HIDDEN MAPS, HIDDEN CITY:
THE JAMESTOWN CONNECTION TO THE LOST COLONY

By
Fred Willard and Philip McMullan
Research Assistant Kathryn Sugg

Introduction

The below presented works are intended to proffer that the Lost City of Raleigh, which was founded in 1587 by Sir Walter Raleigh and John White as Governor, was located between the Indian Villages of Pomeyooc and Tramanskeooc, as depicted on the original John White Manuscript Maps A and B (see page numbers 8 and 16 below). This places the Lost Colony of 1587 in the area of Engelhard, North Carolina and the Alligator River today.

Four mapmakers over a 65-year period have all given parts of the information as to where the Lost Colony of 1587 was located. It is only when their maps, and their correlating information, are compared together that the Lost Colony (i.e. the city of Raleigh) can be determined. The authors of this paper have shown through maps where the colonists known to Jamestown leaders were expected to be located, and furthermore, the information garnered has strong indications that contact was made in the 1607-1609 period. The map findings below can be reviewed more thoroughly and in-depth from the website http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html.

Please refer to the following research papers and material at http://www.lost-colony.com/currentresearch.html:
Philip McMullan, “A Role for Sassafras in the Search for the Lost Colony” (Lost Colony Center for Science and Research), 2006; Fred L. Willard, “The Machapungo Indians and the Barbados Connection: 1663 to 1840” (East Carolina University History Department: Dr. Angela Thompson - Directed Studies in History), 2008; Philip McMullan, “A Search For The Lost Colony In Beechland” (Northeastern NC Development & Lost Colony Center for Science & Research), 2002; Phil McMullan, “The Roanoke Ventures and the Raleigh Conspiracy” (North Carolina State University History Department: Dr. Holly Brewer (A thesis submitted to the Graduate Faculty of in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts)), 2010; Fred L. Willard, “Migration Patterns of Coastal N.C. Indians” (East Carolina University: An independent study in English as a requirement for the East Carolina University Honors Program combined with an Interdisciplinary Minor on the study of “The 1587 Lost Colony”), 1998; Fred L. Willard, “A Reassessment of the Zuniga Map” (East Carolina University History Department: Dr. Christopher Oakley - Problems in North Carolina History), 2008; and “ECSU Research” (2005 Lost Colony and Remote-Sensing Team: Croatan, Buck Ridge, and Goshen Ridge).
In addition, a new interpretation of the Zuniga Map and the support of the Percy Map has provided compelling evidence for the authors’ hypothesis.

This paper’s major purpose is to show convincingly that colonists from the 1587 voyage were alive and contacted in 1607-9, and that the authors’ hypothesis predicts their location. The authors have found new evidence of the colonists’ location through a re-examination of maps that were prepared between 1587 and 1651. These maps are John White’s 1585 Manuscript Maps A and B, the Zuniga map c1609, the Percy map c1609, and the Farrar Map of 1651. When examined together, and transparency overlays are made, these maps show that, in 1608, there were men in English clothing near the bend in the Alligator River four miles west of the Indian village of Pomeyooc, where sassafras was indicated on the Farrar Map. This new evidence firmly locates the colonists where the authors’ hypothesis places them in 1587, in all of the research papers cited in Footnote 1.

The Zuniga Map

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).” Alexander Brown first published the Zuniga map in America in Genesis of the United States in 1890. Brown wrote that the map was a rough drawing sent by Francis Nelson

---

2 The author of this map has not been definitely confirmed as of this date, but one of the map researchers has tentative identified Sir George Percy’s handwriting on the map. More probably, the author is Nathan Powell (see P. 5). 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); Quinn, 1955.

3 Dr. Ralph Scott, Personal Communication, May 2012; Dr. David LaVere, Personal Communication, July 2012

4 It should be noted that although this map was drawn some 60 years after the original John White map, its etiology actually originates in a book that possibly came from Thomas Harriot’s original work (see P. 12-13).


from Virginia, in 1608, to illustrate Captain John Smith’s *True Relation*[^7].[^4] The Zuniga Map was purloined from London and sent to Spain that same year by Spanish Ambassador Pedro de Zuniga[^8]. It remained undisturbed in the Spanish archives for the next three centuries.

David Beers Quinn asserts that on the expedition to find the Lost Colony in 1607, with the chief of the Paspahegh Indians, two English men started out with him, but the chief turned back. The English men, however, did go much further south. A report on this expedition, which has not survived, was sent to London, and was the basis for more orders given by the Royal Council for Virginia in May 1609 to make further contact[^9].

[^4]: John Smith, *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.
The complete Zuniga map, as discovered in the Spanish archives, is shown in Figure 1\textsuperscript{5}. Alexander Brown cropped the segment within the dashed lines on Figure 1 and turned the map 45 degrees, to place the James River to the north. The resulting map in Figure 2 shows the scribbled notes that historians (with much larger maps) have attempted to decipher for the past 100 years. Alexander Brown’s interpretation attempts of the scribbled notes are presented in Figure 3. Many other historians, such as David Beers Quinn, Philip Barbour, James Horn\textsuperscript{11}, Lee Miller and Thomas Parramore have attempted an interpretation, but there has been no agreement about the locations of the three groups of Englishmen that the map suggests were survivors of the 1587 colony. The authors of this paper, however, are in agreement with Quinn and Barbour, but not Parramore, Horn and Miller.


\textsuperscript{11} Horn, 2010: 228-230. Horn has interpreted the Zuniga map, placing Panawicki on Salmon Creek, and Pakerakanic at the head of the Tar River. The map work did not take into account that 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 and location than Panawicki, located halfway between the Pamlico River and the Chowan—clearly not on Salmon Creek (see Percy and Zuniga overlays).
The Albemarle Sound is clearly discernible just south of the James River, extending to the west into the coastal plain of what is now North Carolina. In addition, the Pamlico River also extends to the west, and is just below the Albemarle Sound. Halfway between these two, extending (although the scale is imperfect) is the most important notation on this map, and is denoted as “Pananiok”, and has been indicated by many sources as the location of many of Sir Walter Raleigh’s colony. The actual spelling of this site, as designated on approximately twenty maps and specifically on the John White 1585 Manuscript A map, is “Pomeyooc” (for many of the clues and citations, see “Breadcrumbs” in the Appendix). Many interpretations of this location have been made by scholars over the past hundred years. It is not until this map is compared with the Farrar 1651 Map, the Percy 1607 Map, and a transparency rescaled to the John White map, that the exact shoreline at the Pananiok location matches the shoreline on the John White map. More importantly, it is in close proximity to Pomeyooc and extends inland, and seems to terminate at the village site on the White map named “Tramansquecooc”. When the White and Zuniga maps are compared with the Farrar map, the sassafras tree is depicted in the same area of Tramansquecooc on the White map.

It is important, when logically researching locations, that discoveries are confirmed from multiple sources. In the referenced material above, the authors of this paper have just discovered that the Percy Map of 1607 (see below) seems to confirm both of the Indian sites of Tramansquecooc and Pomeyooc. This added information proffered from the Percy map has also given extremely strong evidence that contact with the Lost Colony was achieved by whoever drew this map (indications are it may have been Nathan Powell, a cartographer who accompanied Smith on his Chesapeake Bay adventures). The above assumption about contact being made is clearly inexplicable, because the Albemarle and Pamlico River orientations to the coast are misaligned and eschewed, but they are aligned when the scales of the two maps are justified (by increasing the Percy map location of the Pamlico and Albemarle to match a modern-day map of North Carolina). When this is accomplished, the two black dots (embellished to red) on the Percy map below are in very close proximity on the modern map to Engelhard, North Carolina and the headwaters of the Alligator River—-as depicted on both the White and Farrar maps as where sassafras was found and the Indian village of Tramansquecooc. It must be noted that this Indian village mysteriously disappeared on all future maps after the publication of Thomas Harriot’s *Brief & True Report*, where he for the first time announces that secrets commodities in a secret location have been found, but because of “welwillers not to the good of the action” (people who would steal the secrets), the location will be withheld.

![Fig. 2 - Zuniga Map South of the James River](image)
The scribble sentences on the Zuniga map are clearly related to sentences in John Smith’s True Relation. Captain Smith wrote in True Relation that Opechancanough, the brother of Chief Powhatan, told him “of certain men cloathed at a place called Ocanahona, clothed like me.” Most map interpreters agree that Ocanahonan [A] was on Roanoke River, despite ‘Morattac’ [B] being written on the river to the south. The map also states, “Here remayneth 4 men clothed that came from Roonock to Ochanahowan” above the word “Pakrakwich”, on what is generally assumed to be the Neuse River [C]. Smith also wrote, “We agreed with the king of Paspahegh to


Fig. 3 - Alexander Brown’s Interpretation of the of Zuniga Map
conduct two of our men to a place called Panawicke, beyond Roonok, where he reported many men to be appareled.” A very similar statement - “Here Paspahegh and two of our men landed to go to Pananiock” - appears on the map below the James River [D].

One purpose of this paper is to identify the region immediately west of the island of “Roonok” where the word “Pananiock” is written [E]. Under Pananiock on the map, Brown has written: “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”. It is this location and this statement that is of most interest to the authors’ hypothesis. If Pananiock can be shown to be John White’s village of Pomeyooc, and if that is where “the King of Paspahegh reported our men to be,” this would provide significant support to the authors’ hypothesis. That proof would be the key to unlocking the interpretation of all other parts of the map - and the location of the 1587 colonists in 1608. It is also reported at this site (Pananiok/Pomeyooc, see Letter “E” in Figure 3 above) there is a large store of salt stones.

---

713 Miller, 2000: 246; Quinn, 1974: 460; Barbour, 1969: 190. These authors all agree with this particular interpretation.

14 Miller, 2000: 259. This information is noteworthy because it is the only one of the Indian villages previously targeted by scholars that is close enough to the coast to produce salt. The upper Pamlico or Chowanoc (cited by many authors as being the location of Pananiok on the Zuniga map) are locations with very fresh water, ergo no salt stones could have been made there (see “Chief Eyanoco” in Appendix).
John White’s 1585 Manuscript Map B of Virginia is shown in Figure 4. The text and arrows show where two of the inscriptions on the Zuniga Map would be located on John White’s map, if the authors’ interpretation is correct. Their hypothesis states that the colonists, on Raleigh’s instruction, traveled by water with the Croatan to the lower end of the Alligator River, where they found sassafras near the village of Tramanskecoc. The red line shows the route they would have most likely taken from Roanoke Island to their destination. The lowest legend

---

8 John White’s Map of Eastern North America, as noted by Paul Hulton of the British Museum, indicates two Indian village locations on the east side of the Alligator River named Tramanskecoc (which are not discernible except on the original), one at the river’s edge and another somewhat inland (Paul Hulton, *America 1585: The Complete Drawings of John White*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press), 1984: 85.
states the authors’ belief that Pomeyooc is Pananiock, “where the King of Paspahege reported our men to be and went to see (see Footnote 13).”

Fig. 5 – White-DeBry Map Segment On The Left Compared to Zuniga Map Segment On The Right

Although the Zuniga map is much cruder, its comparison in Figure 5 to the White-DeBry map also showed similarities in the shapes of the region in which Pomeyooc and Pananiock are located on the two maps.

Fig. 6 - John White’s Map Segment On The Left Compared to Zuniga Map Segment On The Right

The authors then compared the White and Zuniga maps in Figure 6, and this comparison also showed similarities. This suggests that both maps depict the peninsula between the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. For the two to be so similar, it is probable that the person who
drew the Zuniga map must have had access to the White maps when he drew the area shown in the segment in Figure 6.

Willard proposed a comparison that would expose the maps to an even sterner test. He placed a transparency of the Zuniga map over White’s 1585 Manuscript Map B [Figure 7]. When the transparency scale is justified to the White map, Pomeyooc and Pananiock are in agreement. The western-trailing trail or waterway on the Zuniga map then points directly, from a creek on the Pamlico Sound, to the Indian village of Tramanskecooc on the White map. Willard has since shown the map and transparency to a map expert who said that such agreement is no coincidence in maps of that period. Other scholars, Dr. Ralph Scott\(^{16}\) and Dr. David LaVere for example, have also proffered that this degree of agreement could not be a coincidence. “These maps are a very compelling and persuasive argument as to the location indicated on the Zuniga map being Pomeyooc”\(^{17}\).

\(^{16}\) Dr. Ralph Scott, Personal Communication, May 2012

\(^{17}\) Dr. David LaVere, Personal Communication, July 2012
THIS MAP WILL BE REPLACED BY FRED’S MAP AND OVERLAY
David Beers Quinn has strongly asserted that Pananiok on the Zuniga map can be in no other location than where Hyde County is today, and is in all probability the Indian site of Pomeyooc, as designated on the White 1585 Manuscript Map B\textsuperscript{18}.

\textit{Insert Pamlico River (Morattic) and Albemarle Sound (Chawanoc intersection) locations.} \textsuperscript{10}

\textsuperscript{10} Quinn, 1955: 191 & 870.
The Farrar Map

With Pananiock identified, there is little question that there were members of the 1587 colony in that vicinity in 1608. A map prepared in 1651 by John Farrar shows that sassafras was also found at that site. The authors of this paper learned of the sassafras location from a map drawn in 1651 by John Farrar, the relevant segment of which is shown on the left in Figure 9. Sassafras outlined in the dotted rectangle is shown at no other location on the map. The Farrar Map segment in Figure 9 is very similar to the segment beside it in the White 1585 map.

The Farrar map was found in the first two editions of Edward Williams’ *Virgo Triumphans*\(^{11}\). According to map expert William Cummings, Edward Williams credited John Farrar with the all the information in his document. This map has not previously been identified in the consulted literature as being related to the Roanoke Voyages, but the entire publication is

---

\(^{11}\) *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 states the book is not complete without it (William P. Cummings, *The Southeast In Early Maps* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press), 1998: 149-150; Plate 29, Map 47 is a copy which does not show the fortifications; the copy that does is [http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/1maps/map6.jpg](http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/1maps/map6.jpg)).
focused on the 1585 Roanoke expedition, and the map was specifically customized to fit with the *Virgo Triumphant* publication. It is important to note that there are significant fort locations on the Farrar map, one in the area of a location long-called “Fort Landing”, and a second fort depicted on the Chowan River, near the location of the Chowanock Indian site on the White map. The forts and the sassafras tree strongly support the contention that Farrar had Harriot’s *Chronicle* and materials related to the attempted settlement of the 1585 voyage when he compiled *Virgo Triumphant* and drew the above map.

The 1590 White-DeBry map was one of the centerpieces of Thomas Harriot’s “Brief and True Report”. Harriot wrote that this report would be followed by a fuller report: “I have ready in a discourse by itself in maner of a Chronicle according to the course of times, and when time shall bee thought convenient shall be also published.” In the introduction to Harriot’s *True Report*, editor Paul Hulton stated, “Of Harriot’s *Chronicle*, which we know he compiled during his time with the colony, nothing remains but an abstract”; such access would likely explain why *Virgo Triumphant* and Farrar’s map included more.

---


14 Harriot/Hulton, 1972: ix.

information about the region than found in Harriot’s *Brief and True Report*\(^{24,15}\). All of the principle people on the 1585 voyage are mentioned repeatedly in *Virgo Triumphants*\(^{25,16}\).

Thomas Harriot must have learned that there was sassafras at Tramanskecooc when he spent 1585 and 1586 in Virginia with Ralph Lane. Sassafras almost certainly was one of the two secret commodities referred to by Harriot in *Brief and True Report*\(^{26,17}\).

Two more commodities of great value one of certaintie . . . there to be raised & in short time to be provided and prepared, I might have specified. So likewise of those commodities already set downe I might have said more; as of the particular places where they are founde and best to be planted and prepared: . . . but because others then welwillers might bee therewithall acquainted, not to the good of the action, I have wittingly omitted them: knowing that to those that are well disposed I have uttered, according to my promise and purpose, for this part sufficient.

There were huge profits being made on the sale of sassafras in England and Europe at the time of the Roanoke voyages and the ten years afterward (see “Consignment of Sassafras” and “Rariorum plantorium listoria” in Appendix). Raleigh profited from sassafras as long as he held the charter to the New World (see “Consignment of Sassafras” and “Rariorum plantorium listoria” in Appendix). The Virginia Company arrived in Jamestown with full knowledge of the value of sassafras, because the President of the Jamestown council said in 1607, “*Our easiest and richest commodity [is] sassafrass*\(^{27}\).”\(^{18}\) According to *Rariorum plantorium listeria*, a recently discovered translated Latin document, large amounts of sassafras were being imported into England, and according to the document and its translation, the sassafras was coming from

\(^{15}\) William Cummings first suggested this when he wrote: “*Information on the map was apparently derived from various sources available to John Farrer (Ferrar, Farrar), long an important officer in the Virginia Company; many details show that he drew upon reports and first-hand information not found in the printed maps of the period.*” Cummings, 1998: 149.

\(^{16}\) Willard, “*Spies and Lies*”: 7.

\(^{17}\) Harriot/Hulton, *Brief and True Report*: 12.

Sir Walter Raleigh’s “Wingandecao” (sic.), which is the name first presented on all the documents for the patents of Raleigh’s new lands in Virginia.

There are four items on the Farrar map that are significant to the authors’ hypothesis. The most important item is the sassafras tree located on the lower Alligator River. Farrar’s sassafras tree [A in Figure 9] was the first rationale that the authors found to explain why the colonists went “fifty miles into the main” where the village of Tramanskecooc was located.²⁸,¹⁹

![Fig. 9 - Farrar Map Segment](http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/1maps/map6.jpg)

The label ‘Dasamoncak’ at [B] is shown on the southern shore of the Rolli Passa [“Raleigh Passage” or Albemarle Sound]. When the authors first began their research, they were under the impression that Dasmonsquepuce was a Secotan village that is now Mann’s Harbor. Stephen Weeks, North Carolina’s first professional historian, recognized this error more than 100 year ago. He wrote that Dasmonsquepuce was a peninsula and not a single village. He said that

---

²⁹ [http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/1maps/map6.jpg](http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/1maps/map6.jpg)
the peninsula known to the explorers of 1585 as ‘Dasmonsquepuce’ is the same general location
as ‘Pananiock’ on the Zuniga map. He believed that the colonists were led into the
Dasamonquepeuc interior by the Croatoan Indians after Governor John White had declared
Manteo ‘Lord of Dasamonquepeuc and Roanoak’ for his faithful service\(^{30}\), and was a directive
of Sir Walter Raleigh himself, in all probability to protect the owners’ investments in sassafras\(^{31}\).

Weeks presented a number of maps in which the entire peninsula was first labeled
Dasamonquepeiuc (as in the Farrar map) and then ‘Croatan’ in later historic maps\(^{33}\). Figure 10
contains three of Weeks’ referenced maps. The authors agree with Weeks that this is evidence
that the Croatan and their English allies had become masters of a large area of land around the
Alligator River, after having totally supplanting the once-powerful Secotan Confederation, which
was never heard from again after Manteo became “Lord of Dasamonquepeiuc and Roanoak”\(^{34}\)\(^{20}\).

Press), 1891: 24-5
\(^{30}\) Quinn, 1955: 531.
Map 77, Color Plate 4; “Morden 1688 Map”, [www.cummingmapsociety.org/17thC_Maps.htm](http://www.cummingmapsociety.org/17thC_Maps.htm)
\(^{33}\) ‘Croatan’ is the name of the Indian people who befriended the English, and ‘Croatoan’ means ‘the land of the
Croatan people’. Weeks, 1891: 23-4. The authors of this paper concur with Weeks.
\(^{34}\) Weeks, 1891: 25. The area of control of the Croatan Indians supersedes the entire area of the Secotan
Confederation, which controlled this large peninsula at the Contact Period. This only could have transpired with a
Two different symbols for fortification are on the Farrar map at [C] above ‘Dasamoncak’ and on the Chowan River at [D]. The fortifications are consistent with Ralph Lane’s practice of building a protective enclosure wherever he would camp for any period of time\(^{35}\). The difference between the square fortress symbol on the Chowan River and the circular fortress symbol on the Albemarle Sound shore are not yet explained, but they must have had meaning to Farrar (see Fig. 10). The authors suggest that the fort beside Dasamoncak may have been a signal fort, on watch for Spanish ships entering the Albemarle Sound. 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, and if any enemies attack, it will be the signal fort which is attacked first, giving the main fort time to mount a defense and/or a counterattack. This is evidenced by Ralph Lane building small fortifications at the point of Shallowbag Bay and the northern end of Roanoke Island, and further documented in the instruction to Raleigh’s colony to always place a second fort where retreat is possible\(^{36}\).  

\(^{35}\) There have been nine confirmed fortifications (so far) credited to Sir Ralph Lane. See “Ralph Lane Fortifications” in Appendix for details on them.  

\(^{36}\) Quinn, 1955: 134.
The Percy Map

Willard has acquired a copy of another map from early Jamestown that further confirms the location of Pananiock, thereby providing additional evidence for the authors’ interpretation of the Zuniga map. The map in Figure 11 was drawn by or for Jamestown Governor Sir George Percy. The dotted rectangle in the figure encompasses three major rivers below the James River. David Beers Quinn was aware of this Percy map of Virginia and its possible relationship to the Zuniga Map (see “Thomas Harriot/Percy Relationship” in Appendix).\(^{23}\)

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 offered for sale by

\(^{22}\) 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). Map authorship has not yet been determined but for the purposes of this paper, the authors will refer it as the Percy map, as Kraus used this designation.

\(^{23}\) Quinn, 1974: 461.
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 entering the sea from the west to the south of the James, 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.  

The authors do not agree with Quinn’s conclusion that “there is nothing of evidential value in it” (due to the fact they have far more technologies, documentations, correctly correlated maps, and related knowledge than Quinn did), but they do agree that “this part of the map does reflect the first 1608 expedition to the south.” The half-moon shapes are representative of Indian villages, as Quinn suggests, and their locations suggest knowledge of the John White maps of the Albemarle Sound/Roanoke River, Pamlico Sound/Pamlico River, and the Neuse River (see Appendix for “Percy Map with Villages Named”).  

Willard has prepared a transparency of the dotted portion of the Percy Map in Figure 11. He has reoriented the transparency 30 degrees to the left, changed the scale to match, and placed it over a modern North Carolina map in Figure 12. Thus oriented, the upper two water bodies in the Percy map are absolutely representative of the Pamlico and the Albemarle, which is the main focus of the map. The precise alignment of the river orientation strongly indicates that whoever drew this map must have actually visited the site in 1608, because such accuracy can only come from first-hand knowledge of the area. All known maps prior to the Percy map have total misalignment of the two bodies of water. Every circle on the Percy map is identifiable with a known Indian village, derived from other maps, and is in the same approximate Pamlico/Albemarle/Neuse River area. The more interesting addition to the map in Figure 12 is

24 Quinn, 1974: 460-462.
two black dots and a line pointed to by two arrows by the authors. That segment of the map was extracted, made large and presented in Figure 13 for a closer examination.

TO BE REPLACED BY FRED

Fig. 12 - Percy Map Over North Carolina Map
Fig. 13 - Segment of Percy Map between the Albemarle and Pamlico Sound

The overlay established that two water bodies in the segment are meant to represent the Albemarle Sound/Roanoke River and the Pamlico Sound/Tar River. The marks on the land between them are marks unlike any on the rest of the map. It is proposed by the authors that the two black dots seen above, when compared with the John White map, represent Pomeyooc and Tramanskecooc, and thusly can be none other than Pananiock on the Zuniga map. The line to one of the dots represents the path or waterway from the Pamlico to the villages. The Percy map alone provides little evidence of the location of the men John Smith’s expedition searched for. However, when viewed as one more piece of evidence (in conjunction with the Farrar/White/Zuniga maps and other evidence from Jamestown) that the Jamestown expedition found that there were colonists at Pomeyooc and Tramansquecooc, it becomes very persuasive.
Anonymous 1585 Map

There is one more map that may throw light on the Zuniga/Percy interpretation. When Sir Richard Grenville left Ralph Lane and the Roanoke Hundred behind on Roanoke Island, Lane sent letters to Sir Francis Walsingham. One of the letters contained the anonymous map in Figure 14. The dashed rectangle added by the authors of this paper shows the location of a waterway leading to ‘Pomaioke’ that has the appearance of the trail and dot in the Percy map and the Zuniga configuration. When a transparency overlay of this map is placed on the Percy map, the small waterway leading to Pomeyooc and the waterway on the Percy map are identical. The overlay of the Sketch Map on the Percy Map can be found on the next page in Figure 15.

41 Quinn, 1955: 847.
Fig. 15 - Sketch Map Overlay On Percy Map
Conclusions
Since 1982 the authors of this paper have attempted to determine the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh’s 1587 colony, popularly known as the “Lost Colony.” McMullan began his research when he uncovered the legend of Beechland, a community of indeterminate age in the heart of the Dare County mainland, whose descendants have always claimed that their ancestors were a mixture of Indians and Raleigh’s colonists. A few years later, Willard became obsessed with the fate of the colonists when he and Barbara Midgette became responsible for uncovering European artifacts in the Croatan Indian village in Buxton on Hatteras Island\(^4\) in 1993, discovering the location of the relict inlet of Port Ferdinando\(^4\) and most importantly, discovering thousands of living descendants of the Croatan/Hatteras/Mattamuskeet Indians\(^4\). After independently coming to the same conclusion about the fate of the colonists at Beechland, the authors began to share their related discoveries and present their results at [www.lost-colony.com](http://www.lost-colony.com), the website of the Lost Colony Center for Science and Research, Inc.\(^2\)

Thirty years of combined studies, using multi-discipline research in eight sciences (archaeology, biology, geography/map studies, computer science/satellite-imaging, geology, history, genealogy, and DNA studies), have given these authors a strong research basis in realizing that hundreds of clues related to the Lost Colony are all emanating out of one location: the coastal plain of North Carolina, and that the location is Beechland. The most popular paradigm related to the Lost Colony for the last 100 years has been that they migrated to Chesapeake Bay and were murdered by the great Chief Powhatan, proffered by David Beers.


Quinn, David Stick, and David Phelps. A new wave of research first led by Thomas Parramore, Lee Miller, and the Lost Colony Center for Science & Research Inc. centered on a coastal North Carolina disposition, and an assimilation by the local Indians.

This new theme has gained so much success that in late 2011, Wikipedia acknowledged the realignment of this paradigm. Lee Miller and the Lost Colony Center for Science & Research, Inc. were given most of the credit for this paradigm shift. However, the leading proponent and strongest advocate was and is Thomas Parramore, history professor of Meredith University, who unfortunately died before this paradigm shift took place. There are still many proffered locations of which Indians the colony settled with. At this time, the overwhelming amount of evidence suggests that the location of the new settlement was in fact Beechland (also known as “Woondaland”, Tramansquecooc, Dasmansquepuce, and on all of the Raleigh patents as “Assomacomuck”, which all fall within 50 miles of Roanoke Island, as indicated by the governor of the colony, John White, himself on many occasions).
APPENDIX

Voyages to Roanoke and the Lost Colony 1584-1618

Chronological Voyages To The City Of Raleigh, Also Known As Dasmansquepuce, Assamacomuck alias Wingandacoia, alias Virginia (Proposed Site Where Sassafras Was Located at Tramansquecooc, and Exported Through Pomeyooc)

April 2/12, 1584: Four ships belonging to Christopher Carleill were being fitted out to go to scout Raleigh’s new adventure. Carleill is Walsingham’s stepson (Quinn, Roanoke Voyages, 1955: 725-6).

April 2/12, 1584: Also from the Spanish ambassador, Hawkins’ brother is also very secretly preparing to leave shortly (William Hawkins) (Quinn, 1955: 725-6) [William Hawkins is the elder brother of Sir John Hawkins (Quinn, 1955: 217)].

June 26, 1585: Two ships, the Elizabeth and the Tiger, reached Wococon Island on the Outer Banks of what is now North Carolina (Old Virginia). Two more ships, the Lion and a fly boat, were already waiting at Port Ferdinando (Hulton, America 1585: 5). The Cape Merchant Thomas Harvey was a chief factor for the sale of commodities brought home for sale in England (Quinn, 1955: 233).

March-May 1586: Sir Francis Drake pillaged Spanish holdings. He attacked Santiago in the Cape Verde islands, Santo Domingo (Haiti/Dominican Republic), Cartagena and lastly St. Augustine. He purloined two thousand pounds of bullion at St. Augustine alone. One-third of the original 2000-member crew died on the expedition, and one of the men who died was Walter
Bigges; his account of the voyage survived and was published in 1588. A map of the St. Augustine Assault has survived as portrayed by Baptista Boazib (London, 1589). Drake’s fleet of 23 ships was detected on the coast of NC at the location of the Roanoke Colonists in Port Ferdinando (Tony Campbell, Early Maps (New York: Abbeville Press), 1981: 48-9, Plate 20).

1586: Richard Grenville with seven or eight ships arrived off Roanoke Island (also known as “Jacan” or “Jacam”) with settlers and food stores. Grenville himself travelled up into different places of the country (Quinn, 1955: 479), and explored parts where he had not been in 1585. Hakluyt reported he led several expeditions himself (Quinn, 1955: 469).

1586: Raleigh, shortly after Grenville left, sent out two more pinnaces, the Serpent and the Mary Spark to take prizes in the Azores. In addition to the above Raleigh also sent out the ship Dorothy to join in an expedition mounted by the Earl of Cumberland, which proved to be not very successful (Mark Nicholls and Penny Williams, Sir Walter Raleigh: In Life & Legend (London: The Continuum International Publishing Group), 2011: 67).

February 1587: Sir George Cary Squadron was commanded by Captain William Irish. He led the Swallow, the Gabriel, and a third ship (there is evidence that they were connected to the John White venture). A deposition of Alonso Ruizca, a captured Spanish seaman, reports Irisj went to 37º on the northeast coast (saw cattle there) (Quinn, 1955: 502). He also reports that his and one other ship left Jacan (Roanoke Island), but five others stayed (no English report about this landing has ever surfaced (Quinn, 1955: 782-3 and Quinn, 1985: 299).

April-May 1587: John White and Edward Stafford sailed with three ships: the Admiral (120 tons, with John White and Simon Fernandez), a “flie boat” (name & size unknown, captained by Edward Spicer), and a “pinnesse” (not named, captained by Edward Stafford). On April 26, they left Portsmouth for Roanoke and came to anchor on the 28th at the Cowes, in the
Isle of Wight where they stayed for eight days. On May 8, they weighed anchor and sailed for Virginia. Sir George Carey’s quarters were at Carisbrooke Castle, some six miles away from the Cowes (Isle of Wright). It is widely thought that his expedition was planned with White’s (Quinn, 1955: 515-517).

**1587:** William Irish was in the West Indies commanding five privateering ships as captain. There is no documented record of Sir George Carey being at Roanoke Island, but a deposition of a captured Spanish sailor indicates that they were at Port Ferdinando. He was captured in June 1587 by Fancisca de Avalors. The English ship he was on sailed to 37° at the Bay of Santa Maria, where they saw cattle and a dark-brown mule, where they stayed for three days and went ashore to take in water. His ship left with one of the captured Spanish ships [no mention of how many ships may have stayed, but this could be Port Ferdinando] (this is obviously the same voyage as above, but more information has been provided) (Quinn, 1955: 782-3).

**October 9, 1587:** Queen Elizabeth puts a stay on all shipping (Quinn, 1955: 554).

**April 22-May 22, 1588:** John White attempts to reprovision the colony with the Brave and the Roe, with Captain Arthur Facy and Pilot Pedro Diaz, a kidnapped Spanish sailor. The ships are plundered by a French warship, and many on White’s ships are killed, thus forcing the crippled vessels to turn back and abort the attempt (Quinn, 1955: 562-9, Doc. 86).

**1588:** Some of Raleigh’s ships were in the Caribbean in 1587 and 1588, and several other fighting ships were also out in the same year as the Queen proclaimed an embargo (Nicholls and Williams, 2011: 64; Nicholls is citing here Kenneth R. Andrews, *Trade, Plunder, and Settlement: Maritime Enterprise and the Genesis of the British Empire, 1480-1630* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1984: 218).
March 7, 1589: Sir Walter Raleigh, Thomas Smythe, etc., and John White etc. agree to continue the City of Raleigh Venture, and inhabit the “countrie called Affamacomock, alias Wingandacoia, alias Virginia”. For this service they shall “for euuer haue free trade, and traffique for all manner of Marchandise, or commodities what soeuer” (Quinn, 1955: 569-576 & 854).

1589: Raleigh fitted out an expedition with the bark Randol, including Sir George Carey and John Randol and others (approximately 20 merchants) (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 67).


May 12, 1590: Three other English ships and a pynance were discovered at the port of San Francisco de La Aquada, northwest of San Juan, Puerto Rico (Quinn, 1955: 798).

1590: [John?] Watts had three ships out: the Hopewell, Little John and the John Evangelist. Also a prize named the Water’s Heart in Puerto Rico. This expedition was in cooperation with Watts and Raleigh, which culminated in a slender return (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 62, 67-8).

May 27, 1590: An English ship of 200 tons that had 26 pieces of Iron Ordynunce and more ordynunce in the bottom of the ship with 220 men and with them a Governor (John White?) [The Hopewell sailed by the coast of Puerto Rico between 5/15 May and 12/22 May (Quinn, 1955: 799 and citing Further English Voyages: 244 and 587-8)]. This would be the
same expedition that took John White to Roanoke Island but first anchored at the inlet of Chacandapecko to gain information for transporting through the inlet (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 67) (see below for reference).

**July 25 to August 4, 1590:** Two English sails were seen at San Juan Puerto Rico, where the English landed and burnt and spoiled the village of Aillarcibo (Arecibo, west of San Juan), took fresh water and went their ways (Quinn, 1955: 798, Doc 52, intercepted notes and letters from Diego Menédez de Valdés).

**August 12, 1590:** The John White Voyage ships land at Croatan. The next day, the boats sounded the inlet (for what purpose?) (Quinn, *The First Colonists* (Raleigh, NC: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives & History), 1982: 123).

**1591:** Raleigh partners with the Watt’s Shipping Syndicate, led by the *Hopewell*, which goods, when they arrived back in England with, amounted to £31,150, of which the crew received £14,952. The twelve investors put up £8,000 for outfitting, which netted them an 86% return on their investment (Quinn, 1974: 300; Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 68).

**April-May 1592:** Sir Walter Raleigh led an expedition himself with sixteen ships: two of them were owned by the Queen herself. Raleigh outfitted his own ship, the *Roe Buck*, and his brother Carew fitted out the gallant *Rawlighe*, and in addition John Watts sent out with this expedition the *Aledo*, the *Margaret* and the *John*, along with many other ships with Raleigh in command. Martin Frobisher followed behind this expedition and caught up on May 6 with orders from the Queen herself that Raleigh was to return to England at her majesty’s command, with Martin Frobisher assuming Raleigh’s position as commander (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 68).

his voyage, he sailed with two ships carrying supplies, people, ammunition, clothes, implements, and axes for the people at Jacan (Roanoke Island), for the settlers (no record of these two ships in 1593 have been documented) (Quinn, 1955: 836-7).

1593: Raleigh sent his own ship, the *Roe Buck*, with Sir John Burgh in command, with a squadron to the Caribbean, where they unsuccessfully attempted to sack the Spanish settlement on the island of La Margarita, off the northern coast of South America. This may be the expedition as per above that Hawkins sailed with (Quinn 1955: 798, and Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 68).

1594: Raleigh sent Jacob Whiddom to reconnoiter Trinidad (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 68). This in all probability was a voyage seeking out locations to launch Sir Walter Raleigh’s Guiana ventures in an attempt to find El Dorado, beginning in 1595 (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 101). Raleigh is known to have sent at least one privateering voyage to the New World each year (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 67).

1594: Florida Governor Canço learned from David Glande that the 1587 colony was still alive, and sent word back to England; two relief boats were sent to Roanoke with planters, clothing, supplies and tools (Miller, 2000: 207, citing Canço, Report: 156).

1594-1597: Richard Hawkins and fourteen of his crew in the Dainty were captured off the Peruvian coast in 1594. In 1597 they were shipped to Spain. Richard Hawkins, when captured, was attempting to obtain sassafras. David Glavin reports this in a deposition after being captured by the Spanish. (Miller, 2000: 318; and also Quinn, 1955: 834).

October 1597: In 1597 Lord Cumberland went on a secret expedition for Queen Elizabeth. Robert Cecil noted archly: “Lord Cumberland is a suitor to go a royal journey in October (1597). The plot is very secret between her Majesty and him” (Roy F. Johnson, Algonquins, the Indians of the Part of the New World First Visited by the English: Prehistory-Culture (Wilmington, NC: Broadfoot Publishing Company), 1972: 337). This may have nothing to do with the Roanoke Ventures, but it is very intriguing and should be kept current in the above chronologies until more information is obtained.

1599: Raleigh starts sending ships to bring back sassafras. A series of expeditions set out to obtain this valuable commodity, which was thought to be a cure for syphilis (Phil Jones, Raleigh’s Pirate Colony in America: The Lost Settlement of Roanoke 1594-90 (Charleston, SC: Tempus Publishing Co.), 2001: 101-102).

1599: Another expedition was sent to the Lost Colony by Sir George Cary, captained by William Irish but they reported that they did not find the colony. Five ships were included in the attempt but the connection, if there was one, may have been suppressed (Quinn, 1955: 498-9, 502-3 and 781-4).
Another voyage was planned to go to “Jacan” (Roanoke Island), with two ships, carrying supplies of people and ammunition (Quinn, 1955: 781-4). This may have been Samuel Mace’s first voyage to Virginia or he may have led a separate expedition that same year (see below 1601 and 1602).

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

It is possible Mace went out this year to search for traces of the lost colonists, for with the sea war running down Raleigh once again thought of reviving the colonization process and so exploiting his dormant rights to control trade and settlement on the North American shore (Quinn, 1974: 445).

Martin Pring, with a John White (possibly the governor) on board, made another voyage to search for the “Lost Colony” (Paul Hulton, *America 1585*, 1984: 16). Samuel Mace may have been part of this group or on a separate expedition this year as well (Quinn, 1974: 445).

March 1602: Samuel Mace (Mayce) was sent by Raleigh to find the colony and trade for sassafras (he had been to Virginia twice before, see above). He unaccountably reported he could not find Cape Hatteras and landed at 34° or forty leagues to the southwest (34° is the location of Cape Fear or Cape Lookout) (Quinn, 1974: 405-7). “Nonetheless”, Mace brought back sassafras in large quantities. A member of the crew, Brereton, claimed weather kept them from finding the colony (Quinn, 1974: 409). Thomas Harriot had helped Raleigh prepare this “aborted” expedition to find the Lost Colony (Quinn, 1985: xxi). Mace is reported to have been
to the colony four times, and it is inexplicable that with all of these trips of Mace and the other voyages that no successful contact with the colony was ever recorded.

**1602**: John White (not verified yet that it is the governor of 1587), Nicholas Nerborn and Martin Pring were on board the privateer *Susan Parnell* in the West Indies. They transferred to the ship *Archangel* captained by Michael Geere, who put them in charge of a prize crew to take a Spanish prize ship back to England. They had little food, and when the ship started leaking badly, they sold their cargo of “Campedia Wood” and the ship in Morocco, and received enough money to pay their way home (Quinn, 1974: 446). This is the same Martin Pring who is reported on a subsequent voyage to have obtained a large amount of sassafras, and again inexplicably not from the 1587 colony of Croatan, but from New England (see below).

**August 1602**: Raleigh seeks Robert Cecil’s assistance, and through additional help from the Lord Admiral, in protecting a value of cargoes of sassafras and cedar, brought back by two recent Virginia voyages (*Mace is one, is Pring the second one?*). One of the ships is a pinnace sent out in yet another futile bid to find the Roanoke colonists (this is Mark Nicholls’ take on the voyages). This gives more evidence that the Pring voyage with John White possibly on board made contact with Raleigh’s colony, and again possible misinformation leads researchers in another direction (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 194). *IS PRING EMPLOYED BY WATTS??*

**January 1603**: Relating to below, it is documented that Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, is still collaborating with Raleigh with Cobham, another investor in privateering voyages, some of them draped with subterfuge. Cecil agrees to finance a venture with Raleigh and Cobham, and he pays half costs himself, utilizing a ship confiscated by the Admiralty Court. One of the most important comments related to this study is that Cecil cautions Raleigh in a letter not to let it be known that he is involved in the venture (this is most assuredly the same
ship for a settlement that was provisioned for in Virginia (the Lost Colony), mentioned in
Raleigh’s letter from the tower, see below) (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 186). The importance
here is that Raleigh’s letter names Cecil as being behind his falsified charges of treason, which
ultimately lead to his execution in 1618. The above indications may have a much more
important significance in conspiracy relating to Raleigh’s ultimate demise (i.e. was this all about
money?).

April 10, 1603: 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 (Miller:
207-8).

May 1603: Raleigh enters into a bond with Sir Robert Cecil, for repayment of £4,000
(Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 185).

1603: Pring goes out again for sassafras, but reportedly goes to Cape Cod instead (see
above) (Quinn, 1974: 423).

May 1603: Mace was sent out again with Bartholomew Gilbert in two ships to bring
back sassafras. Gilbert was killed by the Indians, but Mace was successful, but few details of the
expedition survived (Phil Jones, 2001: 101-102; Miller, 2000: 208). This would be the same
voyage that was in the letter from Raleigh in the tower, where he is bereft that his “poor
servants” will think him a traitor (see below).

July 1603: Sir Walter Raleigh is preparing to commit suicide, and in his suicide letter he
directs his “poor men’s wages to be paid with the goods” upon their return from discovering and
planting a colony in Virginia, and he laments how Robert Cecil has turned against him so
(Edward Edwards, *The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Together With His Letters Now First Collected*, Vol. 2 - Letters. Macmillan and Co., 1868: 383-7). However, it must be noted that one of the ships possibly sent to Virginia could have been Cecil’s.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** Check the dates of Mace’s first voyage to get sassafras (1602?? Vis a vi), the second trip (1603??). Query: is the voyage of 1603 when Raleigh is in the Tower writing to his wife about killing himself and planting the colony in Virginia and finding discoveries Mace’s first trip or second trip? If second trip, very, very important (re secrets).

Nicholls indicates the authenticity of this letter was long-questioned, but he believes that it is probably true, and for further inquiry on this subject, see Agnes Mary Christabel Lathan, “Sir Walter Raleigh’s Farewell Letter To His Wife In 1603: A Question of Authenticity”, *Essays and Studies #25* (London: English Association), 1939: 39-42 (Nicholls, 2011: 199).

**September 3-6, 1603:** Sir Robert Cecil, while Raleigh is in the tower, gives a demonstration at his house with Indians just back from Virginia using a canoe also brought back from Virginia (Quinn, 1974: 420-3). This is more evidence of Cecil’s involvement as Raleigh’s partner, and may be involved in harvesting sassafras. There were “Virginians”, Indians perhaps from the Chesapeake, in London in 1603 (Quinn, 1985: xxi).

**1604:** George Weymouth wrote a treatise for the new king, James I, extolling the potential for profits, and there were many indications that the colony had been contacted (Phil Jones, 2001: 101-102).

**1605:** Two ships again are sent to Croatan and instructed to get sassafras, the *Castor* and the *Pollux*. But the *Castor* and *Pollux* were captured by the Spanish (Phil Jones, 2001: 101-2).

**1618:** Raleigh was on his way back from exploring the Orinoco looking for the seven cities of gold, and went right by Cape Hatteras (*CITATION??*).
Every voyage sent to the Caribbean (including the 60? ships above from 1587 to 1618), in order to get back to England, would disembogue through the Florida Straits, catching the northern flow of the Gulf Stream, which would carry them 16 miles east of Cape Hatteras Island (also known as Croatan Indian village, and where Chacandapecko Inlet was located). Almost every ship listed above is owned by mercantile merchants who are also documented as participants, investors, supporters, and Sir Walter Raleigh’s partners in the Roanoke Ventures. These investors would have ventured huge amounts of money in the Roanoke settlements, and it is totally unreasonable to suggest that they would not stop in and check on the Raleigh Colony, and the potential harvesting of the very valuable commodity of sassafras. At the same time all of this is going on (1587-1618), huge amounts of sassafras are documented to be arriving in England under the control, through his patents, of Sir Walter Raleigh (see below or above the documentation of huge amounts of sassafras arriving in England, and the note that the value of sassafras, which was originally £2 per ton rose to £2,000 per ton (see “Spies & Lies” for citation)).
Investors of The Roanoke Ventures and The Lost Colony

Queen Elizabeth I
Sir Francis Walsingham
Simon Fernandez
Sir Walter Raleigh
Lord Burghley
(Father of Cecil)
Sir Robert Cecil
John White
(Governor of 1587 Colony)
Sir Thomas Harriot
Lord Thomas Howard of Effingham
Sir Thomas Myddleton
William Sanderson
Sir John Watts
Cobham
Sir Richard Grenville
Bartholomew Gilbert
Sir George Percy
William Hawkins
Sir John Hawkins
Henry Oughtred
Christopher Carleill
Adrian Gilbert
(Raleigh’s half-brother)
John Davis

Sir John Gilbert
(Sir Humphrey’s heir)

Sir Francis Drake

Sir Henry Percy
(George Percy’s brother, Earl of Northumberland)

Sir John Carey

Sir Thomas Smith (Smythe)

Thomas Smith (Symthe)
(Son of Sir Thomas)

Richard Hakluyt

John Gerard

Thomas Hood
(protégé to the two Smiths)

Walter Baylye
(possibly connected with Roger Baylye)

Roger Baylye

Richard Wright
(Haberdasher of London)

William Gamage
(Ironmonger)

Edmund Nevil

Thomas Harding

Walter Marler
(Clothworker or Salter)

Thomas Martin
(Possibly member of family of goldsmiths later concerned with Virginia in early 1600s)

Gabriel Harris
William George
William Stone
(Clothworker)
Henry Fleetwood
Robert Macklyn
Thomas Wade
Edward Walden

John Nichols
(Only one of three Assistants left in England in 1587 to appear)

William Nicoles
(Was in the 1587 Colony, possibly connected to John Nichols)

Humfray Dimmocke

William Fullwood

James Plat

Percy was Northumberland’s younger brother (the employer of Thomas Harriot and an investor in the Roanoke Ventures), who set out with the first band of settlers and was maintained at the Earl of Northumberland’s expense. The Earl’s first name was Henry (Nicholls & Williams, 2011: 228).

Sanderson was unsuccessful in litigation with Sir John Watts over the prize of the *Buen Jesu*, which resulted in Sanderson’s efforts on Raleigh’s behalf to relieve the Roanoke colony (this was the voyage that John White returned to Roanoke on, but before doing so, sounded the inlet of Chicandapiko). Watts, another Raleigh investor, was out with several ships in 1590, and
also would have, on the way home, gone right by Hatteras and Chicandapiko Inlet (Franks, 2009: 132).

William Sanderson, in 1590, arranged for a £5,000 loan from John Watts (a long-time financial supporter of Raleigh) and agreed that they would join forces with three ships that Watts was sending out (this was the voyage in which the *Buen Jesu* was captured) (Franks, 2009: 50).

Christopher Carleill visited the Roanoke colony very briefly in June 1586 when he was servicing Sir Francis Drake’s West Indian voyage (Quinn, 1985: 8-9).

*Compilation Sources???
Ralph Lane Fortifications

Mosquito Bay, Puerto Rico

Ralph Lane gives us an idea of what the fort shape is like when he says: “What manner of fort I would have I would have it a pentangle in this manner” (Quinn, 1955: 131-5, 403-5).

Cape Rojo, Puerto Rico

The main function of this fort was seizing captured Spanish salt mounds: “Lane ‘intrenched himself vpon the sandes immediately, compassing one of their salte hils within the trench’” (Quinn, 1955: 131-5, 403-5, illustration beside 905).

Port Ferdinando

This fortification is the one referred to below as the “new fort in Virginia”. Lane also says this inlet is the deepest in the Outer Banks, and that the fort is so strong the entire Spanish fleet cannot pass by it (Quinn, 1955: 202; “Roanoke Sagas”, www.lost-colony.com).

North End Of Roanoke

This fort was long believed to be the main fortification at Roanoke described in a letter by Ralph Lane as “a new fort in Virginia” (Quinn, 1955: 903-9). This fortification has since fallen out of favor in that the main fortification is most probably on Shallowbag Bay in Doe’s Creek, see below, and also not the one referred to in Lane’s letter.

Shallowbag Bay in Doe’s Creek, Manteo

Has been proffered as being the fort described by Pedro Diaz in the author’s paper entitled “Roanoke Sagas” and a translation error found in the Spanish document of the deposition of Pedro Diaz. Both can be found on the website www.lost-colony.com.
\textit{Point of Shallowbag Bay overlooking sound (not found yet)}

John White’s narrative of 1590 indicates that there are still falcons (cannons) and small ordinances left at this site (Quinn, 1955: 615).

\textit{Fortification at Salmon Creek in Bertie County (not found yet)}

(“Lost Colony Found?” article)

\textit{Fortification at Chowan River on west side (not found yet)}

\textit{Fortification at Little Alligator Creek on Alligator River, Fort Landing (not found yet)}

Indication of a propensity for Ralph Lane to build forts and may account for the fort on the mouth of the Alligator River at Fort Landing, the fortification found under the patch on the 1585 map at Salmon Creek and possibly the fort found on the Farrar map at the Chowanock Indian village (Quinn, 1955: 263).
**Thomas Harriot/Percy Relationship**

Thomas Harriot induced Henry Percy (the Earl of Northumberland) into encouraging his epileptic younger brother George to go out to Virginia in 1603. The Earl sent to his younger brother clothes, books and papers. George Percy returned home in 1612. Christopher Newport returned from Jamestown in 1609 with one of Powatan’s sons (this could have been the means of the Zuniga map arriving back to England, and also Percy’s map if it was him who drew it. Conjecture of other authors are one of the two men sent by Smith to contact the colonists at Panowiok) (Robert Fox, *Thomas Harriot: An Elizabethan Man of Science*, Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate Publications, 2000: 43).

As Harriot lay dying he remembered his first patron Sir Walter Raleigh and desired that the papers that he had of Raleigh’s should be burnt “whereas I have divers ______ papers (of which some are in a canvas bagge) of my accompts to Sir Walter Rawley for all which I have discharges or acquitances lying in some boxes or other my desire is that they all be burnt---” (Fox, 2000: 44-45).
**Consignment of Sassafras in 1603 from Raleigh to Nurnberg**

**September 10, 1603:** Sir William Waad, Clerk of the Privy Council wrote to Cecil, enclosing a letter which had been intercepted on its way to Raleigh, who had been arrested on July 15\(^{th}\) for treason. Information in it indicated that some of his American sassafras, consigned to Nurnberg for sale, had failed to arrive at its destination. The sassafras in question was several hundred weights, which may or may not have even been delivered, because of Raleigh’s imprisonment (Quinn, 1974: 428).
"Rariorum plantorium listoria"
Latin:

Donati initio fuimus fragmento huius ligni a Franciscus de Zennig, Pharmacopola Bruxellensi diligentissimo, mihique amicissimo: sed proximis his annis Londino ab aliis etiam amicissimis viris C. V. Richard Garth, Hugone Morgano pharmacopoeo Regio, et Iacobo Garet mihi Vienna missa magna eaque libralia fragmenta, quae odore et sapore faeniculum quidem referebant, gustata tamen, plantae illius saporem magis redere videbantur, quae vulgo Draco, nonnullis Tharco dicitur, acetariis familiaris, et cortex eius multo magis. Lignum cum suo cortice adeo Tamarici simile est, ut, nisi odor et sapor obstarent, pro eo accipi possit: cortex interiore parte qua ligno adhaeret nigricat, et lavis est; exteriore rugosus et ex cinereo rubescens. Magis vulgatum deinde esse coepit hoc lignum, et arboris integri fere trunci adferri. Sed et in Wingandecao, ab Anglis, qui eam occuparant, Virginia dicta, nasci intellexi, et inde virgulta eius arboris in Angliam esse delata.

Translation:

At first we were given a fragment of this wood by Franciscus de Zennig, a most diligent pharmacist in Brussels, and a very good friend of mine. But in the past few years, large fragments were sent from London by other dear friends, C. V. Richard Garth, Hugo Morgan the royal pharmacist, and Jacob Garet, to me in Vienna, and these fragments were by the pound. Their smell and flavor indeed resembled fennel; once tasted however, they seemed to give a flavor more of that plant commonly called Draco (Dracaena?), known to some as Tharco (?),
known to makers of vinegar (acids?), and much more its bark. The wood with its bark is so similar to Tamarisk that if its smell and flavor didn’t prevent it, it could be taken for it. Its bark is blackish on the inside where it adheres to the wood, and is lavis (washed out? washable?). On the exterior, it is wrinkled and turns red from ash (when burned?). This wood has begun to be more common then, and to be brought as almost entire tree trunks. But I have learned that it also grows in Wingandecao, called Virginia by the English, who occupy it, and that from there, the boughs of this tree have been brought to England.

“Chief Eyanoco and The Lost Colony”

1609: Strachey’s summary is very specific—“At Ritanoe (?), the weroance Eyanoco preserved seven of the English alive, fower men, twoo Boyes, and one young Maid, who eascape and fled up the river of Choanoke, to beat his copper, of which he hath certayn mines at the said Ritanoe, as also at Pannawaiack (Pananiok/Pomeyooc) are said to be store of salt stones” (Miller, 2000: 259).
**Most Important Breadcrumb Clues**

1---“Mysteriously” Tramaskecooc village was removed almost immediately from the map after the publication of Thomas Harriot’s *Brief and True Report* (see Quinn: White 1585 Manuscript A vis a vi White-DeBry 1590).

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” (Quinn, 1955: 545, 548-9).

3---Letter of Ralph Lane to Richard Hakluyt, 1585: “And we have found rich commodities and apothecaries and drugs” (Quinn, 1955: 207-9, 336-7). OK

4---John Brereton 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” (Miller, 2000: 207-8).

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

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 on the White 1585 Map, 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 (Morgan H. Harris, *Hyde Yesterdays: A History of Hyde County* (Wilmington: New Hanover Printing & Publishing, Inc.), 1995: 18. The author Fred Willard 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).

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 Farrar sassafras tree (see p. 26 in “Spies & Lies” paper) (Personal communication with Marco Gibbs (2002-2012) and Mr. Mason’s brother (1998) by the author Fred Willard. This stone pile has had two failed expeditions attempting to relocate it).

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 trans-planted village and secret commodities (Quinn, 1955: 504-5, 531).

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 (Quinn, 1955: 35, 303-8).

**Other Important Breadcrumb Clues**

1---Captain Martin Pring is sent in ships to find sassafras in 1603 (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).

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 (Miller: 207-8; and also Quinn, 1955: 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).

3---William Cummings reports that John Farrar, mapmaker, had access to papers, reports, and information that were not available to others, and also that Farrar commissioned Williams to write *Virgo Triumphans*, and all the information about the 1585 Roanoke voyage was obtained from him (Cummings, 1998: 148). On his map in *Virgo Triumphans* (not in any extant copy today) is a sassafras tree (at the location of the Tramansquecooc Indian village on the White 1585 map) and two English fortifications located at Fort Landing and near the Chowanoc Indian village (this information in all probability could only have come from Thomas Harriot’s lost-lost *Chronicles*).

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 (see above). The documentation that this in fact did occur can be found on the maps on Pages 10, 11, and 27-9 of “Spies & Lies”).

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 Pomeyooc (sic), which is near Engelhard, North Carolina today (see Pages 30-34 of “Spies & Lies” for Zuniga map and Percy 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 Farrar sassafras tree, see map on p. 26 in Willard, “Spies & Lies”). 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 “Spies & Lies” p. 12 for Elks Deed and 22-3 for other deeds) (see Catherine Kozak, “New Hints to Lost Colonists Found”(Hampton Roads, VA: The Virginian-Pilot), March 31, 2001, www.lost-colony.com/newspaper.html; and also Mary Wood Long, The Five Lost Colonies (Elizabeth City: Family Research Center), 2000; Ralph Pool, “‘Lost Colony Wasn’t’ Old Tradition Says” (Hampton Roads, VA: The Virginian-Pilot), July 3, 1960; and McMullen, “Beechland”).
This map is the Coastal area of what is today North Carolina (Old Virginia). The three bodies of water from the right side of the map (the east) are first the Albemarle Sound and is located at the top, the Pamlico River is in the middle and the Neuse River at the Bottom. The lower blue arrow is the mainland between the Pamlico and the Albemarle Sound, called
Engelhard today; this is the location of Panawick on the Zuniga map, where many “Lost Colonist” are allegedly located. Far Creek is the body of water, and the Indian site of Pomeyooc is clearly depicted and detailed as no other Indian Village on this map. The black dot located above it (to the northwest) is the location of the vanished Indian Village of Tramansquecooc, drawn on the John White map of 1585, but after Thomas Harriot published his *Brief and True Report of The New Found Land of Virginia*. In it he describes the secret commodities that the 1585 colony discovered, but were kept a secret along with the location, because reported individuals “not to the good of the action” would gain the large profits that Sir Walter Raleigh and his investors did gain exporting sassafras back to England. Moreover, this is also the location of the stone pile found by the Mason Lumber Company in the 1950s and, in addition, the location of the sassafras found by Ralph Lane’s Colony in 1585. Many letters have recently been identified that have information about the new commodities found in 1585, and the John Farrar Map published in 1650 was included for the first time in *Virgo Triumphant*. *Virgo* was a seventy-six page book written entirely about the Ralph Lane Colony, and many items in the publication are not found in any of the Roanoke Voyages literature, including, but most importantly, the location of the sassafras on the map. Many unreported voyages by the investors of the Roanoke Colonies are involved in reported failed attempts to find the Colony.
Bibliography


Corbett, J.S. *The Spanish War 1585-1587*. Great Britain: Navy Records Society. 1898


De l'ecluse, Charles. *Rariorum plantorium listeria*. 1601


Franks, Michael. *The Court, the Atlantic and the City: Sir Walter Raleigh V. William Sanderson With A Foreword by Mr. John Digby of Sherborne Castle*. Great Britain: South and West Books. 2009

Gibbs, Marco. Personal communication with Fred Willard. 2002-2012


Johnson, Roy F. *Algonquins, the Indians of the Part of the New World First Visited by the English: Prehistory-Culture*. Wilmington, NC: Broadfoot Publishing Company. 1972


Kraus, H. P. *Monumenta Cartographica*. Cat. 124, no. 28. New York: Kraus Publications. 1969


LaVere, Dr. David. Personal communication with Fred Willard. July 2012


Mr. Mason’s brother. Personal communication with Fred Willard. 1998

Scott, Dr. Ralph. Personal communication with Fred Willard. May 2012


McMullan, Phil. “The Roanoke Ventures and the Raleigh Conspiracy”. A thesis submitted to the Graduate Faculty of North Carolina State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts. History Department: Dr. Holly Brewer. 2010


Quinn, David Beers. The First Colonists. Raleigh, NC: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives & History. 1982


Smith, John. A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as Hath Happned 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


Stevens, Dr. John. Personal Correspondence with Fred Willard. May 26, 2011


Willard, Fred L. “Migration Patterns of Coastal N.C. Indians”. (East Carolina University: An independent study in English as a requirement for the East Carolina University Honors Program combined with an Interdisciplinary Minor on the study of “The 1587 Lost Colony”). 1998


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
The colonists sailed in three ships, May 8, 1587. They numbered 117 souls. Seventeen were women, ten of this number perhaps being with their husbands. Ralegh had learned from the experience of former fleets that the harbor of Roanoke was, as Lane had said, "very naught." He instructed them therefore to abandon the settlement on Roanoke, and to coast northward, to make the Chesapeake of which Lane had learned, and to fix their homes there. This was not done. Governor White says it was due to the treachery of Simon Ferdinando, the pilot. This man was a Portuguese, who had settled in England. He sailed with Drake in 1577; he explored the coast of Maine in 1579-80; he had been the pilot of Fenton's voyage in 1582-83; he had been on the expedition of Amadas and Barlowe in 1584; an was with Grenville in 1585. White says that he deserted their fly-boat in the bay of Portugal, that he loitered among the West Indies, that he deceived and lied to the colonists, and came near causing them shipwreck about Cape Fear; but Lane, in his letter to Walsingham of August 12, 1585, speaks of him in the highest terms, even considering him worthy to be commemorated in the inlet which was the "beste harborough of all the reste," since known as Hatteras, and it is not probable that a long period of service would have been closed with an act of treachery. Stephen B. Weeks, The Lost Colony of Roanoke: Its Fate And Survival (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1891: 20)

In 1602 Samuel Mace, of Weymouth, who had been in Virginia twice before, was employed by Ralegh "to find those people which were left there in 1587. To whose succor he hath sent five several times at his own charges." "At this last time, to avoid all excuse,"—for the former expeditions had accomplished nothing—Ralegh "bought a bark, and hired all the company for wages by the month: who departing from Weymouth in March last, 1602, fell forty leagues to the southwestward of Hatteras in 34 degrees or thereabout." They spent a month here, and pretended that extremity of weather and loss of tackle prevented them from entering Hatteras Inlet, to which they had been sent. They accomplished nothing. In 1608 Capt. John Smith sent a woodman to the Chowan region to inquire for the lost colonists, but in vain. In 1610, an exploring expedition under Capt. Samuel Argall went from Virginia into parts of Chowanock among the Mangoags for the same purpose, but without success. Stephen B. Weeks, The Lost Colony of Roanoke: Its Fate And Survival (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1891: 20)

Scott Collins Personal Correspondence July 14, 2012:

Coahohorn(?)/Onahohorne---Lee Miller emphasizes they’re talking about the Indian who saved seven Lost Colonists for Moangoak(in) pearl farmers.
Croatoman---Cuttawomans (Lancaster County vis a vi Morden 1688 Croatum)

Moratico River---Lancaster/Richmond area

Professor Ralph Scott
Curator, Printed Books & Maps
Manuscripts and Rare Books

(252) 328-0265

scottr@e cu.edu

Joyner Library, Manuscripts and Rare Books
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC 27858-4353