

Raleigh's 1587 Lost Colony:
Conspiracy, Spies, Secrets & Lies

Directed Studies in History---Dr. Kenneth Wilburn

By Fred Willard

June 9 -- 2009

Table of Contents

- I- Abstract
- II- Background study of research
- III- What were Thomas Harriot's *Chronicles*?
- IV- A perspective regarding Thomas Harriot's *Brief and True Report*
- V- Have the lost Thomas Harriot *Chronicles* been found?
- VI- Breadcrumbs Left On a 50-Mile Trail
- VII- Conclusion
- VIII- Appendix

I- Abstract

The hypothesis for this paper is that the 1587 colony of Sir Walter Raleigh resettled 50 miles west from their original settlement on Roanoke Island. This is a research design to test the above hypothesis. It is a quest for "Virginia Dare's pinky ring" and the relocated lost city of Raleigh.

One of the most intriguing mysteries in North America concerns the fate of the one hundred and sixteen men, women and children dwelling in Sir Walter Raleigh's Colony that was seated on the Outer Banks of North Carolina in the summer of 1587. Interest in the fate of the colonists, who disappeared without a trace, has continually grown over the centuries until, attracting both popular and scholarly attention, it came to be universally known as "The Lost Colony". A long-lost and critical clue that brings us closer to the solution of this enigmatic mystery, which has fascinated all who have become acquainted

with it over the last 400 years, may have just been discovered.

New research has brought to light documentations implicating Raleigh, his investors, and certain participants of the Roanoke Voyages with complicity in the suppression of information concerning the discovery of natural commodities and their location. This desire to establish a monopolistic control over and/or access to valuable commodities was probably a major contributing factor behind the disappearance of the relocated city of Raleigh into the mists of history ⁱ.

A direct relationship between the colonists' relocation (50 miles inland to the southwest), and the potential economic windfall that drove the Raleigh adventurers to the New World in the first place, appears to be established by recent information obtained from the formerly lost writings of naturalist Thomas Harriot (who accompanied John White on his journey in 1585). The first main clue can be found in Thomas Harriot's publication, *A Brief and True Report of the New Found Lands* ⁱⁱ. This and other new-found clues are herein presented.

II- Background Study of the Research

Any new information that comes to light on the "Roanoke Voyages" always generates much interest and attention from the media, public and scientific communities. The newest and most revealing find during the last one hundred years, prior to now, was the discovery and archaeological exploration of the Croatan Indian site in Buxton on the Outer Banks, where the oldest English artifacts that have ever been found in North America were discovered ⁱⁱⁱ. Many archaeologists and historians have speculated the Croatan village to be the Colonists' final destination, where they were assimilated by the Croatan

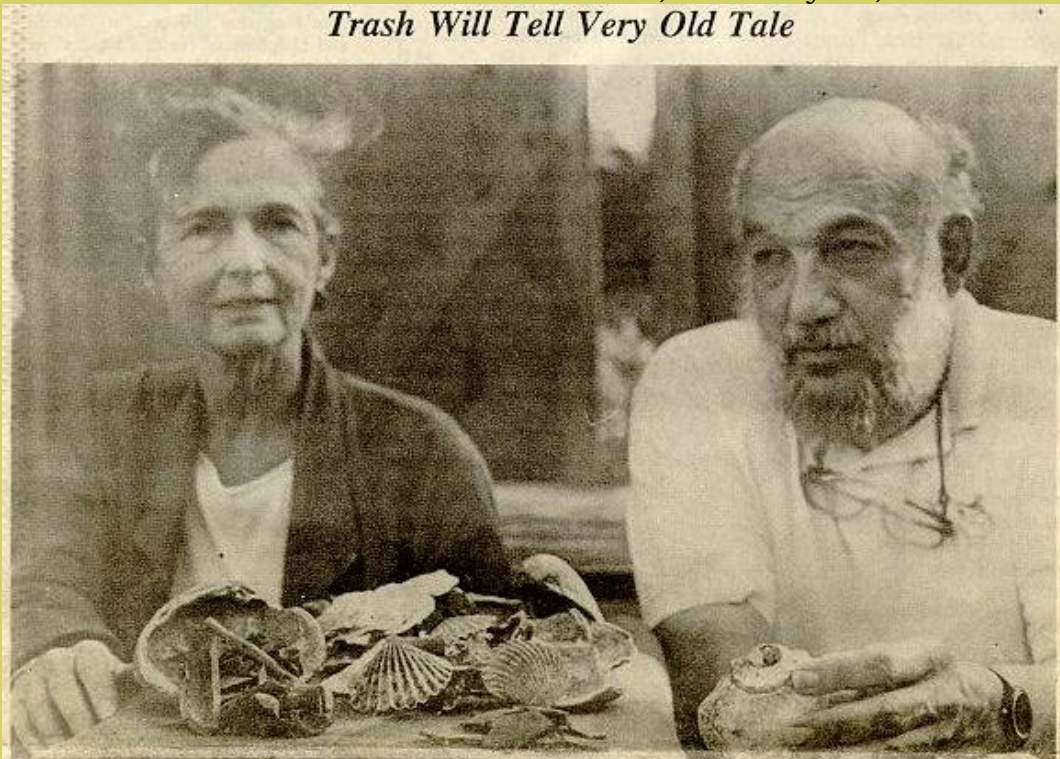
(later the Hatteras and Mattamuskeet) Indians ^{iv}, and then slipped into the historic mist that 400 years of time has created.

The historian John Sprunt was the first to document, from a colony located at Cape Fear in 1696, that Sir Walter Raleigh's colony had survived and were living with the Hatteras Indians on the coast ^v. John Lawson was the second person to document that the colony was with the coastal Indians in 1700/1709, which was also the period of their westward migration ^{vi}. In all likelihood, after 1690, the migration to the Croatan settlements inland did indeed result in complete assimilation of the colony by the Croatan ^{vii}.

“Trash Will Tell Very Old Tale” by Mary Helen Goodloe

The Coastland Times. Manteo, NC. July 31, 1994

Trash Will Tell Very Old Tale



BUXTON FRIENDS Barbara A. Midgett and Fred L. Willard look over some of the “finds” from Willard’s discovery of a new section of a Croatan trash pile. After studying the historical and archaeological records, Willard says, “it was clear where I had to walk.” Willard took his walk on

Sept. 11, 1993 shortly after Hurricane Emily pushed flood waters over Buxton. About finding evidence of island’s first people, Willard says, “I’ve done some exciting things in my life, but this is the most exciting.”

This paper examines newly-found documents and materials and offers some preliminary conclusions. Viewed from the perspective of mercantile, speculative and profit motivations, the accumulated documents and correspondence give an interesting and broader understanding of the primary goals of all of the Roanoke Voyages. Raleigh and his investors engaged in many voyages after the colony was supposedly lost and made high profits, and attempted to reconnect with the colony.

The relocation of the Colony fifty miles inland was motivated by the mercantile interests of Raleigh and his investors. The documents show that investors acted on secret information and committed large sums of money to secure and transport the secret commodity back to England and reconnect with the Colony. More importantly, a new piece of literature and a map indicating the commodity was sassafras and its secret location is fifty miles inland has been discovered. Data from this map brings together previously fragmented information relating to the colony's relocation westward and the motivation for the move ^{viii}.

The principals of the Roanoke Voyages wrote many letters and gave many accounts relating to activities pertinent to this research ^{ix}. Clues in this correspondence indicate a secret location containing potential monetary treasures, in the form of "secret commodities" (sassafras and silk) for Sir Walter Raleigh and his investors ^x. Companion research that has been carried out utilizing satellite-imaging, court documents, oral history, genealogy, and fieldwork all

support the conclusion that the colony's fate was driven by the potential profits from the “secret commodities” ^{xi}.

The research in this paper, however, focuses on the recent discovery and analysis of the Thomas Harriot *Chronicles*, with information which is believed to have been republished in 1650. Furthermore, the relationship between the *Chronicles* and the Lost Colony will be considered using related research that supports these new findings ^{xii}.

III- What Were Thomas Harriot’s *Chronicles*

This essay examines the implications of an obscure book published in England in 1650. It appears to contain large extracts from the long-lost *Chronicles of Thomas Harriot* ^{xiii}. The *Brief and True Report* is an abstract which was written from his lost *Chronicles* or journal of 1585. The 1650 book, *Virgo Triumphans*, by Edward Williams has never been cited as belonging to the Roanoke collections of literature. Yet new analysis shows that information found in the *Virgo Triumphans* specifically pertains to the 1585 Roanoke voyage and other related information.

In addition, the 1650 version is more voluminous and gives very specific information, and may lead to the eventual locations of the city of Raleigh and secret commodities. It also presents keys relating to the Roanoke voyages. Scholars well-versed in literature concerning the Roanoke Voyages will recognize these keys as soon as they read them. The language in *Virgo Triumphans* and Thomas Harriot’s abstract are very similar. Selected pages of his abstract and Williams’ book are placed side by side in the appendix for comparative purposes.

IV- A Perspective Regarding Thomas Harriot's Brief and True Report

The most prolific writer about the Roanoke Colonies was Thomas Harriot. Important passages from Harriot's abstract, read from the perspective of the fate of the colonists and which concern the related "secret commodities", follow.

Two more commodities of great value one of certaintie, and the other in hope, not to be planted, but there to be raised & in a short time to be provided and prepared, I might have specified. So like wise of those commodities already set downe I might have said more; as of the particular places where they are founde ---; But because others then welwillers might bee therewithall acquainted, not to the good of the action, I haue wittingly ommited them: knowing that to those that are well dsposed I have uttered, according to my promise and purpose, for this part sufficient ^{xiv}.

Valuable clues to the eventual whereabouts of Sir Walter Raleigh's Lost Colony lie hidden in Harriot's phrases "I might have said more as of the particular places where they are founde", which is associated with "secret commodities and a secret location". Scholars, for many centuries, have been interested and piqued by this and other apparent hidden agendas amongst Raleigh and his investors regarding these secret commodities ^{xv}. Clearly, subsequent voyages to obtain these commodities were undertaken for profit and intended new settlements in Raleigh's New World ventures. Advocated for exciting adventure, for Queen and country, the primary idea nevertheless was to make huge amounts of money exporting certain "commodities" back to England.

Before this economic proposition and expanded settlement could be tested, severe and extended drought, conflict with nearby Indians, and a war with

Spain intervened. By the time John White returned to resupply the colonists three years later, the colony had vanished from Roanoke Island. Storms and the accidental death of one of his ship's captains again cut short Governor John White's return trip in 1590. This was John White's fifth and last voyage to Virginia ^{xvi}.

The only clues to the new location of the colony were the words "CRO" and "CROATOAN", carved into a tree and on a palisade post respectively at the Roanoke Island settlement site. Three years earlier, just before returning to England for additional supplies, those that remained---including John White's daughter and newly-born granddaughter, Virginia Dare---had agreed that they intended to move from Roanoke Island and relocate "50 miles into the main", to a site that obviously must have been known to all of the principals of the colony. Their hereto-for unknown intentions were to capitalize and reap profits from the new secret commodities found fifty miles into the mainland ^{xvii}.

V- Have the Lost Thomas Harriot Chronicles Been Found?

A newly-rediscovered book relating to the Roanoke voyages and the fate of the colonists is *Virgo Triumphans: Virginia in General, but the South part thereof in particular including the fertile Carolina. And the no less excellent Island of Roanoke 1650* ^{xviii}. *Virgo Triumphans*, written by Edward Williams and published forty-two years after Harriot's death ^{xix}, is an expanded version of Thomas Harriot's abstract of the 1585 Roanoke Voyage. The most compelling aspect of *Virgo Triumphans* that supports it being Harriot's lost work is that all of the principle people on the 1585 voyage are referred to many times.

Almost all of those mentioned were not involved in any other Roanoke Voyages^{xx}, and exploits and discoveries mentioned in *Virgo Triumphans* are not to be found in *Brief and True* or any of the other Roanoke literature. Two examples are a large pearl bracelet being given as a present to one of the colonists, and the location of the secret commodity sassafras being designated as one and the same as the Indian village of Tramaskecooc, suggesting that Edward Williams' work is essentially Thomas Harriot's.

Additional information may be discovered, because three different versions of *Virgo Triumphans* have been identified and one is much larger than the one now in the possession of this author. Interestingly, Williams' book has never been cited among the Roanoke collections of literature^{xxi}. Analysis of the new work suggests that Edward Williams sourced directly from Harriot's *Chronicle* and added further information relating to the colony.

VI- Breadcrumbs Left On a 50-Mile Trail

Essentially, Williams' work contains many other important clues that could lead researchers to the location of the "Lost Colony" itself^{xxii}. Williams' book provides a direct trail to the location described by John White, where it is likely that the 1587 settlers and Croatan Indians made their new settlement, fifty miles to the west^{xxiii}. It is here proffered that the location of the resettled "Lost Colony" is an Indian site named "Tramaskecooc" located at the head of the Alligator River, indicated with an arrow on the John White 1585 map (see next page).



John White's Manuscript Map A -1585 - depicting the Indian village of Tramaskecooc. This White map was drawn before the abstract of Harriot was published. The arrow in the center locates the Indian Village of Tramaskecooc. After Harriot's report, relating to secret commodities this village was never shown at this location again.

The IKONOS research done by this author indicates that this became one of the three Croatan village sites shown on many contact-period maps ^{xxiv} (See the expanded Croatan territories indicated by deeds and maps in the appendix below and on the following pages).

Morden Map 1688

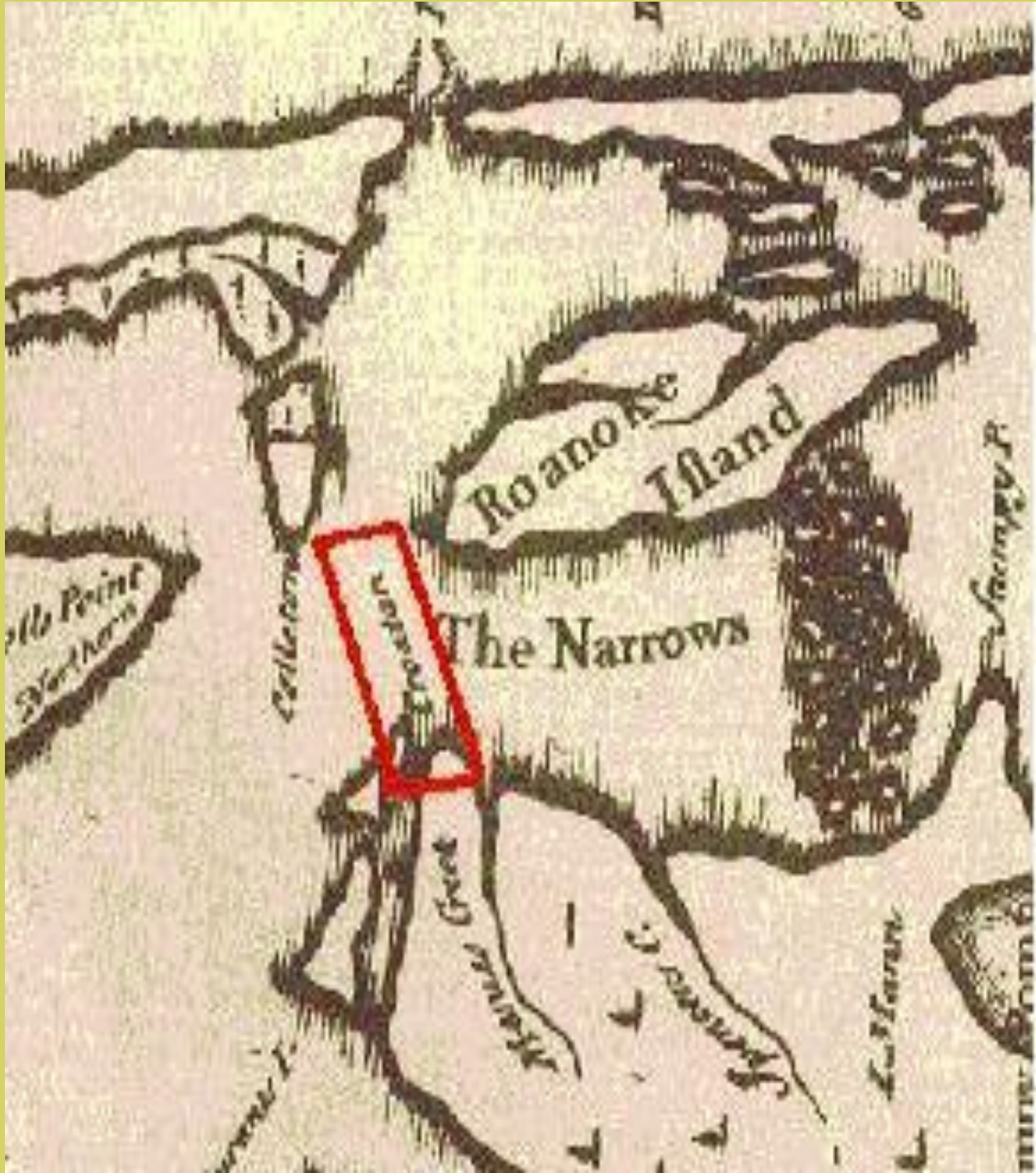


Croatan on 1688 Morden Map

“Nouvelle Carte de la CAROLINE par R. Morden, 1688”

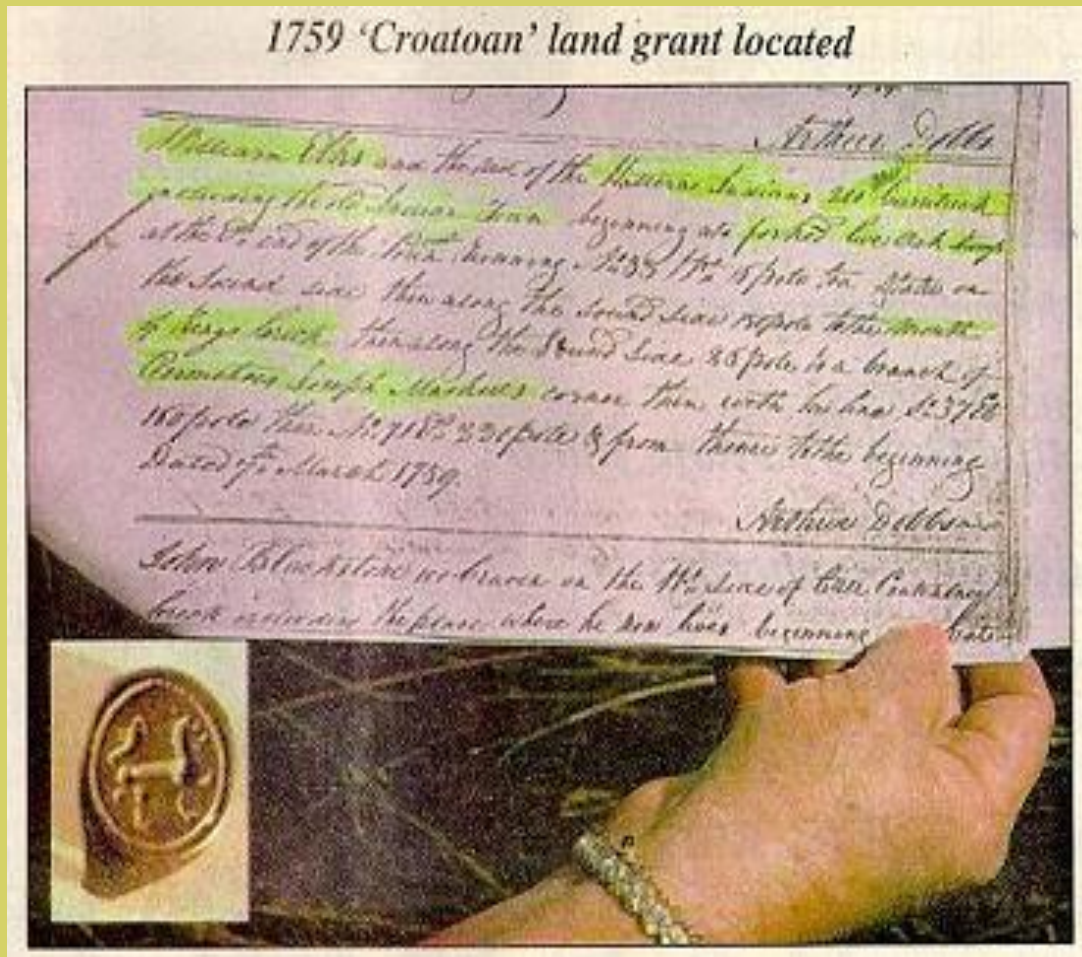
www.cummingmapsociety.org/17thC_Maps.htm

As can be observed on the Morden Map of 1688 the Croatan Indians are in control of millions of acres of land (from Plymouth to Washington and including all of the Mattamuskeet area and the Outer Banks). Today this would include the entire peninsula between the Albemarle and Pamlico River. This feat could have only been accomplished with the partnering (co-modifications) with the English and the use of guns and gun powder. The small group of Croatan Indians by 1688 had taken control of the entire Secotan Confederation, if these maps are used as territories that they controlled. There are many more maps representing this dramatic expansion of this Native American Group.



Mosley Map of 1733: Note the names of Spencer, Mann and Masues (Massues). New documents have identified these surnames as Croatan Indian (See Breadcrumb 6 in appendix). William P. Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. "A New and Correct Map of the Province of Carolina", Plate 51, Map 218

The document below is one of over one hundred recently-found relating to the Croatan/Hatteras/Mattamuskeet Indians that have languished in court houses for the last two hundred years. Most of them have been found in the last thirty-six months. Each grant, deed or document will normally list several other names. There are now over 100 Indian surnames documented. Of these surnames, forty-nine appear on the roster of the 1587 "Lost Colony" (See: <http://www.lost-colony.com/namelist.html>).



The above deed is for the discovered Croatan Indian site and is dated 1759 to William Elks and the rest of the Hatteras Indians. It is documented that a king Elks is at this Croatan site very near the time of John Lawson's encounter with the Hatteras Indians in about 1701/1708. Four other Elks and Squires Indian kings are documented from the Beechland, Gum Neck and Mattamuskeet area from 1736 to 1790. (A copy of this deed can be seen @ <http://www.lost-colony.com/newspaper.htm>)

Many deeds, as indicated above and in the appendix, name Indian leaders or chiefs, who not-so-curiously have English surnames, because it is well-documented that many Indian leaders offered their daughters as wives to colonists. The native women were very open to sexual relations with many men, including European. This friendly gesture undoubtedly produced Euro/Indian children and helped secure friendly relations with the Native American Indians. John Rolph's marriage to Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas exemplifies this ^{xxv}. Given this practice, it is probable that the "Lost Colony" also merged into Native American society, indicating that the genes of the colonists may still be viable in coastal Native American populations today (see p. 30, Zuniga map).

The John White map on Page 9 is just one of the many breadcrumbs on a trail which Raleigh and his investors scattered in their cover-up operations of where the secret commodities were located, which ultimately obliterated the historic record of where the Lost Colony resettled. Another breadcrumb is Captain Samuel Mace, who may have made contact with the Lost Colony in 1593. Thomas Harriot had instructed him on how to trade copper for sassafras with the Natives, and in addition, make contact with the 1587 Colony at their new location ^{xxvi}. As research continues, we are finding many voyages in pursuit of sassafras to the New World.

There are many more leads and potential breadcrumbs relating to Raleigh's conspiracy with his investors to hide the fact they had found a medical treatment for syphilis, called "Winauk" by the Native Americans. This suppo-

séd cure was the sassafras root, and will be discussed in more detail in the conclusions ^{xxvii}.



This image is a Land-Sat view showing the high ridges on the Alligator River. The two arrows on the lower-left are Buck Ridge and Goshen Ridges. This is fifty miles from Roanoke Island, as noted by White; Roanoke Island can be seen on the upper-right of this image. The four arrows represent the soil components that contain a mineral soil that will produce large crops of corn without constructing drainage structures. The two on the lower-left are in the vicinity of two contact-period Indian sites from the 1587 period. Many surface artifacts have been found on these ridges (See: <http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html> and map on p. 9 above).

VII- Conclusions

With at least a dozen voyages to procure sassafras, it is inconceivable, knowing what we know now, that absolutely no contact whatsoever was ever made with the Lost Colony ^{xxviii}. The trail of breadcrumb clues to potentially find where the Lost Colony vanished is composed of many pieces of suppressed information and new discoveries. The White map and Captain Mace (see Footnotes 26 and 28) are two such breadcrumbs. Many others have been discovered with companion research utilizing multi-discipline studies, including archaeology, history, biology, satellite-imaging, court document research, genealogy, oral history, map research, oceanography, and geology, all accomplished with supporting fieldwork and ground-proofing.

All of the above research has been mentored by PhD professors at East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University, William & Mary University, and University of Missouri, and all of these elements point to one and the same location “Fifty Miles into the Maine” ^{xxix}, designated on the 1585 John White map as Tramaskecooc.

The most important breadcrumbs to this trail are as follows (others can be found on p. 24-5 in the appendix):

1---“Mysteriously” Tramaskecooc village was removed almost immediately from the map after the publication of Thomas Harriot’s *Brief and True Report*.

2---Richard Hakluyt to Sir Walter Raleigh letter in 1587: “One of your followers knows about the ‘certain secret commodities’ already discovered by your servants” ^{xxx}.

3---Letter of Ralph Lane to Richard Hakluyt, 1585: “And we have found rich commodities and apothecaries and drugs” ^{xxx}.

4---John Brenton in a paper to Sir Walter Raleigh, 1594: “A company of men manned a new ship and were paid weekly wages to ensure they would not go after ships for plunder, and they are to secure sassafras and instructed to seek out the 1587 colony” ^{xxxii}.

5---1958: Several hand-hewn (riven) coffins were discovered just a few miles from the location of the sassafras tree on the John Farrer map (see p. 26), and these coffins had Moline crosses carved on them, which were only used during Queen Elizabeth’s reign.

6---Some very interesting findings have been located in the wilderness area triad of Dare, Hyde, and Tyrell Counties. These discoveries are all within a few miles of the Tramaskecooc Indian village, and also correlate exactly with John White’s statement for the new location of the colony fifty miles into the mainland. A very large stand of English walnut trees was purported to have been found and harvested in the area around sixty years ago, reported by the men who harvested the stand that it was half a mile long, and all the trees were planted in a straight line. Although English walnut was common to the area, no large tracts like this one have ever been found, indicating human intervention for intended harvesting. No known community in recorded history has lived in this area ^{xxxiii}.

7---It has been reported by the locals and documented by many sources that a Mr. Mason, while logging in the area, stumbled upon a large pile of

stones. There are no natural stones in the coastal area, and the location is inaccessible by land, and could have only been procured in this location from ballast stones (something all colonial ships would have had). As in the instance outlined above, the location is within a few miles of the depicted John Ferrar sassafras tree (see p. 26 in the appendix) ^{xxxiv}.

8---At Sir Walter Raleigh's request a ceremony took place, proclaiming Manteo "Great Lord and Chief of Dasemunkepeuc (many variant spellings)", enabling Manteo to have supreme authority of all the Indians in the area, under Raleigh and his representatives' command, on the 31st of August 1587 (which was just five days before Virginia Dare was born). This gave Raleigh control of over 4 million acres of land, and protected the location of his transplanted village and secret commodities ^{xxxv}.

9---The ship's log of the Primrose, one of Drake's ships that relieved the 1585 colony, has notations that there are large amounts of sassafras stored in the hold to take back to England, and that sassafras was the most valuable commodity in all of North America ^{xxxvi}.

The recently discovered writing of Virgo Triumphans adds new insights to the fate of the colonists of Roanoke Island. If Thomas Harriot's abstract is examined seriously and if Virgo Triumphans is an extended version of Harriot's abstract, then the ultimate fate of the 1587 "Lost Colony" becomes clearer.

After many hours of comparing Thomas Harriot's A Brief and True Report with Edward Williams' Virgo Triumphans, it clearly demonstrates that Williams at the behest of John Farrer has produced a piece of work that greatly expands

Harriot's original abstract. In conjunction with the other sources of research, it is evident that a new direction in the research of the Lost Colony of 1587 is at hand, which hopefully will give a new understanding to the most important and exciting unsolved mystery of our time and place.

VII- Appendix

Excerpts from Harriot's Brief and True Report

- ***P. 7-8: Worm Silk. In many of our journeys we found silk worms fair and great; as big as our ordinary walnuts. Although it has not been our happy to have found such plenty as else here to be in in the country we have heard of; yet feeling that the country doth naturally breed and nourish them, there is no doubt but if art be added in planting of mulberry trees and others fit for them in commodious places-----there will rise as great profit in time to the Virginians,-----***
- ***P. 9: Sassafras, called by the inhabitants Winauk, a kind of wood of most pleasant and sweet smell; and most rare virtues in physic for the cure of many diseases. It is found by experience to be far better and of more uses than the wood which is called Guiacum (Ironwood), or Lignum vita. For the description, the manner of using and the manifold virtues thereof, I refer you to the book of Monardus (stated sassafras was a potential cure for syphilis)-----***
- ***P. 20: -----stored upon further discovery, with their strange beetles, fish, plants and herbs, they shall also be published.***
- ***P. 23: Sassafras trees. Ascopo a kind of tree very like unto Lawrell, the bark is hoat in taft and spiecie, it is very like to the tree which Monardus decreibeth to be Cassia lignea of the West Indies.***

Excerpts from Williams' Virgo Triumphans

- ***P. 6: The French relations tell us that the Indians were restored to their health merely by drinking water which sassafras was infused and boiled-----making them excellent medicine***

- ***P. 18: Mr. Harriot assures us of a large quantity of pearls -----amongst the Indians at Roanoke-----the Indians used to make and adorn babies with them. And one of the English had collected a bracelet of very oriental pearl, to the number of five thousand -----***

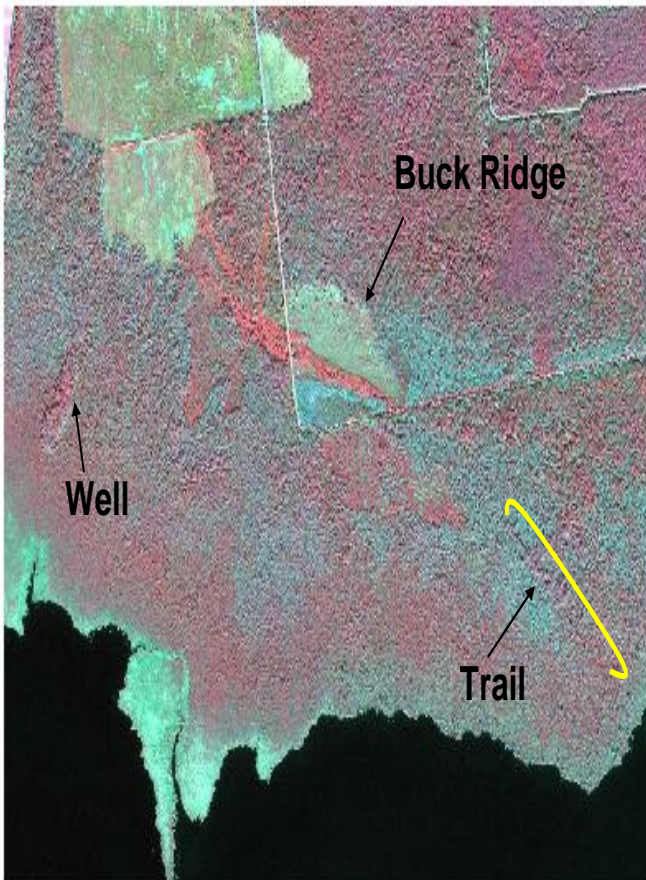
- ***P. 19: Whatever other commodities, the novelty of inhabiting this amorous Virginia hath made it appear defective in, as sugar, indigo, cotton, ginger, and other advantageous staples, we shall appeal to all who have seen this unexampled country; (we mean Roanoke and the more southern parts, and those countries towards the fertile Mangoack (to the west))-----***

- ***P. 21: But if we may believe printed relations (and the person delivering it so clearly, is, in my opinion, worthy of all credit)-----The Benefits and part of the Silkworm mystery treated of. But to show the world that we may equal the best of the Western Kingdoms in this noble mystery of nature the silkworm:-----
---***

- ***P. 34-35: That Virginia affords multitude of pearls, Mr. Lane is sufficient to give public information, where he tells us a relation delivered to him of a Weroance, who had so great quantity of pearl , and did so ordinarily take the same, as that not only his own skins that he weareth, and the better sort of his gentlemen and followers are set with the said pearl: but also his beds and houses are garnished with them and that he hath such quantity of them that it is wonder to see: These are Mr. Lane's words exactly.***

- ***Many discoveries found and recorded in this document are not in Thomas Harriot's "A Brief and True Report"***

Earth Maps

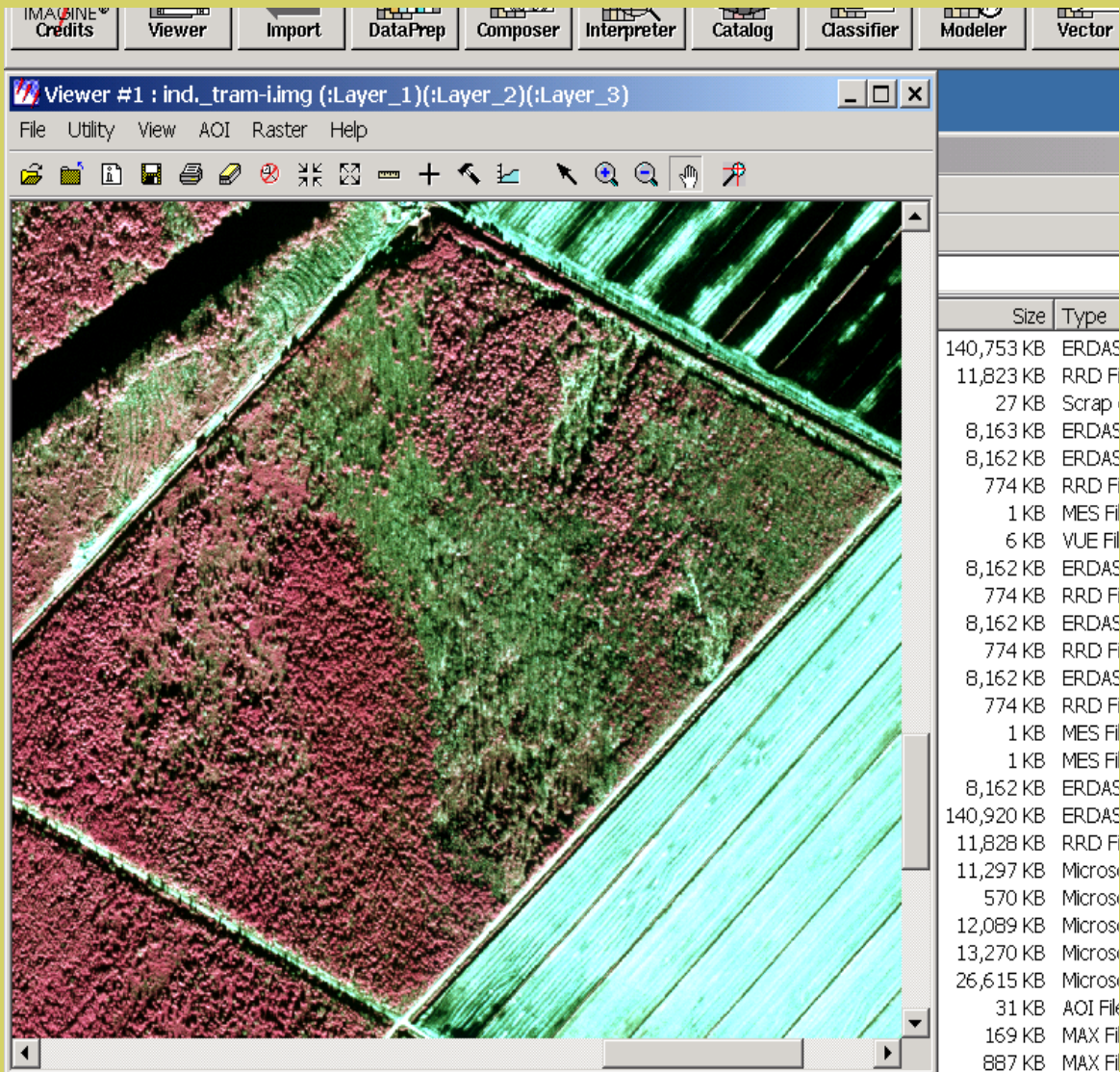


Map of Buck Ridge
 IKONOS Geotiff Multispectral
 Image
 (4x4 pixel meter resolution)

- Created in Earth 2.2 by research team
- Different reflective value from surrounding areas.
- Well shows evidence of settlement.
- Hypothesize that trail was created by Native Americans.

Buck Ridge

This image and the one below on p. 21 were purchased, ground-proofed, and processed with a partnership between Elizabeth City State University, the Lost Colony Center and the University of Missouri. Manipulation of the images was directed by The University of Missouri, under the supervision of Dr. K. Palaniappan, (The Director) Dept. of Computer Science, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO. 65211. Dr Francisco San Juan (The chair of the geology department at Elizabeth City State University supervised the study).



Goshen Ridge

This high ridge and another nearby at the head of the river are the only contenders we have found for the Indian Village depicted on both of the John White maps from 1585. It is acknowledged that this is a very preliminary research and extensive further study will be required including archaeological excavation for confirmation. This high mineral ridge was located with the IKONOS satellite and is the only site that may correlate with John White's Indian Village, named *Tramaskecooc* (as depicted on p. 9) at this location. The removal of this site from all the maps after Harriot's *Brief and True Report* of "Secret Commodities" (see p. 6 above) is interesting and coincides with the publication of the commodities and their secret location. We have recently identified 14 references to these "secret commodities". One referred to is a possible cure for syphilis and Raleigh personally financed four voyages out of his own pocket to obtain sassafras and reconnect with the "Lost Colony", hoping to make the Roanoke investors wealthy (see Footnote 37).

More Deeds Used To Track Croatan Migration

of hand was found in open Court by the oath of
John Linneman & ordered to be Registered
The Witnesses Elk,

This indenture made this fourth day of March
One thousand seven hundred and seventy
seven between Samuel Elk of Tyrrell Coun-
ty in the province of North Carolina plante of
the one part and Isaac Mathis of the other part
witnesseth that the said Samuel Elk for
and on consideration of the sum of fifteen
pounds to him or his heirs paid by the said
Isaac Mathis the receipt whereof the said
Samuel Elk doth hereby acknowledge the said
Samuel Elk hath granted bargained and
sold and confirmed and by these presents
doth sell bargain and sell and confirm
to the said Isaac Mathis his heirs or assigns
young all that piece or parcel of land known
by the name of Buck Ridge containing one
hundred acres more or less to be seen the
said Samuel Elk has lines beginning at
a pine on the swamp running between
Cahers to the first station the said piece
is in and every part thereof and all the
estate right title interest claim and
demand whatsoever of him the said Sam-
uel Elk unto the said Isaac Mathis his
heirs and assigns to the only proper use
& benefit of the said Isaac Mathis his heirs
and assigns forever and the said Samuel
Elk for himself his heirs the said Mat-
thys or his heirs and assigns and every part thereof
against him and his heirs and assigns shall and well
lawfully and forever be paid by these presents for all

Samuel Elks Deed

The property in the Samuel Elks' deed of 1777 is the author's purported Tramaskecooc Indian village, now Buck Ridge/Gum Neck (see p. 20).
<http://www.lost-colony.com/galleryside.html>. This deed is one of over one hundred recently-found documents relating to the Croatan/Hatteras/Mattamuskeet Indians that have languished in court houses for the last two hundred years. Most of them have been found in the last thirty-six months. Each grant, deed or document will normally list several other names. There are now over 100 Indian surnames documented. Of these surnames, forty-nine appear on the roster of the 1587 "Lost Colony" (See: <http://www.lost-colony.com/namelist.html>).

Henry Gibbs Deed

Witness. John: Eden, N. Chevin, G. Gale, Mansister Knight —

To all to whom We know ye We Do hereby give & Grant to **Henry Gibbs** 540 Acres of Sand on ye Sandy banks at Cape Hatteras Beginning at a cedar on ye Sound side, S. 45 E. 80 poles & from ye said cedar N. 50 E. 720 p^o to the Oyster Shell banks to a little hamock in ye marsh S. 45 E. 160 p^o, S. 45 W. 720 poles to the first Station. To Have & To Hold Ye Oct^r 7th 1716. Witness We. Charles Eden, N. Chevin, G. Gale, Tho: Foster, T. Knight —

To all to whom We know ye We Do hereby give & Grant to **Henry Gibbs** 320 Acres of Sand on ye Sandy banks on Cape Hatteras Joining on ye Indian town Beginning at a Water Cask N. 5 W. 320 poles to a long point of marsh on ye Sound, S. 80 W. 160 poles to ye mouth of a little Creek, S. 5 E. 320 poles to a Water Cask, N. 80 W. 160 poles to ye first Station. To Have & To Hold Ye September ye 12th 1716. Witness We. Charles Eden, Th: P. Block, Job Knight Nath. Chevin, Tho: Foster. —

This is a deed to Henry Gibbs at one of the Croatan sites on "The Banks" near the time of John Lawson (1700/1709). It is one of over one hundred recently-found relating to the Croatan/Hatteras/Mattamuskeet Indians that have languished in court houses for the last two hundred years. Most of them have been found in the last thirty-six months. Each grant, deed or document will normally list several other names. There are now over 100 Indian surnames documented. Of these surnames, forty-nine appear on the roster of the 1587 "Lost Colony" (See: <http://www.lost-colony.com/namelist.html>).

Other Important Breadcrumb Clues

1---Captain Martin Pring is sent in ships to find sassafras in 1603 ^{xxxvii}.

2---David Glavin in a deposition after being captured by the Spanish reports that Richard Hawkins, when captured, was attempting to obtain sassafras in 1595-6 ^{xxxviii}.

3---William Cummings reports that John Farrer, mapmaker, had access to papers, reports, and information that were not available to others, and also that Farrer commissioned Williams to write *Virgo Triumphans*, and all the information about the 1585 Roanoke voyage was obtained from him ^{xxxix}.

4---Although it has now become evident, scholars have totally missed that the once-powerful Secotan Confederacy was completely supplanted by the small Croatan Indian tribe. It is very doubtful that the Croatans could have achieved this feat without a partnership with the English, as outlined in Breadcrumb #8. The documentation that this in fact did occur can be found on the maps on Pages 10, 11, and 27-9).

5---Many accounts from the body of literature from Jamestown place survivors of the Lost Colony in the area or near the territory of the expanded Croatan empire. The most important citation relating to survivors in the Croatan dominion is the village of Panawicky (sic), which is near Washington, North Carolina today (see Pages 30-34 for Zuniga map and correlating citations relating to survivors of the Lost Colony, from Jamestown).

6---Four to seven hundred Hatteras/Mattamuskeet Indians were found

to be living in Beechland in 1700 (about eight miles from the location of the Farrer sassafras tree, see map on next page). Research, deeds, oral history, and related Indian literature have identified 100 surnames that migrated out of this area after an endemic plague struck in 1840 (black tongue plague). An interesting phenomenon has occurred in that 49 of these same surnames are on the roster of the 1587 John White Colony (see p. 12 for Elks Deed and 22-3 for other deeds) ^{xi}.

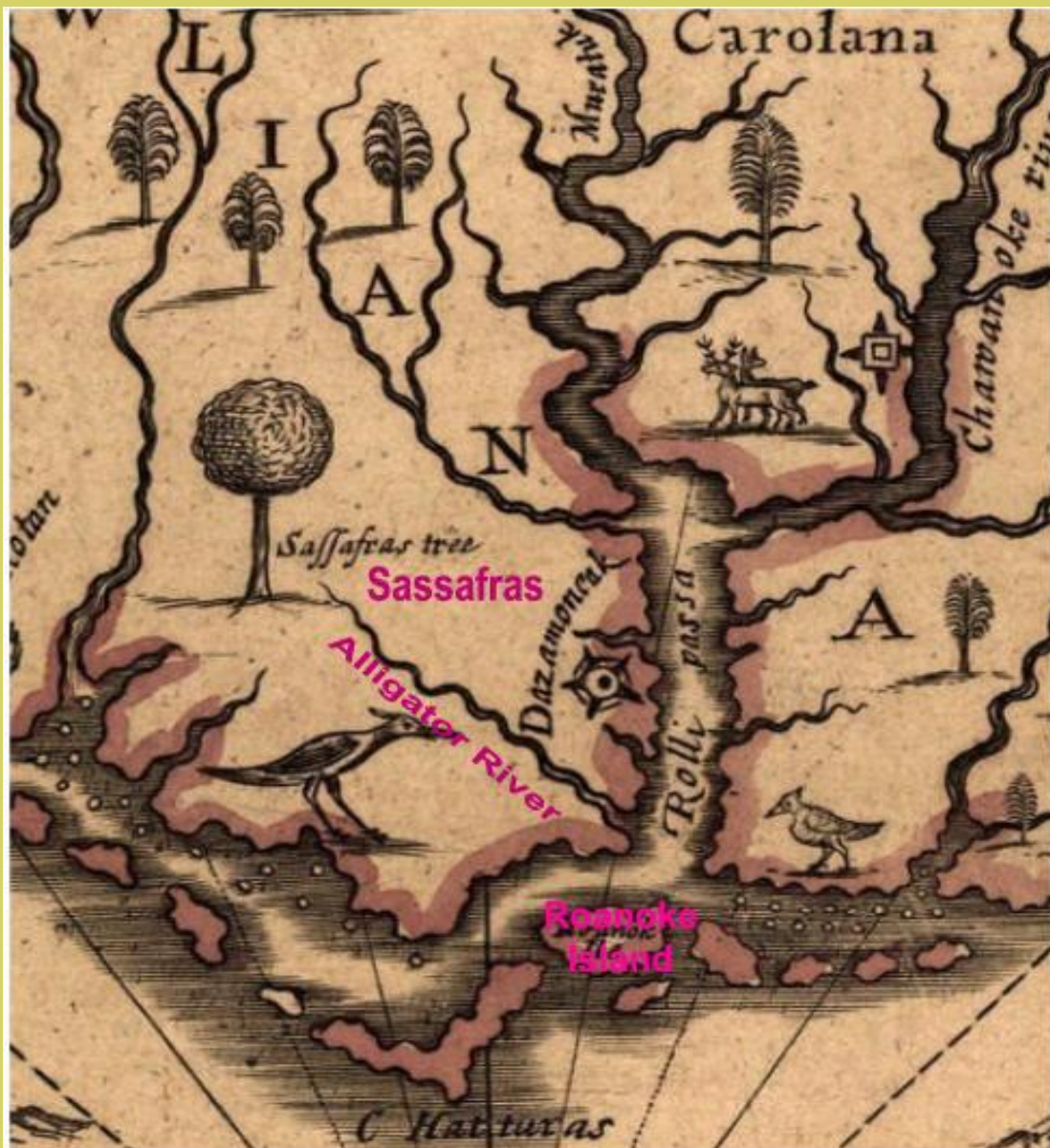


Fig. 7 Sassafras Tree on Farrer Map

William P. Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Plate 29, Map 47.

The location of the sassafras tree on this map is the identical location of the Indian site on John White's map of 1585 (see p. 9). It also is fifty miles from Roanoke Island. John White stated the colony intended to move fifty miles into the main (He wrote this in 1587 and again in 1600, see p. 31). Indians did migrate inland shortly after the English contact period of 1584-1608).



Croatan 1676 New Description of Carolina

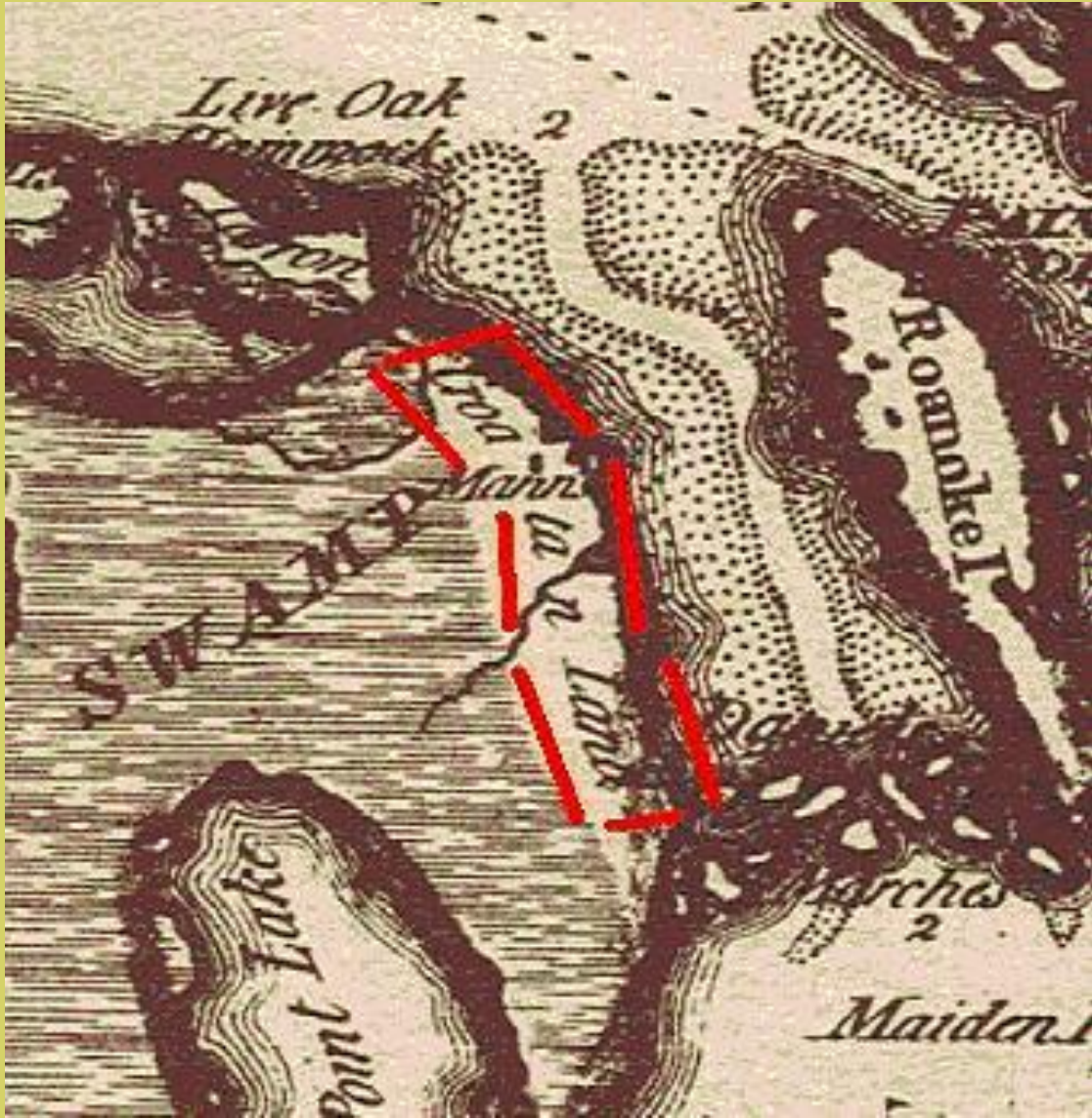
John Speed, "A New Description of Carolina, 1676". Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Color Plate 4, Map 77. Note that the Croatan Indians have greatly expanded their domains from 1587 (just on the coast) to 1733 (they are now on the main land of what is now Dare County: East Lake).



John Ogilby-James Moxon

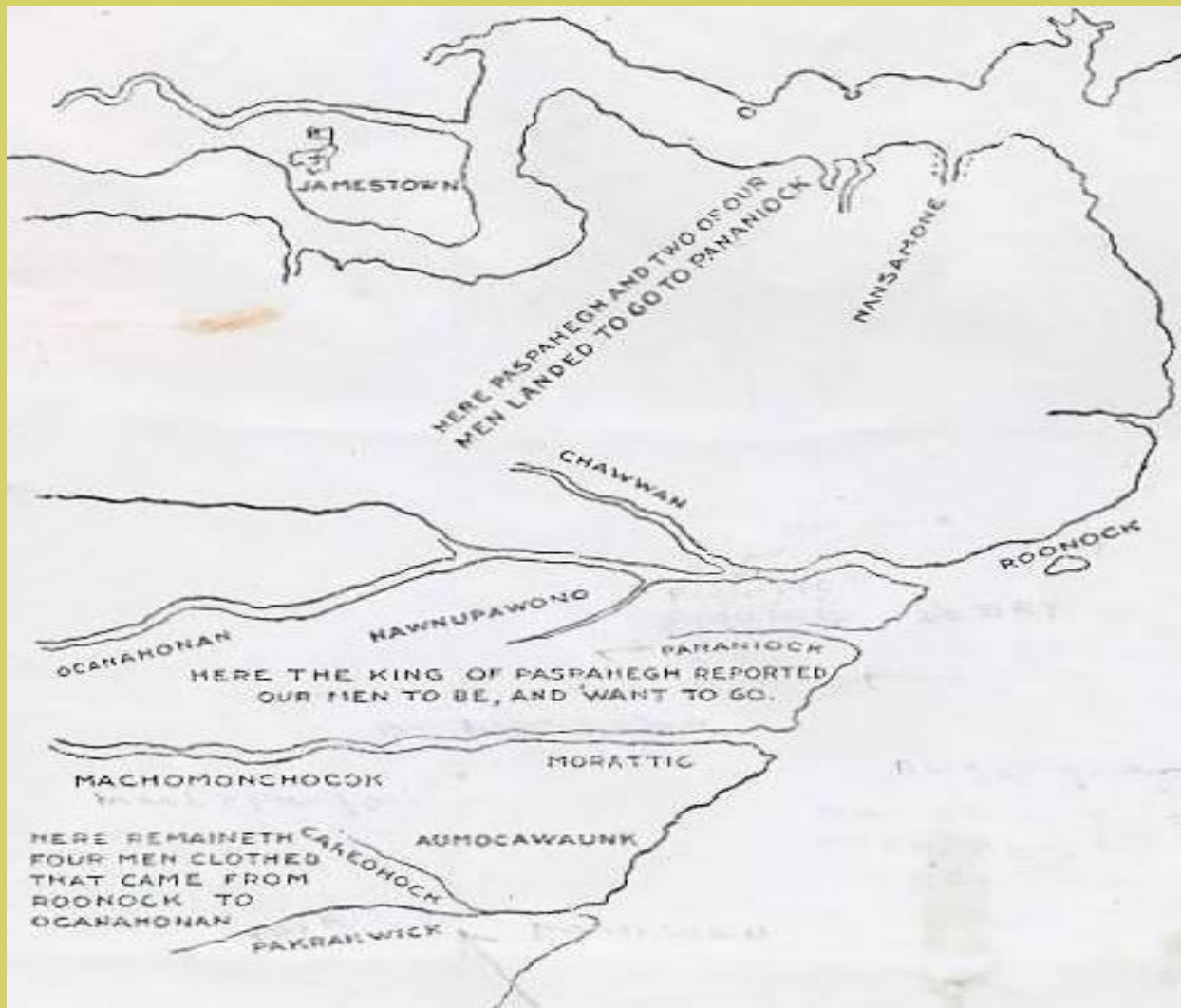
“A New Description of Carolina, ca 1672”

Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Raleigh: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955/1998. Plate 37, Map 70.



Mouzon Map, 1775

<http://www.lost-colony.com/galleryside.html>



The Zuniga (Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Plate 21, Map 28). Dating from 1608 and purports the location of the Colony, John Smith likely had something to do with this map. This is the most important map about the “Lost Colony” that has been found to date. Prior to this study very little successful research has been done with this primary source. The research from this study may have successfully indexed this map, to modern maps, for the first time. The contact-period Indian villages of Panawicky, Pananock, (Pakranwick, Pecanick, Pannecock). Pananiock may have been properly located and delineated for the first time (These villages are designated as locations where surviving members of the Lost Colony may be found in the time period of 1608/1615). Sixty-six people now living in our proposed Panawicky location (Chocowinity today) are named Elks and are direct descendents of the Last Native American Indian Kings from the Croatan and Tramanesecoc Indian sites. It is postulated that with possible DNA research these sixty-six people may have traces of genetic material from members of the Lost Colony.

**Fourteen Sources that place the colony near the Alligator/Pungo floodplain
(Not on Chesapeake Bay)**

1). John White in 1587: “Also he (John White) alleaged, that seing they intended to remoue 50. miles further vp into the maine presently, he (John White) being then absent, his stuff and goods, might be both spoiled, and most of it pilfered away...” (Quinn, 1955: 533-534).

2). John White in 1590: “...for at my coming away they were prepared to remoue from Roanoke 50 miles into the maine” (Quinn, 1955: 613).

3). One of the weroances of Quiyoughcohannock (It was probably “Pepiscunimah [also called Pipsco] sent guides with an expedition to the Chowanoke Indian Village to find Lost Colonist that they knew where living there (Rountree, 1989: 51, 295).

4). Opechancanouh (Powhatan’s brother) while holding John Smith captive at Rasawrack told John Smith that there were people at the Indian Village of “Ocanahohan” (Most likely on the Roanoke river in North Carolina) who were wearing European clothing (Rountree, 1990: 37).

5). “Machumps, a werrowance of the village of Pespehay told William Strachey that at the towns of “Peccarecamek” (near the Coree Indian Village which is a few miles west of Cedar Island North Carolina) and “Ochanahoe” the people have built houses with stone walls (on story above another), so taught them by those English who escaped the slaughter at “Roanok”. (Miller, 2002: 250 [citing Strackey-History-1884: 26]). There is much brass at “Pakerakanick” (Possibly in Pamlico County North Carolina) and “Ocanahowan” (Roanoke River North Carolina) the people breed up tame turkeys about their houses. At

“Pakerakanick” they take “Apes” (which is an Algonquin word meaning yellow metal (wassador Copper or brass) (Miller, 2002: 255).

6). Wowinchopunk, the Paspahagh king gives a relation that the Lost Colonists are well known at an Indian Village called Panawicke (possibly on the upper Tar River near Chocowinity North Carolina), beyond Roonoke many clothed men who are appareled can be found. Wowinchopunk agrees “to conduct two of our men to a place called Panawicki (Miller, 2000: 214, citing Smith *True Relation* CR4).

7). “Tackonekin a Werraskoyack leader agrees to give John Smith two guides and directions” of where to (---“search for the Lost company of Sir Walter Rawly, (and where to find) silk grass”. Michale Sicklemore spent three months looking on the Chowan River where he gave presents to the King of the Chowan Indians (John Smith, “Proceedings”: 87).

8). Powhatan’s servant named Weinock told William Strachey “That houses are built like ours, which is a ten days’ march from Powhaten” (Miller, 2002: 255).

9). Strachey reports about the 1587 Colony: “The Powhatton of Roanoke slaughtered the colony (Miller, 200: 250, 255, 258, at Ritino (The king Eyanoco, where all but seven were killed. Four men two boys and a young maid who were sent to the Chowan to beat the said King’s copper”. Strachey thought this meant Pocahontas’s father. Powhatan can be translated as priest. This possibly should be reconsidered as saying: “The priest of Roanoke -----”, placing the attack in or near the settlement of Roanoke Island or River.

10). The Zuniga Map: On September 10 1608 Phillip III (of Spain) received Intelligence from the London spy network of Pedro de Zuniga (The person is described by Zuniga as an Englishman-(probably Captain Francis Nelson). Contained in a packet from Zuniga is a tracing of a map sent home to England from John Smith in Virginia (see p. 30). This document gives intelligence that Panawicke (Possibly now located on the upper Pamlico River near Chocowinity North Carolina). Pakercanick (Possibly in Pamlico County North Carolina) and Ohanhowan (Possibly on the Roanoke River) are all locations where colonists from Roanoke Island are now residing with Indians probably as captive slaves [The original Zuniga map is in the Archivo General de Simacas, M.P.D., IV-66, XIX-153] (Miller, 2000: 214).

11). A report was issued to Sir Thomas Gates in May 1609: "Four days journey from your fort (at Jamestown) southwards is a town called Ohonahorn (probably on the Roanoke River) Seated where the River of Choanoki divideth itself into three branches and falleth into the sea of Rawnocke in thirty-five degrees. Here two of the best rivers will supply you, besides you are near to the rich copper mines of Ritanoc and may pass them by one branch of this river, and by another, Peccarecamicke (possibly in Pamlico County, North Carolina), where you will find four of the English alive left by sir Walter Rawely which escaped the slaughter (in all probability torture). They live under the protection of a Wiroane called Gepanocon, enemy to Powhaton, by whose consent you shall never recover them. One of these were worth much labor (Miller, 2000: 286).

12). Wahunsoacock (Pohatan's real name) reports in 1609/10 that "The people of Ocamahowan and the Southerly Contries, as the rest (probably Panawicky and Peccarecanick as per above)---he also describes a country called Anone (possibly Eno in the same area as Ocamahowan), where they have an abundance of brass (probably cooper) and houses walled as ours" (Miller, 2000: 214 and citing Smith *True Relation*).

13). Thomas Batts and Robert Fallen In 1671 on an expedition into Tutelo Indian territory (Possibly the contact period Indian Village of Ocamahoan on or near the Roanoke River and) "they find letters burned into the trees [marked into the past]. The letters are "M A" and "N I". Five days later still walking to the west they find (M A) and several other scratchments on the trees. Men by the name of Morris Allen (M A) and Nicholas Johnson (N I) are listed on the roster of the 1587 Lost Colony. (Miller, 2000: 260, citing *Clayton, A Journal 1912*: 186,187).

14). In 1650 Edward Bland met a Tuscarora Indian who agreed to conduct him to a town where possible survivors of the Lost Colony were living. The town was named Hocomawanank (Possibly the same as Ocamahan, Ocamahowan and Ocanahohan as above). A possible translation of this village name is "The Place Where People Gather" and "The Place Where Two Streams Meet". Both fit the location of the Occaneechi trading village located on the Roanoke River (Miller, 2000: 259).

Endnotes

- ⁱ David Beers Quinn, *The Roanoke Voyages, 2 Vols.* The Hakluyt Society, Second Series (London: The Hakluyt Society), 1955. Reprinted in New York: Dover Publications, 1991, p. 9-15
- ⁱⁱ Quinn, 1955: p. 314, 318-388; and Paul Hulton, *America 1585.* (Chapel Hill: The North Carolina Press, University of North Carolina) 1984.
- ⁱⁱⁱ See newspaper and magazine articles “Seeking the Lost Colony”, “In Search of Lost Colony”, and “Trash Will Tell Very Tall Tale”, www.lost-colony.com
- ^{iv} John Lawson, *A New Voyage To North Carolina.* Edited by Hugh Talmage Lefler (Raleigh: The University of North Carolina Press), 1967: p. 68-9; and the Lost Colony Center for Science and Research (Williamston: NC) 2008; [www.Lost-Colony.com]; and Quinn 1955: p. 616. This fact was confirmed by John Lawson in his writings about his interviews with the Hatteras Indians in “1700-1709”.
- ^v James Sprunt, *Tales and Traditions of the Lower Cape Fear, 1661-1896.* Wilmington: Legwin Brothers Printers, 1896: 54-5. The information about the Lost Colony was related by the Coree Indians to a colony settled at Cape Fear in 1696.
- ^{vi} Lost Colony Center for Science and Research (Williamston NC: 2008) [www.Lost-Colony.com]. See the Kozak newspaper article (<http://www.lost-colony.com/newspaper.html>) and “Migrating of Indians” research paper and the American Archaeology Magazine 2006 on the above website. (<http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html>).
- ^{vii} Lost Colony Center for Science and Research (Williamston NC: 2008) [www.Lost-Colony.com]. See American Archaeology Magazine 2006 and Native American Magazine 2007. They both give accounts of the Croatan’s moving and more than one proposed Croatan Indian site has been located.
- ^{viii} Quinn, 1955: 549, (John White narrative): Quinn 1955:533. “They intend to remouve 50 miles further vp into the main presently.” (Hakluyt and Quinn 1955: 314), Ralph Lane, and John Brereton and Lee Miller, *Roanoke: Solving The Mystery of The Lost Colony* (New York: Arcade Publishing Company 2000), p. 207-8, and Richard Hakluyt and Theodor DeBry, Sir Walter Raleigh, Samuel Mace, Richard Hawkins also in Miller. Ralph Lane in Quinn, 1955: 209-10 Re Letters recently identified in information from the primary writings of the governor of the colony John White. [White stated when he left the colony in 1587 “We intended to relocate”]. In addition, Edward Williams Gent., *Virgo Triumphans: Virginia in General, but the South part therof in particular including the fertile*

Carolinana, and the no less excellent Island of Roanoke (Sic) (London: Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Stephenson 1650) [This document was found in University Microfilms international, Ann Arbor Michigan-Early English books, 1640-1700: 951-61]. The Williams book contains several important clues relative to the many letters and gives many accounts relating to activities pertinent to John White's intended move and Theodor DeBry's map. In addition many other activities have been discovered related to the above events concerning Sir Walter Raleigh, Martin Pring, Samuel Mace, the Croatan Indian Manteo, Richard Hawkins, Bartholomew Gosnold and John Hawkins.

- ^{ix} Miller, 2000: 207, 208; and also Quinn, 1955: 776-777 Re the Hawkins voyage for commodities. The defeat of the Drake/Hawkins enterprise of 1595-6 marked the passing of the climax of Spanish willingness to interfere with English shipping in the New World. Gonzalo Mendez de Canzo discovered in his garrison a soldier by the name of David Glavin, who recounted the story of John Hawkins, who was captured by the Spanish after arriving in the New World with anticipation of gaining access to sassafras, which had become wildly profitable back in England. Ralph Lane: Quinn, 1955: 207-8 Re letters recently identified in addition to the Williams book contain several important clues relative to the secret location. These clues support information from the primary writings of the governor of the colony John White. White stated when he left the colony in 1590 relating to where the colony was going to move (see above). Quinn 1955: 533-4 and 613-4. The only way to correlate these new findings and how they relate to White's words is with extensive fieldwork, ground-proofing and archaeological artifact accumulation. This could take from five to ten years of fieldwork.
- ^x Quinn, 1955: 314 and 337. This can be found in *A Brief and True Report* and correspondence between the principals of the 1585 voyage. See also Pages 15 and 16.
- ^{xi} [www.Lost-Colony.com].
- ^{xii} Quinn, 1955, p. 9-10, 29, 31, 55 59, 60, 387, 477, 552; also fate of documents, see p. 10, 37, 54, 59, 132, 293, 387-9, 392, 397, 493, 772 & 919. David Beers Quinn, Paul Hutton, and Thomas Harriot himself all indicate that there is a much larger body of writing about the Roanoke Voyages that has been completed but never published. This paper is presenting the first definitive discovery of a portion of the Thomas Harriot *Chronicles*, documenting the first three Roanoke expeditions.
- ^{xiii} Quinn, 1955: 9, 10, 29, 31, 37, 54-5, 59, 60, 132, 293, 387-9, 392, 493, 477, 552, 772, 919. All of the above citations reference *Harriot's Chronicle*.

- ^{xiv} Quinn, 1955: 314 and Hulton 1984. The sixteenth century spelling has been left intact to reflect the language usage as it was represented over four hundred years ago. Many transliterations can change the meaning of a sentence dramatically. The passage represented in this case has many nuances and has been reread at least one hundred times and many words have been researched relating as to a possible different interpretation from when they were written and what they might mean today.
- ^{xv} Quinn, p. 9-10. Raleigh's known investors: Francis Walsingham, William Sanderson, and Thomas Smythe. It is also suspected by this author that both the Hakluyt lawyer and preacher, Richard Grenville, Simón Fernandez, and possibly Arthur Barlowe were also partnered with Raleigh.
- ^{xvi} Quinn, 1955: 612-622.
- ^{xvii} Quinn, 1955: 613. Carvings and the secret signal to be left if there were problems would be indicated with a Moline cross. And also see: Dennis B. Blanton, *If It's Not One Thing, It's Another: Weather and Climate for the Roanoke Colony @ (www.Lost-Colony.com)*. Tree rings and drought in *1587- Searching for the Roanoke Colonies* helps explain many decisions and actions taken by the colonists to adapt to weather conditions that were not contemplated originally; they settled at Roanoke during the worst drought in five hundred years (Edited by Thompson Shields and Charles Ewen (Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Culture Resources Raleigh NC. 2000).
- ^{xviii} Williams, 1650.
- ^{xix} Quinn, 1955: 344-346- Thomas Harriot and Sir Walter Raleigh were responsible for publicizing tobacco and smoking, and it is ironic that Harriot himself was one of the first casualties of tobacco.
- ^{xx} Williams, 1650. Ralph Lane and Thomas Harriot are mentioned many times in the book. Both of them did not participate in any other Roanoke voyages.
- ^{xxi} Both David Beers Quinn and Paul Hulton make references to Harriot having produced a larger work than his *Brief and True Report* (See Footnotes 12 and 13 above for detailed citations).
- ^{xxii} This could produce a domino effect of discoveries because there are many other references citing this general area relating to the Lost Colony but none are as definitive as Williams' book.
- ^{xxiii} Quinn, 1955: 504-5, 531; and Williams, 1650. A ceremony on Roanoke Island in August of 1587 invested Manteo the Croatan Indian with the

lordship of Roanoke and Dasmunkepeuce which in effect gave Manteo the rights of a kingdom (under the English leadership) and absolute control of millions of acres of mainland to the west of Roanoke Island. This would be a consolidating maneuver to control the area for the colony to move [fifty miles] and was done specifically at Sir Walter Raleigh's instructions. Manteo's mother was the Queen of the Croatan which also helped solidify and gain control over the other hostel remnants of the Secotan Indian confederation which had occupied the several Indian villages in the surrounding area. The remnant Indian confederation of Secotan historically ceased to exist after this ceremony was held.

^{xxiv} [www.Lost-Colony.com]. See: Research paper "Migration of Indians" and "Elizabeth City State University Goes High Tech" in the newspaper articles. Four Indian sites were located inland from Roanoke Island. One is presumed to be Tramaskecooc (sic) [<http://www.lost-colony.com/current-research.html>], which is located fifty miles from Roanoke Island and can be viewed on the contact-period maps (see pages 9 and 14 above) and also a satellite-image found in the research paper *Migration of Indians* as per above. This sight has been confirmed by hundreds of surface artifacts both early Native American and English

^{xxv} Lawson, 1967:190-195

^{xxvi} Lee Miller, 208, 209. Both Samuel Mace and Captain Bartholomew Gilbert, in 1603, are sent in two ships to find sassafras. The quest for sassafras was so strong it involved several ships on each expedition.

^{xxvii} Quinn, 899

^{xxviii} David Beers Quinn, *Set Fair to Roanoke: The Voyages and Colonies of 1584-1606*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1985: p. 354-8. As this research proceeds, it is becoming more evident that the concerted efforts of Raleigh were to suppress information. We are finding many more voyages to procure sassafras and find it incomprehensible that no contact with the colony was reported. There is, however, a very strong hint of a rumor circulating in 1603 that contact with the colony was made. Mace was again sent in 1603-1604 to get sassafras, along with a French-English expedition on ships named Cator and Pollux. In 1604, George Waymouth presented a treaty called "Jewel of Artes" to King James, because he thought the Lost Colonists had been contacted. It appears that Waymouth assumed that King James was already familiar that information about the Lost Colony had been discovered. Waymouth led an expedition in 1605, but by accident or design, was not reported to have gone to Croatan. In addition to the above, the play 'Eastward, Ho!' was being produced by George Chapman, Ben Johnson, and

John Marston in 1605, that “a whole country of English is there men, bred of those who were left there in 1579 (sic)”.

^{xxxix} [www.Lost-Colony.com], Mary Wood Long: *The Five Lost Colonies*. Elizabeth City: Family Research Center, 2000; Ralph Pool: “Lost Colony Wasn’t Old Tradition Says”. Virginia Pilot, July 3, 1960. Many field trips and research has been accomplished in the primary target area of fifty miles from Roanoke Island but this new discovery of Harriot’s *Chronicles* has a very specific clue related to where the secret commodities are located. Many more field trips are programmed for this coming field trip season. The location specified in Williams’ book will be explored during these various expedition ventures.

^{xxx} Quinn, 1955: 545, 548-9

^{xxxi} Quinn, 1955: 207-9, 336-7

^{xxxii} Miller, 2000: 207-8

^{xxxiii} Morgan H. Harris, *Hyde Yesterdays: A History of Hyde County*. Wilmington: New Hanover Printing & Publishing, Inc, 1995: P. 18. This author has received personal communication from many residents of Hyde County who have relayed the same information, and every account verifies that this location has never supported a known community in historic times.

^{xxxiv} Personal communication with Marco Gibbs. This stone pile has had two failed expeditions attempting to relocate it.

^{xxxv} Quinn, 1955: 504-5, 531

^{xxxvi} Quinn: p. 35, 303-8

^{xxxvii} Miller: 207-8. On April 10, 1603, a Captain Martin Pring, in command of the Speedwell and Discoverer, sailed to North America and returned with their holds full of sassafras. Interestingly, they were reported to have landed far north of Roanoke Island, but at the same time, many accounts that Sir Walter Raleigh’s colony had again been contacted were reported from several sources.

^{xxxviii} Miller: 207-8; and also Quinn: 834. While in the hands of the Spanish at St. Augustine, Glavin claims two additional ships were provisioned to go to Jacan (Roanoke Island) in 1599, carrying supplies of people, ammunition, clothes, implements, axes and spades for the settlers there.

^{xxxix} Cummings, 1998: 148

^{x1} See Catherine Kozak, “New Hints to Lost Colonists Found”, The Virginian-Pilot. Hampton Roads, VA. March 31, 2001. www.lost-colony.com/newspaper.html, and also *The Five Lost Colonies*, “Lost Colony Wasn’t Old Tradition Says”, and Phil McMullen, “Beechland”. www.lost-colony.com

Bibliography

I). Primary Bibliography

Cummings, William P. “The Zuniga Map”. *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Raleigh: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955/1998. Plate 21, Map 28.

Elks, William, Thoms, Mary, Elizabeth and Samuel. *Deeds of the Hatteras Indian from the Croatan Indian sites*. Found by this Author and copies in the possession of this author, and also found @ (www.Lost-Colony.com).

Fuss, David J. *The Restoration and Management plan for the Emily and Richardson Preyer Buck Ridge Coastal Reserve: (Tyrell County North Carolina)*. Raleigh: Prepared for the North Carolina Coastal Reserve Program division of The Coastal Management, Department of Environment and Natural resources, 2001.

Goodlow, Mary Hellen. “Trash Will Tell Very Tall Tale”. The Coastland Times. Manteo, NC. July 31, 1994. www.lost-colony.com/Buxtonfind.html

Hakluyt, Richard. *Principal Navigations: The Voyage of Martin Pring, 1603*. Found in H. S. Burrage (Ed.), *Early English and French Voyages, Chiefly from Hakluyt, 1534-1608* (p. 343-52). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906.

Harriot, Thomas. *1588: A Brief and True Report Of The New Found Land Of Virginia*. New York: Reprint Introduction and edits by Paul Hulton. Dover Publications Inc., 1972.

Harriot, Thomas. <http://www.nps.gov/fora/trumpeter.htm>: The US Park Service. *Roanoke Revisted-Thomas Harriot, The Trumpeter of Roanoke*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Harriot. Wikipeddia, The Free Press Encyclopedia. Thomas Harriot. Lo Harriot ng.

Kozak, Catherine. “New Hints to Lost Colonists Found”, The Virginian-Pilot. Hampton Roads, VA. March 31, 2001. www.lost-colony.com/newspaper.html.

- Kozak, Catherine. "Seeking the Lost Colony". The Virginian-Pilot. Hampton Roads, VA. July 2, 2006. www.lost-colony.com/newspaper.html.
- Long, Mary Wood: *The Five Lost Colonies*. Elizabeth City: Family Research Center, 2000.
- Magnaghi, Russell. "*Sassafrass and its Role in Early America 1562-1662*": *Terrae Incognitae*, American Council for Drugs, 29, no 04 1997: 14. (Cited from Heather Miller an unpublished paper in the author's files: 5).
- McMullen, Philip. "Beechland". Lost Colony Center for Science and Research. www.lost-colony.com
- McMullan, Philip. *Land Clearing Trends on the Albemarle-Pamlico Peninsula*. Durham: McMullan Consulting, 1984. (A copy is in the possession of this author).
- McMullen, Philip. "*[Draft] Prulean Farm Report*", 1982. (A copy is in the possession of this author).
- McMullen, Philip. "*A Role for Sassafras in Search for The Lost Colony*". Williamston NC @ [\[www.Lost-Colony.com\]](http://www.Lost-Colony.com). A paper submitted for a Masters program in History North Carolina State University, spring 2006.
- Miller, Lee. *Roanoke: (Solving the Mystery of the Lost Colony)*. New York: Arcade Publishing Company, 2000.
- Morden, Robert. "Nouvelle Carte de la CAROLINE par R. Morden, 1688". French edition of "A New Map of Carolina". www.cummingmapsociety.org/17thCMaps.htm
- Morrison, Jim. "In Search of the Lost Colony". American Archaeology, Vol. 10, No. 4. Winter 2006-2007. P. 38-46.
- Mosley, Edward. "A New and Correct Map of the Province of Carolina, 1733". William P. Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Raleigh: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955/1998. Plate 51, Map 218.
- Pool, Ralph. "Lost Colony Wasn't Old Tradition Says". The Virginian-Pilot. Hampton Roads, VA. July 3, 1960.
- Speed, John. "A New Description of Carolina, 1676". William P. Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Raleigh: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955/1998. Color Plate 4, Map 77.

Ogilby, John-James Moxon. "A New Description of Carolina, ca 1672". William P. Cummings, *The Southeast in Early Maps*. Raleigh: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955/1998. Plate 37, Map 70.

Squires, John, Thoms, George and Tim. *Deeds of the Mattamuskeet Indians from the Mattamuskeet Reservation*, sited in Hyde County Web site and linked from [www.Lost-Colony.com].

Whitford, Sara. *Indian descendent research on the coastal Indians*: Link from [www.Lost-Colony.com].

Willard, Fred. *The Lost Colony of Roanoke* (<http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html>).

Williams, Edward, Gent. *Virgo Triumphans: (Virginia in General, but the South part therof in particular including the fertile Carolinana, and the no less excellent Island of Roanoke)*. London: printed by Thomas Harper, for John Stephenson, 1650. Located East Carolina microfilms from the University Microfilms international, Ann Arbor Michigan-Early English books, 1640-1700.

II). Secondary Bibliography

Coates, Donald R. *Coastal Geomorphology*. Binghamton: State University of New York, 1972.

Collins, Richard. *The Native Americans: (The Indigenous People of North America)*. London: Salamander Books Ltd, 1991.

De Ore, Luis Jeronimo. *Relations of the Martyrs of Florida: (Donde se an fortificado los ingleses, Circa 1617)*. Madrid and Reprinted in New York, edited by P. Atanasio Lopez, XVII, 2 vols. 1931/3. The translation is by Dr. Maynard Geiger (*Franciscan Studies, no 18*). New York: Joseph F. Wagner, 1936.

Everts, Craig, and Jeter, Battley, Jr., and Peter N Gibson. *Shoreline Movements*. Spingfield, VA: National Technical Information Service, 1983.

Fisher, John. *Geomorphic Expressions of Former Inlets along the Outer Banks of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Chapel Hill. An Unpublished Master's Thesis, 1962.

Gares, Dr. Paul. *Snapshots of the Carolinas Landscapes and cultures: (Shore-*

line changes along the Cape Hatteras National Seashore), and personal communication and Lecture Notes Geography Department, East Carolina University, 1988-9.

Garrow, Thomas. *The Mattamuskeet Documents: A Study in Social History*. A copy of this manuscript is in the Hyde county library) and on the web-page [www.rootsweb.com/~nchyde/MATTA7.htm] and can also be linked from [www.Lost-Colony.com].

Harris, Morgan H. *Hyde Yesterdays: A History of Hyde County*. Wilmington: New Hanover Printing & Publishing, Inc, 1995. P. 18.

Heron, Duncan Jr., Thomas F. Moslow, William M. Berelosen, John R. Herbert, George A. Steele, III, and Kenneth R. Susman. *Holocene Sedimentation of a Wave-dominated Barrier-Island Shoreline*, 1938.

Hulton, Paul. *America 1585*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1984.

Hume, Ivor Noel. *The Virginia Adventure: (Roanoke to Jamestown), New York: An Archaeological and Historical Odyssey*. Knopf, 1994.

Johnson, Roy F. *The Tuscarora's History (Traditions and Culture)*. Vol.II- Murfreesboro: Johnson Publishing Company, 1968.

Kupperman, Karen. *Settling with the Indians*. Rowman and Littlefield, 1980.

Lawson, John. *A New Voyage To Carolina*. Edited by Hugh Talmage Lefler Raleigh: University of North Carolina Press, 1967.

North Carolina Executive Council Minutes [1664:1734]. Raleigh: North Carolina.

North Carolina Colonial Records [1761 and 1763]. Raleigh: North Carolina.

Parramore, Thomas C. *The Tuscarora Ascendancy*. The North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. LIX, number 4, October 4, 1982, and personal correspondence.

Parramore, Thomas C. *Carolina Quest*. Engelwood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978.

Phelps, David. *The Carolina Algonquians: (Archeology and History)*. Raleigh: America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Commission, 1994. Can also be found @ [www.Lost-Colony.com] and Personal correspondence, lectures

and news paper articles relating to the Croatan discoveries, 1996-2001, and @ (www.Lost-Colony.com)

- Pilkey, Orrin H, Jr., and William J. Neal, Orrin H. Pilkey Sr., and Stanley R. Riggs. *From Currituck to Calabash: (Living with North Carolina's Barrier Islands)*. Raleigh: North Carolina Science and Technology Research Center, Research Triangle Park, 1980.
- Powell, William. *North Carolina Through Four Centuries*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998.
- Quinn, David Beers. *The Roanoke Voyages. 2 vols.* The Hakluyt Society, Second Series. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1955.
- Quinn, David Beers. *Set Fair to Roanoke: The Voyages and Colonies of 1584-1606*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1985.
- Riggs, Dr. Stanley. *Depositional Patterns Resulting from High Frequency Quaternary Sea Level Fluctuations in North Carolina*. Special Publications Society for Sedimentary Geology, 1992 and personal communication, 1998-2003 Geology Department, East Carolina University, Greenville NC., 1992.
- Rountree, Helen and Davidson. *Eastern Shore Indians of Virginia and Maryland*. Virginia: The University Press of Virginia, 1997.
- Rountree, Helen. *The Powhatan Indians of Virginia*. Oklahoma: The University Press of Oklahoma, 1989.
- Rountree, Helen. *Powhatan's People*. Oklahoma: The University Press of Oklahoma, 1990.
- Sams, Conway. *The Conquest of Virginia: The First Attempt*. Spartanburg, South Carolina: Reprint Co., 1924.
- Semmes, Raphael. *Captains (Indians) and Mariners of Maryland*. Maryland: John Hopkins University Press, 1940.
- Smith, John. *Travel and Works of Captain John Smith: President of Virginia and Admiral of New England, 1580-1631*. Ed. Arber. 2 vols. Edinburgh: John Grant, 1910.
- Spect, Frank J. *Remnants of The Machapunga Indians of North Carolina*. The American Anthropologist, 1916.

- Sprunt, James. *Tales and Traditions of the Lower Cape Fear, 1661-1896*. Wilmington: Legwin Brothers Printers, 1896: 54-5/
- Stick, David. *The Outer Banks of North Carolina 1584-1958*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973.
- Stick, David. *Roanoke Island: The Beginnings of English America*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983.
- Todd, Vincent H., PhD. *Christoph Von Graffenried's Account Of The Founding Of New Bern*. Raleigh: Publication of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1920. United States Department of Agriculture. *Soil Survey of Hyde County North Carolina*, 1996. A copy of this document is in the possession of this author.
- Walkup, Bruce E.. *"A Proud Son of Scotland": (The Family Wauchop)*. [http://home.att.net/~walkup/wauchope_surname_history.htm].
- Websters. *The (Old) New Century Dictionary, and Webster's College Dictionary 1890*, (s.v.) "black-tongue plague" and "welwillers".

This essay provides documentary evidence strongly indicating that it is this critical clue that will lead to the disclosure of the eventual fate of the band of English settlers left behind by Governor John White on Roanoke Island in 1587, North Carolina's famed Lost Colony. A direct relationship between the colonists' relocation (50 miles inland to the southwest) and the potential economic windfall that drove the Raleigh adventurers to the New World in the first place appears to be established by recent information obtained from the formerly lost writings of naturalist Thomas Harriot (who accompanied John White on his journey in 1585).