused the interest of many rich men from whom he got financial aid. When in 1493 it was reported in England that Christopher Columbus reached the New World by sailing west, Cabot convinced King Henry VII to find a more direct route to the Indies, explore the Atlantic Ocean, and spread the knowledge of Christianity on a more northerly route than Columbus had taken. In addition, John Cabot asked King Henry VII to give food and other supplies for his voyage, and the rich merchants of Bristol gave him the money he needed for the journey.

Thus, Anglo-American history began on March 5, 1496, when the Cabots, father and three sons, received the following patent from the King:

For John Cabot and his Sons

The King, to all to whom, etc. Greeting: Be it known and made manifest that we have given and granted as by these presents we give and grant, for us and our heirs, to our well beloved John Cabot, citizen of Venice, and to Lewis, Sebastian and Sancio, sons of the said John, and to the heirs and deputies of them, and of any one of them, full and free authority, faculty and power to sail to all parts, regions and coasts of the eastern, western and northern sea, under our banners, flags and ensigns, with five ships or vessels of whatsoever burden and quality they may be, and with so many and such mariners and men as they may wish to take with them in the said ships, at their own proper costs and charges, to find, discover and investigate whatsoever islands, countries, regions or provinces



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of heathens and infidels, in whatsoever part of the world placed, which before this time were unknown to all Christians. We have also granted to them and to any of them, and to the heirs and deputies of them and of any one of them, and have given license to set up our aforesaid banners and ensigns in any town, city, castle, island or mainland whatsoever, newly found by them. And that the before-mentioned John and his sons or their heirs and deputies may conquer, occupy and possess whatsoever such towns, castles, cities and islands by them thus discovered that they may be able to conquer, occupy and possess, as our vassals and governors lieutenants and deputies therein, acquiring for us the dominion, title and jurisdiction of the same towns, castles, cities, islands and mainland so discovered; in such a way nevertheless that of all the fruits, profits, emoluments, commodities, gains and revenues accruing from this voyage, the said John and sons and their heirs and deputies shall be bound and under obligation for their every voyage, as often as they shall arrive at our port of Bristol, at which they are bound and holder only to arrive, all necessary charges and expenses incurred by them having been deducted, to pay to us, either in goods or money, the fifth part of the whole capital gained, we giving and granting to them and to their heirs and deputies, that they shall be free and exempt from all payment of customs on all and singular the goods and merchandise that they may bring back with them from those places thus newly discovered.

And further we have given and granted to them and to their heirs and deputies, that all main lands, islands, towns, cities, castles and other places whatsoever discovered by them, however numerous they may happen to be, may not be frequented or visited by any other subjects of ours whatsoever without the license of the aforesaid John and his sons and of their deputies, on pain of the loss as well of the ships or vessels daring to sail to these places



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discovered, as of all goods whatsoever. Willing and strictly commanding all and singular our subjects as well by land as by sea, that they shall render good assistance to the aforesaid John and his sons and deputies, and that they shall give them all their favor and help as well in fitting out the ships or vessels as in buying stores and provisions with their money and in providing the other things which they must take with them on the said voyage.

In witness whereof, etc.

Witness yourself at Westminster on the fifth day of Mar.

By the King himself, etc. (Catz, Berele)

The patent meant that Cabot had to grant one-fifth of the net profits to the King for a loyalty, the exclusion from custom duty and any kind of competition, and to provide help to his family in every possible way.

1.2.1.2. First Voyage

On May 2, Cabot and his crew departed from the port of Bristol on board of one little ship of 50 tons burden called the Matthew of Bristol. It was supposed to be loaded with sufficient supplies for seven or eight months, but it was not enough. Together with Cabot traveled an unnamed Burgundian, and a Genoese barber who had presumably accompanied the expedition as the surgeon of the ship, rather than as a hairdresser. There were also Bristol mates who were of sufficient status to join Cabot at court in London which suggested that at least two Bristol merchants accompany the expedition. One of these men was probably William Weston, given that he received a reward from Henry VII in January 1498, and Weston is known to have undertaken an independent voyage to the New Found Land, probably under Cabot's patent, in 1499.

After they left Bristol, the Matthew sailed to Ireland and across the Atlantic Ocean. The fleet was attacked and nearly compelled to come back because of stormy weather, bad fog, and gigantic icebergs. As a result,



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they had to landfall somewhere on the coast of North America on Saint John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1497. They went ashore on what is now known as Newfoundland or Cape Breton Island. There Cabot painted the English flag and claimed the land for the King of England. As they sailed further along looking for cities where they could trade or buy spices or jewels, all they could find were traps for small animals, remains of small campfires, but no people.

The exact location of the landfall has long been a matter of great controversy; however, according to many researches, Cape Breton Island is the location recognized by the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom as being Cabot's official landing place. In the same way, it was chosen as the place where Queen Elizabeth II greeted the replica Matthew of Bristol, following the celebration of crossing the Atlantic in 1997.

Cabot is only reported to have landed once during the expedition, and the crew only appeared to have remained on land to take on fresh water and to raise the nation's flag and the coat of arms of the King of England and the Pope. By doing so, they claimed the land in the name of England, while recognizing the religious authority of the Roman Catholic Church. After this landing, Cabot followed the land back towards Europe for some weeks discovering the coast. In the process, they noted the vast multitude of codfish in the sea. John Day's letter suggested that they headed back towards England once they reached the point of the land closest to Dursey Head in south-west Ireland. On the homeward voyage, Cabot's crew incorrectly thought they were going too far north, so they took a more southerly course, reaching Brittany¹ instead of England. On August 6, the expedition returned to Bristol.

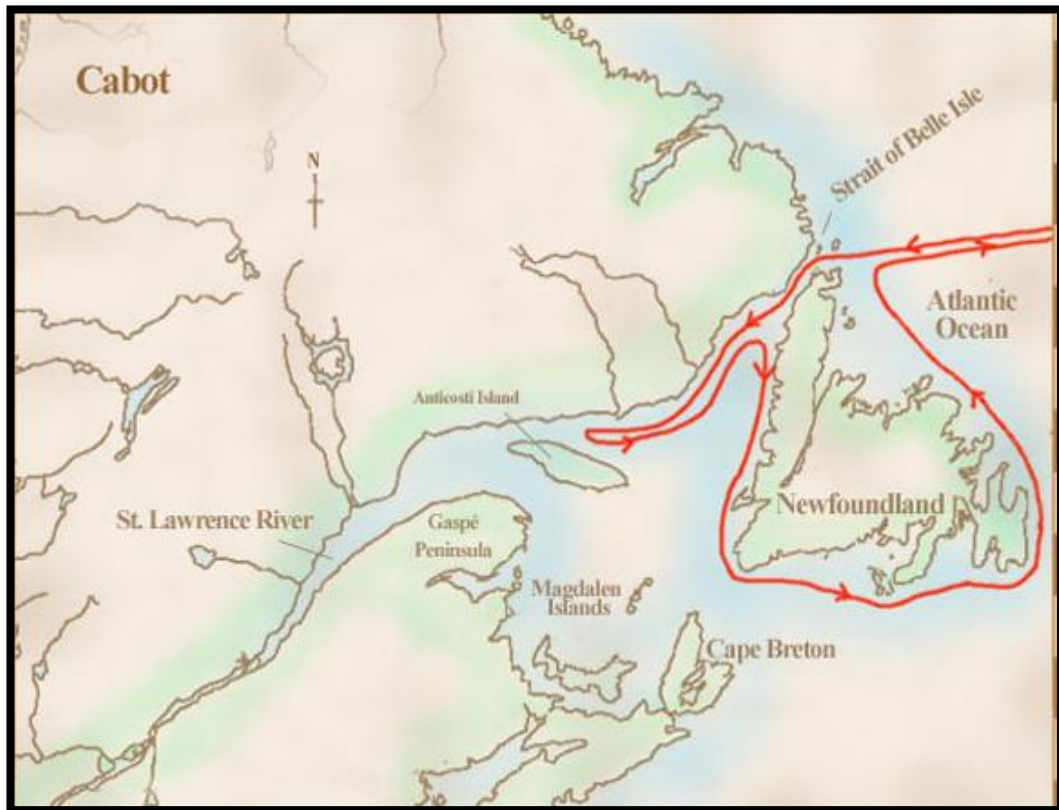
¹ Peninsular region in northwestern France, between the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel.



1.2.1.3. Second and Final Voyage

Picture # 2

Map of Cabot's Voyages



(Collections Canada)

Back in England, Cabot appeared to have ridden directly to see the King, who was then hunting at Woodstock Palace. On August 10, he was given a reward of £10 equivalent to about two-year pay for an ordinary laborer or craftsman. Over the next few months, Henry's attention had been occupied entirely by the Second Cornish Uprising of 1497, led by Perkin Warbeck.

Warbeck plotted to overthrow King Henry VII and managed an uprising in September 1497 through which he wanted the throne of England. On the 7th day of the same month, he landed at Whitesand Bay, near Land's End, with just 120 men on two ships. Perkin had seen the potential of the Cornish in the first Cornish Rebellion of 1497 even though the Cornish had been defeated at the Battle of Blackheath on June 17, 1497. Warbeck was



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warmly welcomed in Cornwall² because he declared that he would put an end to the excessive taxes imposed by the crown, and that he would assist in the war against Scotland.

Henry VII sent his chief general, Giles, Lord Daubeney to attack the Cornish and when Warbeck heard that the King's scouts were at Glastonbury³, he became afraid and abandoned his army. Warbeck was captured at Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire⁴ where he surrendered. Henry VII reached Taunton⁵ on October 4, 1497, where he received the surrenders of the remaining Cornish army. Perkin Warbeck was imprisoned, first at Taunton, then in London. On November 23, 1499, Warbeck was taken to the Tower Tyburn, London, where he read out a confession and was hanged.

Once Henry's throne was secure, he gave some thought to Cabot once more. In December 1497, the explorer was awarded a pension of £20 per year, and in February 1498, he was given an additional patent to help him to prepare a second expedition. In March and April, the King also gave ahead some money and supplies to Lancelot Thirkill of London, Thomas Bradley, and John Cair, who were all to accompany Cabot's expedition.

Cabot departed with a fleet of five ships from Bristol at the beginning of May, one of which had been prepared by the King. Some of the ships were said to be carrying merchandise, including cloth, caps, and other trifles. This meant that they hoped to hold trade. The Spanish representative in London reported in July that one of the ships had been captured in a storm and been forced to land in Ireland, but the other ships had kept on their way.

Nothing more has been found that relates to this expedition, and it has often been assumed from this that Cabot's fleet was lost at sea. On the

² County in the extreme southwest of England bordered on three sides by the ocean.

³ A city located on the southwestern part of England.

⁴ A county in southern England, bordering the English Channel.

⁵ A city in southeastern Massachusetts, on the Taunton River, southeast of Attleboro and north of Fall River.



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other hand, it has long been known that at least one of the men who had been listed to accompany the expedition, Lancelot Thirkill of London, is recorded as living in London in 1501. More recently, it has been revealed that Alwyn Ruddock⁶ apparently found evidence to suggest that Cabot and his expedition returned to England in the spring of 1500. She claimed that this followed an epic two-year exploration of the east coast of North America, which took Cabot and his fellow countrymen right down into the Spanish territories in the Caribbean.

Alwyn Ruddock also claimed that William Weston of Bristol, a supporter of Cabot, undertook an independent expedition to North America in 1499, sailing north from Newfoundland up to the Hudson Strait. If it was true, this was probably the first North West Passage expedition that William Weston did lead to the new found land in 1499. As a consequence, Cabot's explorations formed the basis for later British claims in North America, but they were not followed up for many decades.

⁶ (1916-2005) She was a noted historian of the Age of Discovery, best known for her research on the English voyages of the 15th century explorer John Cabot.



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1.2.2. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the Father of American Colonization

Picture # 3

Sir Humphrey Gilbert



Nationality: English

Born: Greenway, Brixham

Life span: 1539 – 1583

Family: Half brother to Sir Walter Raleigh, cousin to Sir Francis Drake

Education: Eton and Oxford University

Career: Explorer and Soldier

Famous for : Established Saint John's, Newfoundland in 1583

Ambition: To discover a North West Passage to Cathay (The Orient)

Father: Otto Gilbert of Compton Castle

Mother: Catherine Champernowne

Married: Anne Aucker 1570

Children: John Gilbert and Raleigh Gilbert

Died: September 9, 1583 at Sea

(Wikipedia.org)

"Heaven is as near from sea, as from the land;

What though your country's tomb you could not have?

You sought your country's good, not country's grave."

(Weaver, Jeff)

Since early on, Sir Humphrey Gilbert was interested in exploring the New World; however, Queen Elizabeth I disagreed with him given that she thought he was more useful in other matters.



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In 1566, Gilbert got even more interested in exploring and colonizing new lands, so he insisted the Queen to seek a Northwest Passage to China because the known routes were controlled by the Spanish and the Portuguese. Both Martin Frobisher who reached Butcher's Island on August 18, 1576, and John Davys who sailed as far north and west, reaching what is now known as Hudson's Bay, in 1587, were inspired by this work.

Picture # 4

Sir Martin Frobisher



(Ketel, Cornelis)

Picture # 5

Sir John Davis



(Wikipedia.org)

In 1578, Queen Elizabeth I granted Gilbert a royal charter where she authorized him the planting of an English colony in North America. His business enterprise wanted to take younger people of the gentry and landed-class Catholics to establish estates in the New World. Among the travelers were courtiers, nobles, noticeably the Queen's secretary, Sir Francis Walsingham, and the Earl of Sussex, along with a number of landed-class stockholders and the gentry who actually went to settle in the New World and who provided most of the financial support for it.



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Sir Humphrey Gilbert captained the Anne Archer as Admiral, while Raleigh headed the Falcon with Simon Ferdinand as master. He assembled a large fleet which sailed from Dartmouth⁷ on September 26, 1578; however, storms forced the ships to look for a place of safety in Plymouth. Although this attempt failed, it got his brothers Walter and Carew Raleigh involved in American Exploration.

Yet it was not until 1583 that he made a second attempt. He sailed from Plymouth on June 11. On one ship was Raleigh who turned back immediately because of illness, but Gilbert and the other ships arrived at Saint John's, Newfoundland, on August 3 and took possession of the land two days later.

Gilbert voyaged on the Squirrel, a small ship of 10 tons, rather than the Delight, his 120 ton flagship, all around Newfoundland since it was small and could explore harbors and brooks. The second ship wrecked and 100 lives perished together with many of Gilbert's records. On the return voyage to England, Gilbert remained aboard the Squirrel rather than moving to the larger Golden Hinde as urged by his men. He was observed on deck reading a book. As the ships drew near he was heard to say, "**We are as near to heaven by sea as by land.**" (Novelguide.com). Later that evening the small ship disappeared, swallowed up by the sea. This was all that his men could tell about him on their return home.

⁷ A town and seaport in Devon which is in southwestern England, bordered on the north by the Bristol Channel and on the south by the English Channel.



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1.2.3. Walter Raleigh, Sir Raleigh to Queen Elizabeth I

Picture # 6

Sir Walter Raleigh



Born: England, c. 1552.

Died: c. 1618

Nationality: British

Occupation: Navigator,
poet, and explorer.

Spouse: Bessie
Throckmorton.

***“No mortal
thing can bear
so high a price,
But that with
mortal thing it
may be
bought.”***

(Russo, Roy)

(L.K, Alchin)

In 1584, Raleigh's plan for colonization and dominion of Virginia (which included the present-day states of North Carolina and Virginia) in North America ended in failure at Roanoke Island, but paved the way for later colonies. His voyages were financed primarily by himself and his friends, never providing a regular quantity of money to start and maintain a colony in America.

Politician and poet, soldier and sailor, explorer and historian, Walter Raleigh exemplifies the many-sided genius demonstrated by a number of notable men and women during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. His heroic activities typify the audacious imagination and adventurous life of the era. At the same time, his efforts to colonize the New World made him even more known around his contemporaries. However, his dream of establishing a New England beyond the Atlantic provoked him years of disappointment due many times to his detractors.

Raleigh (or perhaps Raleigh) was born in the farmhouse of Hayes Barton, Devonshire, circa 1554. Around 1569, he went to France, where he fought



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on the side of the French Protestants since this country was involved in wars of religion. He later attended a law school in London.

In 1580, his participation in the repression of the Irish rebellion in Munster attracted attention, and soon afterward, he was introduced at court, where he became a favorite of Elizabeth I. Aside from this, there is a famous story about how Raleigh won the Queen's favor by placing his velvet cloak over a muddy spot in the Queen's path so that she could walk over it without soiling her shoes. Still, he actually had another legend as well, less well-known these days. He supposedly used a diamond to scrawl verses on a window pane in order to get the Queen's attention. Because of his pride and impatience, he was never fully admitted to the Queen's counsels in matters of state.

The playful name of "Water" that Elizabeth I applied to him would indicate that she recognized the instability of character that was his great fault and that in the end brought about his ruin. Elizabeth I, however, granted numerous favors upon him throughout her reign. Raleigh, as the Queen's favorite, was honored with gifts of land and money, but, strangely, never gave him any high office. He was rewarded with large properties in Ireland, and in 1585, he was knighted and became Sir Walter Raleigh. In return, he fulfilled with ability the responsibilities of several positions to which she appointed him.

Before his appearance at court, Raleigh had gone on voyages of discovery with his half brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Up to that time, the English had made no permanent settlements in America. Raleigh's position at court gave him an opportunity to press for this project, though the Queen did not let him lead any of his colonizing expeditions in person. In 1584, Sir Walter got a patent from the Queen giving him consent to send his first group of settlers to Roanoke Island. Of course, this did not work very well, but Sir Walter was never reluctant at a challenge. Over the



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next two years, he sent two more groups of colonists to make their own attempt at settling a colony.

Tireless in his efforts to establish an English colony in America, Raleigh sent out expedition after expedition. The name Virginia in honor of the Virgin Queen, as Elizabeth I was called, was given to the area explored in 1584 by one of these expeditions and to show what they found in America, they brought back tobacco. By popularizing its use, Raleigh created a demand for the tobacco leaf, which became a profitable crop in the colonies. He also helped to introduce potatoes in Ireland. As a result, Raleigh's pioneer work paved the way for later settlements in the New World.

Picture # 7

Tobacco Plant



(Chrisdellavedova)

In 1595, Raleigh headed an exploring expedition to the Guiana region on the north coast of South America in search of the legendary “El Dorado,” the famous region abounding in gold and jewels. His trip was unsuccessful, and after much hardship, he returned home empty-handed. He recounted his adventures in a book published in 1596, “The Guiana Discovery.”



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Raleigh's popularity at court began to decline when the Queen found out about his secret marriage to one of her maids of honor, Bessie Throckmorton. When Elizabeth I died and James I came to the throne, Raleigh's situation quickly grew worse. The Scottish King thought that Raleigh was working against his becoming King of England, so he revoked Raleigh's numerous offices and privileges.

In July 1603, Raleigh was arrested and sent to the Tower of London. After an unfair trial, he was condemned to death for conspiring against the King's life. His fearless attitude turned public opinion in his favor and so the death sentence was suspended. During the 13 years he spent as a prisoner in the Tower, his wife and son were often permitted to live with him. He was also visited by many great scholars and poets. There he worked on a book, "The World History," for King James's son, Prince Henry, whose favor he enjoyed. One volume of this vast project was finished, carrying the narrative only to 130 BC.

Raleigh also wrote on political philosophy and was a skillful poet. That is why he was considered one of the foremost poets of the Elizabethan era. Two separate editions of his poems, which were generally written in the plain style, were published during his lifetime

In poems such as "What is Our Life" and "The Lie," Raleigh expressed a contemptus mundi (contempt of the world), an attitude more characteristic of the Middle Ages than of the dawning era of humanistic optimism. However, his less known long poem "The Ocean to Cynthia," combined the simple with the most elaborated like his contemporaries, Spenser and Donne, which achieved a power and originality. Raleigh was also Marlovian in terms of the terse line, e.g. "She sleeps thy death that erst thy danger sighed."

The Raleigh's poem that captured the atmosphere of the court at the time of Queen Elizabeth I was the reply to Marlowe's "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love." Raleigh's response was "The Nymph's Reply to



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the Shepherd." "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" was written in 1592, while Raleigh's "The Nymph's Reply to The Shepherd" was written four years later in 1596. They were both written in the traditional pastoral poetry, and followed the same structure of six four-line stanzas, employing a rhyme scheme of aabb. Here below we have Raleigh's reply to Marlowe's poem:

The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd

If all the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee and be thy love.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb;
The rest complain of cares to come.

The flowers do fade, and wanton fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields:
A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall.

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy posies
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten.

Thy belt of straw and ivy buds,
Thy coral clasps and amber studs,
All these in me no means can move
To come to thee and be thy love.

But could youth last and love still breed,
Had joys no date and age no need,



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Then these delights my mind might move

To live with thee and be thy love. (Youman, 2008:148)

In 1616, Raleigh finally persuaded King James I to release him so that he might lead an expedition to the Orinoco River and bring back gold from a mine he claimed to have discovered. Disobeying the King's orders, Raleigh's men fought the Spaniards while he was incapacitated by a severe fever.

Raleigh returned empty-handed to face the protests of Spain. King James, who wanted to remain on good terms with Spain, arrested him once again. Raleigh was executed in 1618 under his old sentence, which had never been revoked. Cheerful and resolute to the last, he asked to see the ax when he was led to the scaffold. Touching the edge, he said, **"This is a sharp medicine, but it is a sure cure for all diseases."** (Trueman, Chris). Raleigh died on October 29, 1618, in London.

***"Even such is time, that takes in trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust;
Who in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wandered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days
But from this earth, this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I trust!***

Written the night before his death

Found in his Bible in the Gate-house at Westminster."

(Jokinen, Anniina)

1.2.3.1. The Reconnaissance Voyage by Amadas and Barlowe

In 1584, exploration of Roanoke Island was captained by Captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe. They went to explore the North American coast in favor of Sir Walter Raleigh.



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The group of explorers landed on July 13, 1584, on the North Carolina coast, about 7 leagues above Roanoke Island, and took possession of the country for Queen Elizabeth I" as rightful Queen" with the condition that the land had to be for the use of Sir Walter Raleigh, according to the Queen's agreement. Their favorable report on Roanoke Island, N.C., led to the colonizing expedition (1585) under Sir Richard Grenville and Sir Ralph Lane.

The Most Memorable Experiences of Barlowe in America

"I thinke in all the world the like aboundance is not to be founde."(American studies at University of Virginia)

Arthur Barlowe, a young dependent of Sir Walter Raleigh, captained the earliest voyage outfitted by Raleigh soon after he was granted a patent by Queen Elizabeth I for dominion over lands in North America.

On April 27, 1584, they departed the West of England, with two barks well furnished with men and provisions, having received their last and perfect directions by letters, confirming the former instructions, and commandments delivered at their leaving the river of Thames.

On July 2, they entered, though not without some difficulty, and cast anchor in the island. After thanks was given to God for their safe arrival there, they took possession of the island in the right of the Queen's most excellent Majesty and delivered the same to the use of the crown, according to the Majesty's grant, and letters patent. However, while they were there, they did not see any men around.

On the third day, they spied one small boat rowing towards them which had three men in it. In that moment, the British shot and one of the savages fell down. Then Simon Ferdinand, Captain Philip Amadas, Captain Arthur Barlowe, and others rowed to the land and attended the fellow. After the native man had spoken of many things not understood by



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the explorers, they brought him aboard the ship and gave him a shirt, a hat, and made him taste of their wine and meat which he liked very much.

The next day, many boats came and in one of them was the King's brother. He was accompanied by forty or fifty men. His name was Granganimeo; the King was called Wingina, and the country Wingandacoa, now Virginia.

Picture # 8

Wingina, King of Wingandacoa



(That Girl Productions)

A day or two after this, they fell to trading with them, exchanging some things that they had for food and skins. When they showed the savages all their packet of merchandise, what most pleased the King's brother was a bright tin dish which he presently took up and clapped it before his breast, and after making a hole in the edge, he hung it about his neck, making signs that it would defend him against his enemies' arrows.



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They exchanged the tin dish for twenty skins, twenty crowns, and a copper teakettle for fifty skins and fifty crowns. The natives offered them good exchange for their hatchets, axes and knives, and would have given anything for swords; but they did not exchange any. The next day, the King's brother came aboard the ship, drank wine, and ate of the explorers' meat and bread. After a few days, he brought his wife with him to the ships, his daughter, and two or three children.

The King's brother liked the British armor, especially a sword, and many other things which they had. He offered them a great box of pearl engage, but they refused it this time because they did not want him to know, that they valued it, until they had found in what places of the country the pearl grew.

Thus, the British had discovered this New Land, but they could not explore it more at this time because they themselves had to return to England, which they did and arrived safely in the West of England about the middle of September. Finally, they brought home two of the savages, whose names were **Wanchese and Manteo**.

Picture # 9

Manteo



(That Girl Productions)

Picture # 10

Wanchese



(That Girl Productions)



1.2.3.2. The First Colony at Roanoke Island

In 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh sent out a group of explorers under the command of his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, with the assistance of Ralph Lane to establish a settlement in Roanoke Island after the positive testimony told by Amadas and Barlowe related to that island.

The journey began on April 9, 1585, when they set sail from Plymouth in the south west of England. In spite of the arguments among them, at the end of June, they arrived at Wococon on the North Carolina Outer Banks. When Grenville returned for supplies on board of the Tiger to England in August, Lane was left as Governor and just then after his departing, the colony moved to Roanoke Island. Here the settlers remained for almost a year. Thomas Harriot, who also sailed, collected data on plants, animals, and minerals for his new found land of Virginia. John White, another traveler, painted the first scientific pictures of the flora and fauna of America as well as the customs of the Native Americans since it was the reason he was hired by Raleigh.

The coast was explored by the English as far south as Secotan (about 80 miles) and as far north as the Chesapeake (about 130 miles). John White made the inimitable water-color drawings of the Indians, animals, plants of Roanoke Island, and of the coast which had been engraved many times. Those pictures which were very strange may be seen in the Fort Raleigh museum. These paintings are the first artistic productions of Englishmen in America.



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Picture # 11

Englishmen landing in the New World



(Shifflett, Crandall)

Picture # 12

John White's Water-Color Drawings



(Shifflett, Crandall.)



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Picture # 13

John White's drawing of Secoton, North Carolina



(Shifflett, Crandall)

Picture # 14

Pomeiooc Town



(Shifflett, Crandall)



Lane sent groups to make the first maps of North America and Virginia; but the settlement was basically dependent on the Native American' food which led them to disputes. Ralph often reacted violently when provoked by his neighbors. He often argued with Wingina, the local chief, who then attempted to organize neighboring tribes to attack Lane's colony. Ralph solved this problem by killing Wingina on June 10, 1586.

On June 11, Sir Francis Drake arrived and promised to leave men, supplies, and a ship. However, a hurricane blew the ship out to sea and plans were changed. Lane, discouraged, decided to return to England. In the turbulent rush, three colonists who were exploring the country were left behind, and in an effort to reduce the load of the ship, valuable records were thrown overboard. Lane returned to England on July 27, 1586, and never again commanded a colonial expedition.

Shortly after Drake and the colonists had sailed, a supply ship sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh arrived at Hatoraske, and after searching in vain for the colonists, returned to England. About two weeks after Raleigh's ship had left, Grenville arrived with three ships and similarly searched in vain for the colonist, but found no one since the settlement was desolated. He left 15 men on Roanoke Island fully provisioned for 2 years to hold the country for the Queen while he returned to England.

1.2.3.3. The Second Colony Established at Roanoke

In 1587, the Virginia Company, financed by Sir Walter Raleigh, sponsored the first permanent English settlement in the New World. One hundred men and 17 women landed on Roanoke Island, off of the Virginia coast.

The fleet, consisting of three ships, sailed from Plymouth for Virginia on May 8. Governor John White traveled along with Simon Ferdinand, Captain Stafford, Darby Glande, an Irishman, and perhaps others. The route, as in 1585, lay in route to "Moskito Bay" in Puerto Rico. The expedition sailed along the coast of Haiti, even passing by "Isabella"



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where Grenville had traded with the Spaniards for cattle and other necessities in 1585, but this time there was no trading possible because of the precarious relations between England and Spain. Whatever the reason for this failure to take in supplies in Haiti, it was part of the handicap for the failure of the colony of 1587.

Governor White and the planters had gone to Roanoke Island with the intention of conferring with the 15 men left there by Grenville the preceding year. On reaching the place where the men had been left, they found only the bones of one of them who had been killed by the Indians, but there was no sign of the others.

The next day, Governor White and his group sailed to the North end of the island, where Master Ralph Lane had his fort, with decent dwelling houses made by his men the year before. They hoped to find some sign of Grenville's men, but they found the palisade destroyed; however, all the houses were almost intact, and the land around the fort was overgrown with melons. All hope of finding Grenville's men then vanished.

For reasons that are unclear, it was decided to settle again at Roanoke Island rather than go on to the Chesapeake Bay country. Those houses found standing were repaired and new ones were built. The Indians proved to be more unfriendly than before, and George Howe, one of the assistants, was killed by the Indians soon after the landing. Through the intercession of the Indian Manteo, who had relatives on the barrier island of Croatoan, friendly relations with the Croatoan Indians were reestablished, but the others remained distant. White believed survival in the New World needed peaceful coexistence.

Indians living at Dasamonquepeuc were accused by the Croatoan Indians of killing Grenville's men as well as George Howe. Therefore, on August 8, Governor White, with Captain Stafford and 24 men, suddenly attacked the town of Dasamonquepeuc with fire and sword, but it was an error because the Indians had already fled. In their place were the friendly Croatoan



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Indians who had heard of the escape of the other Indians and had come over to take whatever corn and fruit might have been left behind. Thanks to Manteo, the Croatoan Indians forgave the Englishmen, or pretended to do so.

On August 13, complying with Raleigh's instructions, Manteo was christened and declared Lord of Roanoke and Dasamonquepeuc as a reward for his many services. Five days later, Governor White's daughter, Eleanor, wife of Ananias Dare, gave birth to the first English Christian, Virginia Dare, who was named Virginia because she was the first child of English descent to be born in the New World. Another child was born to Dyonis and Margery Harvie shortly afterwards.

Picture # 15

Virginia Dare



(Wallace, Vicky)



1.3. Roanoke Island

1.3.1. The Aborigines

Picture # 16

A Roanoke Chief



(Lorant, Stefan)

Picture # 17

A Native American Woman



(Lorant, Stefan)

Roanoke Island was inhabited by several tribes of natives. Their appearances were different in regard to European people who had come to live there. Men and women differed in faces and body. They were yellowish, and their hair was black for the most part, and yet children had very fine auburn and chestnut colored hair. Men did not have beards as European men had. Their constitution was strong, active, healthful and very smart. Native women were of mean stature, but fat and well favored. The chief's⁸ wife was very well favored, of mean stature and very shy. She had on her back a long cloak of leather, with the fur side next to her body, and in front of her a piece of the same. About her forehead she had a

⁸ King or chief of the native Roanoke Indians was Wingina in 1584.

band of white coral. In her ears she had bracelets of pearls hanging down to her middle.

Picture # 18
An Indian Chief



(Lorant, Stefan)

Picture # 19
An Indian Woman



(Lorant, Stefan)

The rest of the women had pendants of copper hanging in any ear, and some of the children of the King's brother and other noble men had five or six in any ear. The King had upon his head a broad plate of gold or copper. Women wore their hair long on both sides, but men long on one.

1.3.1.1. Boats

Their boats were made of the wood of either pine or pitch trees. They had no edge-tools: if they had any, they were very few or old. The manner of making their boats was thus: they burned down some great tree, or took those that were wind fallen, and putting gum and resin upon one side of

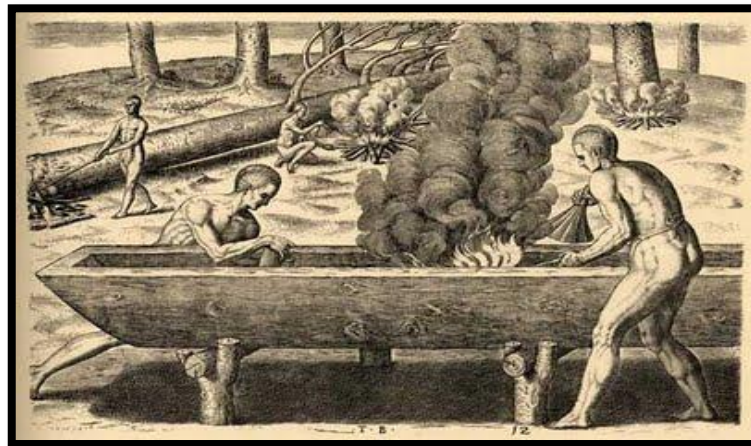


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the tree, they set fire to it. When it had burnt it hollow, they cut out the coal with their shells, and everywhere they would burn it deeper or wider and by this means they fashioned very fine boats which would transport twenty men. Their oars were like serving spoons, and many times were set with long poles, as the profundity provided.

Picture # 20

Manufacturing a Boat



(Strachey, William)

1.3.1.2. Forts

Their forts were built of Cedar, and fortified around with sharp trees, to keep out their enemies.

Picture # 21

Indian Fort



(Shifflett, Crandall)



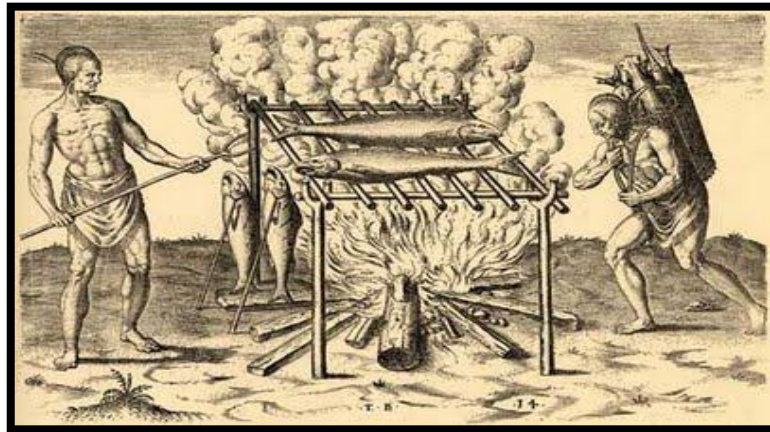
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1.3.1.3. Indian Food

The Indians' sustenance was based on deer or venison meat, roasted fish, raw melons, roots of many kinds, fruits, and sweet soup. Their drink was commonly water, but while the grapes lasted, they drank wine. However, the water was sometimes flavored with ginger, black cinnamon, sassafras, medicinal herbs, or trees. They only cared about how to defend themselves from the cold in their short winter and to feed themselves with such meat as was available.

Picture # 22

Natives Cooking Fish



(Strachey, William)

Picture # 23

A Fire Ceremony



(British Museum)



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Picture # 24

Native American Indians Eating Corn



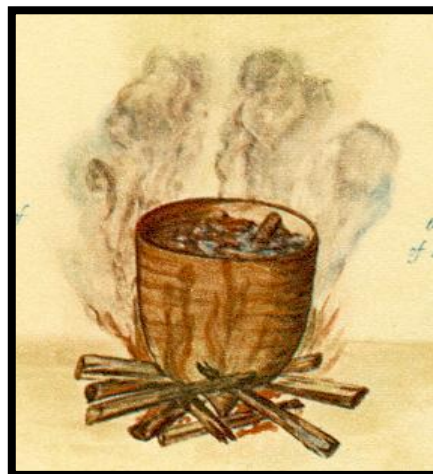
(British Museum)

1.3.1.4. Utensils

Their pots were made of mud. They were large, white and made of sweet timber. Their dishes were wooden platters of sweet timber, too. Within the place where they ate was their lodging, and within that their idol, which they worshipped, of whom they spoke incredible things.

Picture # 25

Native Cooking Utensil



(Lorant, Stefan)



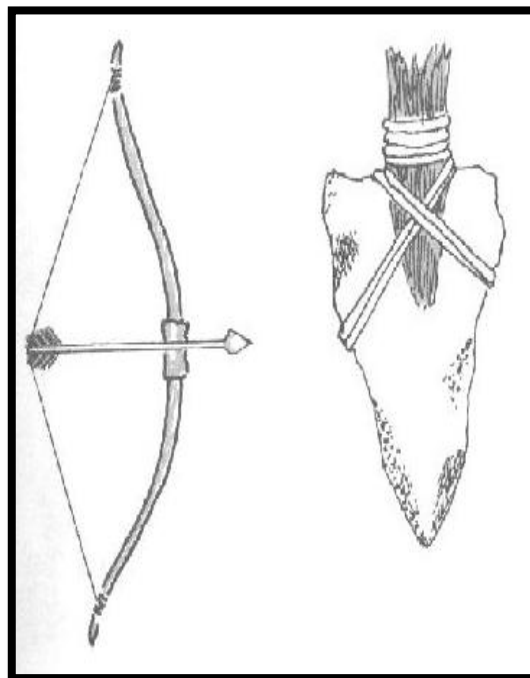
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Native American warriors initially used bows and arrows, small axes, lances, and knives during battles with their enemies. The arrows were made of small canes with a sharp shell or tooth of a fish as spearhead which were sufficient enough to kill a naked man. Their swords were made of hardened wood; likewise, they used wooden breastplates for their defense. The small ax heads were made of stone and were usually employed in close quarter fighting. Knives were employed in a similar way to axes. They were also used for scalping their enemies. Warriors also carried long lances, which were decorated with scalps and feathers. When they went to war, they carried with them their idol, whom they asked for advice. They sang songs as they walked towards the battle instead of playing drums and trumpets, and their wars were very cruel and bloody.

1.3.1.5. Native American Weapons

Picture # 26

Arrow and Bow



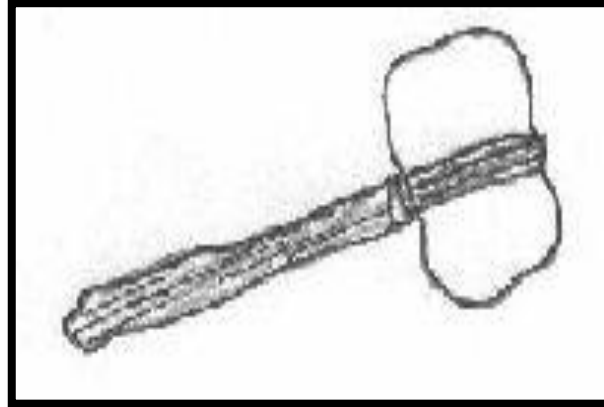
(Giannetta, J.)



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Picture # 27

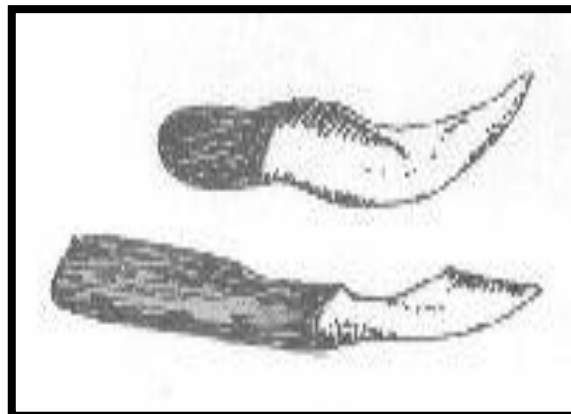
Tomahawk



(Giannetta, J.)

Picture # 28

Knives



(Giannetta, J.)

Picture # 29

Spear



(Giannetta, J.)







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Along with the food, the weapons, and their clothes, they also had many other utensils used daily which were essentially made from the resorts they could find around. For instance, their dishes were made of birch bark, the spoons of wood, stones, or bones, hair brushes of porcupine hairs, water bottles of animal skins, among others as the chart below describes.

1.3.1.6. Other Indians Utensils

Graph # 1

Chart of Indian Utensils

Items	Made From
<p>Picture # 30</p>  <p>Water Bottle</p> <p>(Hawiyeh-ehi, Brad)</p>	<p>Picture # 31</p>  <p>Animal skin</p> <p>(Animal on rugs.com)</p>
<p>Picture #32</p>  <p>Dishes</p> <p>(Ross, Alice)</p>	<p>Picture # 33</p>  <p>Birch bark or carved wood</p> <p>(Native harvest.com)</p>



Picture #34



Spoons

(Brooklynmuseum.org)

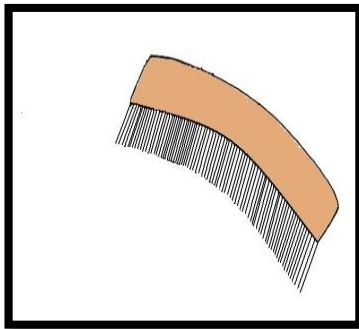
Picture #35



**Animal
bones,
horns,
or wood**

(Gulf-Travel-guide.com)

Picture # 36

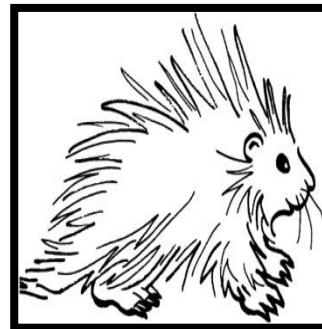


**Hair
brush**

(Own authority)

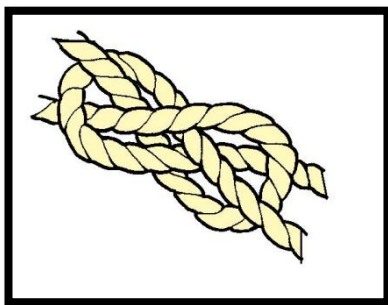
Picture # 37

**Porcupine
tail**



(Readroom.com)

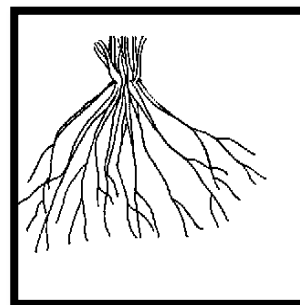
Picture # 38



Ties

(Own Authority)

Picture # 39










**Roots or
strips of
hide**

(Own Authority)



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<p>Picture #40</p>  <p>Drums</p> <p>(Chambers, Craig)</p>	<p>Picture # 41</p>  <p>Rawhide</p> <p>(Wikimedia.org)</p>
<p>Picture # 42</p>  <p>Pipes</p> <p>(Aspencountry.com)</p>	<p>Picture # 43</p>  <p>Bones, wood, or special stone</p> <p>(Ross, Alice)</p> <p>Picture #44</p>  <p>(Ross, Alice)</p>
<p>Picture #45</p>  <p>Food container</p> <p>(Stantonauctions.com)</p>	<p>Picture #46</p>  <p>Birch bark</p> <p>(Burke, Paul)</p>



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Picture #47



Drawstring
bags

(Rockwell, Norman)

Picture # 48



Animal
skins

(Mikesearch.com)

1.3.2. Resources

Arthur Barlowe mentioned that the land of the island was the most abundant part, the type never seen in Europe. He compared the Carolina coast to the Garden of Eden: **“The earth bringeth forth all things in abundance, as in the first creation, without toil or labor.”** (American studies at University of Virginia)

The book ***“A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia”*** written by Paul Royster on June 25, 2007, goes over Thomas Harriot⁹'s report of the new land and its flora and fauna. This land was plentiful, full of animals, woods, food, and medicinal herbs. The following chart mentions most of the products that this new land produced:

⁹ Born: 1560 in Oxford, England, and died: 2 July 1621 in London, England. Harriot was on the voyage to Virginia organized by Raleigh in 1585-86.



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Graph 2

Roanoke Island, The Most Plentiful Land

ANIMALS			PLANTS				MINERALS
BEASTS	FOWLS	SEAFOOD	FRUITS	ROOTS	GRAINS	TREES	Copper
Hares	Swans	Crabs	Chestnuts	Ginger	Maize	Oak	Gold
Deer	Birds (parrots)	Shells	Walnut	Walnuts	Wheat	Walnut	Pearls
Raccoons	Cranes	Trout	Medlars	China roots	Beans	Cedar	Iron
Lions	Doves	Herrings	Pears	Leeks	Barley	Maples	Silver
Squirrels	Turkey hens	Sturgeons	Cochineal			Willows	
Bears	Turkey cocks	Ray fish	Grapes			Ashes	
Wild dogs	Partridges	Mullets	Strawberries			Cinnamon	
Wolves	Geese	Oysters	Mulberries			Sassafras	
Rabbits		Turtles	Berries			Elms	
		Fish	Melons			Laurel	
		Mussels	Lemons			Cassia	
			Oranges			Reeds	
			Limes			Timber	
			Sugar canes			Birch	
			Quinces			Bays	



1.4. The Lost Colony

Knowing what had happened during Ralph Lane's residence in the area and fearing for their lives, the colonists convinced Governor White to return to England to explain the colony's situation and ask for help. There in the fort were left approximately 114 men and women waiting for their governor's return.

White was unable to come back the following year as planned because the Queen had ordered that all vessels had to remain at port in case they were needed to fight the Spanish Armada. The threat of the Armada was only partially responsible for the 4 year postponement of the second expedition. After England's victory over the Spanish fleet in 1588, the ships were given permission to sail.

Unfortunately, for the colonists at Roanoke, the small fleet made an excursion towards Cuba in an attempt to capture supplies from the Spanish merchant ships that proliferated in those waters at that time. White objected this unplanned assault but was unable to persuade the crew. It was not until August 1591 that the supply vessel arrived at the colony, 4 years later. He found the settlement deserted, with no signs of the settlers or of a fight, only to find that all colonists had disappeared.

The only clue to their fate was the word "CROATOAN" and letters "CRO" carved into separate tree trunks, suggesting the possibility that they were massacred, absorbed, or taken away by Croatans or perhaps another native tribe.

However, it is important to note that a hurricane prevented John White and the crew of the supply vessel from actually visiting Croatoan to investigate the disappearance, and no further attempts were recorded for some years. Whatever the fate of the settlers, the settlement is now remembered as the **"Lost Colony of Roanoke Island"** and to this day, the fate of these colonists remains a mystery.



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Picture # 49

The Croatoan Word



(Pip, Wilson)

Picture # 50

The Clue of the Colonists of 1587



(Blogger.com)



1.4.1. Problems and Necessities

As we know, the fate of the 117 colonists of Roanoke Island was uncertain since their arrival; they had trouble with the Native Americans because of the former colonists' past attacks and murder of one of their men, Wingina, killed by Ralph Lane.

Next, aside from the disputes among the colonists and savages, food was a main factor of enmity since the new comers did not know how to plant corn and other plants. This led to their dependence upon the Indians and upon England for both foodstuff and supplies. Moreover, the colonists' food, which was brought from England, was mostly worm-infested, especially the barley. Once the colonists and Indians were at odds, the fish traps began to be robbed and destroyed. Their fate was only to hunt animals and recollect oysters and shellfish since these were abundant along the coast.

As time went by, most of the people were starving and others got sick because of the scarce food. Diseases started to attack the colonists' health. The heat and mosquitoes also took their part to diminish them. There have also appeared to have been no women to establish a permanent colony.

If the early settlers had shown more compassion, none of these events would have occurred given that the Native Americans had a great bounty of food to eat. No one would have starved, but bad blood reigned from day one.

1.4.2. What Happened to the Colony?

In the three years since White left, the colonists on Roanoke Island had vanished without a trace. What horrors had taken place there? Where had his family and the others gone?



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What had once been a settlement was lost. The first seed of English presence in the New World which was acquired through the efforts of 117 people had been moved inexplicably. The forts had all been taken down. A roughly built fort surrounding the former settlement was all that showed the former presence of the colonists. And on a post was carved one of only two clues: the word "CROATOAN." On another tree trunk, White found the carving "CRO."

These 117 people were lost forever, never to be heard from again. This group of settlers, called planters, came to be known as the Lost Colony of Roanoke. The mystery surrounding their fate has kept them alive in the chronicles of U.S. history as much as the successful colonies that followed.

At the end, White accepted the facts with resignation. His last recorded words, dated February 4, 1593, were: **"And wanting my wishes, I leave off from prosecuting that whereunto I would to God my wealth were answerable to my will."** (Homsher, Deborah)

1.4.2.1. Possible Theories that Support the Idea of the Failure of the Colony

There are five popular theories that attempt to explain what happened with the village of Roanoke Island:

1. The people of Roanoke simply left the settlement.

This is one of the most probable theories. This theory states that they left Roanoke Island and started settling in the Chesapeake Bay. Hypothetically, they built rafts or a boat of some sort using materials and went away from their houses. Close to twenty years had passed before John Smith and his group started the well-known settlement of Jamestown (where the popular story of Pocahontas takes place). This settlement was near the Chesapeake Bay. The evidence in this tale is that the ruler of the natives did admit to having killed the colonists. The natives said that the



colonists had been in their land (Chesapeake Bay area) and were then exterminated to prevent more English settlers from stealing their land.

2. The whole population of Roanoke Island was killed by a disease.

This is a worthless theory, but it is true that the English had brought over some diseases. However, there were no bodies found and the houses had disappeared.

3. The village was destroyed by a severe storm such as a hurricane.

Another one of the doubtful theories is that a hurricane could have washed away the colonists and destroyed the houses, but the huge problem with this theory is that the barrier was still standing. It is not possible for a storm to do as much damage as clearing away the whole settlement when the fence remained untouched.

4. The people of Roanoke decided to leave Roanoke Island to live with the Natives.

This theory is definitely possible. Croatoan, which was carved on the post, was the name of an island in the area. It was also the name of the group of the natives that inhabited it. It is possible that the colonists decided to live with the natives of Croatoan. However, there had not been evidence to prove this theory; there also had been no evidence against it.

5. The colonists were killed by the Native Americans

This is the most probable of all five theories. One important fact supports this theory. The English men had tried to start the colony of Roanoke before. A little over a year had passed since they first started the colony before explorers decided to check up on their hopeful progress. What these explorers found was one dead body. It was verified that it was the work of the Natives.



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From this past event, we know that the Natives were capable of such atrocities and also capable of hiding the bodies. What is interesting is that the Natives pulled all of that off in between less than a two year period, while the Lost Colony had been deprived of its leader for a number of three years. The Indians had a sufficient amount of time to tear down the buildings, too. However, there has still not been enough evidence to verify this theory.

This is an incredible fact that until now, historians holds no sure explanation about what exactly happened to the colonists and the residences of Roanoke in 1588. People have many theories on what occurred in that three year period. Some, as we know, include the spread of a disease, a hurricane, etc. Other speculation includes their being swept away or lost at sea during the stormy weather of 1588.

1.4.2.2. The Lost Colony DNA Project

Almost everybody wants to know what happened to Governor White's daughter. What happened to Virginia Dare? All in all, what happened to all the colonists of Roanoke Island? Were they assimilated into the Native American people or did they die? Today, for the first time, using DNA technology, we may find the answer.

If a family descends from the Eastern Carolina area, if a family has an oral tradition of a Native American ancestry from the Eastern United States, or if a family includes one of the "most wanted" surnames, they can join the Lost Colony DNA Project with Family Tree DNA.

The "Families of Interest" include the surnames of the colonists and families associated through historical documents with local Native American heritage. If the colonists survived and were integrated into native village life and their DNA; match that to the colonists and as a result it will appear within the descendants of the local Native American population. (Upchurch, John)



DNA Project Plan

1. Locating and testing individuals closely associated with local families whose history implies they are of Native American ancestry, especially those who lived on the land that is historically associated with Native villages where the colonists would have been located.
2. DNA testing descendants of these early inhabitants to determine whether their deep ancestry indicates Native American or Indo-European origins.
3. Working with DNA surname project administrators to determine whether English families of surnames matching those of the Lost Colonists have already been DNA tested.
4. Connecting English families of the same surname to Lost Colonists genealogically.
5. Using DNA, genealogy and history, attempt to connect living descendants to colonists and local Native American tribes.
6. Certifying the genealogy of those believed to be connected to the Lost Colony.
7. Reconstructing families of interest using DNA results and genealogy.
8. Tracking population migration using DNA. What happened to the Colonists and the Native population? Where did they go? Who are they and where do they live today?
9. After development of the above data base, DNA testing of archaeologically excavated skeletal remains to determine who they match.(Upchurch, John)



1.4.2.3. Types of DNA Testing

The Lost Colony of Roanoke DNA Project is divided in three types of DNA tests:

1. ***Y chromosome DNA Testing.*** Given that the Y chromosomes are passed from father to sons, this type of test follows paternal ancestral line and consequently the surname project. This type of test is used for those people believed to be descendants of those whose surnames are of interest for this project. This cannot connect them genealogically only, but it can indicate if they are African or Native American descendants.
2. ***Mitochondrial DNA (mt. DNA.)*** This kind of test, on the contrary, follows the maternal line which has long been used to keep track patterns of human migration. Nowadays, the (mt. DNA) is usually used since it is the last surviving DNA and it is present in larger amounts than nuclear DNA. Also it would likely be the type of testing used on the skeletons in order to give good results.
3. ***Autosomal DNA testing.*** This is a mixture of the DNA that we receive 50% of from each parent and because of this combination from each generation, autosomal DNA testing today is not relevant for genealogical testing. (Upchurch, John)

Among the main surnames of the “Families of Interest” we have the following:

1.4.2.4. Surnames of the Lost Colony DNA Project

Allen ~ Colonist roster	Bishop ~ Colonist roster
Armstrong ~ Families of Interest	Brooke ~ Colonist roster
Arthur ~ Colonist roster	Brooks ~ Families of Interest
Austin ~ Families of Interest	Burden ~ Colonist roster
Barrow ~ Families of Interest	Cain ~ Families of Interest
Berry ~ Families of Interest	Cherry ~ Families of Interest



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Collins ~ Families of Interest	Evans ~ Families of Interest
Daniel ~ Families of Interest	Harris ~ Colonist roster
Dare ~ Colonist roster	Hawkins ~ Families of Interest
Edwards ~ Families of Interest	Hill ~ Families of Interest
Elks ~ Families of Interest	Hudson ~ Families of Interest
Ellis ~ Colonist roster	Jackson ~ Families of Interest
English ~ Colonist roster	Jennette ~ Families of Interest
Johnson ~ Colonist roster	Sampson ~ Colonist roster
Jones ~ Colonist roster	Shephard ~ Families of Interest
Keys ~ Families of Interest	Simmons ~ Families of Interest
King ~ Families of Interest	Smith ~ Families of Interest
Lawrence ~ Colonist roster	Spenser ~ Families of Interest
Lucas ~ Colonist roster	Stevens ~ Colonist roster
Mayo ~ Families of Interest	Taylor ~ Colonist roster
Mylton ~ Colonist roster	Thomas ~ Families of Interest
Newton ~ Colonist roster	Tom, Toms ~ Families of Interest
Nicholas ~ Families of Interest	Wallis ~ Families of Interest
Nicholes ~ Colonist roster	Waters ~ Colonist roster
Norman ~ Families of Interest	White ~ Families of Interest
Pain ~ Families of Interest	Wilkinson ~ Colonist roster
Patrick ~ Families of Interest	Willes ~ Colonist roster
Powell ~ Colonist roster	(Upchurch, John)
Russell ~ Families of Interest	



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CHAPTER II

2. JAMESTOWN, THE FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA

2.1. Background

It was mainly through the efforts of Captain Bartholomew Gosnoll that an attempt at colonization was made which resulted in making the first permanent English settlement in Virginia. He had made former voyages in 1602 to the northern parts of Virginia and was very pleased with the places he saw. Then he solicited all his friends and contacts to join him in an attempt to settle a colony in that new land. He finally persuaded Captain John Smith, Edward Wingfield, Reverend Robert Hunt, and others to join him in the project. Several noblemen, gentry, and merchants joined in it as well. Then, in order to develop the project, on April 10, 1606, they obtained a Charter from King James I. This Charter of 1606, also known as the First Charter of Virginia, was a document from King James I of England to the Virginia Company assigning land rights to colonists for the stated purpose of propagating the Christian religion.

Permanent European settlements in North America did not occur until the establishment of Jamestown in 1607 by English colonists. However, this colony suffered a lot of difficulties before it was established entirely. As the best way to prosper, settlers started to cultivate tobacco, so tobacco emerged as a profitable export product to help this colony to stay alive. Little by little, many Europeans saw the New World as a good place to live.

Funding Monarch of the United States

With the death of Queen Elizabeth I¹⁰, Prince James VI of Scotland became King James I of England. When Elizabeth I died in 1603, she did not have any children. James VI of Scotland had the strong right to the English throne, so he was encouraged to be King of England. In

¹⁰ Queen of England from 1588 to 1603. Born September 7, 1533 and died March 24, 1603.



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consequence, while he was King James VI of Scotland, he was also King James I of England and Ireland.¹¹

Picture # 51

King James I



(Public Broadcasting Service (PBS))

King James VI and I was the founding Monarch of the United States. Under his reign, the first successful English colony, Jamestown, was placed in the New World. In addition to this colony, Massachusetts and Nova Scotia¹² were established during his time in power. The King himself ordered, wrote, and authorized the Evangelistic Grant Charter to settle the Colony of Virginia:

"To make habitation...and to deduce a colony of sundry of our people into that part of America, commonly called Virginia...in propagating of Christian religion to such people as yet live in darkness...to bring a settled and quiet government." (Jesus-is-lord.com)

¹¹ King of England from March 24, 1603 to March 27, 1625. James I was born in 1566 and died in 1625.

¹² Latin for New Scotland.



Through this charter, King James let the Virginia Company begin any kind of attempt to set up a colony or enterprise in the New World especially in Virginia¹³. The King arranged the land to private investors.

2.2. Virginia Company

The Virginia Company was formed by two English companies which had the purpose of establishing settlements on the coast of North America. The Crown of England claimed the whole of North America called "Virginia," by the right of its discovery. In addition, many English people looked towards Virginia as a new place to establish a colony and the opportunity to be rich. Then more and more people started many enterprises in order to go to the New World and establish a settlement to live. As a result, the first dividing of the original territory named Virginia was through James I of England, who on April 10, 1606, granted a charter to the "South Virginia Company" of London, commonly called the "London Company," and to the "North Virginia Company," of Plymouth also called "Plymouth Colony."

The boundary of Virginia was extended between the degrees 34 to 45 of the North latitude. This territory was divided in two parts. The first part was given to the London Company. They could place any colony between the degrees 34 and 41. The second was given to the Plymouth Company. They could place a colony between the degrees 38 and 44. However, the two colonies had to be settled 100 miles away from each other. Both companies had to have a Council in England and another in the colony in the New World to govern according to the laws, ordinances, and instructions of the King. The Council in England had the power to name the Council to reside in Virginia.

¹³ The name "Virginia" was at that time applied to all that part of North America claimed by Great Britain.



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Picture # 52

The Areas of the Virginia Company



(Wikimedia foundation.org)

2.2.1. Plymouth Company

In 1606, Sir John Popham procured men and resources to possess the land that corresponded to the Plymouth Company. He sent a group to Virginia to take possession of that land, which was mountainous, rocky, and full of isles. The Plymouth Company sent Captain George Popham for President, Captain Rawley Gilbert for Admiral, Captain Edward Harlow, Captain Robert Davis, Captain Elis Best, Captain Master Seaman, Captain James Davis to be Captain of the fort and Master Gome Carew. They were the Council. They were sent with 100 more to stay in the country.

On August 13, 1607, the Plymouth Company established the Popham Colony along the Kennebec River¹⁴. This colony suffered many problems such as an extreme frozen winter. Their provisions were small. Their

¹⁴ River in western Maine that flows south from Moosehead Lake to the Atlantic Ocean.



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president died. After that, they all went back to England in 1608. The Popham colony was begun and finished in one year.

2.2.2. London Company

By the terms of the charter, the London Company was permitted to establish a colony between the 34th parallel and the 41st parallel. On May 14, 1607, the London Company established the Jamestown Settlement about 40 miles inland along the James River, a major watercourse of the Chesapeake Bay.

In 1609, a new charter was granted to the London Company to add the territory of the Plymouth Company. The Virginia Company, in effective possession of Bermuda since the wreck of the Sea Venture, was given official control when its Third Charter, of 1612, extended the territorial limits of Virginia far enough across the Atlantic to include the archipelago. In 1612, The London Company's Royal Charter was officially extended to include the Somers Isles as part of the Virginia Colony. However, in 1615, the isles passed to a separate company, the Somers Isles Company, which had been formed by the same shareholders as the London Company.

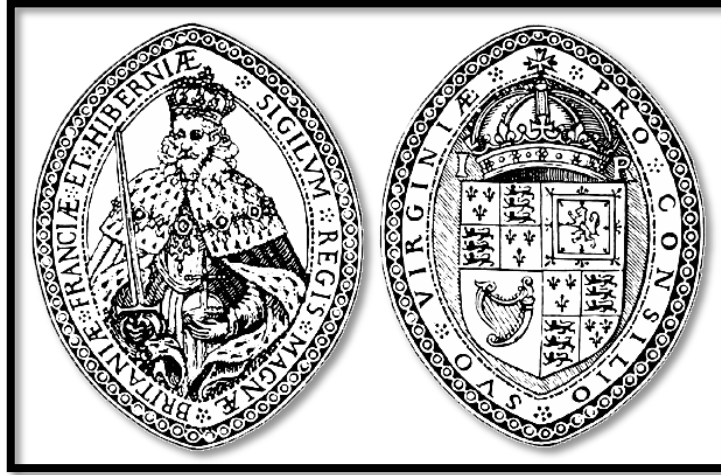
The Jamestown Massacre, which devastated that colony in 1622, brought on unfavorable attention, particularly from King James I who had originally chartered the Company. There was a period of debate in Britain between company officers who wished to guard the original charter, and those who wished the Company ended. In 1624, the King dissolved the Company and made Virginia a royal colony.



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Picture # 53

Seal of the Virginia Company of London



(Wikimedia foundation.org)

2.3. Instructions to the Virginia Colony, 1606

In 1606, the Virginia Company had given some instructions to the colonists in order to establish a settlement that could continue existing without difficulties or problems. They had to observe the ordinances set by King James I. They had to pay attention to the following instructions and articles that the charter of 1606 had granted.

First, they had to find out a safe port in the entrance of some navigable river. They had to discover how far that river could be navigable. After that, they had to make election of the strongest, most wholesome and fertile place which had to be neither in a low nor in a wet place. Then they had to erect a little store at the mouth of the river that some ten men could stay with a light boat, that when any fleet was in sight, they were able to come quickly to give warning. Also, no native people of the country should make their home between the English settlers and the sea coast. They had to take special care that they chose a seat for habitation that should not be over burdened with woods near their town because it might serve for a covert for enemies.



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When they would have planted themselves and landed their victuals and munitions; they had to divide them into groups: one group had to build a storehouse for victuals. The other group had to prepare the ground to plant corn and roots. Another ten men had to be left as sentinel at the mouth of the river. Other men had to be employed in discovering the river and the country around them.

One of the principal instructions was that the settlers did not have to offend the natives. They had to avoid it and try to trade with them for corn and other victuals. Before they could perceive how their seed corn would prosper the first year, to avoid the danger of famine, they had to store the corn that they acquired from the natives.

The natives could never take English weapons because they could try to murder the English settlers. They did not have to know or see sick or dead Englishmen.

It was necessary that all carpenters and other workmen first build the storehouse and those other rooms of public necessary, before any other private house. Although workmen belonged to any private people, they had to work together first for the Company and then for private men. After they would arrive and plant their settlement, the settlers had to send a perfect detail with Captain Newport of all that was done, what altitude they were seated, how far into the land, what commodities they found, what soil, woods and their types.

2.4. Jamestown Settlement

“The Far East has its Mecca, Palestine its Jerusalem, France its Lourdes, and Italy its Loretto, but America's only shrines are her altars of patriotism - the first and most potent being Jamestown; the sire of Virginia, and Virginia the mother of this great Republic.” From a 1907 Virginia guidebook. (Perservationvirginia.org)



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The Jamestown Settlement Colony was the first successful English settlement on the mainland of North America. It was named for King James I of England. Jamestown was founded in Virginia in 1607. This colony was founded with the most important purposes of a quick profit from gold mining to its investors while it was also establishing as a permanent base for progress in North America for England, and for religious freedom.

In 1606, the London Company sent a group of 104 colonists in three ships: the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*. The Company sent an expedition to establish a settlement in the Virginia Colony. This was under the command of Captain Christopher Newport¹⁵. It was Newport's experience as well as his reputation which led to his hiring in 1606 by the Virginia Company of London. On December 19, 1606, Newport set sail from the Thames, London to Virginia.

Picture # 54

Captain Christopher Newport



(Nichols, A. Bryant Jr.)

¹⁵ Born in England about 1565, Death: 1617.



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The voyage was a rough and lengthy one. It was recorded that 103 of them finally arrived in the New World; there were no women in the first ships. After a long-lasting trip of 144 days sailing across the Atlantic Ocean from England by the way of the Canary Islands, the group advanced in their ships into the Chesapeake Bay. As soon as land was in sight, sealed orders from the Virginia Company were opened. At night, the box was opened and the orders read.

Picture # 55

The Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery



(Allen, Bob)

The List of First Settlers in Jamestown

This was the list of names of the first planters left in Virginia when Captain Newport went back to England on June 15, 1607.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ♣ Mr. Edward Maria | ♣ Captain John Ratliffe |
| Wingfield | ♣ Captain John Martin |
| ♣ Captain Bartholomew | ♣ Captain George Kendall |
| Gosnoll | ♣ Mr. Robert Hunt, Preacher |
| ♣ Captain John Smith | |



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❖ **Gentlemen:**

- Mr. George Percie
- Anthony Gosnoll
- George Flower
- Cap. Gabriell Archer
- Robert Fenton
- Robert Ford
- William Bruster
- Edward Harrington
- Dru Pickhouse
- Thomas Jacob
- John Brookes
- Ellis Kingston
- Thomas Sands
- Benjamin Beast
- Jehu Robinson
- Thomas Mounton,
- Eustace Clovill,
- Stephen Halthrop
- Kellam Throgmorton
- Edward Morish
- Nathaniel Powell
- Edward Browne
- Robert Behethland
- John Penington
- Jeremy Alicock
- George Walker
- Thomas Studley
- Richard Crofts
- Nicholas Houlgrave
- Thomas Webbe
- John Waller
- John Short
- William Tankard
- William Smethes
- Francis Snarsbrough
- Richard Simons
- Edward Brookes
- Richard Dixon
- John Martin
- Roger Cooke
- Anthony Gosnold
- Thomas Wotton, Chirurg
- John Stevenson
- Thomas Gore
- Henry Adling
- Francis Midwinter
- Richard Frith

❖ **The Carpenters were:**

- William Laxon
- Edward Pising
- Thomas Emry
- Robert Small

❖ **The Laborers were:**

- John Laydon
- William Cassen



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- George Cassen
- Thomas Cassen
- William Rodes
- William White
- James Read, blacksmith
- Jonas Profit, sailor
- Thomas Cowper, barber
- William Garret, bricklayer
- Edward Brinto, mason
- William Love, tailor
- Nicolas Scot, drum
- Will Wilkinson, Chirurg
- Old Edward
- Henry Tavin
- George Goulding
- John Dods
- William Johnson
- William Unger
- ❖ The boys: Samuel Collier, Nathaniel Pecoock, Richard Mutton, and James Brumfield. With others to the number of 100.

They were accompanied by between forty and fifty sailors, who were the crews of the three ships. (Maclehose, Robert & Company Ltd.)

2.4.1. Council of Jamestown

By the terms of the first charter of the London Company, dated April 10, 1606, there were two governing bodies or councils. The Council resident in England, chosen by the King, had the chief direction of affairs for the colony. It named the Council to reside in and to control Virginia. Each of these two bodies were given power to elect one of their members as Chief Executive or President. King James I had given the members of the Council to govern the settlement in the sealed orders.

Those named for the Council were:

- Bartholomew Gosnoll, Captain of the *Godspeed*
- Christopher Newport, Captain of the *Susan Constant*
- George Kendall
- John Martin
- George Percy
- John Ratliffe, Captain of the *Discovery*
- John Smith
- Edward Wingfield



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After some days, the members of the Council in Virginia met and elected the Chief Executive or President. Master Wingfield was chosen as the President of the first Council which ruled Jamestown. On the other hand, John Smith was not admitted in the Council as the rest because he was accused of intent a rebellion during the trip.

The Council received additional members from the First and Second Supply missions brought by Captain Newport. These were:

- Matthew Scrivener (First Supply)
- Peter Winne (Second Supply)
- Richard Waldo (Second Supply)

On May 23, 1609, under the second charter the London Company had the power to choose the Council in England to govern in Virginia. They also selected a Governor with absolute civil and military authority, with the title of "Governor and Captain General of Virginia." The charter established that in the absence of the Governor and Captain General, the authority could be conferred to the Deputy, or Lieutenant Governor, or in the absence of such officers the power to act was then conferred to the President of the resident Council.

The charter of 1612 made no changes in the governorship. When the Company's charter was annulled in 1624, the governors and the resident Council were appointed by the King, and this mode continued while the Colony was under British rule.



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2.4.2. Location

Picture # 56

English Arriving at Peninsula



(Son of the South.com)

On April 26, 1607, 103 men and boys took steps on land at Cape Henry. Then Captain Newport and some men explored the area. As a result, they named the Southern Cape for Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James I, and the Northern Cape was named Cape Charles for Prince Charles, the younger brother of Prince Henry.

At Cape Henry, they went ashore, erected a cross, and did a small amount of exploring, an event which came to be called the "First Landing." Chaplain Hunt gave the first prayer at Cape Henry and held open-air services at Jamestown until shelter and a more appropriate church were built there.

In the following days, the ships went inland upstream along the James River looking for an appropriate place for their settlement as was in their orders. The James River and the initial settlement that they established, Jamestown, originally called "James Cittie," were named in honor of King James I.



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Arriving on May 14, 1607, Captain Edward Wingfield, President of the Council, chose a peninsula, in the north of the James River, for their settlement mainly because the Virginia Company advised the colonists to select a location that could be easily defended from navies of the other European states. The peninsula had an excellent view up and down the James River and it was far enough inland to avoid enemy ships. The water immediately next to the neck of land was deep enough to permit the colonists to anchor their ships and had an easy and quick exit if it was necessary to go out. An additional benefit of the site was that the land was not occupied by Native Americans.

Soon it became apparent why the Native Americans did not occupy the place. Jamestown Peninsula was a swampy area surrounded with salt water. The low marshy area was infested with mosquitoes and other airborne pests and the salty water of the James River was not a good source of drinking water.

While no Virginia Indians inhabited the area of the settlement, there were an estimated 14,000 Algonquian Indians in the surrounding Chesapeake area. They were known as the Powhatan Confederacy, after the name the colonists called their powerful emperor, Powhatan, his proper name was Wahunsonacock. They lived divided in several dozen self-governing communities with a chief.

Wahunsonacock initially welcomed the settlers and attempted to form an alliance with them to take over some of the surrounding communities which he did not yet control, and to obtain new supplies of metal tools and weapons; however, relations quickly deteriorated. Although the area of Jamestown was uninhabited, the settlers were attacked, less than a fortnight after their arrival on May 14, by Paspahegh Indians who succeeded in killing one of the settlers and wounding eleven more. After this attack, the settlers decided to build a fort to avoid more attacks. The fort was built to protect their houses and gardens from Indians later



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assaults. By June 15, the settlers finished the initial triangle James Fort. A palisade rounded the church, the store - house, the watch-house, and some houses.

On January 7, 1608, a fire occurred which destroyed nearly all the town, with the clothing and provisions. When spring was approaching, Captain Smith and Mr. Scrivener divided between them the reconstruction of the town. They repaired the palisade, the church, and the store-house which were destroyed during the terrible fire. They also prepared their fields to plant corn. This was done during the presidency of John Martin.

Picture # 57

James Town Fort



(Schmidt, Rob)

The colonists arrived ill-prepared to become self-sufficient. They had planned to trade with the Native Americans for food and to spend some of their time seeking gold. They were dependent upon the supplies from England. Leaving the *Discovery* behind for their use, Captain Newport returned to England with the *Susan Constant* and the *Godspeed*. He came back twice to Jamestown during 1608 with the First Supply and Second Supply Missions.



2.4.3. First and Second Supply Missions to Jamestown

On June 15, 1607, Newport sailed back to London on the *Susan Constant* with a load of pyrite ("fools' gold") and other supposedly precious minerals, leaving behind 100 colonists, and the tiny *Discovery* for the use of the colonists. He also carried the news about Jamestown's situation. Newport returned twice from England with additional supplies in the following 18 months, leading what was termed the First and Second Supply missions. The "First Supply" arrived on January 8, 1608. The Council in England sent two good ships with nearly one hundred men, well furnished with all things that could be necessary.

Likewise, Newport's "Second Supply" brought more settlers, including some craftsmen, and eight Dutch men which added little to the welfare of the colony. This supply brought more soldiers or gentlemen than workers who were very necessary to the colony. Moreover, the first women Mistress Forrest, and her maiden, Anne Burras arrived. Two-thirds of the settlers died before the second supply arrived. This supply mission brought supplies and experts from Poland and Germany, who were hired to make pitch, tar, glass, mills, and other necessary things. Despite original intentions to grow food and trade with the Virginia Indians, the barely surviving colonists became dependent upon the supply missions.

2.4.4. A Good Leader

"A verie fit place for the erecting of a great cittie"

Captain John Smith

Jamestown President, 1608(Preservation Virginia.org)

Trading and relations with the Native Americans were weak, and many of the colonists died from disease, starvation, and conflicts with the Natives. After several failed leaders, Captain John Smith took charge of the settlement. On September 10, by election and request of the Company and settlers, he became President of Jamestown. He had some success in



trading for food and leading the discouraged colonists. The savages loved and respected him a lot and brought corn, skins, and such like things to trade or give to him. Then John Smith and the colonists repaired the town. They built a blockhouse in the neck of the peninsula to avoid surprise attacks by the savages. Thirty or more acres of ground were dug and planted with corn and other vegetables. They built a fort in a hill which was very hard to be assaulted and easy to be defended.

However, in August 1609, Smith was injured in an accident and forced to return to England a few months later, for medical treatment. The colony was led by George Percy, who proved incompetent in negotiating with the native tribes. During what became called the "Starving Time" in 1609–1610, over 80 per cent of the colonists perished.

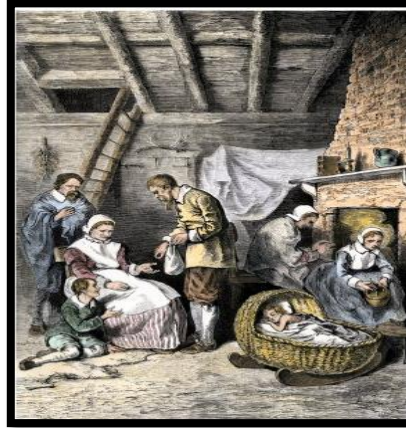
2.4.5. Starving Time

Six months after Captain Smith's departure, there were sixty men, women and children alive. The colonists did not obtain corn, provision, and contribution from the savages; instead, they had mortal wounds with arrows. They had quickly wasted all their food. Then they lived off roots, herbs, acorns, walnuts, berries, and fish. They also ate their horses. Famine was so extreme that a savage that was slain and buried was taken up again and eaten by the poor. Another was boiled and stewed with roots and herbs. And one among the rest killed his wife, powdered her, and had eaten part of her before it was known. Then he was executed.



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Picture # 58
Starving Time



(Killersplants.com)

During some months no more ships arrived. The colonists faced what became known as the "Starving Time." When Captain John Radcliffe went to trade with the natives, he was captured and killed by the Powhatans, who were much more aggressive after Smith's departure. The colonists had no way of knowing if help would ever come. After Smith's leaving, there was an interruption in the programmed arrival of supplies as a result of the difficulties of the third supply mission. Seven ships arrived at Jamestown with hundreds of additional colonists, but with small amounts of food and supplies.

2.4.6. Third Supply: Ill-Fated Sea Venture

Newport made a third trip to America in May 1609, as captain of the *Sea Venture* and Vice Admiral of the third supply mission. However, the nine ships encountered a massive three day long storm and were separated. A small boat perished at sea. After some time, seven ships arrived at Jamestown. The *Sea Venture* was wrecked in the Bermudas. In 1610, Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Sommers, with one hundred and fifty men, set sail from the Bermudas to Virginia.

Thus, they arrived at Jamestown 10 months later than planned. They found three scores of the colonists were still alive and the rest had died



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during the Starving Time from the fall of 1609 until their arrival in May 1610. The survivors of the *Sea Venture* had few supplies to share with the Jamestown survivors. Both groups felt they had no alternative but to go back to England. Several weeks later, they boarded the ships, and started to sail downstream and leave Jamestown.

2.4.7. Forth Supply

However, as they approached Mulberry Island, they were met by a new supply mission which was arriving from England sailing upstream. This group was equipped with additional colonists, a doctor, food, supplies and it was headed by for a new Governor, Thomas West, Lord De La Ware¹⁶.

2.4.8. Governor De La Ware

Picture # 59

Thomas West, Lord De La Ware



(Wikimedia foundation.org)

On April 1, 1610, De La Ware left England for Jamestown with 150 men and additional food and supplies to rescue the colonists and to assume

¹⁶ Born: July 9, 1577, Death: June 7, 1618.



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leadership over the colony. Upon his arrival on June 9, 1610, as he sailed up the James River, he was met by two ships sailing downriver near Mulberry Island. Lord De La Ware was not surprised at all to find them preparing to abandon the colony. Instead, he required them to stay in Virginia and work with his fresh colonists and supplies to continue the settlement.

The colony was still critically short of food. If anything, this had been worsened by the addition of the hungry bellies which arrived with De La Ware. However, he had brought officers to protect the settlers and it allotted everyman to work freely. Then the settlers built houses to protect them from wind and weather, and also made the forts safer.

Lord De La Ware built two new forts; the one called Fort Henry and the other Fort Charles. Both of them located upon a plain and near a little river called Southampton River. The land had a lot of springs of sweet water and the ground contained wood, pasture, and marsh with places for vines, corn, and gardens.

On March 28, 1611, he sailed to the Island of Mevis¹⁷ to re-establish his failing health. He returned to England, where he used his influence for the betterment of the colony and aided in assuring the third charter for the Company, which was granted on March 12, 1612, by King James I. Meanwhile, Captain George Percy who had already been president of Jamestown, after John Smith's departure, was left in charge of the colony as President of the Council until the arrival of Sir Thomas Dale, but he ran Jamestown as an autocrat, responding to accusations of Argall's abuses. De La Ware set sail again from England to Virginia in March 1618, but died on the voyage on June 7, in or near the Delaware Bay¹⁸.

¹⁷ An island in the West Indies.

¹⁸ Called Delaware Bay after Lord La Ware's death.



2.4.9. Jamestown as a Royal Colony Instead of a Private Enterprise

In 1611, Captain Newport made his last voyage to Virginia, taking Sir Thomas Dale to the colony. The government was given to Sir Thomas Dale who reached Jamestown on May 10, 1611. He arrived with three ships, men, and cattle, and other provisions necessary for a year. He and his men worked to cultivate corn on the two forts at Kecoughtan, Henry and Charles.

On the first or second day of August, 1611, Sir Thomas Gates arrived safely at Jamestown. He went with three hundred men, cattle, munitions, and provisions that could be needful. The government was given to Sir Thomas Gates in 1611.

At the beginning of September, a group of men sailed towards a place where they had built a new town, called Henrico in honor of Prince Henry. The Henrico Town was a city founded by Sir Thomas Dale in 1611 as an alternative to the swampy and dangerous area around Jamestown Settlement, Virginia. This town was situated on a plain rising land. They first built a palisade to protect them from the natives' attacks. Then they built a church, a store-house, and watch-houses in each corner of the town. In addition to Henrico, Sir Thomas rebuilt a fort which was fifty miles away from Henrico. It was called The New Bermudas.

This was a corn ground. The town had a palisade which rounded some houses, three large store-houses, and some others buildings. In March 1613, Gates returned to England, and Dale¹⁹ reassumed the duties of Governor, until April, 1616, when he returned to England. It was while he was Governor that John Rolfe and Pocahontas got married.

Sir Thomas Dale chose Master George Yearly to be deputy Governor in his absence. He went to England accompanied by Pocahontas and her husband. They arrived at Plymouth in June 1616. During his several

¹⁹ While he was fighting against the Dutch, he contracted a disease which resulted in his death in 1620.



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administrations as Governor, there were many important changes for the improvement of the colony. He acquired much territory for the colony from the natives by reprisal and purchase.

The year 1619 was a turning year for the Virginia Company. George Yeardley took over as Governor of Virginia in 1619. In the long run, the most important development was that he reformed the old autocratic system and created a more democratic one. He established the General Assembly, the first elected legislative assembly in the New World, which first met on July 30, 1619, in the Jamestown Church.

Also in 1619, the Virginia Company sent 90 single women as potential wives for the male colonists to help populate the settlement. Prior to that time, the only females to arrive had been wives and children. That same year the colony acquired a group of twenty one Angolans, brought by two English privateers. They were probably the first Africans in the colony. They along with many European indentured servants²⁰ helped to expand the growing tobacco industry, which was the colony's primary product. Although these black men were treated as indentured servants, this marked the beginning of America's history of slavery.

In some areas, individual rather than communal land ownership or leaseholds were established, providing families with motivation to increase production, improve standards of living, and gain wealth. Perhaps nowhere was more progressive at it than Sir Thomas Dale's ill-fated Henrico, a westerly-lying development located along the south bank of the James River, where natives were educated at the colony's first college.

Around October 1621, Sir Francis Wyatt who was Governor of Virginia after Yearly, arrived with Master George Sands, appointed as Treasurer²¹, Master Davidson as Secretary, Doctor Pot as Physician, and Master Cloyburne as Surgeon. He was accompanied to Virginia by nine ships,

²⁰ An immigrant to North America between the 17th and 19th centuries who contracted to work for an employer for a number of years in exchange for passage and accommodation.

²¹ Financial officer.



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containing supplies and immigrants. However, most of his provisions were very badly conditioned; even the hogs did not eat the corn that they brought. It caused sickness and death among settlers. The first guest house tavern for the exclusive accommodation of strangers was built in 1621, at Jamestown by Jabez Williams.

Sir Francis Wyatt held three commissions as Governor. During his first administration, the Virginia Company of London had their charter annulled by the King on June 16, 1624, and the King appointed him again, and he was therefore the first Royal Governor of Virginia.

After a series of events, including a 1622 war with the Powhatan Indians and misconduct among some of the Virginia Company leaders in England, the Virginia Company was dissolved by the King in 1624, and Virginia became a royal colony. The change meant that the English crown had direct authority over the colony.

2.5. Native Conflicts with the Englishmen

The first Anglo–Powhatan War lasted from 1610 to 1614. After John Smith went back to England, the natives had made many attempts to eradicate the colonists. On August 9, 1610, De la Ware sent George Percy and Master Stacy with 70 men to attack the Paspahegh in order to take revenge on some injuries of the aborigines.

They burnt the natives' houses and cut down their cornfields. They killed some Indians and took their Queen and children as prisoners whom not long, after they slew. After some attacks, and the offense of killing royal women and children, both sides were at war. In February 1611, Wowinchopunk was killed in a battle near Jamestown, which his followers revenged a few days later by enticing some colonists out of the fort and killing them.

In December 1611, Sir Thomas Dale and a group of Englishmen were attacked at Appomattoc while they were planting a new fort in the mouth of



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the river. Englishmen did not lose men, but they killed few natives. In December 1612, Samuel Argall went to the Patawomeck to seek peace with them. While he was there, he captured the great chief Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas. This caused an immediate ceasefire from the Powhatan's attacks on the English, as they held her as ransom for peace.

Peace negotiations stalled over return of captured hostages and weapons for nearly a year; finally in March 1614, Dale went with Pocahontas and a large force to find Powhatan himself. They finally found peace that was sealed by the marriage of Pocahontas to the colonist John Rolfe. This was the first known inter-racial union in Virginia, and helped usher in a brief period of better relations between the Indians and the newcomers.

Following the 1614 marriage of Rolfe and Pocahontas, relative peace and good relations reigned for several years. This time has been called the "Golden Age of Powhatan-English relations" in English eyes. In 1616, when Governor Dale went to England along with Pocahontas, the Chickahamianians refused to pay their corn tribute to the new Governor (George Yearly), rejected their alliance with the English, and instead they joined Chief Powhatan's Confederacy.

The following years were seen as favorable by the English, especially with the continued need for more and more land to grow tobacco. Then the natives' land was seen by them as more important as anything. They wanted to expand their land to plant tobacco. This was considered as a terrible problem by the savages. For this reason the colonists suffered many accidents because the natives did not want to give them more territory.

However, the Powhatans formally and ritually admitted Virginia into their political system in 1607 and 1608, and for years under the rule of Chief Powhatan, and even later, they fought to enforce the control they felt was rightfully theirs. The colonists, however, never recognized Powhatan's authority and acted to take control.



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By this time, the remaining Powhatan Empire was led by Chief Opechancanough, chief of the Pamaunkees²², and brother of Chief Powhatan. He had earned a reputation as a fierce warrior under his brother's chieftdom. Soon, he gave up on hopes of diplomacy and resolved to eradicate the English colonists.

Following Chief Powhatan's death in 1618, his younger brother Opechancanough assumed full power. The Pamaunkee and the Powhatans became very powerful. Opechancanough maintained a friendly face to the colony and even met with an English minister to give the appearance of his imminent conversion to Christianity.

Picture # 60

Chief Opechancanough



(Sonofthesouth.com)

²² One tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy.



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2.5.1. The Indian Massacre

Picture # 61

Jamestown Massacre



(Lumia, Charles)

Then on Good Friday, 1622, Opechancanough's subjects, planted among the settlements, struck without warning in what is now known as the Indian Massacre of 1622. A third of the colony was wiped out that day. Coordinated attacks hit almost all the English settlements along the James River, on both shores, from Newport News Point on the east at Hampton Roads all the way west upriver to Falling Creek, a few miles above Henrico and John Rolfe's plantation.

At Jamestown itself, the death and destruction would have been worse hadn't an Indian boy, named Chanco, who had orders to kill his employer, Richard Pace, warned Pace of the attack the night before. Pace secured his plantation and rowed across the river during the night to alert Jamestown, allowing for some preparation. However, there had been no time to spread the warning to other English colonies.

There were a lot of deaths and some colonists were captured at almost every settlement. Several entire communities were destroyed, including



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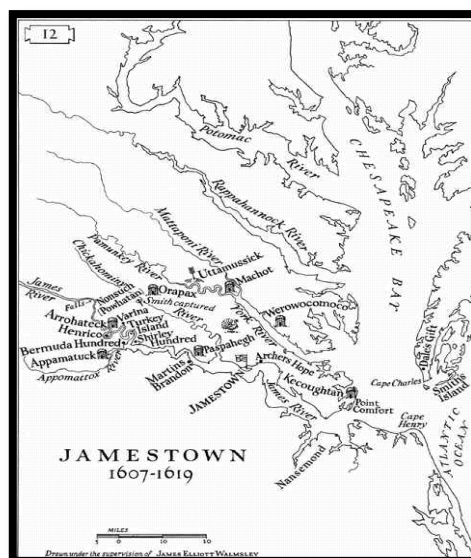
Henrico and Wolstenholme Town at Martin's Hundred. At the Falling Creek Ironworks, which had been seen as so promising for the colony, two women and three children were among the 27 killed, leaving only two colonists alive. However, despite the losses, two-thirds of the colonists survived that fateful day. After initially retreating to Jamestown, many of them returned to the outlying plantations although some were abandoned. Colonists who survived the attacks raided the tribes and particularly their corn crops in the summer and fall of 1622 so successfully that Chief Opechancanough decided in desperation to negotiate. Through friendly Indian intermediaries, a peace discussion finally took place between the two groups.

However, some of the Jamestown leaders, led by Captain William Tucker and Dr. John Potts, poisoned the Indians' share of the liquor for the party's ceremonial toast. The poison killed about two hundred Indians and another fifty were then killed by hand. However, Chief Opechancanough escaped.

2.6. Jamestown Characteristics

Picture # 62

Jamestown Location



(Montecisco.com)



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Virginia, an exotic land, attracted the colonists' attention since they set foot on it. This territory had many charming characteristics that made it unique around the world, which in spite of its wilderness, was perfect for living on. At first the climate seemed mild. In June, July, and August it was summer, and in half of December, January, February, and half of March it was winter.

The winds were variable. From the Southwest came the greatest gusts with thunder and heat. The northwest wind was cool and brought fair weather. From the north the wind was cold, and from the East and Southeast as from the Bermudas, fogs and rains, came.

From the head of the bay to the Northwest, the land was mountainous. It was surrounded by thick forests. On the west side of the bay, there were five fair and delightful navigable rivers and many isles, which were called Smith's Isles. The river sides were covered with swamps, marsh, and stagnant water.

The soil was lusty and very rich. The shores were white hilly sands covered with plenty of pines and firs. The rest was black sandy mould. In some places it was fat slimy clay and in other places very barren gravel.

All the country was overgrown with trees whose droppings continually turned the grass to weeds which soon was improved by good farming. The most common wood was oak, walnut, and acorns. There were also elms, black walnut trees, mulberry trees, sasafrages, and ashes. In some parts were found some chestnuts whose wild fruit was equally as good as in any other part of Europe.

Likewise, fruits were abundant such as cherries, berries, crab apples, grapes, lemons,²³ and strawberries among others. There was another kind of grape as great as a cherry called Messamins by the natives, and a small fruit growing on little trees like chestnut, most resembling an acorn,

²³ Natives called them Maracocks.



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which they called Chechinquamins. The same happened with a berry much like the gooseberry which they called Rawcomens. Aside from the fruits and trees, this land offered a lot of roots and herbs such as tockawhough²⁴, wighsacan²⁵, pocones²⁶, and musquaspen²⁷.

In regards to the fauna, Virginia had plenty of animals, too. In the head of the rivers, it was easy to find deer. There was another beast that resembled a badger which the natives called arouhcun, but they used to live on trees as squirrels do. The squirrels were black or black and white, but most were gray. There was also another kind of squirrel called Assapanick, which were flying squirrels since they spread their legs and stretch the largeness of their skins. They had been seen to fly 30 or 40 yards.

An opassom was as big as a cat, had a tail like a rat, and a head like a swine. The female had under her belly a bag, wherein she lodged, carried, and suckled her young. A mussascus was a beast like the water rats, but many of them smelled strongly like musk. The hare was not bigger than the rabbits. The bears were not so big. The beavers were similar to the ordinary water dogs except that their legs were exceedingly short, his hinder feet like a swan. His tail was bare without hair which the savages esteemed a great delicacy. An utchunquoyes was like a wild cat. Their foxes were like the silver haired rabbits, but of small proportion. Their dogs were like the wolves and could not bark, but howl. The wolves were not bigger than the ones found in England.

²⁴ Resembled a flag and grew in the marshes.

²⁵ A small root used to cure wounds and diseases.

²⁶ A small root.

²⁷ A root as big as a finger and as red as blood.



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Picture # 63
Flying Squirrel



(Gardner, John)

Picture # 64
Beaver



(Himes, Amy)

As part of the natural resources, the New World had a variety of birds. Most of them were very out of the ordinary but attractive at the same time. In winter there was a great quantity of swans, cranes, gray and white with black wings, herons, geese, brant, ducks, widgeon, dotterel, parrots, and pigeons, but during the summer months, none or few were seen.



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Picture # 65

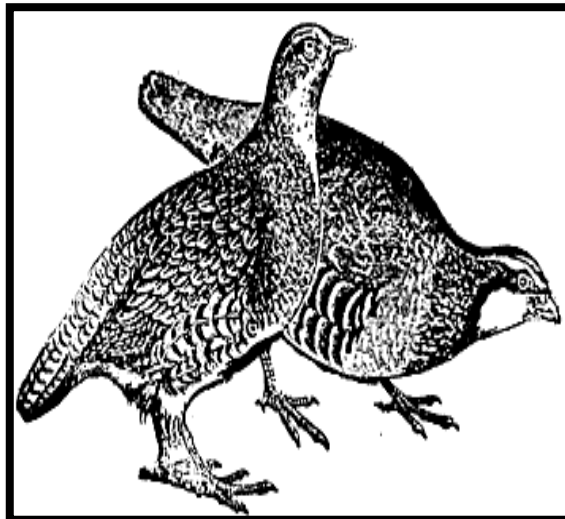
Hawk



(Hillsborough Community College)

Picture # 66

Partridges



(Chandler B. Beach)



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Picture # 67

Wild Turkey



(Audubon, John James)

Picture # 68

Blackbird



(Madjab Promotions)



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Picture # 69

Thrush



(Webdesignshopping.com)

Picture # 70

Eagle



(rspb.org)



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Picture # 71

Martin



(Madjab Promotions)

Picture # 72

Heron



(Designs, Gaudiya)



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Picture # 73

Geese



(Goldschmidt, David)

Picture # 74

Brant



(Warden, Martin)



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Picture # 75

Duck



(ZDnet)

Picture # 76

Widgeon



(Allen, Max)



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Picture # 77

Dotterel



(Blake, Nigel)

Picture # 78

Parrot



(Baldwin, Steven)



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Picture # 79

Pigeon



(Wittens, Steven)

The rivers that went over the lands and woods were very helpful since plentiful seafood was found such as sturgeon, grampus, seals, stingrays whose tails were very dangerous, mullets, white salmons, trout, plaice, herrings, bonefish, rockfish, eels, lampreys, catfish, shades, crabs, shrimps, oysters, cockles, and muscles. However, the strangest fish was a small one which swells until it bursts when it comes into the air.

2.7. The Powhatans

Picture # 80

Chief Powhatan



(Adams L., Kirkwood)



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At first sight, when the English colonists arrived at Jamestown, they thought it was supposedly an unoccupied land and that nobody could claim it. However, the territory where Jamestown was established was part of Powhatan land. The Powhatan was the name of a Virginia native tribe whose main chief was Wa-Hun-Sen-A-Cawh or Wahunsonacock, later renamed Powhatan. The confederacy was estimated to have been about 14,000-21,000 people in eastern Virginia. They were also known as Virginia Algonquians, as they spoke an eastern-Algonquian language known as Powhatan. They could not write, but their communication was based on storytelling and drawings. They also liked painting their bodies very much.

The Powhatans lived in villages with houses built of sapling frames covered by reed mats or bark. There were around thirty tribes joined to it; everyone was added either by their own will or through warfare. Each of the tribes within the Powhatans' domain had their own Werowance (male leader) or Werowansqua (female leader) whom along with the others were subjected to Powhatan and had to pay tribute to him. The tribute was basically based on baskets of corn, copper, animal skins, and hunted animals. Aside from the submission to Powhatan, the tribes had to honor him, so he could assist them if they got involved in war with another tribe and if any help or protection was needed.

Powhatan valued the manufactured trade goods the English brought from across the Atlantic. They highly prized metal tools that could hold an edge to improve farming, hunting, and warfare. Copper kettles also made life easier. They also longed for gold, pearls, and furs to better their appearance and status.

Agricultural products like corn, beans, and squash contributed about half of the Powhatan diet. Men hunted deer and fished, while women farmed and gathered fruits, roots, and other edible food. The work of Native American women was crucial given that at that time they were the ones



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who knew all about agriculture, how to plant corn, and everything related to the production of the land. Children also collaborated together with their mothers during the planting and harvesting epoch. Likewise, women prepared food and made clothes from deerskins. Tools and equipment were made from stone, bone, and wood.

Picture # 81

Bone Tools



(Callaway, Ewen)

In regards to their status, or how they were gradually raising to a higher position in their ranked society, status was determined by achievement often in warfare and by the inheritance of luxury goods like copper, pearls, and furs. Those that could obtain these things could have larger homes, more wives, and elaborate dresses.

2.7.1. Powhatans' appearance

Powhatans differed very much in stature and mainly in language. Some of them were very big as the Sasquesahananocks; others very little, as the Wighcocomocoes, but generally they were tall and straight. When they were born, they were white skinned, but after they were born, they were brown and this color never changed. Their hair was generally black and few of them had beards. Some of the men wore half of their beard shaved



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and the other half long. The people who shaved them were their women. They used two shells to cut the hair of any fashion their husbands pleased. The women, on the other hand, cut their hair in many styles depending on their ages, but mostly their hair remained long. Moreover, everybody was very strong to support the extreme winters, extreme summers, strong fires, and weeds or grass.

They were really skillful, some fearful, some bold, most cautious, but all of them had one thing in common, which was the desire of copper and beads. Some of them got angry easily and seldom forgot an injury, that is why they always looked for the opportunity to punish their aggressors. Their women were peaceful and careful and never suspected of dishonesty without the leave of their husbands. Each family knew their own lands, the limits, gardens, and most lived off their own work.

For their apparel, they wore skins of wild beasts, for example, raccoon skins and deer skins. In winter they dressed the animal skins with hairs, but in summer without them. The better sort used large deer skins embroidered with white beads, some with copper, and others painted. The common sort, on the contrary, covered their bodies with grass, the leaves of trees, or such.

The women were always covered up to their waists with a skin. The rest of their body was adorned by themselves, most with copper beads and paintings. Some had their legs, hands, breasts, and face cleverly embroidered with different works, as beasts and serpents. These were artificially wrought into their flesh with black marks. In regards to their jewelry, they hung chains, bracelets, or copper in each ear. They commonly had three great holes in each ear. They did not only use jewelry, but animals too. Some men wore in those holes a small green and yellow colored snake, nearly half a yard in length, which crawled and lapped about his neck and often familiarly would kiss his lips. Others wore a dead rat tied by the tail. Some others wore the wing of a bird, or a large



feather with a rattle²⁸ on their heads. Many had the whole skin of a hawk or some strange fowl, stuffed with the wings abroad. Others a broad piece of copper and some the hand of their enemy dried.

2.7.2. King's Wives

The King, Powhatan, had as many women as he wished. When he was sleeping, one woman sat at his head and another at his feet. When he was sitting, one sat on his right hand and another on his left. When he was eating, one of his women before and after eating meat, brought him water in a wooden platter to wash his hands. Another woman waited with a bunch of feathers to dry his hands instead of a towel. When his hands were cleaned and dried, the feathers were dried too. His kingdom descended neither to his sons nor to his daughters, but first to his brothers. He had three: Opitchapan, Opechancanough, and Catataugh, and after his brothers were deceased, to his sisters, first, to the eldest sister and then to the rest. After his sisters were deceased it passed to their heirs, male or female of the oldest sister, but never to the heirs of the males.

2.7.3. Buildings

They usually dwelled by the rivers and not far away from the fresh spring. Their houses were built with bowed and tied young sprigs. These were covered with mats and barks of trees. Inside the house they had stoves which kept it warm and smoky. At the top of the house there was a hole for the smoke to go out. Against the fire they lay on little hurdles of reeds covered with a mat, skins, bark, or others lay naked on the ground, from 6 to 20 in a house. Their houses were in the middle of the fields or gardens, which were small plots of ground (some 20 acres, some 40, some 100. some 200 or some more, and some less). In some places there were between 2 to 50 houses together, but a little separated by a group of trees.

²⁸ An object that produces a rattling sound, e.g. a musical instrument or a tool used by a shaman.



Near their habitations there were old trees on the ground to be burnt for fire.

2.7.4. Powhatan's Religion

The Powhatans believed that there were many gods which they called Mantoac. They alleged that there were many gods in hierarchy and also that there was one chief God that had been from all eternity. According to them, that god created first gods of principal order whom would be instruments to be used in the creation of the world.

Concerning how mankind was made, they argued that a woman was made first, which by the work of one of the gods, conceived and brought four children. They thought all the gods were of human shape that is why they painted them in the forms of men. The group of the gods was called Kewasowok, but one alone was called Kewasa. Their chief god was oke (devil). It was placed in temples. The conjurers made some slaughters in his honor and pronounced very strange sounds aloud until their whole bodies were covered in sweat.

They believed in the immortality of the soul. They held the idea that after death the soul was carried to the Tabernacles of the Gods where it was divided in two places where a man's soul went when he died. The first, the perpetual happiness was where only a man who had done good work could go. The second one called Popogusso, a great pit, where a man who had done bad work in this world would go. For them, this place was the furthest place of the world where the sun sets and the soul was burned continually.

In fact, to confirm this theory, they told the story of two men who had died not long ago: the one was a bad man that died and was buried, but the next day he revived and went out of the earth. He told them that his soul was almost in Popogusso, but he was liberated and returned again to teach his friends what they should do to avoid such torment.



The second man, was a good one, who died and was buried. Likewise, he was taken up as the first. He told his people that even though he was dead, his soul was alive and had travelled through a long broad way. The sides were full of trees and fruits. Finally, he came to the most beautiful house where his father was. He returned to tell his friends about the pleasures they could enjoy if they did good things.

2.7.4. 1. The Temples

In every territory of a Werowance there was a temple and three or more priests. Their most important temple or place of superstition was at Uttamussack at Pamaunkee. The temples were usually located at the top of certain red sandy hills in the woods. Inside the temples there were their Kings' images, devils, tombs of their predecessors, and certain altars of stones which they called Pawcorances. Those houses were around sixty feet in length, built near their buildings. These temples were considered holy places.

They came up to the temples at especial dates mainly when they were facing some great distress, fear of enemies, times of triumph, or times of gathering their fruits. They came together with their whole families to solemnities. To honor their gods, they made a great fire in the house or fields, and all sang and danced around it with rattles and shouts for about four or five hours. Sometimes they set a man in the middle and around him they danced, sang, and clapped their hands. To finish, after all of these activities, they went to celebrate in great feasts.

2.7.4.2. Superstitions

- ♣ They built altars, some in their houses, and others in the woods and wilderness, where they had had an extraordinary accident or encounter.
- ♣ After returning from war, hunting, and many other occasions, they put upon the altars blood, deer suet, and tobacco.



- ♣ If there were storms, and water of the rivers and sea was rough, the conjurers ran to the waterside and after many dreadful clamors, they threw tobacco and copper into the water. This was done to pacify that God whom they thought to be very angry in those storms.
- ♣ Before their dinners and suppers the better sort would take the first bite and throw it in the fire as a way to say grace.

2.7.4.3. Ornaments for the Priests

In the temples there were seven priests, but the main one differed from the others in his ornaments, a garment for his head, and the inferior priests did not have so many holes in their ears to hang jewels. To make the ornaments, they first took 16 or more snake skins, weasels and other vermin skins which were stuffed with moss. All these were tied by their tails, so the tails met at the top of his head like a great tassel²⁹. The skins hung around his head, neck, and shoulder in a manner that covered all the face. Likewise, the priests painted their faces in a shocking way and every one had a rattle in their hands. They were also strong believers of songs, so the chief priest began to sing and the rest followed him. Sometimes he made some rare invocations with broken sentences and strange movements and at each pause the rest gave a short groan.

2.7.4.4. Ordinary Burials

People who died were buried in a deep hole in the earth with sharp stakes. Before the body was buried, it was lapped in skins, mats, and with their jewels. Then the corpse was laid upon the sticks in the ground and covered with earth. The burial ended, but the women who painted their faces with coal and black oil, sat for twenty-four hours in the houses mourning and lamenting by turns.

²⁹ A bunch of loose parallel threads that are tied together at one end and used as a decoration.



2.7.5. Hunting

The Powhatans and all natives were experts in hunting. This was their ordinary exercise from their infancy. At their hunting, they left their habitations and went to the most desert places with their families, where they spent most of their time looking for animals. Their hunting houses were like trees covered with mats. These mats were carried by their women after them, together with corn, acorns, mortars, and all baggage they used.

After the establishment of their hunting houses, all the hunters, around two or three hundred, went out to the woods. Having found a deer, they surrounded the animal with many fires. The deer thus being afraid by the fires and the voices was attacked and killed. In that way they killed sometimes 8, 10, or 15 deer at hunting. They had also another way to hunt which was to drive the prey to a narrow point or force him to a river. When a deer was shot by land, they followed him by the blood.

2.7.6. Battles

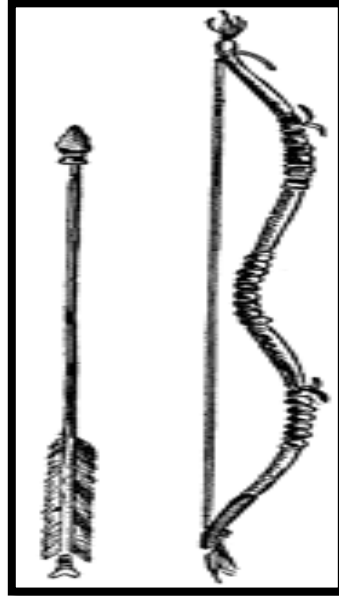
First of all, during battle, they painted their faces. Then they were divided in two companies, nearly a hundred each one. The one called Monacans and the second called Powhatans. Each company had a captain and a messenger with the condition that anyone that was defeated and could escape upon submission after two days should live. The flight of the arrows was accompanied by horrible shouts and screams. When they had spent their arrows, they joined together and when they got advantage, they caught their enemies by their hair. With a wooden sword they beat out their enemies brains.



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Picture # 82

Bow and Arrow



(Wilbur F., Gordy)

For fishing, war, and hunting, they used bows and arrows. To make a bow, they used a shell to scrape a piece of wood. The arrows were made of a straight young sprig whose head was made of bone of 2 or 3 inches long. These kinds of arrows were used to shoot squirrels on trees.

Also, there was another sort of arrow which was made of reeds, headed with splinters of a sharp stone, spurs of a turkey, or beaks of some birds. To make the grooves of the arrows, they used the tooth of a beaver. As knives they had splinters of reed and these served to cut feathers, shape their shoes, and buskins.

2.7.6.1. War Music

For war, they had some main instruments such as drums, rattles, tenors, trebles, bases, and countertenors. These instruments were played during the battle and mingled with the voices of twenty or more men producing a terrible noise that would scare any man. The drums were made of a big and deep platter of wood. The mouth of the platter was covered with a skin and with a small rope, they twitched until it was so tough and stiff which



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was beaten upon as a drum. At each corner they tied a walnut. The rattles were made of small gourds.

2.7.7. The division of the year

They divided the year into five seasons: **Popanow** (winter), **Cattapeuk** (spring), **Cohattayough** (summer), **Nepinough** (the ear of their corn), and **Taquitock** (the harvest and fall of leaves). From September until the middle of November were the chief feasts and sacrifices. In April they began to plant, but their main plantation was in May and so they continued until the middle of June. What they planted in April they harvested in August, of May in September, and of June in October.

Their corn was very productive since these were not mature, for instance, when the stalk was green, it had a sweet juice like a sugar cane which was sucked by the natives. Likewise, when the crop was ready, they gathered a lot given that each stalk of corn commonly bore two ears, some three, some four, except some that bore none. From each ear they usually had between 200 and 500 grains. As well, they planted assentamens (peas).

2.7.7.1. How They Prepared the Ground

Their harder labor was to plant corn since the whole country was naturally covered by woods. To prepare the ground they bruised the bark of the trees near the root, then, they scorched the roots with fire, so that they would not grow anymore. The next year, with a crooked piece of wood, they would beat up the weeds by the roots. Lastly, they planted the grains.



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2.7.7.2. How They Planted Wheat and Beans

Picture # 83

Wheat



(HowStuffWorks.com)

Picture # 84

Beans



(Tandoori store)

The manner of planting these grains was in the following way:

1. They made a hole in the earth with a stick.
2. In each hole, they put four grains of wheat and two of beans.
3. The holes were made four feet one from another.



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4. When the plants grew, these were kept together with the weeds, but when the plants were middle high, the women and children piled them around.

2.7.7.3. Use of the Corn

Picture # 85

Corn



(Elgizawy, Nasser)

In their daily life, they prepared many recipes with corn as the main ingredient. For example, the green ear was roasted and then bruised in a mortar of wood. After that, this preparation was wrapped in rows with the leaves of the same corn and so boiled. They also reserved the corn planted late by roasting it in hot ashes. During winter time, they liked to eat Pausarowmena. This rare dish was made of boiled corn with beans.

Old wheat was used to prepare some dishes in the following way: they first steeped the wheat a night in hot water and in the morning pounded it in a mortar. They used a small basket to pound the wheat again, so by moving their hand in the basket, received the flower in a platter made of wood. The mixture of this flower with water was used to make cakes. The pieces of the corn remaining, by blowing in a platter or in the wind away the husks, they boiled three or four hours with water which was an ordinary food they called Ustatahamen.



2.8. Problems

Jamestown, Virginia was once a beautiful landmark of tranquility and peace in early America. The settlers mainly came to the New World with the hope to establish a colony to live without difficulties; however, they suffered a lot and eventually some died. The settlers who came over on the initial three ships were not well-equipped for the life they found in Jamestown. Some of the obvious problems were lack of food and water, and the conflict between the Englishmen and the Indians. Many suffered from saltwater poisoning which led to infection, fevers, and dysentery. As a result of these conditions, most of the early settlers died of disease and starvation.

The waste of water was one of the biggest problems. Every colonist used the water without control because of the humid and hot weather, so the water was very refreshing. The Englishmen drank the water freely, but soon more and more men became sick because they did not have enough fresh water to drink. Also, the Chesapeake Bay had principally salt water which poisoned them.

Another problem that had an effect on the colonists' life was no food supply. The Englishmen thought that the Indians would happily supply them with food, but when they realized they did not like them on their land, they needed to find a way to get food and water. The first few months were not bad because they had supplies, but when they ended, they did not know what to do.

The Englishmen planted crops, but with no rain and the infected salt water, crops did not grow. Starvation was a major concern. Many of the people came to the New World with English seeds, which failed to grow in Jamestown's climate. Indians raided many of the villages and killed the people's livestock. Because so many colonists were starving, some turned to cannibalism.

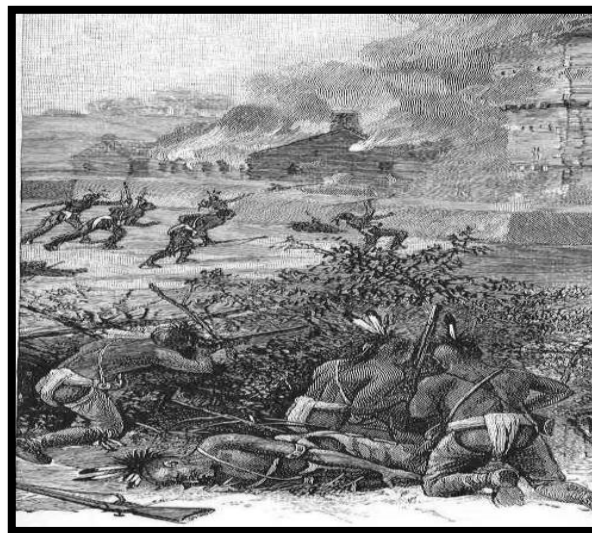


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They had to worry about the Native Americans who surrounded them. Many colonists thought of them as savages and did not treat them with the respect they merited. Both cultures often fought, neither of them understood the other. This led to many attacks from both peoples. Powhatan initially welcomed the settlers and attempted to form an alliance with them to take over some of the surrounding communities which he did not yet control, and to obtain new supplies of metal tools and weapons. However, relations quickly deteriorated and led to conflicts.

Picture # 86

Natives attacking Jamestown



(Gutenbergproject.org)

Jamestown was surrounded by many swamps which made building quite difficult for the newcomers. These marshy areas were home for many insects and induced diseases. Colonists drank the water from the swamps which brought about an enormous issue of death. This water made many settlers very sick with typhoid and dysentery, which would kill them in the end. Another reason these newcomers were dying was because of salt poisoning. Not only did the water they drank include diseases, but it also contained around five times the normal amount of salt one should have.



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Picture # 87

Marshy areas



(Gutenbergproject.org)

The Company promised the settlers gold, but they got death. They believed too much in its venture and did not prepare well enough. They did provide high quality food and beer, but did not anticipate that the voyage would be longer than they had planned. The trip took more time than they thought and most of the food was spent during the voyage. Then the colonists were very disappointed to find that they were put on very short and poor rations when the food ran short. The colonists found that some in charge seemed to eat better than others. In addition, the settlers arrived too late in the year to get crops planted.

The Company did not choose people who could work hard in the establishment of the colony. There were too many soft-handed sons of squires and careless laborers. They had sent too many gentlemen and too few tradesmen. In addition, a distinction in classes caused problems. The upper class individuals felt they did not have to work. That was the perception they had gotten from the Company. The Company set up a group of seven councilors to manage the venture, but this led to internal conflict. A single leader with good leadership skills was needed. That person could be found in Captain John Smith. He was at first a good leader, but he was wounded and the problems began again.



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The Company overestimated the project for they made it look like if gold would be there, they could just go and take it. The colonists were very disappointed to find otherwise.

Also, the colonists were very disillusioned to find that they faced aggressive Natives who were attacking almost daily. The tradesmen colonists had to put in a lot of labor to build a fort while the gentlemen looked on. The common tradesman colonists were being ordered around and made to do heavy work, something they did not expect. The lower class found that gentlemen got preferential treatment and did not have to work as much as the laborers; though both signed the same agreement and were promised the same share portions. The colonists found that if they offended certain people in charge, they could get into a lot of trouble, maybe whipped, or maybe hung. The beer ran out and they were being forced to drink water from the river and later contaminated wells. They were not prepared to encounter disease during the summer months. By December 1607, approximately 60 per cent of the colonists were dead from either Indian arrows or disease.

This turned into a survival situation for the colonists. After the fort was constructed for protection, food was necessary. Captain John Smith mainly took on the job of supply and was successful. But Smith's job was made difficult by some factions in the fort who sought power for themselves, who were jealous of his success, and who wished to leave and were prevented from doing so by Smith.

But the Company still insisted there was gold and started treating their workers as if they were shirking their duties. They said they would starve the colonists if they did not get enough return to pay their way. The Company had spent about 20 sterlings for each colonist. They told Captain Newport not to bother retuning back to England if he did not bring gold, or discover the water route to the Far East or find the lost colonists from Roanoke.



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The colonists did not find gold. The colonists were starving and had to work like crazy to pay their charge, like cutting trees into clapboard, making tar and pitch from sap, sending back sassafras, pelts, etc. They wanted to go home, but they signed up to work for 5 years. They were lucky to just see another day alive. Most of those that signed up for this great adventure would find hardship, starvation, Indian arrows, or death.

The Virginia Company's failure was in miscalculating what would be needed, not taking into account possible things that could go wrong, that could affect the success of the mission. They had to answer to their stockholders for the failure to earn money. They were under pressure to perform, to be successful. The tents they sent were second hand and in poor condition.

In their spare time, the colonists were directed to convert the Indians to be Christians and were criticized for not doing so.

2.9. Saviors

The colonists' initial experiences in the New World were terrible. Having few supplies and not enough willing people to work to provide food, the colonists starved to death in crowds. In addition, the location of the James fort was on a salty river, and they were dying of salt water poisoning and mosquito diseases. Lastly, the poor leadership of the colonists and the voracious desire for gold led to almost rebellious relationships among the colonists.

The colony would have disappeared during these terrible incidents if it were not for the assistance of its four major saviors: Captain John Smith, Pocahontas, the Powhatan tribe, and John Rolfe. At the beginning, Captain Smith made use of his best strategies to persuade the natives, especially the Powhatans, to provide them food and other necessary supplies. He also traded ornaments such as wooden balls, bells, mirrors, and many other trinkets with nearby Indians for baskets of corn. He



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improved the relationship among the newcomers and the savages. It was said both of them lived friendly during Smith's leadership. In addition, he put an end to the social discrimination and made everybody work equally and harder than ever. Even Smith argued with those colonists who refused to work and stated that who did not want to work would not eat.

Then another savior of the colony appeared, the noble princess Pocahontas, who after becoming Captain Smith's friend, never forgot their friendship and always provided the colony with food, tools, and clothing. Yet another rescuer of the settlement was the Powhatan tribe. The relation and interaction of the Jamestown citizens with the Native Americans, especially the Powhatans, was really very important since they ensured the colonists survival. During the whole time the British men were in Jamestown after the settlement, they faced cultural conflict and strong reactions, but without the knowledge that the colonists gained from the Powhatans, they would not have had enough food to survive. The Powhatans taught them to grow corn and tobacco, and how to look for food sources in the area. In spite of the relationship not being the best one, it helped to ensure the survival of a few colonists. The Powhatans assisted the colonists again when a great fire destroyed most of the James fort that had left the settlement in misery.

Later, after John Smith's departure to England, things became even worse. The stores of food that the colonists had grown (corn, wheat) under his leadership were destroyed by rats and fungus. All the colonists were starving and horrible acts such as cannibalism took place. The number of the colonists was reduced almost to the third part. The few ones remaining headed by Sir Thomas Gates decided to go home, but this plan was truncated by the arrival of Lord De La Ware who brought with him provisions and new colonists. These new provisions and colonists encouraged the former ones to begin again.



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Finally, John Rolfe also contributed to improvement of the colony since after his arrival in Jamestown; he was the first English tobacco cultivator. However, he was not interested in the tobacco cultivated by the local Indians, *Nicotiana rustica*, which was not as good and probably never sold in London, but he longed for the *Nicotiana tabacum* which was sweeter than the traditional Native American tobacco. This last was found in Trinidad and South America and somehow he obtained the seeds. In 1612, he began experimenting with Caribbean tobacco.

This cultivation was a significant business because this ensured a cash crop for the colony and in June, 1616, Rolfe and other leaders of the colony arrived in London to discuss the newly successful crop. In the beginning, King James I disapproved of the idea of Jamestown's dependence on tobacco cultivation, but in the end he liked the idea given that all sales had to be made through London and after proving their tobacco would be liked very much and would be in demand. This idea came true and tobacco became the rage, tobacco and nothing else. By 1619, the tobacco exportation became a boom and Jamestown, therefore, a boomtown. Thus, that year, they had exported 10 tons of tobacco to Europe. This business was so good that the colonists could import twenty one black men from Africa, paid in food, and ninety English women, each one costing 120 pounds of tobacco. These people were brought with the purpose of improving the crops' productivity.

By 1639, Jamestown had exported 750 tons of tobacco. The Jamestown colonists did not find gold, route to the South Seas, nor the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island, but they had found tobacco. Tobacco had brought the settlement from miserable failure to a great success. The colonial America became the first world producer of tobacco. The cultivation began in the establishment of Jamestown, where in the later years the plant grew in gardens, fields and even in the streets; in little time it became the basic agricultural product. In 1776, the cultivation extended toward North Carolina and it arrived for the west in Missouri. Toward 1864, a farmer



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from Ohio obtained by chance a stump faulty in chlorophyll that received the name of white burley which became the main ingredient, in 1881, to elaborate cigarettes.



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CHAPTER III

3. JOHN SMITH

"An Ambitious unworthy and vayne glorious fellowe" by George Percy
(McComas, Hank)

Americans know that Captain John Smith was one of the first American heroes. He is not essentially remembered for his role in establishing the first permanent English settlement in North America, but for his brief association with the Native American girl, Pocahontas.

He was a privileged man because he was able to record his own achievements and give them form, color, and importance. Moreover, he was a privileged man by women, too, since three women assisted him when he was really in danger of death. For instance, Pocahontas saved him from death. Then Lady Tragabigzanda helped him when he was a slave in Tartary. Finally, Lady Callamata supplied his needs when he ran away from the Tymor. He was the only one that had this double fortune.

Aside from this, he demonstrated to be an extraordinary soldier, writer, leader, cartographer, and a man that lived to become one of the most famous men of English and American History.

3.1. Biography

John Smith, usually distinguished as Captain John Smith, was born in Willoughby, Lincolnshire, England in 1579³⁰. He was baptized on January 9, 1579. He was the first son of George Smith and Alice Rickards. His father descended from the ancient Smiths of Crudley in Lancashire, and his mother from the Rickards at great Heck in Yorkshire. The Smith family was a small one, and besides John, only one brother and one sister lived to be adults.

³⁰ The exact date is unknown.



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The circumstances of his boyhood would indicate that, like many other men who have made themselves a name, his origin was humble, but since his childhood, he possessed a joyful personality and in his earliest years was impatient for adventure. The desire to travel was doubtless increased by the nature of his native county, which offered every incentive to the young man of brave spirit to leave it. Lincolnshire was an uninteresting part of all England. It was frequently water-logged until late in the summer. When it emerged, it was mostly a lifeless flat. Willoughby was a considerable village in Lincolnshire, located about three miles and a half southeastward from Alford. The population was Danish light-haired and blue-eyed.

Picture # 88

John Smith Portrait



(Land, Michael)

He went to village schools at nearby Alford and Louth, where he learned the rudiments of English, Latin, and Mathematics. When he was about thirteen, he sold his books and satchel and intended to run away to sea, but the death of his father made him stay. Later, his mother died, too.



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However, he was left with adequate means to live. Smith grew up on his family's farm and was apprenticed in his teens to a wealthy merchant.

Captain John Smith died when he was 52 years old. His end came rather quickly. He was very weak the last days of his life and could barely write. Captain John Smith died in London on June 21, 1631. He was buried in Saint Sepulcher's Church in London.

Epitaph of Captain John Smith

Captain John Smith

Sometime Governour of Virginia

and Admiral of New England

who departed this life the 21st of June 1631

Here lyes one conquered, that hath conquered Kings,

Subdu'd large Territories, and done Things

Which to the world impossible would seem

But that the Truth is held in more esteem.

Shall I report his former service done

In honour of his God and Christendom?

How that he did divide from Pagans three

Their heads and lives, Types of his Chivalry?

Or shall I talk of his Adventures Since,

Done in Virginia, that large Continent:

How that he subdu'd Kings unto his yoke,

And made those heathen flee, as wind doth smoke:

And made their land, being of so large a Station

An habitation for our Christian Nation

Our god is glorify'd, their Want supply'd

Which else for Necessaries must have dy'd.

But what avils his Conquests, now he lyes

Interr'd in earth, a Prey to Worms and Flyes?

O may his soul in sweet Elysium sleep,



***Until the Keeper that all Souls doth keep,
Return to Judgement, and that after thence,
With angels he may his Recompense.*** From the marker in the Church of Saint Sepulcher without Newgate, London, England (Vision Forum Ministries)

This remarkable epitaph is such an autobiographical record as Smith might have written it himself. It was engraved upon a tablet and set up in this church rests entirely upon the authority of Stow.

3.2. Captain John Smith's Adventures

3.2.1. Early Adventures

Since he was a boy, the stories of sailors and the continuity of the salt water had more influence on his mind than the schools of Alford and Louth which he attended. After his parents' death, he was hardly bound as an apprentice, but he had much difficulty in his advancement. Thus, his impatience for adventure grew more. The desire to travel, even though without a definite purpose, was doubtless increased by the nature of his situation; he was alone which even more encouraged him to leave his town.

At the age of fifteen, he found the means to attach himself to Lord Willoughby's young son, who was going to France; however, as they reached Orleans and after a month service, finding his service not more useful, John Smith was sent home. His next adventure was in Paris. There he made himself acquainted to a Scotchman named David Hume, who spent his sole ten shillings and in return gave him letters of recommendation to prefer him to King James I.

But instead of getting to England, he reached Rouen³¹, and being nearly out of money, he dropped down the river to Havre de Grace and began to learn to be a soldier. Then it was known that he went back to Willoughby, where he retired to a woody pasture, surrounded by forests. There he built

³¹ Capital of Seine-Maritime Department, Haute-Normandie Region, northwestern France.



a tent, where he exercised daily on his horse with lances and rings and read books as Machiavelli's "Art of War," and "Marcus Aurelius."

In this time of seclusion, he was taken to a man, Theodore Polaloga, who just then was Rider to Henry, Earl of Lincoln, and went to stay with him at Tattershall³². However, whatever were the reasons for Smith's displeasures; he left Tattershall and soon set out again for the Netherlands in search of adventures. In the Netherlands, he met four French Gallants, one pretending to be the Lord and the rest his servants, who persuaded him to accompany them to the "Duchess of Mercury," whose lord was then a general of Rodolphus of Hungary, whose favor they could command. He embarked with these cheaters, and the vessel reached the coast of Picardy³³, where his companions planned to take ashore their own bags and Smith's, leaving him on board. When the captain, who was one of their partisans, was able to land Smith the next day, the false lords had already disappeared with the luggage, containing his money and good clothes. Having nothing more than his only cloak, he sold it for his return passage.

After this bad luck he travelled to Italy, but during the journey, because of bad weather, the vessel anchored in a small isle called Saint Mary, off Nice³⁴, in Savoy. Of the passengers on board, there were many pilgrims forced to go to Rome, who held Smith as a Jonah³⁵ and cursed him for a Huguenot³⁶. They assured that the weather would continue in the same way as long he was on board. To end this conflict, they threw him in the sea, but he managed to reach an island inhabited only by sheep and goats. Some trading vessels that anchored near took him off, and because he was kindly treated, he decided to stay with them.

³² This was an ancient town, with a castle, which belonged to the Earls of Lincoln, and was situated on the River Bane, only fourteen miles from Boston.

³³ Region and former province of northern France, in an area between Calais and Paris and centered on the city of Amiens.

³⁴ City on the Mediterranean coast in southeastern France. A major tourist center, it is known for its mild climate.

³⁵ Supposed bringer of bad luck.

³⁶ A French Protestant, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries.



The master of one vessel was Captain la Roche of Saint Malo, who gently accepted him as a friend. After sailing a lot of miles and days, they met an argosy of Venice. Captain La Roche tried to speak to her, but her answer was not appropriate and soon a bloody fight started and, at last, the argosy was defeated, and the Britain ship loaded with silks, velvets, clothes of gold and tissue, and many other commodities. When the ship returned, he was set ashore at Piedmont, a region in northwestern Italy, a major commercial and agricultural center with five hundred sequins³⁷. Now with sufficient money, Smith made the tour to Italy, where he enjoyed the beauty of the city. Later, he was heard being in Hungary, Constantinople, Asia, Africa, and in many other European countries, but finally, in 1605, at the age of 26, Captain Smith went back to his homeland.

3.2.2. Captain John Smith in America, Jamestown

The news about the charter that King James had granted to the Virginia Company to establish a colony in the New World spread all over England and it came to John Smith's ears, too. Being a man of adventure, he would not lose this opportunity to continue with his exploits. Therefore, in 1607, on board of three sailing vessels, he along with many other British men made the long journey across the Atlantic Ocean from England to America. They landed at Cape Henry first; however, that location seeming unsecure enough, the landing party decided to venture further inland. The boat set sail to the west, soon approaching the confluence of the James and York Rivers, their waters flowing into the Chesapeake Bay.

They sailed up along the James River reaching a beautiful island sixty miles from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay³⁸. On this island, they established the colony called Jamestown, which not long after was well furnished with provisions and surrounded by a strong palisade.

³⁷ A gold coin that was used in Venice and Turkey between the 16th and 18th centuries.

³⁸ Chesapeake Bay is a great incoming of the Atlantic Ocean, to the east of Maryland and the east of Virginia. It is 320 km long and its width varies between 6 and 64 km. The bay is surrounded by many estuaries and currents, among which are the rivers James, York, Rappahannock, Potomac, Patuxent, and Susquehanna.



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In December 1607, while Captain Smith with many other British were sailing along the upper reaches of the Chickahamania River gathering provisions, they were suddenly surprised by the Pamaunkees, given that this part of the land all along this river was ruled by them and, obviously, they did not like any stranger to be whereby. Smith's crew was murdered by the unfriendly savages and he was captured and taken six miles up the river to a village called Rassaweck by Opechancanough.

Then, for the next two weeks, he was taken from village to village where he was confined and tied to a tree. Smith would have died at this time, but it did not happen since he showed Opechancanough a brilliant compass that caught his attention. From then on, he was a little admired by them because of the things he had and because the savages loved those kinds of trinkets a lot. At length, it was already seven weeks of Smith's imprisonment, and he was taken to the savages' emperor, Powhatan, at Werowocomoco.

Smith's days were coming to an end since the emperor condemned him to death. Everything was ready for his execution, but at the last minute, he was rescued by Powhatan's dearest daughter. After this, he was allowed to live, but with the condition of making hatchets, bells, beads, and copper for the emperor. Then he was sent home accompanied by many savages with the purpose of bringing to Chief Powhatan some presents.

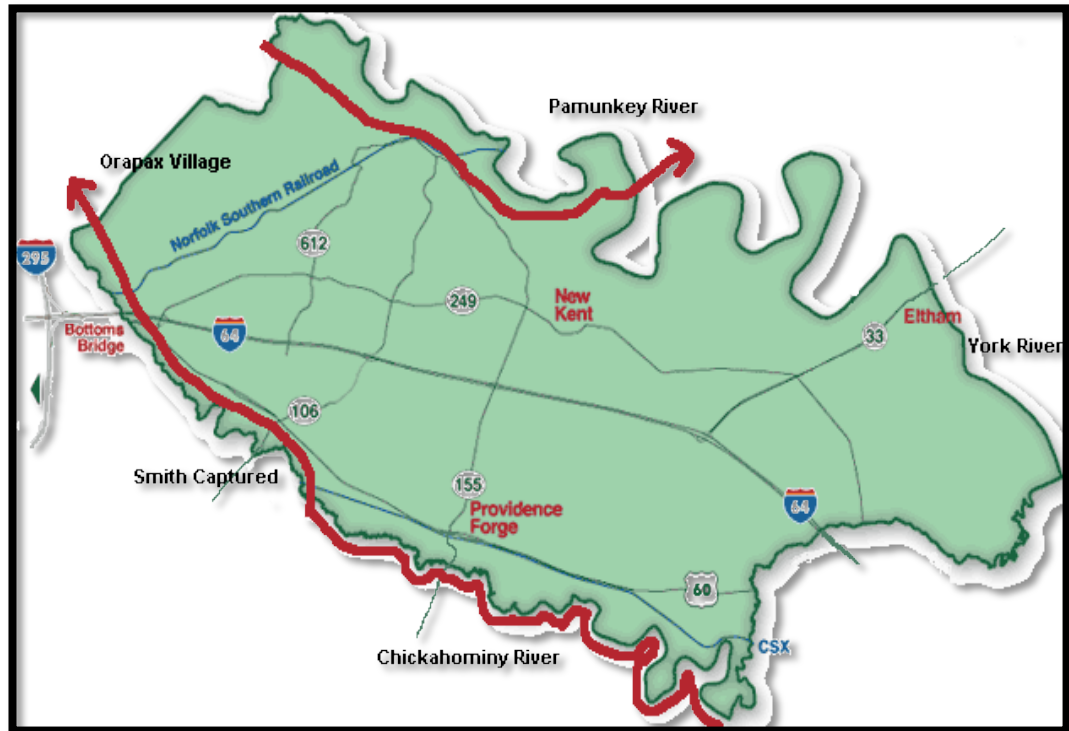
They arrived at Jamestown. The Pamaunkees were loaded by the offered things to Powhatan, though as the grindstone was too heavy, they left it until more men could come to help them. Meanwhile, as they were carrying the guns, one of them was shot accidentally. The strong sound caused the scared savages to run away into the woods. At last, talks among them were regained and so delivered the presents to Powhatan, his women, and his children.



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Picture # 89

Map of Smith's Capture



(Trout, L. Stran)

Later in February 1608, Captain Smith, Captain Christopher, and a group of thirty or forty returned to Werowocomoco to discuss relations between the English and the Pamaunkees and to trade an English boy, Thomas Salvage, for a Native American, Namontack, whose proposal Powhatan accepted. By December of 1608, the English supplies were scant and John Smith traveled again to Werowocomoco where Powhatan agreed to provide them food in exchange for a grindstone, fifty swords, guns, beads, chickens, and an English-style house. The Englishmen sent four Dutchmen and the Englishman Richard Salvage to Powhatan to build his new house at the end of the year.

Unfortunately, by the beginnings of 1609, relations between the two groups became so suspicious because of supposed insinuations regarding the honesty of the Dutchmen. Some Englishmen accused the Dutchmen of inciting the Virginia natives against the English. Soon after that, Powhatan

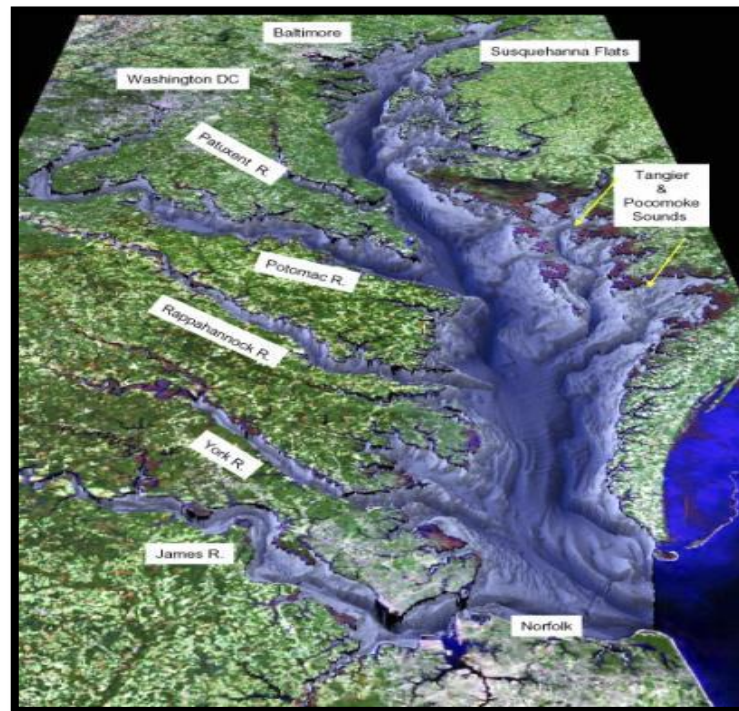


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removed himself, his warriors, and all his valuable provisions to the village of Oroparks on the Chickahamania River.

Picture # 90

Chesapeake Bay's Main Rivers



(NOAA)

3.2.2.1. John Smith's First Chesapeake Bay Voyage: From June 2 to July 21, 1608

On June 2, 1608, Captain John Smith on board of a shallop began his first exploration of the Chesapeake Bay. On June 6, they sailed north along the shore exploring Marumsco, Ape Hole Creeks, and the Great Fox Islands. Then they visited the Annamessex and Manokin Rivers and the Deal Island. Afterward, they explored the Bloodsworth Island which Smith named Limbo because of the extremity of gusts, thunder, rain, storms, and ill weather.

On June 8, they set sail to the Eastern shore exploring the Wicomoco River and the Nanticoke River. On June 11, they sailed west through Hooper Strait between the mainland and the Bloodsworth Island, passing



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the Hong River and the Nancy Point on the south end of Hooper Island. Then they moved northwards, passing the mouth of the Pawtuxet River, Calvert Cliffs, and the Patapsco River.

On June 14, they sailed south reaching Herring Bay, the Potomac River, and Nominee Bay on the south Virginia side. During this expedition, Smith met a Wicocomoco man named Mosco, who resembled a European man. He became Smith and his men's guide both in this first and second voyage of exploration.

On July 17, Captain Smith was stung in his wrist by a stingray. His arm and hand swelled and the strong pain enabled him to continue. But because of this, that area of the Rappahannock River was called Stingray Point and, in fact, it is still called so.

On July 21, finally, they went back to Jamestown. The crew, around fourteen, traversed three thousand miles and Captain Smith compiled the valuable minerals, identified fish and wildlife, studied the forests for useful timber, located good ports, learned about the native people's towns and numbers of warriors, and mapped the Chesapeake Bay. Smith documented the geographic characteristics of the region and his encounters with the natives. After that, he wrote *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England & the Summer Iles* and made a map of the Chesapeake Bay region.

"There is but one entrance by Sea in this County, and that is at the mouth of a very goodly Bay, 18 or 20 miles broad. The cape on the south is called Cape Henry, in honor of our most noble Prince. Within is a country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant place ever known, for large and pleasant navigable Rivers. Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation, were it fully matured and inhabited by industrious people. Here are mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers, and brooks, all running into a faire Bay, compassed but for the mouth, with fruitful and delightsome land." (Bramucci, Nancy)

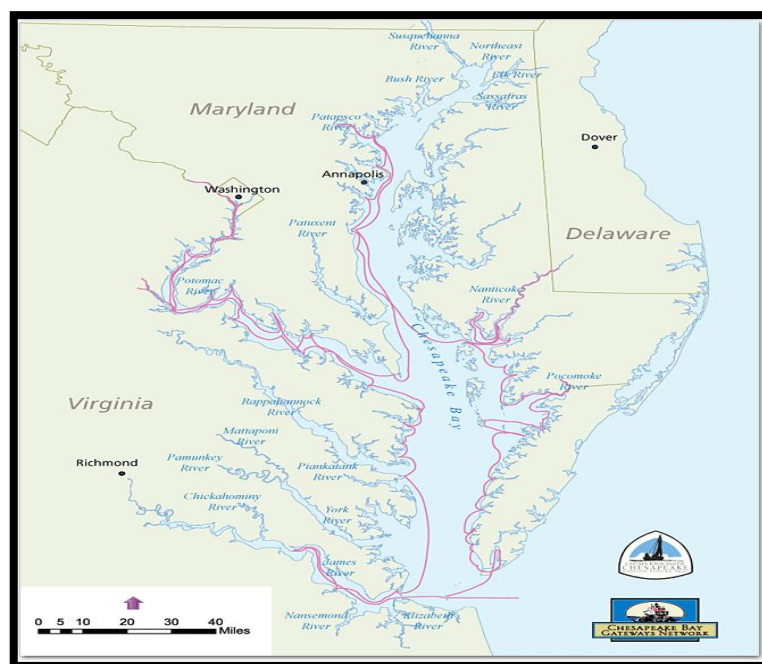


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The map was published in 1624 in *The Generall History of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Islands*; it was carefully executed, highly detailed, amazingly accurate, and very valued given that it paved the way for further comings and establishments on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

Picture # 91

Captain John Smith's First Chesapeake Bay Voyage



(Tom, Alexander+)

3.2.2.2. John Smith's Second Chesapeake Voyage: From July 24 to September 7, 1608

The first exploration voyage came to an end, but Captain Smith's desire of discovery did not. He was not satisfied by what he had explored along the Chesapeake Bay, so he decided to go there again and find out what had not been seen yet. However, first of all, he had to solve the tyranny the first president, Ratcliffe, had created there. Many people asked him to depose Ratcliffe and to take himself the presidency, but as he was so desirous to continue exploring the bay, he overthrew Ratcliffe and installed



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his friend Matthew Scrivener as acting president and he decided to continue his exploration.

Now, since the first voyage taught him that the Northwest Passage probably could not be found by sailing up the rivers that flowed into the Bay, he concentrated more on the upper reaches of the Bay and then the Rappahannock River. On July 27, 1608, they headed up to the Stingray Isle near the Tappahannock River.

On July 29, the shallop sailed to the mouth of the Patapsco River. Then they headed up to Turkey Point, where Smith saw that the Bay divided itself into four main rivers: the Susquehanna, the North East, the Elk, and the Tockwogh or Sassafras. Later on, they explored each one of them.

On August 9, they reached the Pawtuxet River where they visited many small towns inhabited by some tribes. On August 13, the expedition sailed and rowed south toward the Rappahannock River where the Moraughtachund and Rappahannock towns were located.

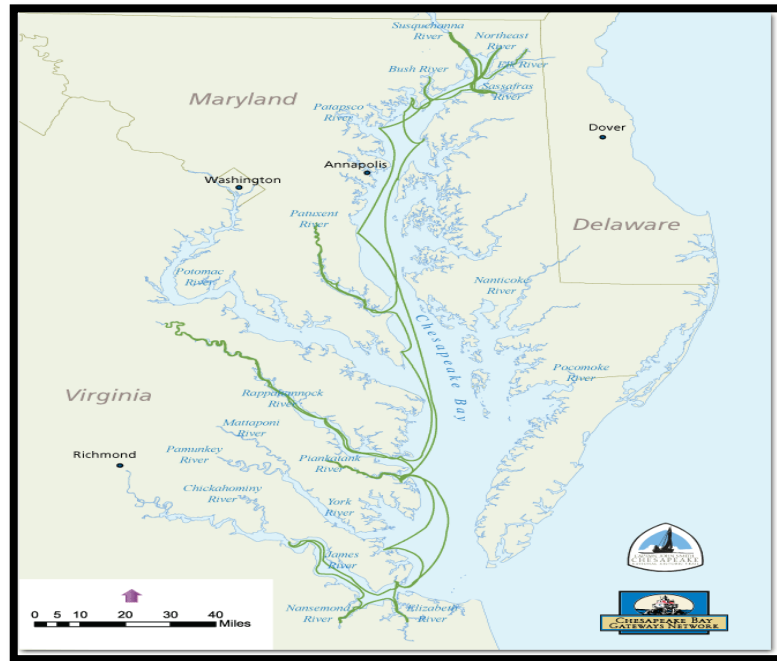
On August 31, after mapping the Piankatank River and visiting the Piankatank town, they returned to Jamestown. Finally, on September 7, 1608, loaded with notes, maps, weapons, trade goods, food, and war booties, the shallop anchored at Jamestown. There he found most of the people well recovered; many dead, some sick, and the provisions in the store much spoiled with rain.



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Picture # 92

John Smith's Second Chesapeake Voyage



(Tom, Alexander+)

3.2.2.3. Smith's Presidency of Jamestown

Notwithstanding, by September 10, 1608, Captain Smith became the President of Jamestown and soon dispersed as many as were able to work: some for tar, some for pitch, and others for soap-ashes, leaving them with the fort to the Council's oversight. Moreover, about thirty men were conducted by himself down the river, some five miles from Jamestown, to learn to make clapboards and cut down trees. Everybody was compelled to work hard, even those that had not done such a work before. However, returning from the woods and seeing the time consumed and no provisions gotten, Captain Smith along with eighteen men embarked on the Discovery ship and set sail to the Chickahamania River, but upon their arrival the savages refused to trade.

To face this disapproval, Captain Smith told them that they did not come to ask them for provisions, but to take revenge for his imprisonment and the death of his crew murdered by them. And so landing his men, ready to



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charge, the savages ran away scared. Shortly after, their ambassadors came with corn, fish, fowl, and what they had to make their peace. These provisions supplied their wants. Likewise, Master Scrivener was sent with the barges to Werowocomoco, where he found the savages more ready to fight than trade but he was able to get enough corn and much puccoon³⁹.

After this, things were better. They started to plant corn which supplied their necessities and they could even preserve some in the store houses. The savages continued providing them some goods and the Company of England also sent some ships loaded with provisions and more settlers arrived at the Jamestown colony. Thus, by October of this same year, Captain Newport came again with seventy new colonists; among which were two women, one the wife of Thomas Forest, and the other, her maid, Anne Buras. She, the next year around November, got married to John Layden, thus being the first marriage held in Jamestown.

The New Year came, and by May 23, 1609 back in London, the King issued a new charter to the Virginia Company of London, where he transferred the governance and control of the colony from the Crown to the Company itself. The Company, being formed by 650 members among twenty nobles and one hundred knights, replaced the original colonial executive body, the Council, with the office of Governor. By July, the Company in England sent a fleet of nine ships led by the Sea-Venture to the New World, but by August only seven of them had arrived in Jamestown. The other two were sunk in a storm, including the Sea-Venture, where the newly appointed president of Jamestown, Sir Thomas Gates, along with Sir George Somers, William Strachey, Master John Rolfe, and also many women were. The ships were destroyed by the storm, but the crew was saved since they reached an island called the Bermuda and after seven months they reached Jamestown.

³⁹ A red root which then was esteemed an excellent dye.



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Captain Smith proved to be an able and efficient administrator and he quickly emerged as the leader of the settlement. He pressured Powhatan to provide corn for the colonists and he threatened to banish any colonist who was unwilling to work. Smith's discipline helped to sustain the colony through the winter of 1608-1609. However, Smith's role in the colony suddenly ended in September of 1609. He was badly injured by a gunpowder explosion in his boat while he was returning from trading with the Indians for a new and better place for the Jamestown colony. His clothes were set on fire and he had to throw himself into the river to avoid being burned.

His wounds were so serious that he could no longer govern the colony and was forced to sail for England to seek the help of a surgeon. He left for England in October 1609 and never returned to Virginia. At his departure, he left the colony under the charge of George Percy until the new president arrived. Likewise, the colony was left with plenty food, people, and other supplies for a long time.

3.2.3. New England

John Smith, Admiral of New England

Even though he never returned to Jamestown, he did not forget his colony. He was always writing pamphlets, books, and mapping the rivers and places all over the colony and through these, he encouraged thousands of men to go there. Likewise, his writings encouraged many merchants, the richest ones, to invest in the journeys to the New World. The James city never failed at all. They faced great troubles such as the starving time, cannibalism, and the lack of good governors to improve the colony. At last, the colony overcame them to become a great city as it is today.

Nevertheless, Captain Smith's desire for adventure never ceased. The time he spent inactive, that is, during the time he was recovering from the burns he suffered, he did not make a journey. His body did not do any



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great effort, but his mind worked effectively without breaks. He returned to the Americas in a voyage to the coasts of Maine⁴⁰ and Massachusetts⁴¹ in 1614. Even though this journey was a commercial one because they went to fish, it was in this voyage that Captain John Smith sailed, explored, and mapped the rivers and land there. Upon his return, Smith presented the map of the new land, which he called New England, to Prince Charles, who changed the name of some places according to his will but kept the main name “New England” for all the land.

Smith made a second voyage to New England, but after he had sailed one hundred and twenty leagues, a storm attacked his ship and broke the masts. They went back to Plymouth. Shortly after, he made another attempt, but many pirates attacked his ship and captured him. The pirates kept him for a long time, but he ran away reaching France, and from there, England, in 1616. After John Smith returned to England, he spent a lot of time visiting and convincing the merchants of Cornwall and Devonshire, to whom he showed the maps and books related to New England.

At last, he could get support from them. In regards to this, the western commissioners gave him the title of Admiral of New England during all his life. Many ships were offered for this excursion, but in August 1620, only two set sail for New England. From these only one reached Cape James on November 9. Several days passed until they could find a good harbor to anchor the ship, but at last, they reached one along the coast. On December 28, they established the colony at Pawtuxet.

During this time, Captain Smith stayed in England where he published an account of his two voyages as “Description of New England.” He never left England again and spent the rest of his life writing books.

⁴⁰ The State of Maine is a state in the New England region of the northeastern United States, bordering the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast, New Hampshire to the southwest, and the Canadian provinces of Quebec to the northwest and New Brunswick to the northeast.

⁴¹ Massachusetts Bay, also called Mass Bay, is one of the large bays of the Atlantic Ocean that forms the distinctive shape of the coastline of the U.S. state of Massachusetts. Its waters extend 65 miles into the Atlantic Ocean.



3.3. Works

Captain Smith was a prolific writer of tracts, pamphlets, and books, an extraordinary cartographer, and in general an industrious man. His main writings were based on the colonization of Virginia and New England which made him well known all around the world. The substance of the writings was contained in “The Generall Historie” and “The True Travels.” Likewise, his maps were as extraordinary as his writings.

3.3.1. Writings

During his remaining years in England, he published eight books. The more significant titles were “The General History of Virginia, the Sommer Iles, and New England,” “The General Historie of the Bermudas,” “The General History of New England,” “The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America,” and “A Sea Grammar.”

3.3.1.1. The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles

3.3.1.1.1. The Generall Historie of Virginia

This book started with a report of the first sea adventures to discover unknown land. Thus, in 1170, Madock, Prince of Wales, made the first expedition. Next, Hanno, Prince of Carthage, made another. Then, in 1492, Christopher Columbus, by accident, reached a new continent. Later, in 1497, the British made his earlier attempts to conquer it, so King Henry VII employed John Cabot and his three sons to do the journey. In 1576, Martin Frobisher was sent by Queen Elizabeth I to search for a northwest passage. In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted to establish a plantation in the New World.

In 1584, Captain Amadas reached the Country Wingandacoa, later called Virginia by Queen Elizabeth I. In 1585, Sir Richard Greenville established a plantation there. In 1587, Master White was sent to establish a colony. In 1602, Captain Gosnoll discovered the Elizabeth’s Isles. Captain Pring



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made his voyage to the north part of Virginia in 1603. He followed the same course that Captain Gosnoll did. In 1605, Captain Waymouth discovered the Virginia Islands. In this same year a map of the old Virginia was drawn with the figures of the savages.

In 1606, King James I gave letter patents to colonize the New World. Captain Smith and some other gentlemen arrived at Virginia. He made a general description of Virginia including their several inhabitants. After a year of ups and downs, Captain Smith became the president of the colony, but unfortunately, he suffered an accident and went back to England. After the notice of John Smith's absence, the savages started a rebellion in Jamestown and the slaughter began. Furthermore, food in the fort became scant, thus, killing many people.

In 1610, Sir Thomas Gates arrived at Jamestown and was named Governor. After he saw the difficulties the settlers of Jamestown were facing, they decided to abandon it. However, during their travel to England, they found Lord La War, who was coming with men and supplies for the colony. Lord de la War forced them to come back and restart the colony. On May 10, 1611, Sir Thomas Dale arrived in Virginia and became the new Governor.

In 1612, Sir Thomas Gates reclaimed his charge and built Henrico and the Bermudas. By this same time, Captain Argall took Pocahontas prisoner. In 1613, Pocahontas and Master Rolfe got married. In 1614, the government was left to Sir Thomas Dale and Sir Thomas Gates returned to England. In 1616, the Rolfes family went to England. In this same year, Captain Yearly was left as Deputy Governor. In 1617, Queen Anne and Pocahontas met in England. Before Pocahontas went back to Virginia, she died. Captain Argall was sent to Jamestown and at his arrival he was elected governor.

On June 15, 1618, Powhatan died. The Lord de la War was sent again to Jamestown to become Governor, but during this voyage he died. In 1619, Sir George Yearly was sent to be Governor. In this time, a parliament



started in Virginia and four corporations were appointed, which were the Companies, the University, the Governors, and the Glebe land. By 1620, Sir Francis Wyatt was chosen by the Council as the next president and Master Pory as the secretary. Men were employed to build the East Indian School; where the main obligation was to convert the savages into Catholics.

On March 22, the biggest massacre happened there. The Indians slew almost all the colonists very cruelly, among them six men of the Council. However, Captain Ralfe Hamer along with forty other men escaped from death. From then on, the savages attacked the colonists, who later took revenge killing some of the savages. Finally, after the massacre and incidents in the colony as a private enterprise, the colony became a royal colony.

3.3.1.1.2. The General Historie of the Bermudas now called the Summer Iles, from 1593 to 1624

This book started with a general description of the Summer Iles⁴², its fruits, fish, soil, air, and beasts. The country had scarce places for ships, but possessed a moderate heat, which made this land lush of a variety of animals and plants, sometimes better than those found in Virginia.

The first Englishman to set foot in the Bermudas⁴³ was Henry May⁴⁴ in 1593. The second ones were Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, and Captain Newport along with five hundred men in 1609. They were going to Jamestown, but they were separated from the fleet by a storm. In the mean time, two ships were built, one called the Patience and the other the Deliverance. On May 10, 1610, leaving Christopher Carter and Edward Waters behind because of suspicions against the leaders, they set sail to Virginia.

⁴² Those islands lay in the huge main ocean, situated at 32 degrees of Northerly latitude, about 3300 miles, some twenty miles in length, two miles and a half in breadth, and mostly environed by several rocks.

⁴³ It acquired this name because a Spanish ship called Bermudas was casted away there.

⁴⁴ A worthy mariner that went with Captain Lancaster to the East Indies in 1591.



On May 24, they safely arrived at Jamestown, but they got defrauded because they saw only thirty starving persons there. In 1610, Sir George Summer returned to the Bermudas for food, but soon this noble knight died. In his honor, the isle was called Summer Iles and from then on it was called so, and Edward Chard was left there. As soon as the ship was out of sight, he met the other two left before. They lived together for three years, though the partnership was disturbed because of the discovery of a big piece of amber Greece of eighty pound weight, which caused them to fight.

In July 1612, Master More, elected in England as the president of those isles, arrived. Governor More landed his goods and thirty men upon the south side. There he built small cabins with palmetto leaves for his wife and family. In the valley, since he was a carpenter, he built eight forts called: The King Charles, the Charles fort, the Pembroke fort, the Smith fort, the Paget fort, the Gate fort, the Warwick castle, and the Saint Katharine fort.

From 1613 to 1614, four ships of supplies along with passengers from England came. In England, the Company disliked More's opposition⁴⁵ and did not send more supplies to the Summer Iles. The lack of provisions caused all to become sick, some regained strength, but others starved at home. Master More himself returned to England. He left the government under the charge of a Council of six men to succeed him monthly: Captain Miles Kendall, Captain John Mansfield, Thomas Knight, Charles Caldecott, Edward Waters, and Christopher Carter with twelve others to assist them. In England, Master More was granted eight shares of land and dismissed of his charge.

3.3.1.1.3. The General History of New England

In this writing, the author explained the different attempts the merchants of the Plymouth Company made in order to settle the north part of America

⁴⁵ More denied to send all the amber Greece to England.



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extended from 38 to 44 degrees, but none succeeded. In April 1614, at the charge of Captain Marmaduke Roydon, Captain George Langam, Master John Buley, Captain John Smith, and Master William Skelton arrived at Monahigan with the purpose of fishing. In this journey, John Smith declared he ranged the coast and upon his return to England, he drew the map of the land and gave it to Prince Charles.

The natives of New England lived mostly along the great rivers and on what the land offered them. They differed much in language, customs, government, and most of them were lords of themselves. They believed in many divine powers, yet in one above all the rest. The southern Virginians called their chief god Kewasa and in New Plymouth and Massachusetts it was called Kiehtan and their King Sagomos. Even they had another power called Hobamock, “devil,” upon whom they called to cure illness. They assured that sometimes it was seen in the form of a man, a deer, an eagle, but mostly as a snake; however, it was not seen by everybody, but by their Powahs⁴⁶ to cure diseases. Likewise, they believed it was unhurt by a weapon and that is why it was so conjured there.

Every sachem⁴⁷ which was not a King had many sachems under their protection who paid them tribute. Every sachem had many wives, but not a main one since all were equal; however, he had some inferior wives and concubines which he inherited by succession. In regards to men, he gave land to each man, but according to the work he had done. For example, men were employed in hunting, women in slavery, and children obeyed the old.

They used divorce and the King punished the offenders himself. When a maid got married, she had to cut her hair and had her head covered until it grew again. Likewise, every sachem took care of widows, orphans, old

⁴⁶ Their chief next to the King.

⁴⁷ A chief of a Native North American people or confederation, especially of the Algonquian people.



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men, and women. Finally, their arts, music, attire, games, and burials differed very little from the Virginians.

Near Cape Cod the coast was mountainous and rocky and for this reason the country had a moderate weather. The land was overgrown mostly with excellent wood such as oaks, pines, walnuts, birches, ashes, elms, cypresses, cedars, mulberries, hazels, and plum-trees. For fishing, they had seasons, for example, in March, April, May, and half of June, they gathered cod; in May, June, July, and August, they gathered mullet, sturgeon, and herring; in the end of August, September, October, and November they had cod again. Fruits such as currants, chestnuts, small nuts, pumpkins, gourds, and strawberries were also abundant. Also, a kind or two of flax was found which was used to make nets, lines, and ropes.

In 1615, Sir Ferdinand Gorges, a noble knight, employed John Smith and persuaded the Reverend Deane of Exeter, Doctor Sutcliffe, and some merchants of the west to begin a plantation in New England. The expedition began in January. On board the first ship were Captain John Smith and sixteen men, but it returned shortly after because the ship was damaged. Smith started a second voyage, but failed again because he was captured by pirates, so he returned to England in 1616.

On November 9, 1620, a ship reached Cape James. They reached a good harbor at Pawtuxet. On December 28, they started building a platform for the ordnance. Then the Company was divided into nineteen families. Captain Standish was elected commander of all martial actions. The first natives in encountering them were Samoset⁴⁸, Squanto⁴⁹, and Quadaquina⁵⁰. They brought animal skins and certain tools for them as a way of establishing peace among them.

⁴⁸ A native American man that belonged to the Massasoit's tribe.

⁴⁹ A native of Pawtuxet. He was brought to Spain captured by hunt, thus brought to England where he had a good life.

⁵⁰ Squanto's brother.



At the beginning of July, a ship supplied the New Plymouth Colony. At that time, trading with the natives became impossible, so the colony was starving. In Massachusetts, a war between the natives and the colonists began, but Captain Standish himself stopped it. In 1622, near the end of April, two more ships from London arrived along with sixty passengers. In 1623, a great drought attacked their crops and for about six weeks not rain fell; however, after much praying, it rained abundantly.

At New Plymouth there were about one hundred and eighty people, some cattle, goats, swine, and poultry. In the town upon a high mountain, they had a fort well built with wood and stone. Also a fair watch tower was built. Master William Bradford was chosen Governor.

3.3.1.2. The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captain John Smith

This book was written in order to fix the whole course of Captain John Smith's passages. It was divided into twenty eight chapters. He began this book explaining his birth, his childhood, his parents, his birthplace, and his first adventures. Then he gave details about how he got to France, how he was cheated by four gallants who stole his money, and his bad passage into Scotland. After that, he talked about how he returned to Willoughby and lived in the woods, and his revenge upon the four French gallants. He mentioned that on his way to Italy, he was accused of being a French protestant and because of this, thrown overboard, later being saved by Captain La Roche of Saint Malo.

In chapter twenty, he continued with the story of the Summer Isles and New England from 1624 to 1629. Then in the following chapter, he talked about the different voyages Sir Walter Raleigh made to the goodly country of Guiana, and the great river of the Amazons. Then he continued with the proceedings of Captain Warner in order to set a plantation in Saint Christopher, the planting of Barbados, and the plantation of the Ile of



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Mevis. At length, he explained about the life, qualities, and conditions of pirates, and how they taught the Turks and Moors to become men of war.

3.3.1.3. A Sea Grammar

Captain John Smith's last work was a pamphlet dedicated to all young sea men. This was divided into fifteen chapters where he advised young men on how to get better experienced in the art of navigation, ships building, and how to be well prepared for war.

He started his booklet with instructions about on how to build a ship, for which he gave the definitions of all the principal names of every part of the timbers, and also how the sailors had to be fixed one to another and the reasons of their use. Next, he provided them the names of all the masts, tops, and yards belonging to a ship. He defined all of the thirteen ropes belonging to a ship and their use. Then he presented the names of all sorts of anchors, cables, and sails with their use and how the ordnances should be placed.

After that, he provided the explanation of the charge and duty of the Captain of a ship and every officer as well as the proper sea terms for dividing the Company at sea, for steering, sailing, or mooring a ship in fair weather or in a storm. Also, proper terms for the winds, ebbs, floods, and eddies, with their definitions and an estimate of the depth of the sea by the height of the hills and the largeness of the Earth, along with proper sea terms belonging to the good or bad condition of ships, how to find them and amend them. At last, some considerations for the sea captain were given about how to choose his ship, how to place his ordnance, what books and instruments were fit for a sea man, and many other advertisements for sea men.



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3.3.2. Smith's Maps

In 1608, he made his first map called the Zuniga Map⁵¹. In this map he indicated the location of the surviving colonists of Roanoke Island, (notes A. & B. on the left side of the map) also called the "Lost Colonists," as told to him by Powhatan's brother.

Likewise, he created the first detailed map of the Chesapeake Region. His masterpiece map of Virginia was published in 1612, which remained in active use for seven decades and opened this part of North America to European exploration, settlement, and trade. The geographical accuracy is astounding given that Smith traveled about 2500 miles in a series of short expeditions and had only primitive mapmaking tools to work with.

Smith's map, first published in England in 1612, was the primary map of the Chesapeake region used by colonists for nearly a century. Smith's map recorded not only the geographic features of the Chesapeake, but also its cultural aspects, including more than 200 Indian towns.

In addition to the Virginia map, John Smith developed the New England map in order to catch the attention of Englishmen to this land to be settled.

⁵¹Called the Zuniga Map because it was stolen by a Spanish spy Zuniga and sent to Spain where it was found in the early 1900s by a researcher in the Spanish archives.



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Picture # 93

Captain John Smith's map, circa 1608 (often called the Zuniga Map)



(Williamsburgprivatetours.com)

Picture # 94

Virginia Map



(Tom, + Alexander)



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Picture # 95

Map of New England



(Wikimedia commons.org)



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CHAPTER IV

4. Pocahontas, a Bridge between Two Cultures

"[She] was the first Christian of that [Indian] nation and the first Virginian who ever spake English." (Maclehose, Robert & Company Ltd.)

Matoaka⁵² was one children of the powerful Chief Powhatan. Her date of birth is not clear, but it is said it was around 1595, near Jamestown in Virginia. As Powhatan was the ruler, he had some commodities and pleasures. For instance, he had the right to have as many women as he wished. It was said he had around twenty or more wives and due to this he had a lot of children. After one of his children was born, the mother had to go to her village to raise her child.

Matoaka was a beautiful and lively child. When she was born, Powhatan sent her to her mother's village, to raise her there, as it was their custom. However, when she was five or six years old, she left her mother and went to live in her father's village. There she met her older brothers and sisters. She was soon accepted among them and became very admired by her older siblings because of her behavior, liveliness, and intelligence. She was seen everywhere playing and because of that she got the nickname "Pocahontas⁵³." Soon, she not only won her siblings' affection, but her father's too. She became Powhatan's favorite daughter, "the apple of his eyes." (Morenus, David)

However, Pocahontas is not famous for her behavior but for saving Captain John Smith's life. In May 1607, she saw the English settlers for the first time when she was about 10 or 12 years old. The English settlers arrived in Virginia and began building settlements at the same time that her father was the leader of the Powhatan's tribe. There, one of the leading colonists, John Smith, was captured by a group of Powhatan's hunters led by Pocahontas's half brother, Opechancanough. They brought

⁵² Pocahontas' Indian name meaning "Bright Stream Between the Hills."

⁵³ Her nickname meaning "playful one" and "hard to control."



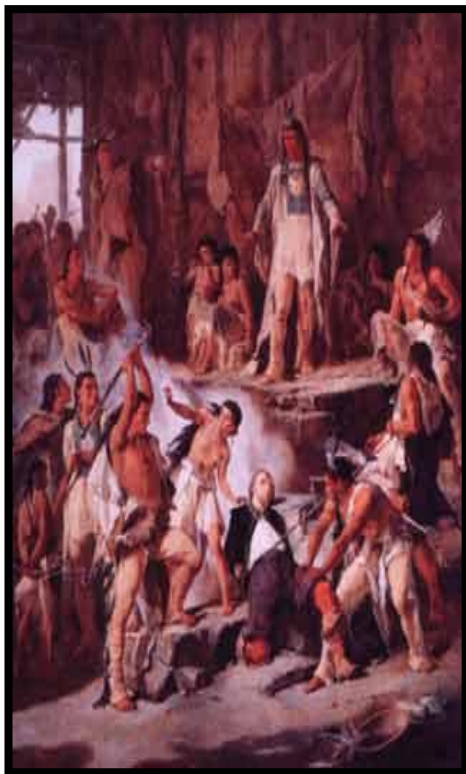
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Smith to Werowocomoco, a village of the Powhatan Empire, before Chief Powhatan's presence. Smith's sentence was to die. Everything was ready for the execution:

"...Two great stones were brought before Powhatan: then as many as could laid hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head, and being ready with their clubs, to beate out his braines..." (Maclehose, Robert & Company Ltd.)

Picture # 96

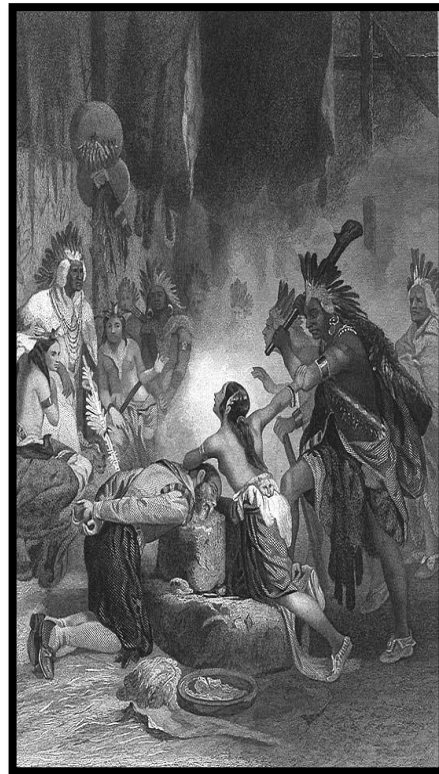
**Captain Smith ready for
The execution**



(Sutton, John)

Picture # 97

Pocahontas Saving Smith's life



(Sutton, John)

However, at the last minute, Pocahontas got Smith's head in her arms and laid her own upon his to save him from death. The Chief allowed him to live, but instead, he had to make robes, shoes, arrows, bows, and pots; plant, hunt, and do everything with his own hands.



“Two days after, Powhatan, having disguised himself in the most fearfullest manner he could, caused Captain Smith to be brought forth to a great house in the woods and there upon a mat by the fire to be left alone. Not long after, from behind a mat that divided the house, was made the most dolefullest noise he ever heard; then Powhatan more like a devil than a man, with some two hundred more as black as himself, came unto him and told him now they were friends...”(Maclehose, Robert & Company Ltd.)

Later, Nantaquoud⁵⁴ went back to Jamestown for some presents to Powhatan. Upon his return, he found in the colony only thirty eight starving people. For this reason, he returned to trade food with the natives. Pocahontas played an important role for the newcomers, especially when she saved Captain Smith. She also saved the colonists of James Fort⁵⁵ from starving to death that first winter. She constantly visited them with plenty of food such as deer, fruits, poultry, and animal skins. Regularly, she visited her friend Captain John Smith and on one occasion she advised him about a secret attack that her people were planning to do against them. Thus, she prevented him from being murdered.

Pocahontas' aid and warm personality toward the Englishmen made her get the affection and consideration from the new comers. Notwithstanding, in October 1609, she was told that Smith was dead. After that, she stopped visiting them. The following winter was known as the Starving Time, and the colony almost disappeared because of that. Her aid was really important to the colonists, but she did not come back again. However, Captain Smith was alive. He was injured and was recovering in England.

Several years went by, but Pocahontas did not show up. The colonists supposed that she had stayed with her father in the village, but during a

⁵⁴ The name King Powhatan gave Smith after saving his life. With this name he was considered as Powhatan's son.

⁵⁵ The original name of the 1607 Jamestown Settlement.



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visit to the natives, Ralph Hamor heard that she had married one of Powhatan's Werowances in 1610. His name was Kocoum. It was a custom for Indian women to get married at the age of fifteen for three years. However, there is no record whether Pocahontas had or did not have children with her first husband.

Later in March 1613, Pocahontas moved to Passapatanzy, a village of the Patawomecks⁵⁶, a Virginia Indian tribe that traded with the Powhatans. She was under the care of the Patawomeck chief Japazaws (or Japazeus). While she was there, the English man Samuel Argall arrived with the purpose of trading. Japazaws together with Argall conspired against Pocahontas. Her protector, in exchange for a copper kettle, helped Argall to capture Pocahontas. They convinced her to go aboard the ship to bring the kettle, and when they were already there, they tricked her into captivity.

Samuel thought her abduction was a good idea since he intended to hold her for ransom and release her in exchange for English prisoners held by her father, Chief Powhatan, along with various weapons and tools which were stolen by the Powhatans. Powhatan returned the prisoners, but he failed to satisfy the colonists with the number of weapons and tools which he returned. They heard no other news the Indigenous native-born community for a long time until the colonists sent them another instruction. Powhatan promised them he would return all that they had stolen, but again, it did not happen. Instead, they used this excuse to take advantage of the time and move to another place.

⁵⁶ The Patawomeck tribe of American Indians is based in Stafford County, Virginia, along the Potomac River near Fredericksburg, about 65 miles (105 km) from Werowocomoco. (*Patawomeck* is another spelling of Potomac).



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Picture # 98

Pocahontas Abduction



(Pemberton, Anne)

During the first year of captivity, Pocahontas was kept at Henrico or Henrico Town⁵⁷, located on the James River. There she was put under the custody of Sir Thomas Gates, the Marshal of Virginia. Gates treated her as a guest rather than a prisoner and encouraged her to learn English customs. In 1614, she was converted to Christianity by the Minister Alexander Whitaker⁵⁸, known as "The Apostle of Virginia" by his contemporaries. He taught her about Christianity and helped her also improve her English. After she was baptized in the Christian religion, she

⁵⁷ A city founded by Sir Thomas Dale in 1611 as an alternative to the swampy and dangerous area around Jamestown Settlement, Virginia. It was named for Prince Henry, the eldest son of King James I.

⁵⁸ (1585–1616). A Christian theologian who settled in North America in the Virginia Colony in 1611 and established two churches near the Jamestown colony.



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got an English name, Rebecca⁵⁹. Later, most of the colonists called her Lady Rebecca.

By this same time, Pocahontas and John Rolfe fell in love. Master John Rolfe asked Governor Sir Thomas Dale for permission to marry Pocahontas. The Governor allowed it immediately. Upon this promise, two of Powhatan's sons came to see if she was being treated well. They saw she was fine, so they were pleased and promised they would persuade their father to redeem her and forever be friends. Upon this, the two brothers along with Master John Rolfe and Master Sparks went to explain it to Powhatan. They were gently entertained by Opechancanough, but without Powhatan's presence, so they left the performing of the promise until the next harvest.

The time of the marriage came soon, and Powhatan sent Opachisco, Pocahontas' uncle, and two of his sons to see the manner of the marriage. On April 5, 1614, Rebecca married the English tobacco planter John Rolfe⁶⁰ and they moved together to Varina Farms Plantation, which was located across the James River. Due to this marriage, the Powhatans and the colonists had peace for many years. In fact, there were six years of peace between the Jamestown colonists and Powhatan's tribes. This period was known as the "Peace of Pocahontas."

⁵⁹ In the Bible, Rebecca was the wife of Isaac, who left her own people to go to her husband's tribe.

⁶⁰ He was a widower. His wife died at Bermudas. They came to Virginia during the third supply on board of the Sea Venture, but it was lost at sea and got to the Bermudas. There his first daughter died, too.



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Picture # 99

**John Rolfe and Pocahontas being married at Jamestown April 1,
1614**

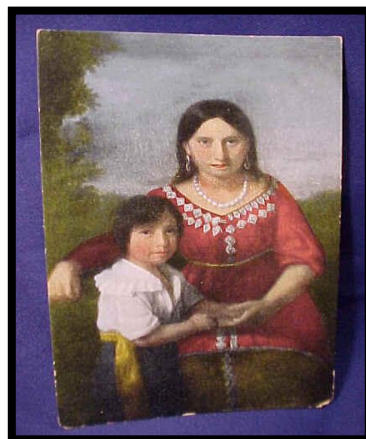


(Sutton, John)

On January 30, 1615, Lady Rebecca Rolfe gave birth to a son. He was first named Pepsicanough⁶¹ by his grandfather, Chief Powhatan. Then he was named Thomas, Thomas Rolfe. Though Pocahontas' marriage did not serve to bring all the English captives back from Powhatan, it served to keep peace, trade, and commerce between the two groups.

Picture # 100

Pocahontas and her son



(Sutton, John)

⁶¹ Meaning "Two Mighty Rivers" since he was the product of the union between two different peoples coming to be only one.



4.1. Lady Rebecca Rolfe's Journey to England

The Virginia Company found hard it to convince people in Europe to invest in the Jamestown Colony, so they decided to show them proof of how the natives of America could easily be colonized and converted and the settlement made safe. Thus, they encouraged Lady Rebecca, her son, and her husband to go to England to be presented among the Europeans.

In 1616, the Rolfes sailed to England aboard the ship "Treasurer" and arrived at the Port of Plymouth on June 12. From there, they reached London. They were accompanied by Pocahontas's sister, Matachanna, her brother-in-law, Uttamatomakkin, also called Tomocomo or Tomakin, and a group of eleven other Powhatan natives.

When Rebecca was in Plymouth, she was informed that Captain Smith was alive. By this same time, Captain Smith had heard that Pocahontas was coming to England. He did not meet her, but instead he wrote Queen Anne⁶² a letter about Pocahontas, where he urged her to treat Pocahontas as a woman like she merited, given that she had preserved his own life and the permanence of the colony. He started the letter thus:

"To the most high and virtuous princess, Queen Anne of Great Britain

Most admired Queen,

The love I bear my God, my King and country, hath so oft emboldened me in the worst of extreme dangers, that now honesty doth constrain me to presume thus far beyond myself, to present your Majesty this short discourse: if ingratitude be a deadly poison to all honest virtues, I must be guilty of that crime if I should omit any means to be thankful.

So it is, that some ten years ago being in Virginia, and taken prisoner by the power of Powhatan their chief King, I received from this great Salvage

⁶² **Anne of Denmark** (12 December 1574 – 2 March 1619) was queen consort of Scotland, England, and Ireland as the wife of King James VI and I.



exceeding great courtesy, especially from his son Nantaquaus, the most manliest, comeliest, boldest spirit, I ever saw in a Salvage, and his sister Pocahontas, the Kings most dear and well-beloved daughter, being but a child of twelve or thirteen years of age, whose compassionate pitiful heart, of my desperate estate, gave me much cause to respect her: I being the first Christian this proud King and his grim attendants ever saw: and thus enthralled in their barbarous power, I cannot say I felt the least occasion of want that was in the power of those my mortal foes to prevent, notwithstanding all their threats.

After some six weeks fattening amongst those Salvage courtiers, at the minute of my execution, she hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine; and not only that, but so prevailed with her father, that I was safely conducted to Jamestown: where I found about eight and thirty miserable poor and sick creatures, to keep possession of all those large territories of Virginia; such was the weakness of this poor commonwealth, as had the salvages not fed us, we directly had starved. And this relief, most gracious Queen, was commonly brought us by this Lady Pocahontas.

Notwithstanding all these passages, when inconstant fortune turned our peace to war, this tender virgin would still not spare to dare to visit us, and by her our jars have been oft appeased, and our wants still supplied; were it the policy of her father thus to employ her, or the ordinance of God thus to make her his instrument, or her extraordinary affection to our nation, I know not: but of this I am sure; when her father with the utmost of his policy and power, sought to surprise me, having but eighteen with me, the dark night could not affright her from coming through the irksome woods, and with watered eyes gave me intelligence, with her best advice to escape his fury; which had he known, he had surely slain her.

Jamestown with her wild train she as freely frequented, as her fathers habitation; and during the time of two or three years, she next under God,



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was still the instrument to preserve this colony from death, famine and utter confusion; which if in those times, had once been dissolved, Virginia might have lain as it was at our first arrival to this day.

Since then, this business having been turned and varied by many accidents from that I left it at: it is most certain, after a long and troublesome war after my departure, betwixt her father and our colony; all which time she was not heard of.

About two years after she herself was taken prisoner, being so detained near two years longer, the colony by that means was relieved, peace concluded; and at last rejecting her barbarous condition, she was married to an English Gentleman, with whom at this present she is in England; the first Christian ever of that Nation, the first Virginian ever spoke English, or had a child in marriage by an Englishman: a matter surely, if my meaning be truly considered and well understood, worthy a Princes understanding.

Thus, most gracious Lady, I have related to your Majesty, what at your best leisure our approved Histories will account you at large, and done in the time of your Majesty's life; and however this might be presented you from a more worthy pen, it cannot from a more honest heart, as yet I never begged anything of the state, or any: and it is my want of ability and her exceeding desert; your birth, means, and authority; her birth, virtue, want and simplicity, doth make me thus bold, humbly to beseech your Majesty to take this knowledge of her, though it be from one so unworthy to be the reporter, as myself, her husbands estate not being able to make her fit to attend your Majesty.

The most and least I can do, is to tell you this, because none so oft hath tried it as myself, and the rather being of so great a spirit, however her stature: if she should not be well received, seeing this Kingdom may rightly have a Kingdom by her means; her present love to us and Christianity might turn to such scorn and fury, as to divert all this good to the worst of



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evil; whereas finding so great a Queen should do her some honor more than she can imagine, for being so kind to your servants and subjects, would so ravish her with content, as endear her dearest blood to effect that, your Majesty and all the Kings honest subjects most earnestly desire.

And so I humbly kiss your gracious hands,
Captain John Smith, 1616” (Maclehose, Robert & Company Ltd.)

Lady Rebecca, her husband, and her child stayed in London at the Bell Sauvage Inn on Ludgate Hill, which was located close to St. Paul's Cathedral. Pocahontas was entertained at various society gatherings as well as some plays. On January 5, 1617, she and Tomocomo were invited by the King to be present at a performance of Ben Jonson's masque “The Vision of Delight⁶³” at the Banqueting House in Whitehall Palace. This was probably a special evening for them.

They spent a long time in London feasting and going to social meetings, but during one of these social gatherings, Pocahontas met Captain Smith. After a silent moment, she called him father, as he called Powhatan when he was in Virginia. She added that his people had assured he was dead, but that her father had sent Tomocomo to seek him during this journey because he knew his people lied much.

⁶³ This was an elaborate play of song and dance with special effects and illusions designed by Indigo Jones.



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Picture # 101

Pocahontas in London



(Lewis, Jone Johnson)

However, after they spent seven months in England, the Rolfs decided to return to Virginia. In March 1617, they set sail for home, but when they were at Gravesend⁶⁴ on the Thames River, not far from their point of departure, Lady Rebecca got very sick. Her illness was so grave that she could not continue the voyage. She was taken ashore and shortly after, she died of pneumonia or possibly tuberculosis at the age of 22. Her death was so unexpected that she could not see off her family, father, and siblings. She did not say anything before her death, except a few words to her husband, which were to comfort him. She said that all must die, but her son's life was enough to show her love to him. Her son's spirit helped to keep Pocahontas' actions eternally in the mind of many people.

Her funeral took place on March 21, 1617, in the parish of Saint George⁶⁵ of Gravesend, and she was buried in its churchyard. This place is remembered by every American because Lady Rebecca lies there. The

⁶⁴ A town in northwest Kent, England, on the south bank of the Thames, opposite Tilbury in Essex.

⁶⁵ Saint George Church, Gravesend is an Anglican church dedicated to Saint George near the foot of the High Street in Gravesend in north Kent.



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exact place of her grave is unknown, but in Saint George's Church, a bronze statue and a board with details of Pocahontas' life has been placed given that she had been a brave Indian Princess that had done more for the first permanent colony in America than anyone else.

Picture # 102

Pocahontas' Statue



(St.Georgesgravesend.org.uk)

After Pocahontas' death, her son, Thomas Rolfe, was left in England under the charge of some of John Rolfe's relatives. Meanwhile, John Rolfe returned to Virginia, where he worked harder for the improvement of the quality and the quantity of Virginia tobacco. After that, he became a prominent man in the colony and a councilor and sat as a member of the House of Burgesses. He got married again to Jane Pierce, daughter of a colonist in 1619. They had a daughter named Elizabeth in 1620, but she died in 1635 at the age of 15. Finally, in 1622, John Rolfe died.

The son of Pocahontas and John Rolfe, Thomas Rolfe, after his education in England, returned to Virginia and married Jane Poythress, daughter of Lieutenant William Poythress of Jamestown. They had one child named



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Jane. When she was an adult, Jane married Robert Bolling in 1675, but a year later; she died leaving one newly born son, John. As a result of Thomas Rolfe's birth, the Rolfe family had many descendants and was and is considered as one of the First Families of Virginia.



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CHAPTER V

5. Contrast between Pocahontas Representations and the Real Story

After Pocahontas' death, increasingly imaginary and romanticized representations of Pocahontas' story were produced. Some writers preferred accounts of a love story between her and John Smith. The first writer to publish such a story was John Davis in his book *Travels in the United States of America* (1803). In the 19th century, John Brougham produced a burlesque, *Po-ca-hon-tas, or the Gentle Savage*.

Several films have been made about Pocahontas. They began with a silent film in 1924. In 1953, *Captain John Smith and Pocahontas* was released. In more recent films since the late 20th century, Pocahontas has represented the perceived moral superiority of traditional Native American values over Western ones. In 1995, the Walt Disney Company presented the animated *Pocahontas* which portrayed a fantastic love affair between Pocahontas and John Smith. In addition, Pocahontas taught Smith respect for nature. The sequel, *Pocahontas II: Journey to a New World*, describes her journey to England.

The Disney movie, *Pocahontas*, is accurate in many aspects. It captures the spirit of the woman Pocahontas and her people, and the spirit of the early days of Jamestown. The settings are accurate: both James Fort and Powhatan village life. London, the Virginia wilderness, and the ship *Susan Constant* were carefully researched. John Ratcliffe was in charge of the colony when John Smith was captured and released by Powhatan. Finally, John Smith wrote that he was saved from execution by Powhatan when Pocahontas threw herself between Smith's head and the stone clubs of the Indians.



The rest of the movie is pure fiction. Apparently, Disney wanted to do a "Romeo and Juliet" story, with Smith as Romeo and Pocahontas as Juliet.



It was not intended to be a story of history. Let us compare the Disney version to the real history.

Graph # 3

1. Contrast chart between the Disney Pocahontas and the Real History

 <p>Picture # 103 Disney's Pocahontas</p> <p>(Wikimedia commons)</p>	 <p>Picture # 104 Real Pocahontas</p> <p>(Wikimedia commons)</p>
<p>Pocahontas and John Smith were both young adults when they met.</p>	<p>Pocahontas was a girl of 11; Smith was a man of 28.</p>
<p>Pocahontas had an amazing figure and wore a leather minidress with one shoulder strap. She had a tattoo.</p>	<p>Pocahontas was a naked child when she visited John Smith in Jamestown. For winter warmth, she would wear a mantle; one of hers was covered with feathers. When she turned 12, she started wearing a leather dress. Dresses were often decorated with pictures of animals, birds, or tortoises.</p>
<p>John Smith was tall and clean shaven. He wore tight pants and some armor.</p>	<p>John Smith was short, had a full beard, and wore puffy pants. He did wear the type of armor shown.</p>
<p>The colonists sailed on the <i>Susan Constant</i>.</p>	<p>The colonists sailed in three ships: the <i>Susan Constant</i>, <i>Godspeed</i>, and <i>Discovery</i>.</p>



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<p>Ratcliffe was Governor of the colony, so he was in charge during the voyage.</p>	<p>The colony did not have a Governor for the first couple of years. It had a Council with a president. Captain Newport was admiral and fleet commander during the voyage of 1607. After they landed, they opened the secret orders to see who was on the governing Council. It was Smith, Ratcliffe, Wingfield, Newport, Gosnoll, Martin, and Kendall. The Council elected Wingfield as the first president. Ratcliffe was elected president in September 1607.</p>
<p>As soon as they landed, John Smith started exploring around.</p>	<p>John Smith was arrested and clapped in irons during the voyage, and was not released until a month after the landing at Jamestown. After that, he did plenty of exploring and trading. He mapped most of the area.</p>
<p>John Smith was captured when he ventured out alone at night to meet Pocahontas.</p>	<p>John Smith was captured on an expedition one day in December, when he and his Indian guide split off from the other two Englishmen.</p>



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John Smith showed his compass to Pocahontas. It showed Pocahontas where her true path lay.	When Opechancanough captured him, John Smith used his compass to demonstrate “ <i>the roundnesse of the earth and skies, the spheare of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, and how the Sunne did chase the night round about the world continually: the greatnesse of the Land and Sea, the diversitie of Nations, varietie of Complexions, and how we were to them Antipodes...</i> ” (Maclehose, Robert & Company Ltd.)
John Smith was going to be executed on top of a cliff at dawn, in front of an army of colonists who has come to rescue him.	It appeared that John Smith was going to be executed in Powhatan's long house, in front of Powhatan's warriors and counselors. The colonists did not know where he was.
John Smith and Pocahontas met in the wilderness and fell in love, like Romeo and Juliet.	John Smith met Pocahontas when she rescued him from execution. Powhatan then adopted Smith as his son, "Nantaquoud." Pocahontas and her new relative became good friends.
Pocahontas was engaged to Kocoum, but she chose John Smith instead.	After John Smith went home to England, Pocahontas was engaged to Kocoum. Then later she married John Rolfe.
Pocahontas had animal friends. Percy is Radcliffe's dog. Thomas is	George Percy was a prominent colonist who followed Smith as



a young colonist friend of Smith.

council president and wrote two books about his experiences. Thomas Savage, a young laborer, arrived in January 1608 and was sent to live with Powhatan the next month.

Disney was more interested in telling a good story than in sticking to the facts. The Disney folks did put in some clever references from real life and some of the action was inspired by history. If you know history, it adds to the pleasure of the movie. If you think this is history, you will be confused. The story continues with *Pocahontas II*.

Graph # 4

2. Contrast chart between Disney Pocahontas II and the Real History



**Disney's
Pocahontas II
Picture # 105**

(Wikimedia commons)



**Real Pocahontas
Picture # 106**

(Wikimedia commons)

Back in England, Ratcliffe tried to kill Smith. Smith escaped but decided to lay low. Pocahontas heard that he had died.

When Smith was evacuated to England for treatment of his gunpowder wound in October 1609, the colonists told Pocahontas that he had died.

Colonists still believed that Virginia was full of gold, so Ratcliffe planned to start a war. King James appointed him Admiral of the

The same month Smith left Virginia, in October 1609; Ratcliffe was caught by the Indians and died a horrible death.



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invasion armada.	
Handsome diplomat John Rolfe was dispatched to Virginia. He mistook Pocahontas for the chief at first, but recovered quickly.	While Pocahontas was being held hostage at Jamestown in 1613, she met colonist John Rolfe, a successful tobacco planter and sincere Christian. She was converted to Christianity and married him in April 1614.
Pocahontas and Rolfe rushed to England on a desperate mission to avoid the war.	The "Peace of Pocahontas" began with the marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe. Their son Thomas was born around 1615. In 1616, the Virginia Company sent the Rolfe family on a promotional English tour, with several other Indians and colonists.
Pocahontas attended the Hunt Ball at the royal court, where Ratcliffe set a trap for her. She was arrested and thrown into prison at the Tower of London.	Pocahontas attended the lavish Twelfth Night Masque at the royal court. A great time was had by all.
Pocahontas was relieved to see John Smith alive. He and John Rolfe rescued her from the Tower.	John Smith did visit Pocahontas. She was so shocked that she hid her face and could not speak for two or three hours. Finally, she said, <i>"They did tell me always you were dead, and I knew no other 'till I came to Plymouth. Yet Powhatan did command Uttamatomakkin to seek you, and know the truth – because your countrymen will lie</i>





	<i>much.</i> "(Morenus, David)
Pocahontas and John Rolfe set sail to Virginia. Love was in the air. The End.	The Rolfe family set sail for Virginia, but disease was in the air. Pocahontas died at Gravesend. The End

One good thing about *Pocahontas II* is that you do not think that Pocahontas marries John Smith. You know that John Rolfe was a different guy.

Pocahontas: The Legend (1995) is the second feature film based on her life. This story is basically another story of love between Pocahontas and John Smith. This story ends when John Smith has to leave the New World in order to finish the war between natives and Englishmen. Let us compare *Pocahontas, the Legend* to the *Real Pocahontas* with the purpose of knowing if it is only a love story or if it is a historical event.

Graph # 5

3. Contrast chart between Pocahontas, the Legend, and the Real Pocahontas

 <p>Picture # 107 Pocahontas The Legend</p> <p>(Wikimedia commons)</p>	 <p>Picture # 108 Real Pocahontas</p> <p>(Wikimedia commons)</p>
Pocahontas was a young lady and John Smith was an adult when they met.	Pocahontas was a girl of 11; Smith was a man of 28.
Pocahontas had an amazing figure and wore a leather minidress.	Pocahontas was a naked child when she visited John Smith in



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	Jamestown. When she turned 12, she started wearing a leather dress which was decorated with pictures of animals, birds, or tortoises.
John Smith was tall with long hair and beard. He wore swollen pants.	John Smith was short, had a full beard, and wore puffy pants. He wore armor.
The colonists sailed on one ship.	The colonists sailed on three ships: the <i>Susan Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> , and <i>Discovery</i> .
Captain Newport was in charge of the expedition. Winfield was the wealthy guy who ordered the other colonists. After they landed, they read the orders to see who were on the Council.	The colony did not have a Governor for the first couple of years. It had a Council with a president. Captain Newport was admiral and fleet commander during the voyage of 1607. After they landed, they opened the secret orders to see who was on the governing council. It was Smith, Ratcliffe, Wingfield, Newport, Gosnoll, Martin, and Kendall. The Council elected Wingfield as the first president.
As soon as they landed, John Smith started exploring around.	John Smith was arrested and clapped in irons during the voyage and was not released until a month after the landing at Jamestown. After that, he did plenty of exploring and trading. He mapped most of the area.
John Smith was captured when he went to the natives to bring food	John Smith was captured on an expedition one day in December,



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and medicine for the colonists.	when he and his Indian guide split off from the other two Englishmen.
John Smith was going to be executed in front of natives.	It appeared that John Smith was going to be executed in Powhatan's long house, in front of Powhatan's warriors and counselors. The colonists did not know where he was.
John Smith and Pocahontas met in the wilderness and when he was captured, Pocahontas took Smith's life, so they fell in love, like Romeo and Juliet.	John Smith met Pocahontas when she rescued him from execution.
Pocahontas, in order to save Smith's life, decided to take his life in her hands and so she saved his life. Powhatan named him "Nantaquoud," so John Smith belonged to Pocahontas, Princess Powhatan.	Powhatan adopted Smith as his son, "Nantaquoud." Pocahontas and her new relative became good friends.
Pocahontas had been engaged to Kocoum, but she finally chose John Smith instead.	After John Smith went home to England, Pocahontas was engaged to Kocoum. Then later she married John Rolfe.
Smith left the New World to reach peace between the aborigines and Englishmen as one of the conditions of the treaty of peace between them.	Smith left Jamestown because he was wounded by an explosion.

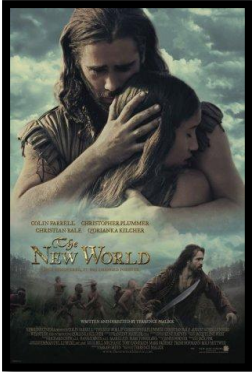



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Terrence Malick tried for more historical accuracy in his film *The New World* (2005), but he still depicted Pocahontas and Smith as lovers. The film was notable for its emphasis on authenticity, from location, to settings and costumes, to the use of Native American actors and extras that were trained by a linguist to speak a form of historic Algonquian. However, this film is not accurate at all. For these reasons, let us compare the New World movie to the Real Pocahontas' history.

Graph # 6

4. Contrast chart between the New World movie and the Real Pocahontas

 <p>Picture # 109 The New World</p> <p>(Wikimedia commons)</p>	 <p>Picture # 110 Real Pocahontas</p> <p>(Kelly, Martin)</p>
<p>Pocahontas was a young girl (14 years old) while John Smith was a man of 28.</p>	<p>Pocahontas was a girl of 11; Smith was a man of 28.</p>
<p>Pocahontas had an amazing figure and wore a leather dress. In winter, she wore a big coat of wolf's fur.</p>	<p>Pocahontas was a naked child when she visited John Smith in Jamestown. For Winter warmth, she would wear a mantle; one of hers was covered with feathers. When she turned 12, she started wearing a leather dress. Dresses were often decorated with pictures of animals, birds, or tortoises.</p>



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John Smith was tall and had a full beard. He wore armor.	John Smith was short and had a full beard. He did wear the type of armor shown.
The colonists sailed on three ships.	The colonists sailed in three ships: the <i>Susan Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> , and <i>Discovery</i> .
The ompany did not have a president and Captain Newport was the leader of the expedition.	The colony did not have a Governor for the first couple of years. It had a Council with a president. Captain Newport was admiral and fleet commander during the voyage of 1607. After they landed, they opened the secret orders to see who was on the governing council. It was Smith, Ratcliffe, Wingfield, Newport, Gosnoll, Martin, and Kendall. The Council elected Wingfield as the first president. Ratcliffe was elected president in September, 1607.
John Smith was arrested and the colonists wanted to hang him, but Captain Newport stopped them.	John Smith was arrested and clapped in irons during the voyage and was not released until a month after the landing at Jamestown. After that, he did plenty of exploring and trading. He mapped most of the area.
John Smith was captured by the savages when he went to them for trading food.	John Smith was captured on an expedition one day in December, when he and his Indian guide split off from the other two Englishmen.



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John Smith showed his compass to the savages that captured him.	When Opechancanough captured him, John Smith used his compass to demonstrate “the roundnesse of the earth and skies, the spheare of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, and how the Sunne did chase the night round about the world continually: the greatnesse of the Land and Sea, the diversitie of Nations, varietie of Complexions, and how we were to them Antipodes...” (Maclehose, Robert & Company Ltd.)
John Smith was going to be executed in Powhatan’s house, in front of his people.	It appeared that John Smith was going to be executed in Powhatan's long house, in front of Powhatan's warriors and counselors. The colonists did not know where he was.
John Smith and Pocahontas met in the wilderness. When Captain Smith was captured by the natives, Pocahontas saved John Smith from execution. Then he lived with them so that Pocahontas could learn the English customs. Finally, Smith and Pocahontas fell deeply in love.	John Smith met Pocahontas when she rescued him from execution. Powhatan then adopted Smith as his son, "Nantaquoud." Pocahontas and her new relative became good friends.
King Powhatan let Smith go to talk with his men to go away to Virginia.	King Powhatan sent Smith to Jamestown to bring some things in order to show his friendship.
Smith arrived at Jamestown and	Smith became the President of



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found only few settlers alive. They pressed Smith to be the president.	Jamestown after some months that he left the Indians. He was one of the best presidents and helped the colony to survive.
The settlers were saved when Pocahontas and a rescue party arrived with food, clothing, and supplies.	Pocahontas helped the colonists when she brought food and supplies.
Powhatan realized the English did not intend to leave. He discovered his daughter's actions, so he ordered an attack on Jamestown and exiled Pocahontas. The settlers repulsed the attack and they heard about Pocahontas' banishment. They organized a trade so that the young woman could be taken captive and used as influence to avoid further assaults. When Smith opposed the plan, he was removed as President. Pocahontas was kidnapped and taken to Jamestown by the Englishmen.	In 1613, while Pocahontas was visiting the village of the Potomac Indians, she was treacherously taken prisoner by the English man, Samuel Argall, while she was on a social visit and was held hostage at Jamestown for over a year.
After Pocahontas was brought to Jamestown, she and Smith renewed their love affair. After some time, Newport told Smith of an offer from the King to lead his own expedition to find passage to the East Indies. Then the Captain decided to return	A wound from a gunpowder explosion forced Smith to return to England in 1609 for medical treatment. He was not there when Pocahontas was captured.



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to England. Before he departed, he left instructions with a trusted settler who later told Pocahontas that Smith had died in the crossing.	
She continued living in Jamestown. She was eventually comforted by a new settler, John Rolfe. He helped her adapt to the English way of life. She was baptized, received education, and eventually married Rolfe and gave birth to a son.	After Pocahontas was instructed in the Christian religion, she was baptized with the name Rebecca. John Rolfe fell in love with Pocahontas and asked Dale for permission to marry her. Dale readily agreed in order to win the friendship of the Indians. She had a baby, named Thomas Rolfe.
Rolfe and his family were given a chance to travel to England. They arrived in London and shared an audience with the King and Queen. Pocahontas was overwhelmed by the wonders of this "New World."	In 1616 the Virginia Company invited Pocahontas to visit England, thinking that her visit would aid the company in securing investments from the British. She was treated as a princess, entertained by the Anglican bishop of London, and introduced to England's King James I and Queen Anne.
While there, she had a private meeting with Smith.	A few months later, after Pocahontas arrived in England, John Smith and Pocahontas joined up. She reproached him a lot.
Pocahontas died during this trip. Then John Rolfe and his son returned to Virginia.	Early in 1617 Pocahontas and her party prepared to return to Virginia. However, she became ill while in the village at Gravesend. Pocahontas had developed a case



	<p>of smallpox.</p> <p>Pocahontas died from the disease and was buried in Gravesend Church. Her only child, Thomas Rolfe, was educated in England and later returned to Virginia.</p>
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We do not have to forget that many songs were made about Pocahontas. For example, Neil Young recorded a song about Pocahontas on his album *Rust Never Sleeps* (1979).

5.1. Disney Pocahontas: History or Story

It is clear that many feel that Disney had the obligation to depict a truthful account of history if they chose to talk about a historical character. It has been said that since the movie Pocahontas was released, the actual legend of Pocahontas will change and the Disney version will become the definitive version. However, we have to consider that they were trying to teach morality not history.

Certainly, the way in which the story is told by Disney is not supported by the research of those who have probed deeply the real labyrinth of Indian-white interaction. Many historians say that Pocahontas and John Smith had no romantic contact at all.

The movie was little construed as a historical accurate representation. Disney producers argued that was never their intent. Disney, in their previous movies, has been attacked for being racist and unsympathetic to racial minorities. Then their answer was a movie whose unique purpose was to promote racial tolerance. The Disney story of Pocahontas promotes racial tolerance between two groups which are seen as different from one another. It is an important message for the new generations to stop fighting and stop killing each other because of the color of their skin.



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It is quite clear that Disney producers never intended to write or rewrite history, as they have been so ferociously attacked for doing. They were writing about tolerance and understanding, while at the same time they were giving back some respect to the indigenous people of America. Disney simply liked the idea of Pocahontas; they liked the message that it conveyed and they made it applicable to Hollywood. The problem that most people encounter is that Disney chose a real person and a real legend to demonstrate that theme.

Disney producers suggested that the importance of Pocahontas was that the film would succeed in bringing the Legend of Pocahontas to the largest audience that had ever been exposed to her tale. It would communicate the essential elements that were present in the story and it would demonstrate that Pocahontas was a human being of unusual energy and vision who influenced the course of history. They went on further to add that Disney was also interested in Pocahontas because the legendary story lent itself to "timeless themes" that would be relevant in today's society, which only reiterated what Disney had already professed about the goal of the animated feature. Some believed that Disney helped to portray the Native Americans in a way that they had never been portrayed before, especially in Hollywood.

The question remained whether or not a film could promote racial tolerance, when the real story that was portraying, in fact, had nothing to do with racial tolerance. Pocahontas is most commonly known because she was accepted into white society in England where she was received by the court of James I. She was baptized as Rebecca and married John Rolfe. The English people saw Pocahontas as an example of someone who could achieve salvation and was presented as an incentive for people to colonize in the New World. She learned to read and write English and she learned how to live a "white" life.



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The real story of Pocahontas was clearly not about racial tolerance. The English and the Native Americans did not tolerate each other. The English saw the Indians as a race that was in need of salvation. They did not want to integrate with them; they wanted to convert them to Christianity. They wanted to turn them all into a version of Pocahontas, a baptized Christian who totally conformed to the English ways. Yet, Disney saw the legend as a story that promoted living together in harmony. They believed in the concept, but they did not relate how that concept did not pertain to the actual life of Pocahontas and the English and more importantly, John Smith.

They depicted a movie that portrayed Indians in a positive light and that advocated racial tolerance. They may not have told the story accurately and they may have chosen to broadcast that message based on false history, but the message was still clear. In the real world was it better to have a child who understood the true story of Pocahontas and John Smith, or was it better to have a child who understood that all races could live together in harmony?

Disney's Pocahontas only included some issues of the native girl's real life and invented others in order to save their American audience any cognitive dissonance and to keep them as comfortable as possible. The film celebrated only the earlier part of Pocahontas' life, that part of her life when she remained a Powhatan Indian. The film avoided the later complications that were a result of her interaction with the English. The events of her kidnapping, conversion, marriage, and untimely death were all untouched by Disney. The Disney story of Pocahontas was conveniently left as a story that basically showed a girl from one background saving a boy from another background. They never mentioned the kidnapping, the conversion, and the ripping of Pocahontas from her Native American roots.



The socially relevant issues, like racism and environmentalism, were wrapped in an aura of romantic and nostalgic fantasy so that they never invaded the audience's comfort zone. When Disney started making the motion picture, they had good intentions. They wanted to teach their audience about tolerance and respect for other cultures. Disney was very aware of the fact that their version of Pocahontas would exist as fact in the minds of generations to come. Nevertheless, they never really intended Pocahontas to be historically accurate.

5.2. Impact on Today's American Culture

5.2.1. Background

The fame of Pocahontas began in her own lifetime. Contemporary Londoners welcomed with excitement a figure who was a living proof that American natives could be Christianized and civilized. By the time she died in 1617, Pocahontas had won international fame as the person who acted as a peacemaker between the American Indians and the British settlers.

By the beginning of the 18th century, the reputation of Pocahontas was well established. Readers in England and on the continent had come across her exploits in the popular travel literature of the period and essays of her life had been included on maps of the New World. Robert Beverley⁶⁶ respectfully told of her in his history of Virginia; Joseph Addison⁶⁷ honored her in an essay in the *Spectator*⁶⁸; and a Boston schoolgirl painted her portrait. As Europeans of the 18th century looked back to the natural nobility of "primitive" cultures, the legend of the virtuous Pocahontas served as a useful model.

⁶⁶ He was an important historian of early colonial Virginia. Born in Virginia about 1667 or 1668, died April 21, 1722.

⁶⁷ English essayist, poet, and dramatist. Born May 1, 1672, Milston, Wiltshire, England; died June 17, 1719, London.

⁶⁸ Daily periodical published in London by Richard Steele and Joseph Addison from March 1, 1711, to Dec. 6, 1712.



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The 19th century saw the greatest dissemination of the Pocahontas legend. This was the period in which the brief history of America came to be recognized as containing the types of elements that could be used in the construction of romantic visual and literary narratives. During the first decade of the century, her story had been wrested from the exclusive purview of historians by novelists and dramatists, who had noted the potential in the great events of her life for stirring fictional portrayals. Portraitists rendered her image and history painters recreated and glamorized her accomplishments.

When politicians were debating the "Indian problem," abolitionists and sectionalists manipulated her story for their own devices and her resemblance was to be seen on numerous advertisements for tobacco and medicine. In fact, Virginia had claimed supremacy over New England as the first and most important settlement and used Pocahontas as part of their justification. However, northerners saw the slavery issue as a chance to re-work the Pocahontas myth to their ends. From the 1820's through the 1850's, in such works as *A Proclamation* and Cousin Franck's *Household*, Pocahontas became a symbol through which writers critiqued the South's cruelty and blindness to the real message of inter-racial harmony that the Indian Princess provided.

But during the American Civil War⁶⁹, she was an inspiration to one militia unit (Company E of the 4th Virginia Cavalry) who carried her image painted upon their silk flag. One company of Confederate soldiers⁷⁰ carried her image on a ceremonial banner. The "Guard of the Daughter's of Powhatan" pictured their elite standing and righteous cause in the figure of this Christian Indian. However, after the South had lost the war, some of the more virulent racists came to agree that placing an Indian on such a lofty pedestal was equivalent to race-traitorship and Pocahontas became a more contested figure south of the Mason-Dixon.

⁶⁹ Known as the **War Between the States**. One of the most violent times in the History of the United States

⁷⁰ Members of the Confederate States Army. An army of **Confederate States of America** which was an unrecognized state set up from 1861 to 1865 by eleven southern slave states of the United States of America.



5.2.2. Impact on Modern U.S. Culture

Pocahontas was one of the first women to play an important role in what became the United States of America. Her friendship with the English settlers helped ensure the success of Jamestown, which became the first permanent English settlement in America. Her rescue of Captain John Smith is one of the most famous and appealing episodes in all of American history. Few figures from the American past are better known than the young Powhatan woman "Pocahontas." For these reasons she has even been revered as the "Mother" of the nation, the female counterpart to George Washington.

Most Americans were familiar with the notion of a Native woman who saved a white man; however, nowadays Americans also know her as a peacemaker. Children are inspired by the impact of a young girl on her community and on history. She is viewed as "the good Indian," an ambassador for peace and harmony between the two worlds. She is considered the main link to the encounter of two different peoples, what changed entirely the situation and course of history. Most Americans consider that if Pocahontas had not supported the colonist, they would have disappeared. Then the United States would have never appeared and been the powerful country of these days. Americans are grateful for Pocahontas for her assistance to the English settlers. They also thank her for letting two nations live together in peace.

Over the centuries since its creation, the Pocahontas narrative has often been retold and embellished and frequently adapted to contemporary issues. As the years go by, her story stays alive as part of American culture. Children in school learn the story of Pocahontas as part of their curriculum, so they are educated about American history. They realize that Pocahontas is not a fairytale, but it is a real story of history. In addition, many schools perform plays about Pocahontas' life. For example, Burlington Day School presented a drama program on April 30 to May 2,



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2010. The School Director and 4th grade teacher, Bethany Baker, produced "Pocahontas" to coincide with the school curriculum. "Pocahontas" was the story of a young Native American girl who led two nations to co-exist in peace. The play also provides a historical perspective of the Jamestown Colony in Virginia and its relations with the Algonquians and Powhatan tribes.

However, Pocahontas has had a mixed legacy. She has been described as the mother of a nation and the betrayer of her people. She has been unjustly portrayed in history as a supporter of the invading English settlers, thus giving her the reputation among American Indians as being an "apple and a traitor." The importance of her political position must have been recognized by the English, since they kidnapped her and held her as a political prisoner. The reality is that she was a strong supporter of her people, and at a young age was put into the position of acting as an interpreter and ambassador between two cultures.

We cannot ignore that the Disney story of Pocahontas has had an important impact on the American imagination. The evidence is revealed in the fact that few Anglo adults know the true story of Pocahontas and can mainly associate her with the Americanized, Disney-like image. For this story, some people think that Pocahontas is only a child's story created for entertainment. They forget that it is part of American history.

The myths that arose around Pocahontas' tale portrayed her as one who demonstrated the potential of Native Americans to be assimilated into European society. For example, the United States Capitol exhibits an 1840 painting by John Gadsby Chapman, *The Baptism of Pocahontas*, in the Rotunda. A government pamphlet, entitled *The Picture of the Baptism of Pocahontas*, praised the Jamestown settlers for introducing Christianity to the "heathen savages." An important fact about Pocahontas is that she is



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the only Native American whose portrait is painted in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol building⁷¹.

5.2.3. Namesakes

Vessels of various sorts were named after both Pocahontas and Powhatan. Towns, cities, and counties also adopted the names of the great Indian figures of Jamestown. The world record as the fastest horse in harness was held by the great pacing mare Pocahontas from 1855 to 1867. This shows that she is famous even though she is dead. Her name is a synonym of strength and bravery.

Many pictures of Pocahontas have been made. Pocahontas appears on the official seal of Henrico County in Virginia. There are roads, communities, and bridges named after Pocahontas. There are bronze statues of her at Jamestown, the place where she first met John Smith, and in Gloucester, Virginia, where she grew up and lived with her father.

Numerous places and landmarks were named after Pocahontas:

- Pocahontas was the namesake for one of the richest seams of bituminous coal found in Virginia and West Virginia and the Pocahontas Land Company, a subsidiary of the Norfolk and Western Railway.
- From 1930 into the 1960s, one of the Norfolk and Western Railway's named luxury trains was the "Pocahontas."
- The town of Pocahontas, Virginia.
- Pocahontas County, West Virginia.
- Matoaca, Virginia is located in Chesterfield County on the Appomattox River. County historians say this is the site of the Indian village *Matoax*, where she was raised.
- Matoaka, West Virginia.
- Pocahontas, Iowa is in Pocahontas County.
- Pocahontas, Arkansas.

⁷¹ It has contained the meeting chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate for two centuries.



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- Pocahontas, Illinois.
- Fort Pocahontas, an American Civil War fortification in Charles City County, Virginia.
- Lake Matoaka, part of the campus of the College of William and Mary.
- Pocahontas State Park, Chesterfield, Virginia.
- MV *Pocahontas* is a river tour boat operated from Gravesend in London, UK.
- Four United States Navy ships named USS *Pocahontas* and one named USS *Princess Matoika*.
- Pocahontas, Mississippi.
- In Henrico County, Virginia, a middle school has been named after Pocahontas and John Rolfe.
- Matoaca High School, located in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Their teams are called The Warriors.
- Matoaka Road in Richmond, Virginia.
- Pocahontas Crescent in Indian Queens, Cornwall, UK.
- Pocahontas Road in Baker City, Oregon.
- Pocahontas Road in Bend, Oregon.
- U. S. Postal stamps commemorating Pocahontas for the Jamestown Exposition, 1907. (Wikimedia commons)

Picture # 111

US Postal Stamps



(Wikimedia commons)



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CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the earliest British attempts to conquer the New World and to settle the first colonies which failed, it is considered that they were not a failure at all because they paved the way to the permanent colonies that appeared some years later. John Cabot, the Englishmen who discovered and explored Newfoundland, was the first explorer to give a report about the resources that existed there.

In addition, many men explored and took possession of this new land. First of all, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the Father of American colonization, took a royal charter and made his venture but without success. Then Sir Walter Raleigh appeared. He was considered the Queen's favorite, so he developed another project to conquer unknown land. He first sent Amadas and Barlowe to make an exploration to Roanoke Island, and they gave back a report about this land. They gave a favorable report, and the colonizing expedition to settle new colonies took place. It is important to mention that Amadas and Barlowe took possession of this land for the Queen and named it Virginia after Queen Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen. Two colonies were established at Roanoke Island, but both failed. One of them is considered The Lost Colony because the people disappeared without trace.

Later on, the idea of a permanent colony came true with Jamestown. Captain John Smith, an experienced explorer, used his knowledge gained during his voyages around the world to assist the Jamestown colony. Though the colonists faced a lot of difficulties, they were able to survive and be successful. They fought with nature and the natives but were finally able to control both the natives and nature. Jamestown then turned out to be the beginning of a powerful country: the United States of America.

Captain Smith was very good at trading with the savages especially with the Powhatan tribe. Moreover, he was in charge of exploring and mapping the land in order to describe where the colony was located. During one



expedition, he was captured by the Powhatans. He was sentenced to die but was fortunately saved by Pocahontas. This situation became the main key for the survival of the colony because Pocahontas and Captain John Smith became friends, and this friendship was fundamental for the improvement of the colony. Unluckily, Smith was injured and had to go back to England. During his absence, Pocahontas assisted the English. The Powhatans also provided them with enough supplies and taught them how to plant corn, how to prepare the ground, and how to hunt, which was basically the only way for their survival.

John Smith was and is important to American history and culture since he was a well known figure who was widely regarded as a hero. He was not only known as an explorer or soldier but as a writer. John Smith constituted a key factor for American literature since he was the first man that wrote a book about all his adventures around the world and specifically America, where he described its rivers, tribes, flora, and fauna. He dedicated a great part of his work to telling us about the events he experienced during his captivity under the Powhatan tribe and his salvation by Chief Powhatan's most loved daughter, Pocahontas. His works were significant and paved the way for other explorers. After his return to England because of an accident, he dedicated most of his time to encouraging the rich merchants to invest in Jamestown. He never went back again to Jamestown, but instead, he made voyages to New England.

Pocahontas, on the other hand, a young girl who was probably ten or twelve years old when the British arrived in the New World, was the main savior of the Jamestown colony. She assisted the colony without even knowing the true thoughts of the British. Pocahontas was a woman of great heart. Her people did not like the fact that she spent so much time with the newcomers. When she was captured by Samuel Argall, a British man, in order to exchange her for the weapons stolen by the Powhatans, she did not change her feelings toward the British. She stayed a long time with the colonists, and during her stay there, she met John Rolfe. They fell



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in love and were married later. This union became a great bond between the two enemy cultures. In fact, it helped to keep years of peace between the two groups. During this period of peace, the colonists prepared the land for crops, built their houses, and started to plant tobacco, which later was another key savior for the Jamestown colony. They produced good tobacco which was traded around the main centers of Europe.

Nowadays, Americans are aware of the story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. He wrote about his adventures. However, his most important work was about the native girl, Pocahontas. This work was so important that it is told and retold until the present time. Though the story has changed many times, it is basically the same. Pocahontas saves John Smith, and they become friends. After analyzing the different situations which occurred during this story, we believe that this story is more than a mere legend. The Story of Pocahontas is American history rather than a simple myth.

Many movie producers have tried to tell this story through a film according to their main interests, mainly with commercial purposes rather than telling or teaching history. They have told us the account as a love affair between Pocahontas and John Smith. This incident may not be true since Pocahontas is believed to have been just ten or twelve years old at the time the British settled Jamestown (1607) and John Smith was about twenty eight.

Disney produced two films called *Pocahontas I* and *Pocahontas II*, which are not true at all. Instead, they are romantic stories with a social tolerance message, but the real story goes further on because it tells us more than a message. The real story is the beginning of American history. If Pocahontas would not have helped the first permanent colony of the United States, it would have vanished. By the way, Disney was not the only one that produced a movie about Pocahontas. Daniel J. Suissa was another producer who did the same thing. He produced a film called *The*



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Legend, which is something similar to a Romeo and Juliet movie. In this movie, Pocahontas and John Smith are lovers, but that relationship does not appear in the real story. Terrence Malick was closer to reality. The plot showed in the movie *The New World* is more real and true to the description of Jamestown written by Captain John Smith in his journals. However, the only failure of this film was that John and Pocahontas are seeing as lovers again.

Pocahontas was exposed to all American citizens thanks to Hollywood and to Walt Disney who produced a film for all kinds of audiences. Though they did not show the complete truth, the audience committed to recall the real story.

This story is also part of the curriculum in primary schools. The students learn about Pocahontas and perform many plays about her. It appeared to be a symbolic folktale due to Hollywood movies, but it is part of history, too. This story has been taught generation through generation, so it has not disappeared. Instead, Pocahontas has become part of the American culture because this folktale shows the variety of cultures that the United States of America possesses.



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