

TAKE NOTES

from The General History of Virginia

John Smith

What Happened Till the First Supply

John Smith himself wrote this account of the early months of the Jamestown settlement. For that reason, he may be trying to make his actions seem even braver and more selfless than they were. As you read, stay alert for evidence of exaggerating by Smith.

You may have learned about Pocahontas in your social studies classes, or you may have seen the film about Pocahontas, heard the music, or seen the related toys. Write two facts you know about Pocahontas.

1. _____

2. _____

Read this selection slowly, one sentence at a time. As you read, **break each sentence down** and think carefully about what it means. Use the footnotes to help you. Start with the first sentence. Circle the words that tell you what happens to the settlers after ten days.

Why are the settlers so miserable?

Being thus left to our fortunes, it fortun¹ed that within ten days, scarce ten amongst us could either go² or well stand, such extreme weakness and sickness oppressed us. And thereat none need marvel if they consider the cause and reason, which was this: While the ships stayed, our allowance was somewhat bettered by a daily proportion of biscuit which the sailors would pilfer to sell, give, or exchange with us for money, sassafras,³ or furs. But when they departed, there remained neither tavern, beer house, nor place of relief but the common kettle.⁴ Had we been as free from all sins as gluttony and drunkenness we might have been canonized for saints, but our President⁵ would never have been admitted for engrossing to his private,⁶ oatmeal, sack,⁷ oil, aqua vitae,⁸ beef, eggs, or what not but the kettle; that indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was half a pint of wheat and as much barley boiled with water for a man a day, and this, having fried some twenty-six weeks in the ship's hold, contained as many worms as grains so that we might truly call it rather so much bran than corn; our drink was water, our lodgings castles in the air.

With this lodging and diet, our extreme toil in bearing and planting palisades so strained and bruised us and our continual labor in the extremity of the heat had so weakened us, as were cause sufficient to have made us as miserable in our native country or any other place in the world.

From May to September, those that escaped lived upon sturgeon and sea crabs. Fifty in this time we buried; the rest

Vocabulary Development: pilfer (PIL fer) *v.* steal

palisades (PAL uh saydz) *n.* large, pointed stakes set in the ground to form a fence used for defense

1. fortun¹ed *v.* happened.
2. go *v.* be active.
3. sassafras (SAS uh fras) *n.* a tree, the root of which was valued for its supposed medicinal qualities.
4. common kettle communal cooking pot.
5. President Wingfield, the leader of the colony.
6. engrossing to his private taking for his own use.
7. sack *n.* type of white wine.
8. aqua vitae (AK wuh VY tee) brandy.

seeing the President's projects to escape these miseries in our pinnacle⁹ by flight (who all this time had neither felt want nor sickness) so moved our dead spirits as we deposed him and established Ratcliffe in his place . . .

But now was all our provision spent, the sturgeon gone, all helps abandoned, each hour expecting the fury of the savages; when God, the patron of all good endeavors, in that desperate extremity so changed the hearts of the savages that they brought such plenty of their fruits and provision as no man wanted.

And now where some affirmed it was ill done of the Council¹⁰ to send forth men so badly provided, this incontra-dictable reason will show them plainly they are too ill advised to nourish such ill conceits: First, the fault of our going was our own; what could be thought fitting or necessary we had, but what we should find, or want, or where we should be, we were all ignorant and supposing to make our passage in two months, with victual to live and the advantage of the spring to work; we were at sea five months where we both spent our victual and lost the opportunity of the time and season to plant, by the unskillful presumption of our ignorant transporters that understood not at all what they undertook.

Such actions have ever since the world's beginning been subject to such accidents, and everything of worth is found full of difficulties, but nothing so difficult as to establish a commonwealth so far remote from men and means and where men's minds are so untoward¹¹ as neither do well themselves nor suffer others. But to proceed.

The new President and Martin, being little beloved, of weak judgment in dangers, and less industry in peace, com-mitted the managing of all things abroad¹² to Captain Smith, who, by his own example, good words, and fair promises, set some to mow, others to bind thatch, some to build houses, others to thatch them, himself always bearing the greatest task for his own share, so that in short time he provided most of them lodgings, neglecting any for himself. . . .

Leading an expedition on the Chickahominy River, Captain Smith and his men are attacked by Indians, and Smith is taken prisoner.

When this news came to Jamestown, much was their sorrow for his loss, few expecting what ensued.

Vocabulary Development: conceits (kuhn SEETZ) *n.* strange or fanciful ideas

9. **pinnacle** (PIN is) *n.* small sailing ship.

10. **Council** the seven persons in charge of the expedition.

11. **untoward** *adj.* stubborn.

12. **abroad** *adv.* outside the palisades.

TAKE NOTES

Circle two or more phrases in the bracketed paragraph that explain why the settlers are having so many problems. **Break each sentence down** to decide which phrases to circle.

Reread the paragraph beginning "The new President . . ." As you **break each sentence down**, what do you learn about John Smith?

The Jamestown settlers endured many hardships. Why do you think they put up with the dangers and the discomforts of this new settle-ment?

TAKE NOTES

This selection is a **narrative account**, or a story of real-life events. It is told by John Smith, who actually participated in the events. Reread the underlined words. How can you tell that Smith's account may not be completely objective—that he may be making himself look good?

How many bowmen do the Indians have?

What happens to Robinson and Emry?

What does Smith give to Opechancanough, King of Pamunkee?

Six or seven weeks those barbarians kept him prisoner, many strange triumphs and conjurations they made of him, yet he so demeaned himself amongst them, as he not only diverted them from surprising the fort, but procured his own liberty, and got himself and his company such estimation amongst them, that those savages admired him.

The manner how they used and delivered him is as followeth: The savages having drawn from George Cassen whither Captain Smith was gone, prosecuting that opportunity they followed him with three hundred bowmen, conducted by the King of Pamunkee,¹³ who in divisions searching the turnings of the river found Robinson and Emry by the fireside; those they shot full of arrows and slew. Then finding the Captain, as is said, that used the savage that was his guide as his shield (three of them being slain and divers¹⁴ others so galled),¹⁵ all the rest would not come near him. Thinking thus to have returned to his boat, regarding them, as he marched, more than his way, slipped up to the middle in an oozy creek and his savage with him; yet dared they not come to him till being near dead with cold he threw away his arms. Then according to their compositions¹⁶ they drew him forth and led him to the fire where his men were slain. Diligently they chafed his benumbed limbs.

He demanding for their captain, they showed him Opechancanough, King of Pamunkee, to whom he gave a round ivory double compass dial. Much they marveled at the playing of the fly and needle,¹⁷ which they could see so plainly and yet not touch it because of the glass that covered them. But when he demonstrated by that globe-like jewel the roundness of the earth and skies, the sphere of the sun, moon, and stars, and how the sun did chase the night round about the world continually, the greatness of the land and sea, the diversity of nations, variety of complexions, and how we were to them antipodes¹⁸ and many other such like matters, they all stood as amazed with admiration.

Nothwithstanding, within an hour after, they tied him to a tree, and as many as could stand about him prepared to shoot him, but the King holding up the compass in his hand, they all laid down their bows and arrows and in a triumphant manner led him to Orapaks where he was after their manner kindly feasted and well used. . . .

At last they brought him to Werowocomoco, where was Powhatan, their Emperor. Here more than two hundred of those grim courtiers stood wondering at him, as he had been a monster, till Powhatan and his train had put themselves in their

13. Pamunkee Pamunkee River.

14. divers (DY vuhrz) *adj.* several.

15. galled *v.* wounded.

16. composition *n.* ways.

17. fly and needle *n.* parts of a compass.

18. antipodes (an TIP uh deez) *n.* two places on opposite sides of the Earth.

TAKE NOTES

Reread the bracketed sentence. Break the sentence down and answer the following questions about it.

1. What are the strongest settlers getting ready to do?

2. How does Smith stop them?

How does Pocahontas save the lives of the settlers?

demiculverins²⁰ and a millstone to carry Powhatan; they found them somewhat too heavy, but when they did see him discharge them, being loaded with stones, among the boughs of a great tree loaded with icicles, the ice and branches came so tumbling down that the poor savages ran away half dead with fear. But at last we regained some conference with them and gave them such toys and sent to Powhatan, his women, and children such presents as gave them in general full content.

Now in Jamestown they were all in combustion,²¹ the strongest preparing once more to run away with the pinnacle; which, with the hazard of his life, with saker falcon²² and musket shot, Smith forced now the third time to stay or sink.

Some, no better than they should be, had plotted with the President the next day to have him put to death by the Levitical law,²³ for the lives of Robinson and Emry; pretending the fault was his that had led them to their ends: but he quickly took such order with such lawyers that he laid them by their heels till he sent some of them prisoners for England.

Now every once in four or five days, Pocahontas with her attendants brought him so much provision that saved many of their lives, that else for all this had starved with hunger.

His relation of the plenty he had seen, especially at Werowocomoco, and of the state and bounty of Powhatan (which till that time was unknown), so revived their dead spirits (especially the love of Pocahontas) as all men's fear was abandoned.

Thus you may see what difficulties still crossed any good endeavor; and the good success of the business being thus oft brought to the very period of destruction; yet you see by what strange means God hath still delivered it.

20. **demiculverins** (dem ee KUL vuhr inz) large cannons.

21. **combustion** (kuhm BUS chuhn) *n.* tumult.

22. **saker falcon** small cannon.

Reader's Response: If you had the opportunity to travel to a new country where you might face many difficulties, would you go? Why?

Thinking About the Skill: How did knowing that this is a **narrative account** written by John Smith himself affect the way you read this selection?
