

Chapter 1 : Category:Captain John Smith - Wikimedia Commons

*John Smith (baptized. 6 January - 21 June ) was an English soldier, explorer, colonial governor, Admiral of New England, and author. He played an important role in the establishment of the Jamestown colony, the first permanent English settlement in North America, in the early 17th century.*

Captain John Smith, based on an engraving done in John Smith Map of colorized by Preservation Virginia. Captain John Smith was an adventurer, soldier, explorer and author. Through the telling of his early life, we can trace the developments of a man who became a dominate force in the eventual success of Jamestown and the establishment of its legacy as the first permanent English settlement in North America. His parents were George and Alice Smith. George was a yeoman farmer who owned land in Lincolnshire and also rented land from Lord Willoughby, his landlord and relation by marriage. As a young boy, John attended local grammar schools learning reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin. Not wanting to be a farmer, John ran away at age 13 to become a sailor, but his father stopped him, making John work as an apprentice [a person who works for another in order to learn that trade] to a nearby merchant. In , following the death of his father, John sailed for France and joined English soldiers fighting the Spanish there and in the Netherlands. A truce ended this fighting in , and John returned to England a trained soldier. Living in a shelter he built of tree branches, John learned how to live off the land, and he read books about the rules of war and politics. Lord Willoughby had an Italian nobleman, Signore Theodore Paleologue, visit Smith who helped him to improve his horsemanship and jousting skills. These lessons prepared Smith for his next adventure. On his way to Austria, Smith experienced several adventures, including serving on a pirate ship in the Mediterranean Sea. His pirate service earned him gold pieces enabling him to complete his trip through Italy, Croatia and Slovenia to Austria where he joined the HRE army. Smith fought against the Turks in battles waged in Slovenia, Hungary and Transylvania [Romania] earning several awards for his bravery in battle. One award was his promotion to captain, a title Smith remained proud of the rest of his life. Smith had become a very accomplished soldier and leader. But his good fortune ended in when he was wounded and captured in battle and sold into Turkish slavery. Smith was forced to march miles to Constantinople where a new adventure awaited the captain. Instead of instructing Smith, Tymore mistreated him by shaving his head, placing an iron ring around his neck, giving him little to eat and often beating him. Traveling for days, unsure of his route, Smith was befriended by a Russian and his wife, Callamatta, whom Smith called this "good lady". Their assistance helped Smith regain his strength and begin his travels across the remainder of Russia, Ukraine, Germany, France, Spain, and Morocco before finally returning to England in The captain was finally home, but not for long. Gosnold, and other important men in London, organized the Virginia Company of London and were granted a charter by King James I on April 10, , to establish a colony in Virginia. In December , the company dispatched three ships carrying settlers, including Captain John Smith, to start this colony. Established on May 13, , the colony was named Jamestown, in honor of the king. Originally, the colony was governed by a council of seven men, and Captain Smith had been named by the Virginia Company to serve on this council. Ironically, he was arrested for mutiny on the voyage to Virginia, narrowly escaping being hanged, and arrived at Jamestown a prisoner. In the fall, Smith conducted expeditions to Powhatan villages securing food for the desperate colonists. On one such expedition in December he was captured by a large Powhatan hunting party and led on a long trek to various Powhatan villages, ultimately being brought before the paramount chief of the Powhatan people, Wahunsenacawh, better known as Chief Powhatan. By this time, only 38 of the settlers were still alive. More settlers arrived at Jamestown in January , and Chief Powhatan sent some food to the English, but misfortune struck in early January with the accidental burning down of most of the fort. The extreme cold that winter, coupled with the loss of shelter and food from the fire, led to the deaths of more than half of the new settlers. Smith tried to focus the colonists on their immediate needs and not spend valuable time searching for gold, but he wrote, "There was no talk, no hope, no work but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, load gold such a bruit of GOLD that one mad fellow desired to be buried in the sands, lest they should by their art make gold of his bones! In the spring of , Captain Smith undertook one of the most important European explorations in

North America: On two separate voyages, beginning in June and ending in September, Captain Smith and several of his fellow colonists, traveling in an open barge about 30 feet long and 8 feet wide, explored 2, miles of the Chesapeake Bay and many of its tributaries such as the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. From these trips Smith created a very accurate map of the area replete with locations of various Indian villages and other vital information. Trading with the Powhatan Indians. In September, Smith was elected president of the colony and head of the council. He implemented common sense regulations for the colony such as, "he that will not work shall not eat". Even during times of food shortages, Smith sent colonists to live with the Powhatan Indians confident no harm would befall them as he believed Chief Powhatan and his people feared him and English weapons. Indian Attack of Captain Smith did not witness the First Anglo Powhatan War [ ] or the Starving Time [winter of ] having suffered a severe injury from a gunpowder explosion in the fall of forcing him to return to England. Smith remained interested in Jamestown wanting to return, but Virginia Company officials refused his requests. Always the adventurer, Smith undertook a voyage in exploring the shores of northern Virginia, which he mapped and re-named New England. Barbour, once wrote, "Captain John Smith has lived on in legend far more thrillingly than even he could have foreseen. Much has been made-largely by ill-informed people-of trivial inconsequences in his narratives, and controversy has at times raged rather absurdly. Let it only be said that nothing John Smith wrote has yet been found to be a lie. Houghton Mifflin Company, Haile Editor, Edward Wright. The Adventures of John Smith. Morgan Reynolds Publishing, Park Ranger Bill Warder.

Chapter 2 : Smith, John (bap. 1570)

*Captain John Smith was an adventurer, soldier, explorer and author. Through the telling of his early life, we can trace the developments of a man who became a dominant force in the eventual success of Jamestown and the establishment of its legacy as the first permanent English settlement in North.*

Smith attended the Etruria British School until the age of 13, when he left and operated a steam hammer at the Etruria Forge. In 1587, aged 17 he went to Liverpool in the footsteps of his half-brother Joseph Hancock, a captain on a sailing ship. The family lived in a red brick, twin-gabled house, named "Woodhead", on Winn Road, Highfield, Southampton, Hampshire. In 1592, he received his first White Star command, the Republic. This meant that in a time of war he could be called upon to serve in the Royal Navy. Smith retired from the RNR in 1606 with the rank of Commander. Smith was regarded as a "safe captain". As he rose in seniority, he gained a following amongst passengers with some only sailing the Atlantic on a ship he captained. In 1609, he was given command of what was then the largest ship in the world, the Baltic. Her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York, sailing 29 June 1609, went without incident. After three years with Baltic, Smith was given his second new "big ship," the Adriatic. Once again, the maiden voyage went without incident. The maiden voyage from Southampton to New York was successfully concluded on 21 June 1612, but as the ship was docking in New York harbour, a small incident took place. From left to right: Smith, all as seen on the Olympic. At the resultant inquiry, the Royal Navy blamed Olympic, [8] [9] finding that her massive size generated a suction that pulled Hawke into her side. The Hawke incident was a financial disaster for White Star, and the out-of-service time for the big liner made matters worse. Back at sea in February 1912, Olympic lost a propeller blade and once again returned to her builder for emergency repairs. To get her back to service immediately, Harland and Wolff again had to pull resources from Titanic, delaying her maiden voyage from 20 March to 10 April. RMS Titanic Main article: He immediately went to his cabin to get the sailing report from Chief Officer Henry Wilde. After departure at noon, the huge amount of water displaced by Titanic as she passed caused the laid-up New York to break from her moorings and swing towards Titanic. Quick action from Smith helped to avert a premature end to the maiden voyage. They were frequently driven at close to their full speed, treating hazard warnings as advisories rather than calls to action. It was widely believed that ice posed little risk; close calls were not uncommon, and even head-on collisions had not been disastrous. Modern shipbuilding has gone beyond that. Some say that he did all in his power to prevent panic and did his best to assist in the evacuation; Major Arthur Godfrey Peuchen of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club said "He was doing everything in his power to get women in these boats, and to see that they were lowered properly. I thought he was doing his duty in regard to the lowering of the boats". Captain Smith was the biggest hero I ever saw. He stood on the bridge and shouted through a megaphone, trying to make himself heard. Captain Smith was an experienced seaman who had served for 40 years at sea, including 27 years in command. This was the first crisis of his career, and he would have known that even if all the boats were fully occupied, more than a thousand people would remain on the ship as she went down with little or no chance of survival. He had ordered passengers and crew to muster, but from that point onward, he failed to order his officers to put the passengers into the lifeboats; he did not adequately organise the crew; he failed to convey crucial information to his officers and crew; he sometimes gave ambiguous or impractical orders and he never gave the command to abandon ship. Even some of his bridge officers were unaware for some time after the collision that the ship was sinking; Fourth Officer Joseph Boxhall did not find out until He did not supervise the loading of the lifeboats and seemingly made no effort to find out if his orders were being followed. He then carried out a final tour of the deck, telling crew members: He heard him say "Well boys, do your best for the women and children, and look out for yourselves. A few minutes later Trimmer Samuel Hemming found the bridge apparently empty. Smith perished that night along with around 1,000 others, and his body was never recovered. My eyes seemingly clung to him. The deck from which I had leapt was immersed. The water had risen slowly, and was now to the floor of the bridge. I saw him no more. He died a hero. Williams, asked Captain Smith what would happen if the Adriatic struck a concealed reef of ice and was badly damaged. A boyhood friend, William Jones said, "Ted Smith passed away

just as he would have loved to do. To stand on the bridge of his vessel and go down with her was characteristic of all his actions when we were boys together. Colonel Archibald Gracie reported that an unknown swimmer came near the capsized and overcrowded lifeboat, and that one of the men on board told him "Hold on to what you have, old boy. One more of you aboard would sink us all,"; in a powerful voice, the swimmer replied "All right boys. Good luck and God bless you. He did not come to the surface again. Death of a Dream. Lightoller who survived on Collapsible B never reported seeing Smith in the water or receiving a child from him. There is also no way in which survivors on Collapsible B would have been able to verify the identity of the individual concerned under such dimly lit and chaotic circumstances. It is more likely based upon wishful thinking that the person they saw was the Captain. Newspaper reports said that as the final plunge began, Smith advised those on board to "Be British boys, be British! Born in Hanley, 27th Jany , died at sea, 15th April Whilst in command of the White Star SS Titanic that great ship struck an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean during the night and speedily sank with nearly all who were on board. Captain Smith having done all man could do for the safety of passengers and crew remained at his post on the sinking ship until the end. His last message to the crew was "Be British.

### Chapter 3 : John Smith - HISTORY

*Smith's first meeting with Chief Powhatan, the supreme leader in the Chesapeake region, was eventful, but historians have cast doubt on whether the captain's life was really saved by Powhatan's favorite daughter, Pocahontas, as Smith reported years later.*

Family history is contained in this book as I am a direct descendant of Chief Powhatan. Nov 07, Glenn Robinson rated it really liked it James Smith was much more than a cartoon husband of Pocahontas! The truth is that he never was married to daughter of Powhatan. This book goes into his early life, his adventurous life before Jamestown, his time in the Chesapeake area and post Jamestown founding. He deceived death numerous times, escaped drownings, was captured by the Turks and held as a slave for a number of years before escaping and making his way back to England. On the initial voyage to America and a number of times James Smith was much more than a cartoon husband of Pocahontas! On the initial voyage to America and a number of times during his stay, he was arrested and sentenced to death. Each time, overruled or saved by new assignments. He was captured numerous times by the Native Americans, including the famous well known time that had his head placed on the executioners block only to be saved by the 10 year old daughter of the king. The writer of this bio tends to doubt the entire event as his other soldiers were tied to a tree and skinned alive, so why was he not? We will never know. What was given was that his leadership saved the colony both from his work and his PR back in London. The first few years, Jamestown was inhabited, apparently, by the laziest most spoiled sons of the ruling class and they died in droves as a result over of the the first died. The settlers refused to grow their own food insisting instead on trading for food from the Native Americans. For awhile, it worked, but each village needed only so many copper pots and beads before the value dropped and the patience wore thin. This occurred and Jamestown and the second settlement, Henrico, was attacked. We all know the first years of the colony was tough. Captain Smith was quite involved with the first few years and then kept his eyes on the colony until he died. The book does not touch upon indentured servants or imported slaves. Smith was back in London by that time and not involved. The book does not say how he felt about it. It did go into how he approved the change in policy of who came over. A new policy went into effect to sell passages and to sell land which changed the outcome and sped the immigration rates, the success of each farmer and the alteration of the population of the region.

**Chapter 4 : Captain John Smith: Jamestown and the Birth of the American Dream by Dorothy Hoobler**

*John Smith is believed to have been born in or in Lincolnshire, England. After a merchant's apprenticeship, Smith decided on a life of combat and served with the English Army abroad.*

His parents later owned a shop<sup>1</sup>. Edward John Smith attended the Etruria British School until the age of 13 when he went to Liverpool to begin a seafaring career. He joined White Star in gaining his first command in Smith served with distinction in the Boer war by commanding troopships to the Cape. As he rose in seniority Smith gained a reputation amongst passengers and crew for quiet flamboyance. Some passengers would only sail the Atlantic in a ship commanded by him. It was therefore no surprise that Smith took Titanic in her maiden voyage in April Smith was married to Eleanor and they had a young daughter Helen Melville. The family lived in an imposing red brick, twin-gabled house "Woodhead" on Winn Road, Portswood, Southampton. On April 10 Edward John Smith, wearing a bowler hat and a long overcoat, took a taxi from his home to Southampton docks. He came aboard the Titanic at 7 am to prepare for the board of Trade muster at 8. He immediately went to his cabin to get the sailing report from Chief Officer Henry Wilde. After departure at Quick action from Smith helped to avert a premature end to the maiden voyage. The unfortunate incident was seen by some as an ill omen and it was reminiscent of the Hawke incident in when that vessel collided with the Olympic which was under the command of Captain Smith. Captain Smith on the bridge of the Olympic During the voyage Smith normally took meals at a small table in the dining saloon or in his cabin, attended by his personal valet, or "Tiger", Arthur Paintin. On the night of April 14, however, he attended a dinner party held in his honour by George Widener and his family. The party was attended by the cream of society as it was represented on the Titanic. However Smith was possibly concerned that the ship was entering the ice zone about which he had received ample warnings during the weekend. He excused himself early and went to the bridge. Lightoller was keeping watch and discussed the temperature with Smith for a while. Smith told Lightoller to alert him immediately if he was at all concerned. He then retired to bed. Captain Smith was awakened by the collision and rushed to the bridge. He received the report of the accident from Murdoch and then made a quick inspection of the ship with Thomas Andrews. He immediately ordered the boats prepared but wavered when it came to giving the order to load and lower them Lightoller had to approach him for the order which he eventually gave. His legendary skills of leadership seem to have left him, he was curiously indecisive and unusually cautious. He was last seen in the bridge area having given the final order to abandon ship. He appears to have made no attempt to save himself. His body, if recovered, was never identified. The sculptor was Lady Kathleen Scott b. She died after being knocked down by a taxi outside her London home on 28 April Their daughter Helen Melville Smith, known as Mel, was born in Liverpool and later moved to Southampton with her parents. Gilbertson died of black water fever on a voyage home from India on board his first command a ship called the Morazan of the Bibby Line. Helen married Sidney Russell-Cooke b. Sadly for "Mel" her second husband was killed in in a hunting accident and her mother died the following year. In spite of her misfortunes Helen Melville Smith led an adventurous life, she drove sports cars and became a pilot. She came to the set of A Night to Remember in the winter of and remarked that Lawrence Naismith, who played her father, bore a striking resemblance to him. Helen Melville Smith moved to Leafield, Oxfordshire in , she died there in August and was buried close to her mother and husband. Some locals can still recall witnessing the conversion of the shop into a house. What used to be an alleyway a "back" alongside the shop is now an open narrow road since the rest of the street has been demolished and flats built. From the Census: Born Hanley Catherine Smith: Born Stoke Edward John Smith:

Chapter 5 : books by and about Captain John Smith | Williamsburg Tours

*Smith wrote in his The Tre Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captaine John Smith: "Such factions here we had, as commonly attend such voyages, that a pair of gallows was made, but Captain Smith, for whom they were intended, could not be persuaded to use them."*

It is presumed he recorded events in a diary as he lived them. This we do know he did when captured by pirates. Unfortunately his diaries are lost but his books remain. Captain John Smith wrote eight books. These autobiographies may be the first English illustrated autobiographies written. Works by John Smith A True Relation of such occurrences and accidents of note as hath hapned in Virginia since the first planting of that Colony. This is a publication of a letter Smith sent back 14 months after arrival to an unidentified friend who edited it then published it. From this letter the English world will be provided provided the earliest account of the Virginia settlement. Either Smith did not mention his rescue by the Indian princess Pocahontas, or it was edited out before publication. Smith continues his account of the Jamestown settlement during his governorship. Thomas Abby said the treatise was first concieced by Richard Potts who had been clerk of the council in and Smith offers an account of his second exploration in North America during which he mapped the coastline of New England. Smith recommends New England as a site for colonization. This was 16 pages initially in pamphlet form describing how ships would benefit that Country by sea nd land, etc. Smith said in that he had caused two or three thousand to be printed. Smith chronicles the colonization of Virginia, going into more detail than in his earlier, shorter history of Included is an extensive treatment of the Pocahontas story. It would be enlarged as A Sea Grammar in It would be so popular that it would be brought out in repeated editions for the next 65 years. Some used copies can be purchased cheaply at Amazon. This author has done a complete job in this book, leaving out nothing. Founders of the Republic Ser, Age Range: Captain Smith is shown in the central panel with his navigational instruments around his feet. The outer panels show his patrons, Robert Bertie and Samuel Saltonstall. Above are the three little ships in which the pioneers crossed the Atlantic. My favorite book for young readers or as a collectible book is " John Smith Escapes Again!

**Chapter 6 : Captain John Smith : The Colonial Williamsburg Official History & Citizenship Site**

*The Trail of Captain John Smith Go on a journey with Captain John Smith to settle in Jamestown, Virginia in the year ! Play mini games and watch videos about challenges that faced the settlers.*

The coronation ceremony did not go as planned. It was held at Werowocomoco, not Jamestown, because Powhatan had refused to travel there, and when the time came for him to be crowned, the paramount chief refused to kneel. Only after several Englishmen leaned on his shoulders did he stoop enough to receive the crown. The paramount chief cut off trade with the English—an order tantamount to a death sentence for the settlers, who had made minimal efforts to produce their own stores of food. In January, Powhatan even tried to have Smith killed. But the ship that carried him, the *Sea Venture*, was separated from the fleet by a hurricane, its passengers marooned in the Bermudas. When Gates failed to arrive, Smith refused to step down as president, throwing Jamestown into a political tailspin. He sent the first group, headed by Captain Francis West, to the falls of the James to occupy the Indian village at Powhatan, and the second, led by Percy and Martin, to Nansemond. He was badly burned, and though he later claimed that the match fell "accidentally," the historian James Horn writes, "The terrible injury was no accident but a deliberate attempt to kill him, this time by the English. Of the people at Jamestown in November, only 60 would last through the winter. By contrast, Smith estimated in *A Map of Virginia* that he "lost but 7 or 8 men" during his tenure as president. Abandoning any hope he had of returning to the Virginia colony, Smith turned his attention to the northeast coast of America, then known as Norumbega or North Virginia, which the Virginia Company of Plymouth was authorized to colonize. He sailed there in March under the employ of Marmaduke Rawdon or Roydon, a wealthy merchant, and named the region New England. In Smith reunited with Pocahontas, who had traveled to England that year with her husband, John Rolfe, and their son, Thomas. Smith visited her at Brentford, in Middlesex, shortly before his projected departure for another voyage to New England. Settlers Smith did not return to New England; though he continued to write and publish, he was not asked to help establish the colony at Plymouth. In May, he asked the Virginia Company of London for a reward in exchange for his service at Jamestown, where, he maintained, he had rebuilt the settlement twice, explored the countryside, and risked his life in service to the colony. Company officials referred his request to a committee, which apparently ignored it; the company rejected Smith yet again when he offered his services as a military commander in, after Opechancanough led his men in a massive assault on English settlements along the James. In May, the Virginia Company of London was the subject of a year-long investigation that resulted in its charter being revoked by the Crown on May 24; Smith scholar Philip L. Barbour believes that Smith refined the first part of his *Generall Historie* in that year. In he interviewed some Virginia colonists then visiting England and included their statements about conditions in the colony in *The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captaine John Smith*, a portion of which is a continuation of *The Generall Historie*. In, Smith became mortally ill. He prepared his will on June 21 and died later that day. In it, Percy describes Smith as "an ambityous unworthy and vayneglorious fellowe," and makes reference to his writings, saying, "many untrewthes concerneinge Theis p[ro]ceedings have bene formerly published, wherein The author hath nott Spared to aproprate many desertts to him selfe w[hi]ch he never p[er]formed and stuffed his Relacyons w[i]th so many falseties and malicyous detractions. In his work he often refers to himself in the third person, as if to imply that the praise is coming from a different source. As the historian Alden T. But in, the historian Philip L. Moreover, his writings shed a considerable amount of light on people and events that otherwise would have escaped notice. His geographically accurate maps of Tidewater Virginia and the New England coast are the first of their kind. In short, his contributions to our knowledge of the early seventeenth-century history of the Virginia colony and the native people the first colonists encountered are invaluable. April - George Smith dies. His oldest son, John Smith, inherits half of his estate, including seven acres in Charleton Magne. In November, he is wounded and captured in a skirmish with Tatar allies of the Turks, and sold into slavery. Smith kills him and escapes. April 10, - King James I grants the Virginia Company a royal charter dividing the North American coast between two companies, the Virginia Company

of London and the Virginia Company of Plymouth, overseen by the "Counsell of Virginia," whose thirteen members are appointed by the king. December 20, - Three ships carrying settlers sail from London bound for Virginia. February 13, - John Smith, aboard the Susan Constant and bound for Virginia, is arrested and accused of plotting to "usurpe the governement, murder the Councell, and make himselfe kinge. April 26, - Jamestown colonists first drop anchor in the Chesapeake Bay, and after a brief skirmish with local Indians, begin to explore the James River. May 13, - The Jamestown colonists select a marshy peninsula fifty miles up the James River on which to establish their settlement. May 28, - After an Indian attack, the settlers at Jamestown begin building a fort. June 10, - Finally released from arrest, John Smith takes his seat as a member of the Council. June 15, - English colonists complete construction of James Fort at Jamestown. November 9â€™15, - John Smith makes three successful trading voyages up the Chickahominy River. December - Late in the month, John Smith is brought before Powhatan, the paramount chief of Tsenacomoco. He later tells of his life being saved by Pocahontas; in fact, Powhatan likely puts Smith through a mock execution in order to adopt him as a weroance, or chief. December - While exploring the upper reaches of the Chickahominy River, John Smith is captured by a communal hunting party under the leadership of Opechancanough. January 2, - John Smith returns to Jamestown after being held captive by Powhatan. Smith is sentenced to hang, but the charge is dropped when Christopher Newport arrives with the first supplies from England. Powhatan feeds them and their party lavishly, and Newport presents the chief with a suit of clothing, a hat, and a greyhound. June - John Smith sends with Captain Francis Nelson a long letter he has written to a friend in England, describing the events of the last two years, and a map of the region. June 2, - John Smith and fourteen men embark from Jamestown on the first of two major Chesapeake Bay explorations. They visit the Eastern Shore and the falls of the Potomac River. July 21, - John Smith and his party return to Jamestown after the first of two major Chesapeake Bay explorations. July 24, - John Smith embarks on the second of his two major Chesapeake Bay explorations. He and his party explore the Susquehanna, Patuxent, and Rappahannock rivers and negotiate peace between the Rappahannock and Moraughtacund Indians. September 7, - John Smith and his party return to Jamestown after the second of his two major Chesapeake Bay explorations. September - Christopher Newport returns from England with a plan to improve relations with Virginia Indians by bestowing on Powhatan various gifts and formally presenting him with a decorated crown. January - John Smith meets with Powhatan, the paramount chief of Tsenacomoco, at his capital, Werowocomoco. May - With the Jamestown population at about , John Smith sends a third of the men downriver on the James to live off oysters. The rest stay at Jamestown. Summer - John Smith unsuccessfully attempts to purchase from Powhatan, the paramount chief of Tsenacomoco, the fortified town of Powhatan in order to settle English colonists there. George Percy and 60 men attempt to bargain with the Nansemond Indians for an island. September - John Smith is severely burned during a trip down the James River when a stray match ignites his powder bag and sets his clothing ablaze. October - John Smith leaves Virginia. After returning to England with furs and fish, he is authorized by the Virginia Company of Plymouth to plant a colony in New England. March - John Smith sails to New England to establish a colony, but returns to England after losing a ship in a storm en route. He returns to England in December. Late - John Smith visits Pocahontas in England and she chides him for neglecting their friendship. They also refuse to employ him as a military commander. May - In response to the reports of the deaths of hundreds of settlers at Jamestown, a royal commission is formed to investigate the Virginia Company of London. John Smith testifies during the investigation, and it is during this time that he revises his *Generall Historie*. Historians have since questioned its reliability. June 21, - A seriously ill John Smith makes his will and dies the same day. He is buried in Saint Sepulchre, an Anglican church in London.

**Chapter 7 : Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (U.S. National Park Service)**

*Captain John Smith is famous for his pivotal role in the exploration of New World. John Smith was responsible for the settlement and survival of first English colony in the New World. Captain Smith was an English soldier, explorer, colonizer, publicist and an author.*

Records Susan Myra Kingsbury, ed. *Or Relations Of The World* Hakluyt Society, 2d Ser. Sabin, Dictionary Joseph Sabin et al. XX, containing the bibliography of Capt. John Smith, was prepared by Wilberforce Eames over a period of 25 years or more and was published in , with an independent reprint. Siebert, "Virginia Algonquian" Frank T. Necessary for all Young Sea-men A Description of New England: A Map of Virginia. II of Map of Va. Sea Grammar A Sea Grammar The Directory thus falls short of adhering to a precise pattern, as it also falls short of providing sources in every case. To cite the former would be idle because of the languages and the scarcity of sources in other than major libraries; to cite the latter would take more space than is practical. In short, this is a directory, not an encyclopedia. The short titles listed below have been used for the principle sources, in addition to those given in the Short Titles list for this volume. A few particularly pertinent, isolated works are named in the Biographical Directory with full bibliographical details. The Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th ed. Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1st ed. Leiden, ; new ed. Enciclopedia Italiana di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, 36 vols. Rome and Milan, Gookin and Barbour, Gosnold Warner F. Gookin and Philip L. Barbour, Bartholomew Gosnold, Discoverer and Planter: New England -- , Virginia -- Hamden, Conn. Greg, Licensers for the Press, Etc. Hind, Engraving Arthur M. Jester, Adventurers Annie Lash Jester, ed. Virginia, Princeton, N. Koeman, Atlantes Cornelis Koeman, ed. Plomer, Dictionary Henry R. Plomer, Short History Henry R. Quinn and Alison M. I, Empire of the Gazis: A Biographical Study Edinburgh, Connor, "Sir Samuel Argall: His other grandmother, Margaret Golding, was related to the Gosnolds and the Wingfields, with whom Smith set out for Virginia. Genealogical tables for the Bertie family are in Barbour, Three Worlds, Wroth, Tobacco or Codfish: Codrington, Memoir of the Family of Codrington of Codrington Sir Robert Bruce Cotton London, []. Rutman, "The Historian and the Marshal: George at Sagadahoc in Maine As a skilled pilot he spent most of these two years commanding the Mary and John or the Gifte of God carrying colonists to and from Sagadahoc. The journal of the voyage of the Mary and John in , used by William Strachey q. The Life and Times of Vincenzo Gonzaga, trans. Stuart Hood New York,

## Chapter 8 : Captain John Smith Biography - The Life of an English Explorer

*John Smith was an English explorer, soldier and writer best known for his role in establishing the first permanent English colony in the New World at Jamestown, Virginia. Smith's legend has grown.*

Smith played an equally important role as a cartographer and a prolific writer who vividly depicted the natural abundance of the New World, whetting the colonizing appetite of prospective English settlers. At age 16 or 17, his adventuresome spirit found an outlet on the battlefields of continental Europe, where he fought for the Netherlands in its war of independence from Spain. Having returned to England by , he spent about two years reading classical military texts and studying horsemanship. He then traveled to Hungary in as a mercenary to join Austrian forces fighting the Ottoman Empire; he advanced to the rank of captain. Captured by the enemy the following year and taken to Turkey, he escaped to Russia and returned to England in or He then attached himself to a group preparing to establish an English colony in North America. When a royal charter was granted to the Virginia Company of London , Smith and about other colonists led by Christopher Newport set sail on December 20, On April 26, , the voyagers arrived at the Chesapeake Bay , and on May 14 they disembarked at what was to become Jamestown. He traded for corn maize with the local Indians and began a series of river voyages that later enabled him to draw a remarkably accurate map of Virginia. While exploring the Chickahominy River in December , he and his party were ambushed by members of the Powhatan empire, which dominated the region. He was ultimately taken to their emperor, Chief Powhatan , also known as Wahunsenacah. Smith became president of the Jamestown Colony on September 10, He conducted military training and continued to secure corn from the Indians by trade. He required greater discipline of the colonists, announcing a policy that "he that will not worke shall not eate except by sicknesse he be disabled. The colony bore little loss of life during his presidency, compared with the enormous suffering and mortality of the years before and after his rule. Smith chose to keep the Powhatan empire at bay through psychology, diplomacy, and intimidationâ€”not massacre. He believed the English could avoid bloodshed by projecting an image of strength. When Smith was injured from a fire in his powder bag in September , he was forced to return to England. On another exploratory voyage the following year, he was captured by pirates and returned to England after escaping three months later. In he made one final colonizing attempt, but his vessels were unable to leave port for three months for lack of winds, and he never set sail. Smith advocated English settlement of New England for the rest of his life, but he never saw North America again. His writings include detailed descriptions of Virginia and New England, books on seamanship, and a history of English colonization. The Mayflower colonists of brought his books and maps with them to Massachusetts. Smith died of an unrecorded illness midway through , at age 51, in the London home of Sir Samuel Saltonstall, a friend. During the founding years of the United States in the late 18th and the early 19th century, Smith was widely regarded as a reliable observer as well as a national hero. Thomas Jefferson described him as "honest, sensible, and well informed. Yet his writings are notably generous in giving credit to others who helped the colony survive, and scholars have confirmed factual details of his autobiographical writing. Some scholars believe he might have misunderstood the eventâ€”that it could have been an adoption ceremony rather than an intended executionâ€”and others contend that he fabricated the incident outright. Because Smith was the only English eyewitness to the incident and the Powhatan witnesses left no written record, the debate over it may never be conclusively resolved. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

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An aerial view of Jamestown Island today. At the next stop, across the Atlantic in the Caribbean, they offered to hang him and got as far as hammering together the gallows. That is not the Captain John Smith story familiar to the history buff. Enormously energetic, his adventures and travels touch Europe, Africa, and America, and match the boldest exploits of fearless knighterrantry. By his admirers, Smith is credited with almost singlehandedly preserving the first English Virginians from the ravages of their own sloth as well as from the hostility of their native neighbors. He produced seven other volumes and helped bring to the press a still stunning Virginia map. Like many writers of the day, he was not an author to stint on praise of himself, the praise for which his fame is enshrined, once in awhile in bronze. Yet every story has more than one side, and Smith was a many-sided man. He took the liberty to join, some say engineer, a coup against President Edward Maria Wingfield in September. By January, near his 28th birthday, Smith was condemned again to the noose, and only the last minute arrival of a supply vessel this time saved his neck. That was just after Pocahontas, 13, is said to have delivered him from a squad of Indian executioners. Smith ousted another president in July and got himself elevated to that office in September. His enemies, eventually a majority of the settlers, suspected him of aiming to make himself a tyrant king. Smith denied the allegation; yet, by the end of his Jamestown sojourn, he did indeed reign alone, terrorizing Indians, bullying Englishmen, and flogging whoever happened to cross him. He once went so far as to command the assassination of a squad of turncoat colonists--by poison according to one account, by shooting and stabbing according to his own. Before he had done, the aborigines sorely wanted to brain him, some of his countrymen compounded to bar him from the settlement, and, penultimately, others conspired to shoot him in his sleep. In the end, the English resolved on sending Smith home to answer for, among other things, inciting Indians to attack them. Dispatched on the same voyage were eight or nine witnesses against him and a letter that said in part: He wrote, "that many untruths concerning These proceedings have been formerly published wherein The Author hath not Spared to Appropriate many deserts to himself which he never Performed and stuffed his Relations with so many falsities and malicious detractions. Yet we have two witnesses to attest them, the prose and the pictures, both in his own book; and it soundeth much to the diminution of his deeds, that he alone is the herald to publish and proclaim them. To quote a snatch of the epic: Tis known Iones fancies no additions but his own; Nor need we stir our brains for glorious stuff To paint his praise, himself hath done enough. In the 20th century, historian Alden T. Barbour, the foremost modern Smith scholar. The fleet stopped again for supply at the Caribbean island of Nevis on March 28, His account speaks for itself: Smith, at least as he recounts it, often was unjustly accused of something or other. That day settler Gabriel Archer presented Wingfield with a list of grievances and informed him that he was ousted and would stand trial. Captain John Martin backed Archer up, but Wingfield believed Smith was the first and only person to collect the charges against him. In a settlement invariably on the verge of starvation, control of the food supply could be control of everything. If this was an unhappy development for the colonists, the Indians would regret it, too. On his very first call on a tribe for supplies, Smith attacked. He says the Kecoughtans, who lived near modern Hampton, scorned him and derided his offers to barter. So "seeing by trade and courtesy there was nothing to be had, he made bold to try such conclusions as necessity enforced, though contrary to his Commission: Let fly his muskets, ran his boat on shore, whereat they all fled into the woods. Though not all of his trading encounters led to bloodshed, the first one made plain the possibilities of refusing to bargain. Promises of violence were frequent, and though the orders from England were not to annoy the natives, Smith ignored them as he judged circumstances to require. It was a mission of trading and exploration along the Chickahominy River, just west of Jamestown, that gave rise to the Pocahontas legend. Smith made his way first in a barge and then in a canoe, scattering his company in his wake. Indian women lured two indiscreet soldiers asore from the barge to their deaths in an ambush. Braves killed a third who guarded the canoe. Among the men killed were two called Robinson and

Emery. Smith walked inland into the arms of a Pamunkey hunting party. Marched roundabout to Powhatan, the "emperor" of the Tidewater tribes, Smith was promised his freedom in four days. At his entrance before the King, all the people gave a great shout. Powhatan decided he would instead regard Smith as a son, make him a tributary werowance--as headmen were called--and bestow on him a territory just downriver. Smith left for Jamestown two days later, the previously promised fourth day, skirting the site of what would be Williamsburg. So far as the record shows, however, it is a story to which Smith forbore publicly even to allude until years after the fact--and not to disclose even in its scanty detail until In the interim he had published three other volumes of his Virginia experiences and one of other New World adventures. By the time Smith shared the story with the printer, Pocahontas had been to England, where she died in after becoming famous. Powhatan, the other principal, was gone, too, and there was no one alive to contradict the captain. Albert Bushnell Hart concluded Smith was one of the "great American historical liars," and essayist Henry Adams said, "It is perfectly clear that the statements of the *Generall Historie*, if proved to be untrue, are falsehoods of rare effrontery. So, after so great a passage of time, is proving them authentic. Barbour believes Smith misunderstood what had happened to him. Thus an obstreperously ungovernable Englishman would be transformed into a deferentially manageable subchief. Some no better than they should be, had plotted with the President, th next day to have put him to death. For the lives of Robinson and Emery, pretending the fault was his that led them to their ends, but he quickly took such order with such Lawyers, that he laid them by the heels till he sent some of them prisoners for England. The score settling would wait until August of ; Smith would have 20 months of respite from what he described as their malice. By June, however, he was persuaded other comrades were conspiring to do him in. On a trading trip to the Potomac--a river he seems to have explored at least to the falls at modern Washington--he got into one of his scrapes with the Indians. After the dust settled, he said, "We were kindly used of those Savages of whom we understood, they were commanded to betray us, by the direction of Powhatan, and he so directed from the discontents at Jamestown, because our Captain did cause them to stay in their country against their wills. If it is improbable, it may not have been impossible. In a hint of what was to come, colonists tried to keep him out of Jamestown, to leave him to his fate in the forest, when he returned from a November bartering expedition. Smith said they were jealous. That summer he had authorized the ouster of his old friend President Ratcliffe and helped install his new friend Mathew Scrivener. Scrivener lasted a little more than a month; the Council elected Smith president September 10, his term to run a year. By January, all other members of the Council had died, several in supposed pursuit of yet another plot against the captain, and Smith was in sole and complete command. This was the winter of the no work, no eat order. Smith says he delivered it to the starving settlers in these words: I speak not this to you all, for diverse of you I know deserve both honor and reward, better than is yet here to be had: You see now that power rests wholly in myself: And though you presume the authority here is but a shadow, and that I dare not touch the lives of any but my own must answer it: I would wish you therefore without contempt seek to observe these orders set down, for there are now no more Councilors to protect you, nor curb my endeavors. Therefore he that offends, let him assuredly expect his due punishment. Among the individuals to whom Smith thought punishment was due were a group of renegade German colonists--Dutchmen, he called them--encamped with Powhatan. Smith had sent them off to amuse the emperor, and they had elected to stay. That was, after all, where the food was. With the help of confederates inside the fort, they were also stealing weapons and tools, and proposed to lead an attack on Jamestown. Smith understandably called them traitors and ordered them assassinated. The idea was to poison them, or have them shot or stabbed, depending on who you believe. Smith credited himself with stopping each of these projects. Some he browbeat; others he imprisoned, psychologically tormented, kept in chains, or forced to labor. Once he personally administered 20 lashes with a rope, and the occasional village was sacked or burned. Smith said such measures were required to keep the Indians at bay and amenable to furnishing supplies. Frederick Fausz has termed it terrorism. Word of what was happening reached England at the end of October with a vessel fresh back from Virginia. The troubles of the Jamestown crew were publicly blamed on the "misgovernment of the Commanders. Caught in a hurricane, the fleet arrived in pieces; but word of the new order of things got through. Smith was reproved and a replacement sent, though the captain was to be allowed a post as an Indian fighter. But the papers to

prove it were missing with the shipwrecked vessel on which they had been dispatched and, standing on ceremony, Smith declined to surrender power until his term expired September Nor would he establish a new Council with which to share power in the meantime. The newcomers settled for electing gentleman Francis West as a sort of president-in-waiting, and Smith moved to patch things up with his disappointed subjects. Captain Smith fearing the worst and that the seamen and that faction might grow too strong and be a means to depose him of his government so Joggled with them by way of feasting Expense of much powder and other unnecessary Triumphs That much was Spent to no other purpose but to Insinuate with his Reconciled enemies and for his own vainglory for the which we all after suffered. And that which was intolerable did give leave unto the Seamen to carry away what victuals and other necessaries they would. Rations were short, growing shorter, and all agreed on the need to disperse. On a hill nearby was an Indian village commanded by a werowance the English called Little Powhatan. They apparently decided a fort hard by the stream would command the route to riches and make them wealthy gatekeepers. The Indians objected and killed men who strayed from the compound. He was probably right, but he was little credited.