The Search for the Lost Colony of Roanoke:
Hidden Maps, Hidden Cities

By

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The Roanoke voyages and colonizing experiments of the years 1584 to 1590 were the first to bring English men, women, and children to settle in any part of North America. Although these attempts failed, they lie at the very roots of English experience in North America and the beginnings of what was to become the thirteen colonies and the United States.¹

Reader’s Note:

A thorough reading of the breadcrumbs in Appendix A is necessary to have a proper evaluation of the work below. Breadcrumbs will be added as Appendix A in the near future.

Introduction

Sir Walter Raleigh’s 1587 attempt to colonize Queen Elizabeth’s ‘Virginia’ resulted in the legend of the ‘Lost Colony’, a tale well known to North Carolinians. Colony Governor John White wrote that their intended destination was Chesapeake Bay, but his ship’s pilot, Simon Fernandes, forced him to unload his colony on Roanoke Island. Governor White went back to England 1587 to obtain relief supplies for the colony, but he was delayed by the arrival of the Spanish Armada. When he was finally able to return in 1590, he saw signs on Roanoke Island that suggested the colony went to Croatoan; but he failed to reach them. According to the legend, the 117 men, women and children then simply disappeared.²


² White recruited 119 men and women with a promise of 500 acres each. The colony included 80 men without wives, 6 single women, 11 married couples without children, two couples with one child each, two sons or younger brothers, and three other boys. Howe was killed and two children were born before John White and Simon Fernandez left for England leaving 117.
Raleigh’s 1587 colony has been commemorated for 75 years by Paul Green’s outdoor drama *The Lost Colony*. At its conclusion, the colonists are lost in the mist, as the legend requires. Many long-time residents of northeastern North Carolina do not subscribe to this mysterious conclusion. They believe the colonists were not lost but merged with the Indians from Croatoan Island and remained in what is now Eastern North Carolina. There is growing evidence that the long-term residents were right.

This paper presents an identification and analysis of the well-known Zuniga map and of three others— the Percy, Ferrer, and Mouzon maps – that have not previously been associated with the search for the Lost Colony. The three maps have made it possible to more accurately interpret the frequently misinterpreted Zuniga map of 1608. The Zuniga map is from a Jamestown source and suggests that there were surviving colonists in several places in present day North Carolina. Our new interpretation identifies the destination of the colonists as Beechland more definitively than was previously possible – and gives strong supports to our previously published theory.  

3 Philip McMullan, *Beechland & the Lost Colony*, (Nags Head, NC: Pamlico and Albemarle Publishing, 2014). A thesis accepted by the Graduate Faculty in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts, North Carolina State University History Department: Chairman Dr. Holly Brewer, 2010. Related papers by McMullan and Willard are found on at [www.lost-colony.com](http://www.lost-colony.com), the web site of the Lost Colony Center for Science and Research.
The Theory

It is our contention that the colonists from the 1587 voyage did not disappear and were not lost. Raleigh established their mission and told them where to locate. After John White departed, most of the colonists went with the Croatan Indians to an area at the head of the Alligator River. From there the colonists secretly supplied Raleigh for at least ten years with a valuable commodity — sassafras — then believed to be a cure for syphilis.4

The colonists settled in a concealed site about 50 miles into the mainland from Roanoke Island in an area later called Beechland. This so-called “New Citie of Raleigh” is believed to have been close to Pomeyooc and Tramanskecooc, the two Indian villages shown on the original 1585 John White Manuscript Map B in Figure 1. This would place the Lost Colony of 1587 in an area six miles northwest of present day Engelhard, North Carolina. Such a protected site would hide the colonists from the Spaniards and discourage potential competitors who might search for the source of

Raleigh’s sassafras. Raleigh’s profitable sassafras venture did not end until he lost his Virginia patent and was beheaded 15 years after the death of Queen Elizabeth. It is strongly suggested that, after Raleigh’s death, the majority of the colonists merged completely with the Croatan tribe and ‘went native’ around Beechland on the Dare mainland and on Croatan Island.

A manuscript by Mrs. Mary Wood Long, who played Queen Elizabeth in many Lost Colony performances, informed us of an abandoned community on the Dare County mainland called Beechland. Many Beechland descendants who live today in northeastern North Carolina and Virginia claim their ancestors were related to the 1587 colonists and the Croatan Indians who lived with them. Beechland met the primary clues in John White’s narratives because it was roughly 50 miles into the mainland and was controlled in 1587 by the Croatan. However, it was not initially clear why the colonists had gone there. A possible explanation came with the discovery of the Farrar Map of 1651, which depicted a sassafras tree at the Beechland location and contained other important clues concerning the Lost Colony. Further research then disclosed that Sir Walter Raleigh had imported sassafras from Virginia for years after the colonists appeared to have been abandoned and before Jamestown was settled.

Additional evidence that the colonists’ were located in the Beechland area was obtained by thoroughly analyzing and comparing maps prepared between 1585 and 1775. The maps examined were an anonymous 1585 map, John White’s 1585 Manuscript Map B, Zuniga map c1608, Percy map c1608, Farrar Map of 1651, and Mouzon Map of 1775. When examined separately, these maps are of

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5 Mary Wood Long, The Five Lost Colonies of Dare, (Elizabeth City, NC: Family Research Center), 1985.
6 Ralph Pool, “‘Lost Colony Wasn’t’ Old Tradition Says” (Hampton Roads, VA: The Virginia-Pilot), July 3, 1960:
7 How the Croatan replaced the Secotan in the Beechland area is explained later in this paper.
8 Preliminary sassafras findings are disclosed in McMullan, 2010, Appendix A. The authors are preparing a paper in which new information concerning Raleigh’s importing and extensive marketing of sassafras will be described. Additional information appears in papers on the Lost Colony Center web site: http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html
limited value in the search for the abandoned colonists. When examined together, they provide information that firmly locates colonists before 1609 in the ‘New Citie of Raleigh’, firmly in the Beechland area where the authors’ thesis has placed them. The role that each map has played in their search for the Lost Colony will be explained in the following pages.

**Croatan Ascendency**

When Raleigh sent Amadas and Barlowe on a scouting voyage to Virginia in 1584, the Croatan Indians were in small villages on Croatoan Island (now lower Hatteras Island). The Secotan under Wingina controlled Roanoke Island and the mainland west of it. (See ‘Secotan’ territory in Figure 2.) The balance of power in the region changed when Ralph Lane’s soldiers killed many of Wingina’s Secotan, and the Englishmen brought deadly diseases to the Secotan villages. The small Croatan tribe and their English allies were no longer threatened by a powerful Secotan confederation.

![Map of Carolina Sounds, 1584-1590](image)

**Fig. 2 – Location of Secotan in 1587**
With their armed English allies, the Croatan became the most powerful Indian confederation east of the Roanoke River. This move into Secotan territory became possible when John White allied the colonist with the Croatan by appointing Manteo “Lord of Dasamonquepeiuc and Roanoak” before he departed for England in 1587.\(^9\) The Croatan Indians were quite able to escort the colonist safely from Roanoke Island into what had been recognized as Secotan territory – which included most of the land between the Albemarle Sound and the Pamlico Sound.

Numerous historic maps provide evidence that the Croatoan Indians replaced the Secotan. UNC Historian Stephen B. Weeks first pointed this out in 1891 when he proposed that the colonists had gone to the Dasamonquepeuc Mainland (not just the village) before spreading out into other locations.

Weeks found the Croatan name on the mainland on many early colonial maps of the region.\(^10\) The 1675 Speed map in Figure 3 prepared for the Lords Proprietors and the 1688 Morden Map in

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\(^10\) Stephen B. Weeks, *The Lost Colony of Roanoke: It’s Fate And Survival*, (New York: The Knickerbocker Press), 1891: 23-4. Weeks determined that Dasamonquepeuc was the Secotan term for the Albemarle-Pamlico Peninsula and not just the village now known as Mann’s Harbor. This is demonstrated in the Farrar map in Figures 15 and 18.
Figure 4 are two of many historic maps in which large parts of the region are named ‘Croatan’. Croatan control of the region explains how Raleigh’s colonists could venture into the mainland without entering into conflict with the natives. Manteo, the “Lord of Dasamonquepeiciu and Roanoak” lead them.

**The Zuniga Map**

Despite its difficulty in interpretation, the Zuniga map is the most informative about the possible location of surviving colonists and will be explained first. Lost Colony Historian David Beers Quinn wrote: “Clearly the Zuniga map is of the greatest importance in showing us what was known and surmised in 1608 as to the area south of the James (River).”

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The complete Zuniga map, shown in Figure 5, is, perhaps, the most important contemporary resource available to historians past and present who are attempting to determine the fate of the Lost Colony. It was discovered in the Spanish archives, and it appears to contain labels showing the locations of surviving colonists. Ambassador Pedro de Zuniga was its thief rather than the author of the map. He purloined the map from Queen Elizabeth’s court and sent it to Spain where it remained undisturbed in the Spanish archives for the next three centuries.

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Alexander Brown first published the Zuniga map in 1890 in America in *Genesis of the United States*. He wrote that the map was a rough drawing, sent by Francis Nelson from Virginia in 1608, to illustrate Captain John Smith’s *True Relation*. Information for the Zuniga map was apparently obtained from the Powhatan Indians, primarily by John Smith. Indications are that the sketch artist may have been Nathan Powell, a cartographer who accompanied Smith on his Chesapeake Bay adventures. The reoriented-to-North map in Figure 6 is taken from a section of Figure 5 labeled ‘South of the James River,’ a region now commonly known as Northeastern North Carolina.

![Zuniga Map South of the James River](image)

The map in Figure 6 faintly shows the scribbled notes that historians (with much larger maps) have attempted to decipher for the past 150 years. Brown’s interpretation of the scribbled notes is

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14 John Smith, *A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as Hath Hapned in Virginia Since the First Planting of that Colony*, (London: Printed for John Tappe, and are to bee solde at the Greyhound in Paules-Church yard, by W.W), 1608.
16 This map was rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise into a North-South orientation. The James River label and village star were added by the authors as reference points.
shown below in Figure 7. In it, the Albemarle Sound is clearly the first water body below the James River and above the star, and Roonock Island sits near its entrance. The Outer Banks are not shown at all. The Brown-interpreted notations of Chawwan and Ocanahonan on the map further identify the first water bodies below the James River as the Albemarle and its tributaries.

![Fig. 7 - Alexander Brown’s Interpretation of the of Zuniga Map](image)

Many historians, including Alexander Brown, David Beers Quinn, Philip Barbour, Lee Miller, and Thomas Parramore, have attempted to interpret the Zuniga Map; but they have different opinions about the locations and the words shown on the map. Most who have interpreted the Zuniga map

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agree that Ocanahonan [A in Figure 7] was on the Roanoke River, known earlier as the Morattac River, although Morattac [B in Figure 7] is written on the next river to the south. The Morattac Indians had apparently moved, as Thomas Parramore has explained, to escape the invading Tuscarora.\textsuperscript{18}

The scribbled sentences on the Zuniga map are clearly related to sentences in John Smith’s \textit{True Relation}. Smith wrote, “We agreed with the king of Paspahegh to conduct two of our men to a place called Panawicke, beyond Roonok, where he reported many men to be appareled.”\textsuperscript{19} A similar statement appears on the Zuniga map just below the James River: [D in Figure 7] “Here Paspahegh and two of our men landed to go to Pananiok.”

David Beers Quinn asserted that, although the King of Paspahegh returned early, the two English men who started out with the king did not immediately return to Jamestown.\textsuperscript{20} Quinn believes the English men went much further south and reached Pananiok, spelled Pomeyooc on other early maps (see Figure 1). A report on this Jamestown expedition was sent to London, but it has not survived. The report was the basis for orders, given later by the Royal Council for Virginia in May 1609, for the Jamestown leaders to make further contact.\textsuperscript{21}

Captain Smith also wrote in \textit{True Relation} that Opechancanough, the brother of the Powhatan chief, told him “of certain men cloathed at a place called Ocanahona, clothed like me.”\textsuperscript{22}

\begin{itemize}
\item Thomas Parramore has written that, between 1602 and 1605, the Tuscarora invaded into the Roanoke River basin occupied by the Morattac. Thus, by 1607 the Morattac Indians must have fled to the Pamlico River. Thomas Parramore, “Tuscarora Ascendancy,” \textit{The North Carolina Historical Review} (Raleigh: North Carolina Historic Publications Division), 1982: 311; and personal communication with Dr. David S. Phelps in 2006.
\item Ibid
\item Arber, 1910: 20.
\end{itemize}
above the word Pakrakwich, on what is assumed to be the Neuse River [C in Figure 7], the Zuniga map states, “Here remayneth 4 men clothed that came from Roonock to Ochanahowan.” It is likely that these four men were captured by or traded to the Indians of Ochanahowan (home of the Occaneechi tribe) who then traded the men to the Coree or other Indians living on the Neuse.23 The four could have been men left behind with the Chowanoke by Ralph Lane in his haste to depart. They might also have been the missing men left behind by Sir Richard Grenville to hold the fort after Lane deserted it in 1586. Or they might have been some of the 1587 colonists who explored far from their original destination and decided to live with the Native Americans.

A major purpose of this paper is to clearly identify the location [E in Figure 7] – west of the island of Roonok and halfway between the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds – where the word Pananiock is written below the inserted star.24 This location is of great importance to our research because we believe it is in the Beechland area. Brown has written below Pananiock on his map: “Here the King of Paspahegh reported our men to be and want to go.” Others have interpreted this to say: “Here the King of Paspahegh reported our men to be and went to se.”25 A careful reading of the much larger original map is convincing that the latter interpretation – they went to see – is correct, suggesting that actual contact was made.

23 Lee Miller, Roanoke: Solving The Mystery Of The Lost Colony (New York: Arcade Publishing), 2000: 245-53. Ocanahowan is Siouan for “many people gather here”; the Algonquian equivalent is Occaneeci. The Coree were also of the Siouan language group.

24 Pananiock should not be confused with Pakerakanic, which is located at C on Figure 5. The authors of this paper are in agreement with Quinn and Barbour, but not with Parramore, Horn, and Miller, who put Pananiock (Pomeyooc/Panawicki) on Salmon Creek. James Horn has concluded that Pananiock (Pomeyooc/Panawicki) was on Salmon Creek, and Pakerakanic was at the head of the Tar River. (Horn, 2010: 228-230.) However, Pakerakanic has been placed on the Neuse River by every other authority researching it for the last 100 years. And Ocanahonan, clearly shown on the Zuniga map, is in a totally different body of water (the Roanoke River). Pananiock (Pomeyooc/Panawicki), located halfway between the Pamlico River and the Albemarle Sound is clearly not on Salmon Creek.

25 Miller, 2000: 246; Quinn, 1974: 460; Barbour, 1969: 190. These authors all agree with this particular interpretation, because the evidence that contact was made in 1608/1609 is compelling.
We have concluded that *Pananiock* is the same as John White’s village of *Pomeyooc*. This *Pananiock/Pomeyooc* village is identifiable on the Zuniga, Farrar, Percy, Mouzon, and several John White maps. The spelling of this site is *Pomeyooc* on approximately twenty maps, including John White’s 1585 Manuscript B map in Figure 1. If that is where “the King of Paspahegh reported our men to be”, significant support to the authors’ hypothesis is provided. That is the key to unlocking the interpretation of all other parts of the Zuniga map—and locating the 1587 colonists in Beechland.

![Fig. 8 - Percy Map, circa 1608](image)

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26 H. P. Kraus, *Monumenta Cartographica*, cat. 124, no. 28 (1969), pp. 43-6. The map legend reads: No. 28 VIRGINIA Manuscript map (Virginia c1610) (Greatly reduced from 470 x 635 mm). The original map today is housed at the Henry Ransom Center: University of Texas, in Austin (http://norman.hrc.utexas.edu/krausmaps/details.cfm?mapId=52).
The Percy Map

The Percy Map, circa 1608, is shown in Figure 8. It will be shown how a careful interpretation of the Percy map has helped to complete our interpretation of the Zuniga Map – confirming the location of Pomeyooc and Tramanskecooc. Map authorship has not yet been determined; but H. P. Kraus called it the Perry Map when discussing it. The map eventually became housed at the University of Texas. Handwriting analysis by Kraus suggests that Sir George Percy, Jamestown’s first Governor, may have authored the annotations.27

The few notations on the map cannot be read at the scale in Figure 8, but they can be read on a digital version found on a University of Texas website. Dashed rectangles have been added to highlight the few notations on the map. C[ape] Henry and Chesepian Bay are written at the lower center-right, indicating that the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are depicted. The name Werowacomoco at the middle of the map was the name of the chief village of the Powhatan Federation on the York River. The words, Monacon enemys of powaton, in the top left-of-center of Figure 3 identifies the James River. From this, it would follow that the three water courses outlined in the part labeled ‘South of the James’ are: the Albemarle Sound and its tributary rivers, the Pamlico Sound and Pamlico River, and the Neuse River.

The map maker colored five red dots and a red line on the Percy map. He obviously considered these red dots to be the central focus of the whole map. The red dots at the ends of the rivers (top of map) are likely to represent copper mines identified by early explorers. However, the two red dots at the bottom of the map between the Albemarle and Pamlico are of greatest interest.

Historians have not recognized the importance of the Percy Map, possibly because it contains so little information to aid in its interpretation. Historian David Beers Quinn was aware of the Percy

map and its possible relationship to the better known Zuniga Map, but he failed to appreciate its importance when he stated:  

Clearly the Zuniga map is of the greatest importance in showing us what was known and surmised in 1608 as to the area south of the James. The Virginia map [Percy map] offered for sale by Mr. H. P. Kraus of New York in 1969 has perhaps some relationship to the Zuniga map. If so, it is more likely to belong to late 1608 or early 1609 than the 1610 date tentatively assigned to it. This map has four rivers to the south of the James entering the sea from the west, but they are not sharply differentiated and contain no named locations, though a total of fifteen half-circles, apparently indicating Indian village sites on them, are shown. *It might be suggested that this part of the map does reflect, though very faintly, the first 1608 expedition to the south,* but there is nothing of evidential value in it for that area. [Emphasis added.]

We do not agree with Quinn’s conclusion that “*there is nothing of evidential value in [the Percy Map]*” but do agree that “*this part of the map does reflect the first 1608 expedition to the south.*” The part of the Percy Map labeled ‘South of the James’ in Figure 8 is shown separately in Figure 9. The segment has been rotated counterclockwise to place the James River in its more recognizable position with north at the top.

![Percy Map with the Indian Villages named from John White 1585 Map](image)

**Fig. 9 - Percy Map with the Indian Villages named from John White 1585 Map**

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28 Quinn, 1974: 460-462.
The half-moon shapes on the Percy map are representative of Indian villages, as Quinn concluded; and their placement on the map suggests that draftsman of the Percy map had knowledge of the maps drawn by John White. The interpretation of the Percy Map became clearer when the actual Indian sites represented by the half-circles were identified. They are geographically consistent with Indian village locations on White’s maps, such as the maps in Figure 1 and Figure 22. We were able to label the half-moon shapes on the map in Figure 9 with specific Indian villages’ names. (Village names are not spelled consistently in White’s maps.)

The relevance of the solid red dots in Figure 9 became clear with the identification of the villages. The original Percy map-maker specifically drew two of the sites on this segment in color (red circles in Figure 9), indicating locations of importance. The two villages identified by the red circles are almost certainly Pomeyooc & Tramanskecooc; and the red line (watercourse) represents Far Creek, which connects Pomeyooc to the Pamlico Sound. The two red dots and the red line are the keys to relating the Percy Map to the Zuniga and John White maps. These villages are the most likely locations of the colonists that Jamestown explorers searched for and possibly contacted.

An even better interpretation of the Percy map was gained by placing a transparency of it, adjusted for orientation and scale, over a modern map of northeastern North Carolina (Figure 10). The map and overlay allowed the authors to confirm their earlier assumption about the Percy map’s interpretation.

29 These Indian sites have been identified by comparing early contact-period maps with known Indian villages, with many variant spellings. All of the above spellings have been selected by using the ones first represented on the earliest maps.
The lines near the top of the Percy map correspond well to the Albemarle Sound and Roanoke River on the modern map. The lines at the center of the Percy overlay correspond well to the Pamlico Sound and Pamlico River on the modern map. The lower Percy lines correspond less well to the Neuse River, but that is of less importance in locating Pomeyooc & Tramanskeecooc. The Percy map’s red dots, believed to representing Pomeyooc & Tramanskeecooc, clearly fall at the bend of the Alligator River and close to the present day Hyde County town of Engelhard on Far Creek. This is consistent with the locations of the two villages on John White’s 1585 map in Figure 1. There is little doubt that the special treatment of the red dots in these locations indicates that the entire map was drawn to emphasize these villages.
Maps of the period were generally poorly aligned with the Albemarle Sound and the Pamlico River. Because the Percy map is far better aligned, there is a strong suggestion that whoever drew the Percy map had visited the area and crudely surveyed the shorelines. The expedition may well have made contact with some of the Raleigh colonists.

The Anonymous Map

When Sir Richard Grenville and his fleet returned to England in 1585, leaving Ralph Lane behind with about 100 men, Grenville’s fleet brought back several letters Lane had written to Sir Francis Walsingham. The Anonymous map in Figure 11 was contained in one of the letters. It informed Queen Elizabeth’s spymaster, Walsingham, of the preliminary facts about ‘Virginia’ that had been collected by Grenville’s tour along the Pamlico shoreline and Philip Amadas’ visit to the

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north Albemarle shore. This was England’s first map of ‘Virginia’ prior to John White’s 1585 map. By comparing the north-oriented Anonymous map in Figure 12 with the overlay map in Figure 13, it can be seen that the Anonymous map crudely represents most of the same parts of present-day Northeastern North Carolina as the Percy map.

The notes inscribed on the maps in Figure 11, presumed to be by Percy, have been interpreted and printed legibly in Figure 14. This annotated version of the map provides a better understand of the information that was presented to Walsingham. The words Roanoke Island, Albemarle Sound, Pamlico Sound, Lake Mattamuskeet, and North have been added to assist with geographic orientation.
The red circle below Lake Mattamuskeet has been added to surround the mark that represents *Pomeyooc*, (spelled *Pomaioke* on the original map.) *Tramanskeecooc* is not included because it had not been explored by the colonists when Lane’s letter was written in 1585. The village and the creek leading to it in Figures 14 appear to be at the same location as the red dot and red line on the Percy map in Figure 13. The highlighted creek shown in all of these maps is surely Far Creek, which passes through present day Engelhard, North Carolina. *Pomaioke* village must have been more significant to the colonists (possibly for the discovery of sassafras) than the many other villages visited during Grenville’s 1585 tour. This Anonymous map suggests that this *Pomaioke* Indian village (*Pomeyooc* on the White map) was of great importance as early as 1585, long before the Percy, Farrar, and Zuniga maps drew attention to it. This further supports the authors contention that Pomeyooc is the place “where the King of Paspahegh reported our men to be & went to se.”
Interpreting Zuniga on White 1585

Figure 15 shows the authors’ interpretation of where the relevant Zuniga notations would appear on John White’s 1585 Manuscript Map B. The red line shows a 49.9 mile route by water that the colonists are believed to have taken from Roanoke Island to their destination in Tramanskecooc. The dashed half-circle shows other places that are within 50 miles of Roanoke Island. The lowest arrow points to Pomeyooc/Pananiock, “where the King of Paspahege reported our men to be and went to se.”

Fig. 15 – Interpreting Zuniga on John White’s 1585 Manuscript Map B
With Pananiock’s location identified on both the Zuniga and Percy maps, there is a strong possibility that members of the 1587 colony were in that vicinity in 1608. Sassafras was also found nearby, and that is the most likely explanation for their going to that location.

Sassafras and the Farrar Map

The authors’ thesis proffers that the colonists, on Raleigh’s instruction, traveled with the Croatan to the lower end of the Alligator River where they harvested sassafras. A sassafras tree was identified near the village of Tramanskecooc on a map drawn in 1651 by John Farrar of Jamestown. The complete Farrar map is shown in Figure 16. It attempts (poorly) to show all of North America. Farrar obviously based the highlighted part in the left side of his map in Figure 16 on John White’s
maps. No later surveys of “Lower Virginia” had been conducted when Farrar prepared his 1651 map.

The highlighted part on the right in Figure 16 is almost identical to a map prepared by John Smith after his explorations of the Chesapeake and its tributaries. These two sections of the map are far superior to the remaining parts which are no more than poorly informed conjecture. For example, there is a northwest passage to China in the north (right) side of the map. Also, there is less territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Pacific Ocean (top) than there is on the eastern side of the mountains.

The segment in Figure 17 of the Farrar map highlights a Saffraas tree, the only natural feature identified by name on the entire Farrar map. John White’s map, similarly oriented in Figure 18, shows that Tramanskecooc is in approximately the same location on the lower Alligator River as the sassafras tree in the Farrar map.

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31 “The Smith map was the best one of the region available until the Fry-Jefferson map of 1750.” Henry Ransom Center: University of Texas, in Austin (http://norman.hrc.utexas.edu/krausmaps/details.cfm?mapId=52).
There is evidence to suggest that Farrar learned of the Alligator River location of sassafras from Thomas Harriot’s documentation. The Farrar map was specifically customized to fit in the first two editions of Edward Williams’ *Virgo Triumphans*. Map expert William Cummings wrote that Edward Williams credited John Farrar with all the information in his book. Although the Farrar map was not known previously to relate to the Roanoke Voyages, the entire *Virgo Triumphans* publication in which it appears is focused on the 1585 Roanoke expedition. All of the principles on the 1585 voyage are mentioned repeatedly in *Virgo Triumphans*.

Harriot and the Farrar family were associated through the Royal Council for Virginia during the early years of Jamestown. There is little doubt that *Virgo Triumphans* was influenced by the writings of Thomas Harriot. Farrar and Edwards clearly had information about the 1585-86 expedition beyond that found in Harriot’s *Brief and True Report* or any other surviving documents. However, Harriot wrote that his brief report would be followed by a fuller chronicle: “I have ready in a discourse by itself in 'miner of a Chronicle according to the course of times, and when time shall bee thought convenient shall be also published.” In the introduction to a modern version of Harriot’s *True Report*, Editor Paul Hulton wrote, “Of Harriot’s Chronicle, which we know he compiled during his time with the colony, nothing remains but an abstract.” It is quite possible that Farrar had a copy of Harriot’s *Chronicle*.

32 *Virgo Triumphans*: or, Virginia richly and truly valued; more especially the South part thereof viz. The fertile Carolana, and no lesse excellent Isle of Roanoke. By Edward Williams, Gent. London, (Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Stephenson, and are to be sold at his shop on Ludgate-Hill, at the Signe of the Sunne, 1650). No extant copy has the map, but Mr. Coolie Verner, expert on the Farrar map, states that the book is not complete without it.


34 Harriot/Hulton: 387.

In addition to the sassafras tree on the Farrar map segment in Figure 18, there are two new fort locations, and the label *Dasamoncak* has been relocated from beside the Croatan Sound to the mainland. The English fortifications near the Alligator River [C] and on the Chowan River [D] are not explained in published literature. These fortifications are consistent with Ralph Lane’s practice of building a protective enclosure wherever he would camp for any period of time. The fort beside the word *Dasamoncak* [C] may represent Fort Landing, a signal fort on watch for Spanish ships entering the Albemarle Sound. Fort Landing at the mouth of the Alligator River has been so named on all maps of the region for the last two hundred years. There was no explanation for the name before the discovery of the Farrar map.

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36 The label *Dasamoncak* [B], shown on the southern shore of the “Rolli Passa” (Raleigh Passage or Albemarle Sound), is one of a number of historic maps that show that the Croatan had replaced the Secotan in the region.

37 Signal forts were often used as decoys to protect and alert the main fort. While the signal fort is in easy view, the main fort is hidden further back inland. If an enemy attacks, the signal fort will be attacked first, giving the main fort time to mount a defense, counterattack, or make a tactical retreat. This is evidenced by small fortifications built by Ralph Lane at the point of Shallowbag Bay and the northern end of Roanoke Island. It is further documented in the instruction to the Jamestown colony to always place a second fort where retreat is possible. Willard has identified nine fortifications credited to Sir Ralph Lane, and they were confirmed by Dr. David Phelps in personal conversation. See “Hidden Maps, Hidden City” paper at www.lost-colony.com for a list of the fortifications.
A thorough study of *Virgo Triumphans* gives a clear impression that John Farrar was writing from primary sources when he expanded on John White’s map. The *Virgo Triumphans* text details information about the area south of the James River not found in any surviving primary sources. Because of the presence on the map of sassafras, two forts, and a region wide *Dasamonquepeuc* (Figure 18), it is quite possible that such information was obtained from Thomas Harriot’s lost *Chronicle*. The four new pieces of information in Farrar’s map are not found in any other source material relating to Raleigh’s abandoned Roanoke colony. Because there were no documented visits to the area between 1590 and when the Farrar map was published in 1651, the lost *Chronicle* is the only rational explanation for Farrar’s changes and additions to White’s map. The first documented English expedition to the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds that might have added the new information found in *Virgo Triumphans* did not occur until 1654.\(^{38}\)

**Mouzon Map & Newport News Point**

Finally, two other sources suggest that contact was made between Raleigh’s colonists and explorers from Jamestown. The first was found in a narrative by Edward Maria Wingfield, the first President of the Jamestown Colony. Captain Christopher Newport was commander of the Jamestown fleet and, when in Virginia, of the Jamestown expedition. In his *Discourse of Virginia*, Wingfield wrote that on leaving Jamestown in June 1607, Newport had gone to Croatan:\(^{39}\)

June, 1607. -- The 22th, Captayne Newport retorned for England; for whose good passadge and safe retorne wee made many prayers to our Almighty God. . . . July.--Th 3 of July, 7 or 8 Indians presented the President a dear from Pamaonke, a wyrouance, desiring our friendshipp. They enquired after our shipping; wch the President said was gon to *Crooutoyn*. They fear much our shipps; and therefore we would not haue them think it farr from us.


\(^{39}\) Edward Maria Wingfield, *The First President of the Jamestown Colony, “A Discourse of Virginia, ”* n.d. Printed from Original manuscript in the Lambeth Library by Charles Deane (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society), 1860: 15
A notation on the Mouzon Map of 1775 in Figure 20 suggests that Newport reached the colonists – the discovery of the notation ‘Nupertnuse Pt’ on the map at the bend in the Alligator River. This notation suggests that Newport visited the location of the sassafras trees and left his name on a landmark.\(^{40}\) A Newport News Point label was still present in Figure 21 at the bend of the Alligator River on an 1865 US Coast Survey map of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina.\(^{41}\) There are obviously other explanations for the statement by Wingfield and the notations on the two maps, but this finding is intriguing.


\(^{41}\) United States Coast Survey of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina (A. Lindenkohl & C. G. Krebs, Lith.), 1865. The survey of 1865 apparently assumed that the ‘Nuport nuse Pt’ label on the Muzon Map referred to the more prominent point across the river and placed the “Newport News Point” label on the west side at Gum Neck.
Summary and Conclusions

The Beechland location was initially attractive to the authors because of the oral history association with it.\textsuperscript{42} It also met the two main criteria in John White’s narratives: it was approximately 50 miles into the mainland, and the Croatan Indians controlled it. Field studies by the authors and others have confirmed that an ancient community existed in the heart of the Dare County mainland. When we learned that sassafras had clearly been available near the Beechland community and that Sir Walter Raleigh had profited from the sale of sassafras, an explanation for the Beechland location was found – but more proof was sought. Preliminary archaeological studies confirmed the historic importance of Beechland.\textsuperscript{43}

The Beechland area is a high-mineral ridge of marine sediments left from high-water events from 67 thousand years ago. The area consists of thousands of acres of soil suitable for growing large amounts of corn, surrounded by nearly impenetrable swamplands. Each ridge originally had a good navigable water course going to its center. With abundant fresh water, wildlife, and one of the largest stands of Atlantic White Cedar (Juniper) ever found in North America, this was an ideal location for a large settlement.\textsuperscript{44} By the late seventeenth century, Beechland descendants claim it had supported forty to fifty families and as many as four to six hundred people.\textsuperscript{45} The area’s population has one

\textsuperscript{42} McMullan, “Beechland & The Lost Colony”, 2010; Long, “Five Lost Colonies”, 1985
\textsuperscript{43} Dr. David Phelps performed a preliminary archaeological study of Beechland for a Prulean Farms Environmental Impact Study in 1982. Phelps concluded that Beechland was an extremely important archaeological site that should be protected in completing the development of the Prulean farmland. An archaeological firm from Columbia, S.C., recommended by Phelps, confirmed his original assessment.
\textsuperscript{44} U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, \textit{Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Prulean Farms, Inc.}, (Wilmington NC: Corps of Engineers, 1982) See also Fred Willard, “Coastal Scarpis, Islands And High-Water Events: The Geomorphic Formations of Coastal North Carolina” (East Carolina University: Directed Studies in Geology: Dr. David Mallinson), 2012: www.lost-colony.com. This is the model for locating potential Indian village sites for excavation.
\textsuperscript{45} Long, “Five Lost Colonies”; Pool, “Lost Colony Wasn’t”. Mary Wood Long’s book is one of the primary sources relating to hundreds of people living in the Beechland community being of Native American descent. Ralph Pool’s newspaper article is a first-hand account of a mixed-cultural blending of Indians and English.
hundred multi-cultured surnames, of which forty-nine (almost half) can be found on the original primary roster of the 1587 Lost Colony in Governor John White’s narrative.46

The authors believe the colonists were found by Jamestown explorers around 1607 or 1608 near Pomeyooc and Tramanskecooc in the Beechland region. Thirty years of research has convinced the authors that their hypothesis is sound. The authors have examined every relevant primary-source document and historic map they could locate to seek support for or find conflict with their hypothesis. Their multi-disciplinary analyses of these additional resources convinced the authors that they had identified the most likely initial destination of the 1587 colonists.

Thirty field trips have been made in the last 24 months to pin down the specific locations of the villages. If the remains of a large entrenched fortification can be located near these villages, the “New Citie of Raleigh” will be scientifically confirmed. Meanwhile, two other research papers are being prepared by the authors to further document the importance of sassafras to Sir Walter Raleigh and to clearly establish that Sir Walter Raleigh engaged in subterfuge to protect his colony and his sassafras location.

Over 50 facts and clues (ie breadcrumbs), will be added as an addenda to support the above findings

In the 1590 White-DeBry map above, the North-South orientation of ‘Virginia’ in Figure 1 was altered into an East-West orientation. The Indian village and confederation names and some geographic features were added in larger type to make them somewhat more readable.


In addition to McMullan’s thesis, the authors’ hypothesis has been thoroughly examined in the research papers found on the Lost Colony Center for Science and Research website: [http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html](http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html).

Philip S. McMullan, Jr. “A Search for the Lost Colony in Beechland” (Lost Colony Center for Science and Research), 2002.


Smith, John. A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as Hath Hapned in Virginia Since the First Planting of that Colony, which is now resident in the South part thereof, till the last returne from thence. Written by Captaine Smith, one of the said Collony, to a worshipfull friend of his in England. London: Printed for John Tappe, and are to bee solde at the Greyhound in Paules-Church yard, by W.W. 1608

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United States Coast Survey of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. A. Lindenkohl & C. G. Krebs, Lith. 1865


Williams, Edward, Gent. *Virgo triumphans, or, Virginia in generall, but the south part therof in particular including the fertile Carolana, and the no lesse excellent island of Roanoak, richly and experimentally valued: humbly presented as the auspice of a beginning yeare, to the Parliament of England, and counsell of state*. London: Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Stephenson, and are to be sold at his shop on Ludgate-Hill, at the Signe of the Sunne. 1650

