

Summary

Sunday, April 17, 2022 9:59 AM

The establishment of the **Roanoke Colony** (/ˈroʊnoʊk/ *ROH-ə-noʊk*) was an attempt by Sir **Walter Raleigh** to found the first permanent **English settlement** in **North America**. The English, led by Sir **Humphrey Gilbert**, had claimed **St. John's, Newfoundland**, in 1583 as the first English territory in North America at the royal prerogative of **Queen Elizabeth I**. The first Roanoke colony was founded by governor **Ralph Lane** in 1585 on **Roanoke Island** in what is now **Dare County, North Carolina**, United States.^[pp 45–50] Following the failure of the 1585 settlement, a second expedition, led by **John White**, landed on the same island in 1587, and set up another settlement that became known as the **Lost Colony** due to the subsequent unexplained disappearance of its population.^[pp XX–89–278] Lane's colony was troubled by a lack of supplies and poor relations with the local **Native Americans**. While awaiting a delayed resupply mission by Sir **Richard Grenville**, Lane abandoned the colony and returned to **England** with Sir **Francis Drake** in 1586. Grenville arrived two weeks later and also returned home, leaving behind a small detachment to protect Raleigh's claim.^[pp 70–77] In 1587, Raleigh sent White on an expedition to establish the "Cittie of Raleigh" in **Chesapeake Bay**. During a stop to check on Grenville's men, flagship pilot **Simon Fernandes** forced White's colonists to remain on Roanoke.^[pp 81–82–89] White, however, returned to England with Fernandes, intending to bring more supplies back to his colony in 1588.^[pp 91–94] The **Anglo-Spanish War** delayed White's return to Roanoke until 1590,^[pp 94–97] and upon his arrival he found the settlement fortified but abandoned. The cryptic word "CROATOAN" was found carved into the **palisade**, which White interpreted to mean the colonists had relocated to **Croatoan Island**. Before he could follow this lead, rough seas and a lost anchor forced the rescue mission to return to England.^[pp 100–103]

The fate of the approximately 112–121 colonists remains unknown. Speculation that they had assimilated with nearby Native American communities appears in writings as early as 1605.^[pp 113–114] Investigations by the **Jamestown** colonists produced reports that the Roanoke settlers had been massacred, as well as stories of people with European features in Native American villages, but no hard evidence was produced.^[pp 116–121] Interest in the matter fell into decline until 1834, when **George Bancroft** published his account of the events in *A History of the United States*. Bancroft's description of the colonists, particularly White's infant granddaughter **Virginia Dare**, cast them as foundational figures in **American culture**, and captured the public imagination.^[pp 128–130] Despite this renewed interest, modern research has failed to find archaeological evidence to explain the disappearance of the colonists

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roanoke_Colony>



Roanoke Colony	
Colony of England	
1585–1590	
<div></div> <div>The discovery of the abandoned colony, 1590</div>	
<div></div> <div>Location of Roanoke Colony within what is now North Carolina</div>	
Population	
 • 1585	Approx. 108 ^{[]}
 • 1587	Approx. 112–121 ^{[]}
History	
Government	
Governor	
 • 1585–1586	Ralph Lane
 • 1587	John White
Historical era	Elizabethan era
 • Established	1585
 • Evacuated	1586
 • Re-established	1587
 • Found abandoned	1590
Today part of	Dare County, North Carolina, US

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roanoke_Colony>

Timeline

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TIMELINE

June 11, 1578

Queen Elizabeth grants Sir Humphrey Gilbert the right to explore North America and to plant colonies in those places not already claimed by other European powers. The grant expires in six years.

September 1578

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, commanding eleven ships and 500 men, departs from Dartmouth, England, bound for North America. Three ships desert the mission even before weighing anchor, and Gilbert makes it only as far as the African coast. Walter Raleigh, in a ship piloted by the Azorean-born pirate Simon Fernandes, also turns back.

March 1580

Sir Humphrey Gilbert dispatches a small reconnaissance mission, led by the Azorean-born pirate Simon Fernandes, to explore North America from New England to the mid-Atlantic coast. He returns early in the summer.

Summer 1580

Walter Raleigh fights in Ireland.

Winter 1581—1582

Walter Raleigh returns from Ireland to Queen Elizabeth's court, and over the next year his position there rises quickly, as does his personal wealth.

Summer 1582

Sir Humphrey Gilbert raises money for a new North American voyage while actively recruiting Catholics to plant a colony there, possibly in the area of New England.

1583

Early in the year, Queen Elizabeth grants her court favorite, Walter Raleigh, use of Durham House on the Thames River. He uses the palatial mansion to gather experts to help him plan his colonizing ventures.

August 20, 1583

In the midst of his colonizing venture, Sir Humphrey Gilbert leaves Saint John's, Newfoundland, for Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. When his flagship sinks, Gilbert sails for England but is lost at sea.

April 27, 1584

Under the aegis of Walter Raleigh, two ships (names unknown) leave Plymouth, England, for North America. One of the ships, weighing about 50 tons with about 45 soldiers and sailors, is commanded by Philip Amadas with Simon Fernandes as pilot. The other, a 30- to 40-ton pinnace, carries Captain Arthur Barlowe and about 30 men.

July 13, 1584

The English exploration party led by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe goes ashore somewhere on the Outer Banks of present-day North Carolina, claiming the land "in the right of the Queens most excellent Majesty."

Mid-August 1584

The English exploration party led by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe sails for England, taking along two high-ranking Algonquian-speaking Indians, **Wanchese and Manteo**.

Winter 1584—1585

Queen Elizabeth I develops a strategy in her war against Spain. She will send an army to the Netherlands to fight on behalf of the Protestants, Sir Francis Drake to the West Indies to disrupt Spanish shipping, and colonists to Roanoke Island to establish a harbor for privateers.

December 1584

Walter Raleigh introduces a bill in Parliament to confirm his royal patent for colonizing North America. Capitalizing on the enthusiastic report by Arthur Barlowe of the summer's voyage to America, Raleigh wins support from Sir Francis Drake and Sir Richard Grenville, even as the bill fails in the House of Lords.

January 6, 1585

On the Twelfth Night of the Christmas holiday, Walter Raleigh is knighted at Greenwich, England. Shortly thereafter he assumes the title Lord and Governor of Virginia.

April 9, 1585

Five ships and two smaller pinnaces along with 600 men set sail from Plymouth, England, for Roanoke Island, along the present-day Outer Banks of North Carolina. Sir Richard Grenville commands the flagship *Tiger*, which is piloted by Simon Fernandes. John White, Thomas Hariot, and the Indians Manteo and Wanchese are also present.

May 11, 1585

Having separated from the fleet's other ships in a storm off Portugal, Sir Richard Grenville and the flagship *Tiger* drop anchor at the island of Saint John's (present-day Puerto Rico), establishing a fortified camp at Mosquetal (present-day Guayanilla Bay). They stay for a few weeks, and John White paints the local flora and fauna.

June 26, 1585

About a week after sighting the American mainland, Sir Richard Grenville and the *Tiger* land at Wococon Island, one of the barrier islands of the Outer Banks of present-day North Carolina.

June 29, 1585

The *Tiger*, commanded by Sir Richard Grenville and piloted by Simon Fernandes, runs aground trying to navigate an inlet near Wococon Island. Much of the cargo is lost, leaving the hundreds of colonists with only twenty days' worth of food.

July 11, 1585

Sir Richard Grenville leads a party of sixty men, including the Indian Manteo, on a weeklong trip to the mainland, where they visit the villages of Pomeiooc, Aquascogoc, and Secotan. John White paints the first and last of these, but a missing cup at Aquascogoc leads Philip Amadas to burn the town.

July 21, 1585

Sir Richard Grenville meets with Manteo and the *weroance* Granganimeo, who give him permission to settle his colonists on the north end of Roanoke Island.

August 5, 1585

A ship is sent back to England to update Sir Walter Raleigh on the colony's progress; it is soon followed by other ships.

August 25, 1585

Sir Richard Grenville, aboard the *Tiger*, departs Roanoke for England, followed shortly by the *Roebuck*. On the return voyage, he captures the Spanish merchant ship *Santa Maria de San Vicente*, worth around ~£300,000.

Autumn 1585

A fleet of ships commanded by Bernard Drake and Amias Preston, intended to resupply the colonists on Roanoke Island, does not arrive as planned. Unknown to the colonists, it has been diverted to the war in the Netherlands.

October—November 1585

An expedition of Roanoke colonists, likely led by Philip Amadas, departs for the Chesapeake Bay, eventually visiting the Chesapeakes' capital of Skicoak and several villages on the Eastern Shore. It is unclear whether one or both of John White and Thomas Hariot go along.

February—March 1586

The English colonists return to Roanoke Island after their expedition to the Chesapeake Bay. In their absence, the Roanoke Indians have **suffered from disease (brought by the English) and famine, straining relations with the remaining English.**

Spring 1586

The Roanoke Indian *weroance* Wingina ritually changes his name to Pemisapan. He relocates his people to the mainland town of **Dasemunkepeuc and cuts off the food supply to the English colonists on Roanoke Island.**

June 1, 1586

Ralph Lane and twenty-six men, including the Indian Manteo, march into Dasemunkepeuc. Philip Amadas shoots the *weroance* Pemisapan, who pretends to be dead before fleeing into the woods. The colonist Edward Nugent gives chase and returns with the chief's head.

June 8, 1586

A fleet of twenty-three ships led by Sir Francis Drake, which had been harassing the Spanish in the West Indies and Florida, arrives at the Outer Banks to resupply the colonists at Roanoke Island. A three-day hurricane scatters the ships, and Ralph Lane decides to abandon the colony.

July 1586

The English colonists from Roanoke Island arrive at Portsmouth, England. At the same time, Sir Richard Grenville, with six ships and 200 colonists, arrives at Roanoke to find it abandoned. He and his men stay a few weeks then return to England, leaving behind a garrison of fifteen men, who are soon killed by Indians.

May 8, 1587

Three ships and approximately 150 settlers and crew sail for America from Plymouth, England. John White is governor of the expedition that plans to stop off at Roanoke Island in present-day North Carolina before establishing the "Cittie of Raleigh" on the Chesapeake Bay.

July 22, 1587

After landing on the Outer Banks of present-day North Carolina, John White and forty men sail to Roanoke Island to check on a garrison of soldiers left there the year before. They find only the bones of one of the men.

July 23, 1587

John White and his men travel to the north end of Roanoke Island in search of a garrison of fifteen soldiers left behind the year before. They find nothing.

July 28, 1587

George Howe, an adviser to John White, leader of the Roanoke colony, is found dead about two miles from camp. He has been shot by sixteen arrows and beaten.

July 31, 1587

A contingent from the English colony at Roanoke travels to meet with the Croatoan Indians. They learn that their fellow settler George Howe, along with a garrison of fifteen soldiers, has been killed by Roanoke Indians living at Dasemunkepeuc.

August 9, 1587

A party of Roanoke colonists, led by the Indian Manteo, attacks the town of Dasemunkepeuc in the early morning hours. Instead of killing enemy Roanoke Indians, however, they kill friendly Croatoans, including the *weroance* Menatonon.

August 13, 1587

Manteo, a Croatoan Indian who has visited England twice and assisted the English settlers at Roanoke, is baptized into the Church of England and christened lord of Roanoke and Dasemunkepeuc.

August 18, 1587

Elinor White Dare gives birth to Virginia Dare on Roanoke Island. Elinor White Dare's father is the colony's governor, John White, and her husband, Ananias Dare, is one of White's advisers. The

baby is the first born to English parents in North America.

August 21, 1587

Three ships are finished unloading and pilot Simon Fernandes is ready to set sail for England from the colony at Roanoke Island. First, however, the settlers need to designate a representative to accompany Fernandes with the mission of updating Sir Walter Raleigh on the colony. No one volunteers.

August 24, 1587

Virginia Dare, daughter of Elinor White Dare and Ananias Dare, is christened at the English colony on Roanoke Island.

August 25, 1587

The English colonists on Roanoke Island put in writing their request that their governor, John White, return to England as their representative in order to update Sir Walter Raleigh on the colony.

They emphasize White's reluctance and their unanimity.

August 27, 1587

John White sails for England from the colony at Roanoke Island, leaving behind 117 settlers, including his daughter and granddaughter. He will never see them again.

April 22, 1588

Two small ships, the *Brave* and the *Roe*, plus John White and fifteen settlers, sail from Bideford, England, on a mission to resupply the English colony at Roanoke Island. The two ships are separated and, after a fight with the French, are forced to return to England.

March 20, 1590

Four English privateering ships set sail from England on a mission to drop off John White at the English colony at Roanoke Island. White had left the colonists there three years ago and was delayed by the Spanish Armada; **he returns with no passengers or supplies.**

August 16, 1590

John White arrives back at the Outer Banks in an attempt to rejoin the English colonists at Roanoke Island, including his daughter and granddaughter. He has been gone for three years.

August 17, 1590

A storm sinks one of the ships anchored at the Outer Banks, killing the captain and six crewmen. The ships are there to drop off John White at the English colony at Roanoke Island after a three-year absence.

August 18, 1590

John White and a company of sailors go ashore at Roanoke Island. Hoping to be reunited with his granddaughter on her third birthday, White instead finds the colony abandoned. The word "CROATOAN" is carved into a post, suggesting the colonists may have relocated to that island.

October 1590

After being unable to find the 117 colonists he left at Roanoke Island three years before, John White returns to England. He will never see his daughter or granddaughter again.

From <<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/roanoke-colonies-the/>>

The First Voyage (1584)

Half-brothers Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Walter Raleigh shared a passion for exploration and colonization. In 1578, Queen Elizabeth presented Gilbert with [a six-year grant](#) to explore and settle, on her behalf, unclaimed portions of North America. Fearing war with Catholic Spain and coveting Spanish wealth from Central and South America, Elizabeth saw the American coast as a potential haven for privateers such as Sir Francis Drake. The effective propagandists (and namesake cousins) [Richard Hakluyt \(the elder\)](#) and [Richard Hakluyt \(the younger\)](#) argued further for the region's commercial possibilities and endorsed the mission of converting Indians to the Protestant faith.

An eleven-ship fleet, captained by Gilbert and including Raleigh, set sail in September 1578 but made it only as far as the coast of Africa before turning back. In March 1580, Gilbert dispatched the Azorean-born pirate Simon Fernandes on a reconnaissance voyage to New England and the mid-Atlantic coast before himself leading a larger mission, in June 1583, first to Newfoundland and then to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Unquenchably adventurous and sometimes reckless, Gilbert ran into a nasty storm and died at sea. But by then Gilbert's brother Raleigh was close to the queen, who appreciated his lavish dress and what one observer described as his "strong natural wit" and "bold and plausible tongue." Held fast to London by Elizabeth's affection, Raleigh nevertheless ordered a new mission. Two small ships (their names unknown) sailed from Plymouth on April 27, 1584, one commanded by the short, temperamental Philip Amadas, the other by Arthur Barlowe, a well-read comrade of Raleigh's from the fighting in Ireland. With about seventy-five soldiers and sailors aboard, Fernandes served as chief pilot, while the painter John White and the mathematician Thomas Hariot may have tagged along as something like resident artist-intellectuals.

A Spanish captive later claimed that when the party arrived at the Outer Banks, the Indians attacked them and "ate thirty-eight Englishmen." Barlowe describes no such thing; the Indians' welcome, which came three days after the colonists arrived early in July, appears to have been friendly and ritualistic. Three Indians appeared, Barlowe writes, "never making any show of fear or doubt," and one of them spoke at length, after which he was bestowed with gifts and treated to wine and meat.

The Indians were emissaries of Wingina, the *weroance*, or chief, of the Roanokes. Although the English originally understood these Indians to call their territory Wingandacon, it was more properly known as Ossomocomuck. Wingina ruled several of its [towns](#), including Secotan and Dasemunkepeuc on the mainland and another village on the north end of Roanoke Island. His enemy, Piemacum, ruled from Pomeiooc and had severely wounded Wingina in a battle shortly before the Englishmen's arrival. The Croatoan Indians lived on a barrier island, while to the mainland's north and west resided the Weapameocs, whose *weroance* Okisco was subject to the more powerful Menatonon, chief of the Chowanocs. All of these Indians were Algonquian-speaking and their [culture](#) closely related to the Algonquian [Indians of Tsenacomoco](#) in present-day Tidewater Virginia. Other groups in the area included the Algonquian-speaking Pamlicos; the Neuse and Coree, who may have been Iroquoian-speakers; and the Tuscaroras, who definitely were Iroquoian-speakers and who also may have been known as the Mangoaks.

Barlowe was extravagantly impressed by Ossomocomuck, praising its "goodly woods, full of Deer, Conies [rabbits], Hares, and Fowl, even in the midst of Summer, in incredible abundance," not to mention "the highest, reddest Cedars of the world." The Indians, who had been suffering through a [severe drought](#) and who lacked extra stores of [food](#), were unsure of how to react to the English encroachment. Some may have been as friendly as Barlowe claimed; others were less so. Hariot later wrote of the Roanoke Indians raising up a "horrible crye, as people which never befoer had seene men appareled like us, and camme a way makinge out crys like wild beasts or men out of their wyts." Amadas and Fernandes, meanwhile, took a ship to, probably, the north side of Albemarle Sound, and there encountered hostile Indians.

Politics in Ossomocomuck was organized on the district level, with paramount chiefs ruling two or more towns, each with its own chief: Wingina on Roanoke and his close relative Granganimeo at Dasemunkepeuc attempted to win the English as allies, while other chiefs saw their presence as a threat. When the English left in mid-August, Wingina sent with them two high-ranking Indians: Wanchese, a Roanoke who probably served as an adviser to Wingina, and Manteo, the son of the Croatoans' *weroansqua*, or female chief. His [name](#), which he possibly changed on the occasion of the trip, echoes the Algonquian word *montoac*, meaning the otherworldly [spirit or power](#) with which the Indians sought communion. His and Wanchese's job was to investigate what the Indians saw as the Englishmen's undeniable connection to *montoac* and to discover how the Roanokes might also harness it.

Later that summer, Grenville returned to England, leaving behind 108 men under the charge of Ralph Lane and expecting a relief mission to arrive in the autumn. (It didn't; Elizabeth had diverted it to the Netherlands.) That winter hungry colonists, likely led by Amadas, sailed to the Chesapeake Bay, where they visited Skicoak, capital of the Chesapeake Indians, and may, in turn, have been visited there by groups from the Eastern Shore. (Historians disagree over whether both White and Hariot joined the expedition, or just one of them did; regardless, they later collaborated on elaborate maps of the region.) Meanwhile, disease and famine took their toll on the Indians back at Roanoke—Granganimeo died early in 1586—so that when Amadas returned in the spring, Wingina was considering whether to attempt wiping out the intruders.

A later account by Ralph Lane accuses Wingina of concocting an elaborate plan by which the *weroance* would eliminate the English by sending them into the clutches of the powerful Chowanocs and their chief, Menatonon. While possible, it seems more likely that Wingina—who at this time changed his name to Pemisapan, possibly meaning "one who vigilantly watches"—took a middle course, removing his people to Dasemunkepeuc and cutting Lane off from any food supplies. In the meantime, Lane not only met with Menatonon and survived, but the Chowanoc *weroance*'s son Skiko told the colonists of a land called Chauris Temoatan, beyond Tuscarora territory, where valuable copper was mined.

When Lane returned, Skiko, then his hostage, told Lane of an impending attack by Pemisapan. Skiko possibly was lying, thereby playing the situation to the Chowanocs' advantage. Either way, on June 1 Lane preemptively stormed Dasemunkepeuc, and when Pemisapan, after being shot by Amadas, fled into the woods, an [Irish colonist named Edward Nugent gave chase and emerged finally with the chief's head](#). Ironically, Pemisapan probably had located the Englishmen on Roanoke in order to control access to them, but their proximity had only caused disease and, finally, the *weroance*'s death. Still divided, the Indians declined to immediately retaliate, and on June 8, when a fleet of twenty-three ships led by Sir Francis Drake and including the future Virginia governor [Sir Thomas Gates](#) arrived unexpectedly, Lane thought his hungry men might be saved. But a three-day hurricane struck, ruining the ship Drake had promised to leave the colonists. Abruptly, Lane decided to abandon Roanoke, loading his men onto the ships and returning to England.

A relief mission arrived a few weeks later only to find the settlers gone. The same happened to Grenville, who, along with six ships and 200 colonists, landed at Roanoke in July. (One historian speculates that an Indian found hanging from a tree could have been Skiko.) After staying for a few weeks, Grenville set sail again, leaving behind a garrison of fifteen soldiers with enough provisions to last a year.

From <https://encyclopediaofvirginia.org/entries/roanoke-colonies-the/>

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The Roanoke colonies, the result of three attempts at colonization on the eastern shores of what would become North Carolina, laid the foundation for later English colonization initiatives. In April of 1584, explorers [Phillip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe](#) set out from England to survey the coast near [Cape Hatteras](#). In the course of their expedition, they encountered few obstacles and their positive report prompted [Sir Walter Raleigh](#) to establish a colony in the New World. In 1585, [Sir Richard Grenville](#), Raleigh's cousin, sent seven ships loaded with colonists and provisions to establish a colony on Roanoke Island. Although the settlement survived, poor relations with the natives and food shortages constantly plagued the colony.

After English supply ships failed to reach [Roanoke Island](#), the colonists returned to England, and in the process missed the arrival of a re-supply ship.

From <https://www.ncpedia.org/roanoke-island-first-english>

July 15, 1585 - Grenville and his men are welcomed at Secotan.

Unlike the previous year, the Indians remained divided on the reception to be reserved to the foreigners. Their return had been preceded by strange phenomena as a total solar eclipse and the appearance of a comet but the most worrying came from the insidious arrival of a disease which recently began to decimate the autochthonous population.

July 16, 1585 - Sir Richard Grenville sends Admiral [Phillip Amadas](#) to Aquascogok to get back a silver cup stolen during his visit. The Indians not being decided to do so, the order is given to chase away all the inhabitants and to set on fire the village and the corn crops.

Grenville triggered the *Secotan*'s anger by not hesitating to sack and make burn down the whole village of Aquascogok for the simple theft of a silver cup. What ordered Grenville reflected that the English culture was unable to consider the Natives otherwise than as savages and treat them on an equal footing.

From <https://sites.google.com/site/atimelineofamerica/1585--the-first-roanoke-colony>



Garrison

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A relief mission arrived a few weeks later only to find the settlers gone. The same happened to Grenville, who, along with six ships and 200 colonists, landed at Roanoke in July. (One historian speculates that an Indian found hanging from a tree could have been Skiko.) After staying for a few weeks, Grenville set sail again, leaving behind a garrison of fifteen soldiers with enough provisions to last a year.

From <<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/roanoke-colonies-the/>>

By 1586, when Sir Francis Drake stopped at Roanoke after a plundering expedition, Lane and his men had enough. They abandoned the settlement and left behind a fort, the remains of which have never been located. Ironically, two supply ships from England arrived at Roanoke less than a week later. Finding the island deserted, the leader of the second ship left behind about 15 of his men to hold the fort and returned to England.

Raleigh was angry with Lane but not deterred from his mission. He recruited 117 men, women and children for a more permanent settlement, and appointed John White governor of the new "Cittie of Raleigh". Among the colonists were White's pregnant daughter, Eleanor Dare, his son-in-law Ananias Dare, and the Indian chief Manteo, who had become an ally during his stay in Britain.

Raleigh had since decided that the Chesapeake Bay area was a better site for settlement, and he hired Simon Fernandes, a Portuguese pilot familiar with the area, to transport the colonists there. Fernandes, however, was by trade a privateer in the escalating war between Spain and England. By the time the caravan arrived at Roanoke Island in July, 1587, to check on the 15 men left behind a year earlier, he had grown impatient with White and anxious to resume the hunt for Spanish shipping. He ordered the colonists ashore on Roanoke Island.

Raleigh decided that the Chesapeake Bay area was a better site for settlement.

The colonists soon learned that Indians had murdered the 15 men and were uneasy at the prospect of remaining on Roanoke Island. But Fernandes left them no choice.

From <<https://www.thelostcolony.org/the-lost-colony/bring-history-to-life/roanoke-voyages/>>

Greenville left 15 men to guard the remains of the colony and sailed back to England. Not one to give up, Sir Walter Raleigh dispatched another group of colonists in 1587. This time, it would be in the more forgiving Chesapeake Bay area. But first, they needed to stop and pick up the 15 men Greenville had left behind. The colonists landed at Roanoke in July, only to be greeted by an eerie silence. Once again, the people left at Roanoke had vanished.

The only sign of what happened was a single skeleton, but no one was sure that it had actually belonged to one of the men. The colonists decided that it would be best to get off of the island as soon as possible. But the captain of the ships refused to let them back on, demanding that they stay and found the colony at Roanoke.

From <<https://historycollection.com/the-mysteries-surrounding-roanoke-will-give-you-chills/2/>>

Sir Francis Drake happened by during some of his pirating exploits, and finding the men in poor condition, he gave them a lift back to England. Strike 1 for the New World colony. What nobody knew was that Raleigh's second ship was already on its way. The two ships passed each other in the Atlantic, and the new group found an abandoned settlement. They returned to England, but left a small garrison of fifteen men on Roanoke to protect Raleigh's claim. The garrison was unaware of the bad diplomacy they'd inherited, and it should come as no surprise that they were never seen or heard from again. Strike 2 for the New World colony.

From <<https://skeptoid.com/episodes/4245>>

Grenville's detachment^[edit]

A single supply ship, sent by Raleigh, arrived at Roanoke just days after Drake evacuated the colony. The crew could not find any trace of the colonists and left. Two weeks later, Grenville's relief fleet finally arrived with a year's worth of supplies and reinforcements of 400 men. Grenville conducted an extensive search and interrogated three natives, one of which finally related an account of the evacuation.^{[12]pp 140–145} The fleet returned to England, leaving behind a small detachment of fifteen men both to maintain an English presence and to protect Raleigh's claim to Roanoke Island.^{[12]pp 150–151}

According to the Croatan, this contingent was attacked by an alliance of mainland tribes shortly after Grenville's fleet left. Five of the English were away gathering oysters when two of the attackers, appearing unarmed, approached the encampment and asked to meet with two Englishmen peacefully. One of the Native Americans concealed a wooden sword, which he used to kill an Englishman. Another 28 attackers revealed themselves, but the other Englishman escaped to warn his unit. The natives attacked with flaming arrows, setting fire to the house where the English kept their food stores, and forcing the men to take up whatever arms were handy. A second Englishman was killed; the remaining nine retreated to the shore, and fled the island on their boat. They found their four compatriots returning from the creek, picked them up, and continued into Port Ferdinando. The thirteen survivors were never seen again.^{[12]pp 364–365}

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roanoke_Colony>

The Lost Colony (1587)




[Americae pars. Nunc Virginia dicta ... \(That part of America, now called Virginia...\)](#)

Raleigh was furious at Lane for leaving Roanoke, while at the same time intrigued by stories of Chaunis Temoatan and a possible passage to the Pacific Ocean. Even as his interest in Virginia waned in favor of Ireland, he approved one last mission, this time to be led by the artist John White. The plan called for the establishment of the "Cittie of Raleigh," not at Roanoke but on the Chesapeake Bay, where the Indians appeared to be friendlier and the waters more suitable for deep-water navigation. Casting off on May 8, 1587, White carried with him more than a hundred settlers, including families this time—even his own pregnant daughter, Elinor Dare, and her husband, Ananias Dare—and possibly Puritan religious dissenters. First, though, Simon Fernandes piloted the flagship *Lion* to Roanoke so that they might check on Grenville's men and drop off Manteo and his companion Towaye, who had spent the last ten months in England. They arrived on July 22, but the soldiers weren't there. "We found none of them," White later wrote, "nor any sign that they had been there, saving only we found the bones of one of those fifteen, which the Savages had slain long before."

To make matters worse, one of Fernandes's sailors indicated that White's men were not welcome to reboard the *Lion*, that they should stay at Roanoke because "the Summer was farre spent." (Fernandes still hoped to make it back to the West Indies in time to loot Spanish ships.) This is one of the great controversies surrounding the Lost Colony. White wrote, referring to himself in the third person, that "it booted [suited] not the Governor to contend" with Fernandes, but the governor's refusal to argue the point—and to carry out Raleigh's explicit instructions for the colony—has long puzzled historians. James Horn has argued that the incident only makes sense if White and Fernandes actually agreed on making the change. White's later account, blaming Fernandes, was therefore intended to deflect his patron's anger over the change in plans.

Whatever the case, Roanoke was where the colonists would settle, at least for the moment. If they were nervous contemplating the apparent deaths of Grenville's men, they must have been more so after the death of White's adviser George Howe on July 28. Howe was found in the woods two miles from camp, dead from sixteen arrows and a gruesome beating. Three days later, White sailed south to meet with the Croatoans, who reported that both Grenville's men and Howe had been killed by Wanchese's Roanokes at Dasemunkepeuc. Manteo's people, meanwhile, promised to support the English on one condition: "that there might be some token or badge given them of us, whereby we might know them to be our friends, when we met them any where out of the Town or Island." It was a reasonable request, but one that would turn out to be tragically ironic.

White asked the Croatoans to spread the word in Ossomocumuck that the English were interested in talking peace if they heard from the Indians within seven days. They did not, so sometime after midnight on August 9, Manteo led White and some of his men across the water to Dasemunkepeuc. There they attacked the town only to discover, too late, that it was occupied by friendly Croatoans, and not enemy Roanokes. (Whatever tokens or badges the Croatoans might have worn were not visible in the dark of night.) Wanchese's people had apparently abandoned the town after killing Howe, and now White's party had accidentally killed the *weroance* Menatonon and a number of others. Although this turn of events "somewhat grieved Manteo," according to White, the Indian remained with the English; on August 13 he was baptized into the [Church of England](#) and christened lord of Roanoke and Dasemunkepeuc.



[Baptism of Virginia Dare](#)

On August 18, White's daughter gave birth to Virginia Dare, and on August 21, Fernandes and his sailors were finally finished unloading the three ships and prepared to set sail. All that remained was for the settlers to decide who among them would accompany Fernandes back to England to update Raleigh on all that had occurred. Remarkably, no one volunteered; instead, the settlers demanded that White—their leader and the most experienced among them when it came to navigating the perils and politics of Ossomocumuck—re-present them. He later claimed that he at first refused: then he demanded that the settlers put

Raleigh sent a third expedition to Roanoke in 1587, larger and better provisioned than the predecessors, commanded by Roanoke veteran John White, a prolific artist and cartographer who had originally been hired to document the colonization through his artwork. White re-established the Roanoke settlement, but failed to rebuild relations with the natives. They sometimes skirmished, and being vastly outnumbered and completely on their own, feared for their lives. As this was the first colony to include women and children, including White's daughter and her family, he was persuaded to return to England with a skeleton crew to ask Raleigh for help. With relocating the colony as an acknowledged possibility, White left instructions that if the colonists did choose to move in his absence, to carve their destination on a certain tree; and that if they were in trouble, to also carve a maltese cross. Arrived in England, White found that the war with Spain had complicated matters, and it was three long years before he was finally able to return with an armed party and the needed supplies.


Unfortunately, there was nobody on Roanoke to receive them. The camp had been tidily dismantled; there had been no sudden massacre. White went to the tree and found a single carved word, Croatoan, and no carved cross. Wherever they'd gone, their departure appeared to have been orderly and planned, and they had not been in any immediate danger.

Croatoan was a barrier island on the outer banks, now called Hatteras Island, about 35 nautical miles south of Roanoke. Today its flat dunes are covered with hurricane-hardened vacation homes. Sport fishing boats come and go, and kite boarders take advantage of its strong winds. But in the colonial days, it was one home of the Croatan natives, who were friendly to the English. It would seem to have been a logical destination, had food run out on Roanoke or if there had been some other cause to leave.

Unfortunately, the weather had plans for John White that did not include allowing him to make the short hop to Croatoan to find his colony. A storm came in just as they arrived at Roanoke, and White's ship lost its main anchor. The combination of storm waves and wind, and a lost anchor, made it impossible to safely navigate the coastal islands and to land anywhere. The captain of the ship hired by White was anxious to get back to the more profitable business of privateering against Spain, and rather than his risk his vulnerable ship in a dangerous and fruitless coastal search, he opted to return to England. White arrived home empty handed. It was Strike 3, and nobody ever again heard of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony of Roanoke. It was the end of their story, and also the beginning of their legend.

From <<https://skeeptoid.com/episodes/4245>>

Lost Colony(edit)
See also: [List of colonists of Roanoke](#)




Death of George Howe

Despite the desertion of the Lane colony, Raleigh was persuaded to make another attempt by Hakluyt, Harriot, and White.^[a] However, Roanoke Island would no longer be safe for English settlers, following the hostilities between Lane's men and the Secotan, and the death of Wingina.^{[a][b]} Hakluyt recommended Chesapeake Bay as the site for a new colony, in part because he believed the Pacific coast lay just beyond the explored areas of the Virginia territory. On January 7, 1587, Raleigh approved a corporate charter to found "the Cittie of Raleigh" with White as governor and twelve assistants.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]} Approximately 115 people agreed to join the colony, including White's pregnant daughter Eleanor and her husband Ananias Dare. The colonists were largely middle-class Londoners, perhaps seeking to become [landed gentry](#).^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]} The expedition consisted of three ships: The flagship *Lion*, captained by White with Fernandes as master and pilot, along with a flyboat (under the command of Edward Spicer) and a [full-rigged pinnace](#) (commanded by Edward Stafford). The fleet departed on May 8.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]}

On July 22, the flagship and pinnace anchored at Croatoan Island. White planned to take forty men aboard the pinnace to Roanoke, where he would consult with the fifteen men stationed there by Grenville, before continuing on to Chesapeake Bay. Once he boarded the pinnace however, a "gentleman" on the flagship representing Fernandes ordered the sailors to leave the colonists on Roanoke.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]}

The following morning, White's party located the site of Lane's colony. The fort had been dismantled, while the houses stood vacant and overgrown with melons. There was no sign that Grenville's men had ever been there except for human bones that White believed were the remains of one of them, killed by Native Americans.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]}

Following the arrival of the flyboat on July 25, all of the colonists disembarked.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]} Shortly thereafter, colonist George Howe was killed by a native while searching alone for crabs in Albemarle Sound.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]}



Baptism of [Virginia Dare](#)

White dispatched Stafford to re-establish relations with the Croatan, with the help of Manteo. The Croatan described how a coalition of mainland tribes, led by Wanchese, had attacked Grenville's detachment.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu}

that remained was for the settlers to decide who among them would accompany Fernandes back to England to update Raleigh on all that had occurred. Remarkably, no one volunteered; instead, the settlers demanded that White—their leader and the most experienced among them when it came to navigating the perils and politics of Ossomocomuck—represent them. He later claimed that he at first refused; then he demanded that the settlers put their request in writing, with an emphasis on their “one minde” and White’s reluctance—which they did on August 25. Two days later White was gone, never to see any of them again. Queen Elizabeth had been fighting the Spanish on the seas and in the Netherlands, and now King Philip II was ready to launch an invasion of England. Despite a prohibition on all English ships leaving port, Raleigh managed to arrange for a two-ship relief mission that sailed on April 22, 1588, three months ahead of the fearsome Spanish Armada. But a fight at sea with the French left the ships limping back to England, and White was unable to arrange another mission until 1590, when four ships finally sailed for Roanoke. These were privateers; they carried with them no additional settlers or supplies and agreed only to drop off White at the colony. When a storm sank one of the ships upon arrival, they were even more anxious to move on, but on August 18, 1590, White and a company of sailors landed on Roanoke. It was his granddaughter’s third birthday. The camp was abandoned, with the word “CROATOAN” carved on a post. Three years earlier, White and the settlers had agreed that if they needed to move, they would indicate their destination in just such a way; if they were under duress, they would carve a cross above the letters. To White’s relief, no such cross could be found. But it was hurricane season, and another fierce storm ruined his plans to sail to Manteo’s island. Instead, the privateers, and White along with them, sailed on, first to the West Indies and then to England. The Lost Colonists, as they came to be known, were never found.

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Grenville received new orders to stay and defend Virginia. Two of the smaller ships in Grenville’s fleet, the *Grave* and the *Nue*, were deemed unsuitable for combat, and White was permitted to take them to Roanoke. The ships departed on April 22, but the captains of the ships attempted to capture several Spanish ships on the outward-bound voyage (in order to improve their profits).^{[249][250]}^[22–22] On May 6 they were attacked by [French](#) mariners (or [pirates](#)) near Morocco. Nearly two dozen of the crew were killed, and the supplies bound for Roanoke were looted, leaving the ships to return to England.^{[249][24–25]} Following the defeat of the Spanish Armada in August, England maintained the ban on shipping in order to focus efforts on organising a [Counter Armada](#) to attack Spain in 1589. White would not gain permission to make another resupply attempt until 1590.^{[249][25]}

Spanish reconnaissance^{[[edit](#)]}

The Spanish Empire had been gathering intelligence on the Roanoke colonies since Grenville’s capture of *Santa Maria de San Vicente* in 1585. They feared that the English had established a haven for piracy in North America, but were unable to locate such a base.^[249–250] They had no cause to assume Lane’s colony had been abandoned, or that White’s would be placed in the same location.^[22]^[24] Indeed, the Spanish greatly overestimated the success of the English in Virginia; rumors suggested the English had discovered a mountain made of diamonds and a route to the Pacific Ocean.^{[249][25]} Following a failed reconnaissance mission in 1587, [Philip II of Spain](#) ordered [Vicente González](#) to search Chesapeake Bay in 1588. González failed to find anything in Chesapeake, but on the way back he chanced to discover Port Ferdinando along the Outer Banks. The port appeared abandoned, and there were no signs of activity on Roanoke Island. González left without conducting a thorough investigation. Although the Spanish believed González had located the secret English base, the defeat of the Spanish Armada prevented Phillip from immediately ordering an attack upon it. In 1590, a plan was reportedly made to destroy the Roanoke colony and set up a Spanish colony in Chesapeake Bay, but this was merely disinformation designed to misdirect English intelligence.^{[249][25–26]}

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roanoke_Colony>

Sir Walter Raleigh

May 30, 2022 6:51 PM

Sir Walter Raleigh (/ˈrɔːli, ˈræli, ˈroːli/; c.1552 – 29 October 1618), also spelled **Raleigh**,^a was an English statesman, soldier, writer, explorer, and a favourite courtier of the English Queen [Elizabeth I](#). One of the most notable figures of the [Elizabethan era](#), he played a leading part in [English colonisation of North America](#), suppressed rebellion in [Ireland](#), helped defend [England](#) during the [Spanish Armada](#) and held political positions under [Elizabeth I](#). Raleigh was born to a [Protestant](#) family in [Devon](#), the son of Walter Raleigh and Catherine Champernowne, and a cousin of Sir [Richard Grenville](#) and younger half-brother of Sir [Humphrey Gilbert](#). Little is known of his early life, though in his late teens he spent some time in [France](#) taking part in the [religious civil wars](#). In his 20s he took part in the suppression of rebellion in the [colonisation of Ireland](#); he also participated in the [siege of Smerwick](#). Later, he became a landlord of property in Ireland and mayor of [Youghal](#) in East [Munster](#), where his house still stands in [Myrtle Grove](#).^a He rose rapidly in the favour of Queen [Elizabeth I](#) and was knighted in 1585. He was granted a [royal patent](#) to explore [Virginia](#), paving the way for future English settlements. In 1591, he secretly married [Elizabeth Throckmorton](#), one of the Queen's [ladies-in-waiting](#), without the Queen's permission, for which he and his wife were sent to the [Tower of London](#). After his release, they retired to his estate at [Sherborne, Dorset](#). In 1594, Raleigh heard of a "City of Gold" in [South America](#) and sailed to find it, publishing an exaggerated account of his experiences in a book that contributed to the legend of "[El Dorado](#)". After Queen Elizabeth died in 1603, Raleigh was again imprisoned in the Tower, this time for being involved in the [Main Plot](#) against [King James I](#), who was not favourably disposed towards him. In 1616, he was released to lead a second expedition in search of El Dorado. During the expedition, men led by his top commander ransacked a Spanish outpost, in violation of both the terms of his pardon and the [1604 peace treaty with Spain](#). Raleigh returned to England and, to appease the Spanish, he was arrested and executed in 1618.

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Raleigh

<div>Sir</div> <div>Walter Raleigh</div>	
 <div>Sir Walter Raleigh in 1588</div>	
Government offices	
1584–1603	Lord Warden of the Stannaries
1585–1603	Vice-Admiral of Devon
1587–1603	Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall
1586–1592 <div>1597–1603</div>	Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard
1598–1603	Custos Rotulorum of Dorset
1600–1603	Governor of Jersey
Parliamentary offices	
1584–1585 <div>1586–1587</div>	Member of Parliament for Devonshire
1597-1598	Member of Parliament for Dorset
1601	Member of Parliament for Cornwall
Personal details	
Born	c.  22 January 1552 (or 1554) <div>Hayes Barton, East Budleigh, Devon, England</div>
Died	29 October 1618 (aged approximately 65) <div>London, England</div>
Cause of death	Execution by beheading
Spouse(s)	Elizabeth Throckmorton
Children	Damerei Walter "Wat" ⁱⁱⁱ Carew
<i>Alma mater</i>	Oriel College, Oxford
Signature	
Military service	
Battles/wars	Desmond Rebellions <div>French Wars of Religion</div> <div>Spanish Armada</div>
Writing career	
Notable works	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The Lie</i>• <i>What is Our Life</i>• <i>The Discovery of Guiana</i>• <i>The Historie of the World</i>• <i>The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd</i></div>

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Raleigh

John White

May 30, 2022 6:51 PM

John White (c.1539 – c.1593) was an English colonial governor, explorer, artist, and cartographer. White was among those who sailed with [Richard Grenville](#) in the first attempt to colonize [Roanoke Island](#) in 1585, acting as artist and mapmaker to the expedition. He would most famously briefly serve as the governor of the second attempt to found [Roanoke Colony](#) on the same island in 1587 and discover the colonists had mysteriously vanished. During his time at [Roanoke Island](#) he made several watercolor sketches of the surrounding landscape and the native [Algonkin](#) peoples. These works are significant as they are the most informative illustrations of a Native American society of the [Eastern seaboard](#); the surviving original watercolors are now preserved in the [print room](#) of the [British Museum](#). In 1587, White became governor of [Sir Walter Raleigh](#)'s failed attempt at a permanent settlement on Roanoke Island, known to history as the "[Lost Colony](#)". This was the earliest effort to establish a permanent [English colony](#) in the [New World](#). White's granddaughter [Virginia Dare](#) was the first English child born in North America. In late 1587 White returned to England for supplies. The return expedition was delayed due to various reasons, including the [Spanish Armada](#). Governor White finally returned to Roanoke Island in August 1590, but found the colony had been long deserted. After the failure of the colony, White retired to Raleigh's [estates](#) in Ireland, reflecting upon the "evils and unfortunate events" which had ruined his hopes in America, though never giving up hope that his daughter and granddaughter were still alive.

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_White_\(colonist_and_artist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_White_(colonist_and_artist))>

John White	
 <div>The return of Governor White to the "Lost Colony"</div>	
Born	<div>John White</div> c.1539 <div>London, England</div>
Died	1593 (aged 53–54) <div>Location unknown, possibly County Cork, Ireland</div>
Known for	Painting, drawing, discovering Roanoke Island, losing the lost colony
Spouse(s)	Tomasyn Cooper (m. c.1566)
Patron(s)	Sir Walter Raleigh

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_White_\(colonist_and_artist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_White_(colonist_and_artist))>


Manteo

May 30, 2022 7:17 PM

Manteo was a [Croatan Native American](#), and was a member of the local tribe that befriended the [English](#) explorers who landed at [Roanoke Island](#) in 1584. Though many stories claim he was a chief, it is understood that his mother was actually the principal leader of the tribe. This leadership would not have automatically passed down to her children as many English at the time may have assumed.

In 1585 the English returned to Roanoke, arriving too late in the year to plant crops and harvest food, and Manteo helped the colonists make it through the harsh winter. He traveled to [England](#) on two occasions, in 1584 and 1585. After staying there, he was among those who sailed for the New World in 1587 along with Governor [John White](#) and his colonists, who founded the failed settlement later known as "[The Lost Colony](#)". On Sunday, August 13, 1587, Manteo was christened on Roanoke Island, making him the first Native American to be baptized into the [Church of England](#).

From [<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manteo_\(Native_American_leader\)>](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manteo_(Native_American_leader))

Manteo	
<div><div><div></div><div>Manteo</div></div></div>	
	
 <div>Croatan, Algonquian peoples leader</div>	
Personal details	
Born	circa 1564 ⁱⁱⁱ
Died	Unknown
Known for	Roanoke Colony , travels to England, co-operation with English settlement

From [<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manteo_\(Native_American_leader\)>](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manteo_(Native_American_leader))

Virginia Dare

May 30, 2022 6:53 PM

Virginia Dare (born August 18, 1587, in [Roanoke Colony](#), date of death unknown) was the first [English child](#) born in a [New World English colony](#).[ⓘ]

What became of Virginia and the other colonists remains a mystery. The fact of her birth is known because [John White](#), Virginia's grandfather and the governor of the colony, returned to England in 1587 to seek fresh supplies. When White eventually returned three years later, the colonists were gone.

During the past four hundred years, Virginia Dare has become a prominent figure in American myth and folklore, symbolizing different things to different groups of people. She has been featured as a main character in books, poems, songs, comic books, television programs, and films. Her name has been used to sell different types of goods, from [vanilla](#) products to soft drinks, as well as wine and spirits. Many places in [North Carolina](#) and elsewhere in the [Southern United States](#) have been named in her honor.

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia_Dare



Virginia Dare	
<div></div> <div>US postage stamp issued in 1937, the 350th anniversary of Virginia Dare's birth</div>	
Born	Virginia Dare August 18, 1587 Roanoke Colony (present-day North Carolina) [ⓘ]
Status	Declared dead in Absentia
Known for	first English child born in the New World
Parents	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Ananias Dare (father)Eleanor White (mother)</div>

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia_Dare

Theories

May 30, 2022 6:54 PM

Powhatan attack at Chesapeake Bay^[edit]



Chief Powhatan, detail of map published by John Smith (1612)

^[David Beers Quinn] concluded that the 1587 colonists sought to relocate to their original destination – Chesapeake Bay – using the pinnace and other small boats to transport themselves and their belongings. A small group would have been stationed at Croatoan, to a wait White's return and direct him to the transplanted colony. Following White's failure to locate any of the colonists, the main body of the colonists would have quickly assimilated with the ^[Chesepians], while the lookouts on Croatoan would have blended into the Croatan tribe. Quinn suggested that Samuel Mace's 1602 voyage might have ventured into Chesapeake Bay and kidnapped Powhatans to bring back to England. From there, these abductees would be able to communicate with Thomas Harriot, and might reveal that Europeans were living in the region. Quinn evidently believed circumstances such as these were necessary to explain optimism about the colonists' survival after 1603.

Although Strachey accused Wahunsenacawh of slaughtering the colonists and Chesepians in separate passages, Quinn decided that these events occurred in a single attack on an integrated community, in April 1607. He supposed that Wahunsenacawh could have been seeking revenge for the speculative kidnappings by Mace. In Quinn's estimation, John Smith was the first to learn of the massacre, but for political considerations he quietly reported it directly to King James rather than revealing it in his published writings.^[Quinn 361–377] Despite Quinn's reputation on the subject, his peers had reservations about his theory, which relies heavily on the accounts of Strachey and Purchas.[[]

Integration with local tribes^[edit]



Watercolor of a Secotan village, by John White

People have considered the possibility that the missing colonists could have assimilated into nearby Native American tribes since at least 1605.^[Quinn 123] If this integration was successful, the assimilated colonists would gradually exhaust their European supplies (ammunition, clothing) and discard European culture (language, style of dress, agriculture) as Algonquian lifestyle became more convenient.[[]

^[Quinn 128] Colonial era Europeans observed that many people removed from European society by Native Americans for substantial periods of time – even if captured or enslaved – were reluctant to return; the reverse was seldom true. Therefore, it is reasonable to postulate that, if the colonists were assimilated, they or their descendants would not seek reintegration with subsequent English settlers.^[Quinn 128]

Most historians today believe this to be the most likely scenario for the surviving colonists' fate.^[Quinn 127] However, this leaves open the question of which tribe, or tribes, the colonists assimilated into. It is widely accepted that the Croatan were ancestors of the 18th century Hatteras, although evidence of this is circumstantial.^[Quinn 180] The present-day ^[Roanoke-Hatteras tribe] identifies as descendants of both the Croatan and the Lost Colonists by way of the Hatteras.^[Quinn 133–144]

Some 17th century maps use the word "Croatoan" to describe locations on the mainland, across Pamlico Sound from Roanoke and Hatteras. By 1700, these areas were associated with the Machapunga.^[Quinn 134] Oral traditions and legends about the migration of the Croatan through the mainland are prevalent in eastern North Carolina.^[Quinn 137] For example, the "Legend of the ^[Coharie]" in Sampson County was transcribed by Edward M. Bullard in 1950.^[Quinn 132–133]

More famously, in the 1880s, state legislator Hamilton McMillan proposed that the Native American community in ^[Robeson County] (then considered ^[free people of color]) retained surnames and linguistic characteristics from the 1587 colonists.[[] His efforts convinced the North Carolina legislature to confer tribal recognition to the community in 1885, with the new designation of "Croatan". The tribe petitioned to be renamed in 1911, eventually settling on the name ^[Lumbee] in 1956.^[Quinn 130–137]

Other tribes purportedly linked to the Roanoke colonists include the ^[Catawba] and the ^[Coree]^[Quinn 128] ^[S.A.C. Ashe] was convinced that the colonists had relocated westward to the banks of the Chowan River in Bertie County, and ^[Conway Whittle Sams] claimed that after being attacked by Wanchese and Wahunsenacawh, they scattered to multiple locations: The Chowan River, and south to the Pamlico and Neuse Rivers.^[Quinn 133]

Reports of encounters with pale-skinned, blond-haired people among various Native American tribes occur as early as 1607. Although this is frequently attributed to assimilated Lost Colonists, it may be more easily explained by dramatically higher rates of ^[albinism] in Native Americans than in people of European descent.^[Quinn 114] Dawson (2020)^[Quinn] proposed that the colonists merged with the Croatoan people; he claims, "They were never lost. It was made up. The mystery is over."

Attempt to return to England^[edit]



Construction of a pinnace to evacuate Charlesfort

The colonists could have decided to rescue themselves by sailing for England in the pinnace, left behind by the 1587 expedition. If such an effort was made, the ship could have been lost with all hands at sea, accounting for the absence of both the ship and any trace of the colonists.^[Quinn 135–136] It is plausible that the colony included sailors qualified to attempt the return voyage. Little is known about the pinnace, but ships of its size were capable of making the trip, although they typically did so alongside other vessels.^[Quinn 83–84]

The colonists may have feared that a standard route across the Atlantic Ocean, with a stop in the Caribbean, would risk a Spanish attack. Nevertheless, it was feasible for the colonists to attempt a direct course to England. In 1563, French settlers at the failed ^[Charlesfort] colony built a crude boat and successfully (albeit desperately) returned to Europe. Alternatively, the Roanoke colonists could have sailed north along the coast, in the hopes of making contact with English fishing fleets in the ^[Gulf of Maine]^[Quinn 85–86]

The pinnace would not have been large enough to carry all of the colonists. Additionally, the provisions needed for a transatlantic voyage would further restrict the number of passengers. The colonists may have possessed the resources to construct another seaworthy vessel, using local lumber and spare parts from the pinnace. Considering the ships were built by survivors of the 1609 ^[Sea Venture] shipwreck, it is at least possible that the Lost Colonists could produce a second ship that, with the pinnace, could transport most of their party.^[Quinn 84–85]

Even in these ideal conditions, however, at least some colonists would remain in Virginia, leaving open the question of what became of them.[[]

From ^[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roanoke_Colony]

But almost from the day they disappeared, the world has speculated. Some say the colonists perished; after all, they were faced with nearly insurmountable odds going into the winter of 1587, and without White's supplies, their chances of survival were slim.

But others point to the lack of bodies found on Roanoke Island and the clear evidence that the colony had been carefully dismantled. That, together with the messages carved into the tree and the post, presupposes a planned departure — albeit not one that made it particularly easy for anyone trying to track them down.

"Croatoan" was the original name of North Carolina's Hatteras Island, and it was also the name of a tribe that made its home there.

Some speculate that the Roanoke Colony simply relocated there. This was what John White chose to believe, though he was prevented from investigating further as a brewing storm threatened to wreck the ship that had brought him back to Roanoke. It was leave or stay forever — and even if White had been willing to take the chance, his crew wasn't.

Despite repeated pleas to the leaders of England's seafaring community, White never made it back to the New World. But others did.

The 1607 Jamestown colony, a much more successful operation, asked friendly tribes about its unfortunate predecessor. John Smith, in conference with the chief Powhatan, was told that the Roanoke colonists had merged with a tribe that the Powhatans had killed in intertribal warfare; the colonists had been slaughtered.



Wikimedia CommonsDetail of John Smith from an illustration in *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles*.

This news made it home to England in 1609 and for many years was the accepted history of the Lost Colony of Roanoke.

But modern historians aren't convinced. Some believe John Smith misunderstood his conversation with Powhatan; the chief, they say, referred to the 15 original Roanoke colonists, not the 117 from the later colony.

Four hundred years of muddy history ensued. In the years immediately following the Roanoke disappearance, new colonists occasionally reported spotting Europeans living among tribal settlements — though their accounts were inconsistent.

Others found tribes with strangely European house-building techniques or, in later years, gray-eyed natives with a facility for English. Though at least one of these stories was revealed to be a sham, others are compelling, offering evidence of cohabitation with Europeans who seemingly predated the Jamestown settlers. By the 1800s, a number of North Carolina tribes claimed descent from the Lost Colony of Roanoke — but with the passage of years, it has become nearly impossible to verify any claims.

From ^[https://allthatsinteresting.com/roanoke-colony]

Historians have debated the colonists' fate for centuries. Some have assumed that, like Grenville's soldiers, they were quickly killed. Others have found evidence of another scenario: that they survived for twenty years among the Chowanocs and Weapemeocs or perhaps even the Chesapeake, assimilating into their culture. The settlers at ^[Jamestown] had heard rumors to this effect, and during the ^[First Anglo-Powhatan War] (1609–1614), the Virginia colony's secretary, ^[William Strachey], suggested that the paramount chief ^[Powhatan] had ordered them killed. Presumably the chief worried that these former Roanoke English men and women in his midst might join with the new settlers, posing too great a threat. ^[Captain John Smith] and others looked but never found them.

From ^[https://encyclopediavi.org/entries/roanoke-colonies-the/]

Investigations into the fate of the "Lost Colony" of Roanoke have continued over the centuries, but no one has come up with a satisfactory answer. "Croatoan" was the name of an island south of Roanoke that was home to a Native American tribe of the same name. Perhaps, then, the colonists were killed or abducted by Native Americans. Other hypotheses hold that they tried to sail back to England on their own and got lost at sea, that they met a bloody end at the hands of Spaniards who had marched up from Florida or that they moved further inland and were absorbed into a friendly tribe. In 2007, efforts began to collect and analyze DNA from local families to figure out if they're related to the Roanoke settlers, local Native American tribes or both. Despite the lingering mystery, it seems there's one thing to be thankful for: The lessons learned at Roanoke may have helped the next group of English settlers, who would found their own colony 17 years later just a short distance to the north, at Jamestown.

From ^[https://www.history.com/news/what-happened-to-the-lost-colony-of-roanoke]

Croatoan

May 30, 2022 8:11 PM

White searched through the decaying buildings and overgrown fields, but there was no sign of any of the more than 90 people he had left behind three years earlier. There was no evidence of a struggle. None of the buildings had been burned. There were no sun-bleached skeletons lying in the overgrowth. It was as though the colony had simply vanished. Before he left, White had told the colonists that if anything happened to them, **they should carve a cross on a tree. Now, he searched for crosses.** There were none. Only a cryptic message carved into the wood of a nearby tree: Croatoan. But what did it mean? And what happened to the people of Roanoke?



The discovery of the word "Croatoan" on the tree. Wikimedia Commons.

White thought that the message meant that the colonists had moved to the nearby Croatoan Island. But before he could make the voyage there, a fierce storm blew in. And his sailors demanded that the ship leave before it was sunk. White traveled back to England and tried to arrange another expedition, but it would be more than a decade before anyone could make a serious attempt to find out what happened. An expedition was finally launched in 1603, but most of the crew was killed by natives before finding anything.

From <https://historycollection.com/the-mysteries-surrounding-roanoke-will-give-you-chills/3/>



On a tree, White found the letters "C-R-O" carved painstakingly into the bark but apparently abandoned before the word could be completed. More illuminating was a carving on the old garrison post: "CROATOAN."

At least there was no cross, White thought. He had told his family to add a Maltese cross to any message they left behind if they were departing under duress or in peril.

But of their whereabouts, there was no other sign. The only belongings in the old encampment were White's own, destroyed by three years of exposure to the elements.

From <https://allthatsinteresting.com/roanoke-colony>

Roanoke was where the first European child was born on American soil, Virginia Dare, and things were hopeful but not at all perfect. The Roanoke colony was led by one John White, who returned to England with a group for more supplies after establishing the settlement. Due to the small matter of a naval war between England and Spain, White was not able to return to Roanoke until 1590 and when he did, he found the settlement completely deserted with only one message: the word "Croatoan" carved into a tree. Since then, historians and researchers have wondered "what happened to Roanoke?"

Theories have abounded, from alien abductions to cannibalism to, as *Supernatural* posited in the season two episode "Croatoan" a demonic virus. But the truth is far less sensational. The name "Croatoan" referred to a Native American tribe that was friendly with the settlers [who lived on nearby Hatteras Island](#). It seemed like that might have been where the "lost colony" went, but strangely, no one looked there and assumed they had all been murdered or worse.

Scott Dawson, who grew up on Hatteras Island, wanted to change that. As he saw archeological artifacts being dug up on the island as it was developed, he founded the Croatoan Archeological Society to support a simple idea: "They were never lost," according to Dawson. "It was made up. The mystery is over."

And here's why. Over the last 11 years, researchers have dug up thousands of artifacts on Hatteras Island, as documented by the Croatoan archeological society and they show a clear mix of Native American and English pieces. The team, who mainly hailed from England, found "copper rings, sword handles, earrings, a Nuremberg token, writing slates, glass." It all dates back to the time of the Roanoke colony, who we know had good relations with the Croatoan people.

We also have clues from later history, when a generation later more Europeans met the tribe. Some of the Hatteras Croatoan tribes could speak English and had blue eyes! From all of this it's clear that the "lost colony" didn't disappear, they integrated with the Croatoan tribe and lived out their lives there.

"When these colonies become abandoned, you get massive political eruptions and disagreements and people walking out and things," said Professor Mark Horton of Bristol who led the dig. "So it's not unlikely that one group might have gone up the Chesapeake, up the Albemarle. But I'm pretty confident one group at least, probably the pretty substantial part, came out to Hatteras Island."

Dawson has documented this in his book, "[The Lost Colony and Hatteras Island](#)" and he's adamant about ending the preception of this as a mystery, rather than an important early chapter in American history. "You're robbing an entire nation of people of their history by pretending Croatoan is a mystery on a tree," he said. "These were a people that mattered a lot."

It says a lot about the way we view history that the idea that these Europeans simply moved in with a local tribe and stayed there is such a revelation. We're so used to our history being full of violence and conquest, and the authors of history were so biased that the idea of peaceful coexistence and integration of two societies was unthinkable. But the evidence is there, it would seem.

So now, we know that the lost colony wasn't quite as lost as we thought. We just didn't look hard enough.

From <https://www.themarysue.com/the-croatoan-mystery-of-the-lost-roanoke-colony-may-finally-be-solved/>

Dare Stones

May 30, 2022 7:20 PM

Then there are the hoaxes that have further confused the record, most famously the discovery of the Dare stones in 1937 by a tourist from California, who claimed to have found a rock bearing inscriptions by Eleanor Dare, John White's daughter.

Then more people in the North Carolina–Virginia area produced a total of 47 more stones, which documented a complicated history: Eleanor and the colonists fled the area after a fatal clash with Native Americans, then found shelter with another tribe as far away as Georgia. Eleanor went on to marry a chief and die after giving birth to a daughter.

The stones initially sparked great interest in the archeological community, but a sharp-penned reporter pointed out that it didn't make a lot of sense for someone to have carted nearly 50 stone messages that clocked in at 20 pounds each all the way from Atlanta to North Carolina.

Most damning of all, he further noted that all of the people who had found stones [knew each other](#), and one of them was a stonemason who had recently suggested that visitors might pay to see the rocks that had at last solved the mystery of the Lost Colony of Roanoke. Another member of the group had a history of forging Native American artifacts.

The academics who had salivated over the rocks slunk away, and the issue was dropped until a recent study brought the Dare stones back into the public eye — or, more specifically, one of the Dare stones.

Alone of the set, the very first stone showed signs that it might not be a forgery at all. Though further examination is required, the debate has reignited, with the stone's Elizabethan orthography at the center.

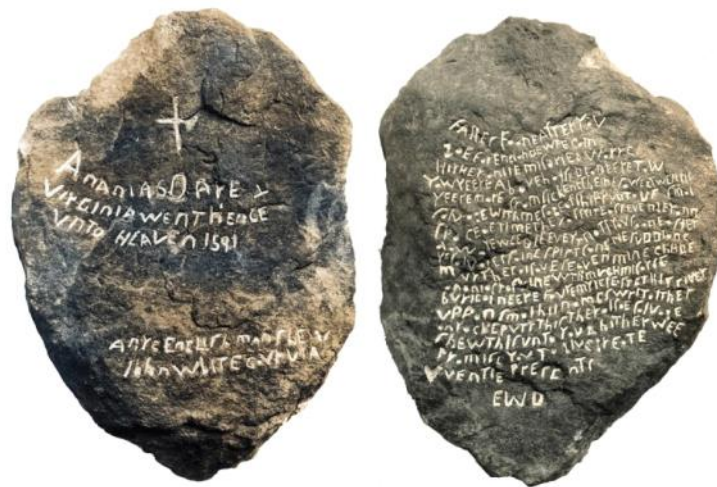


Wikimedia CommonsThe original Dare stone, allegedly from the lost colony of Roanoke.

If real, Eleanor's inscription would suggest that 117 members of the Lost Colony of Roanoke moved inland, as they had indicated they might, where all but seven perished in Indian attacks and from sickness in the years after White left.

Among the dead were Virginia and Ananias Dare — meaning that John White led his family to their deaths in the New World, and neither he nor his granddaughter ever celebrated her third birthday.

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/roanoke-colony>>



The Dare Stones

The famous — and, to some, infamous — Dare Stones have been a part of Brenau University lore since the late 1930s. It is a collection of a large number of engraved rocks that emerged at the height of the Great Depression purporting to solve the mystery of The Lost Colony of Roanoke, a group of settlers on an island off the coast of North Carolina that disappeared without a trace in the late 16th century. Although most of the stones are generally regarded as artifacts of artifice, the first remains of great interest to historians and archaeologists. It appears to be a message from one of the colonists, Eleanor White Dare, to her father, John White, the colony's governor, who returned to America from a three year trip to England to find his daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter missing along with all the others he had left at Roanoke.

Here is the transcript of the carving on the rock:

[Side 1]:

Ananias Dare &
Virginia Went Hence
Unto Heaven 1591
Anye Englishman Shew
John White Govr Via

[Side 2]:

Father Soone After You
Goe for England Wee Cam
Hither / Onlie Misarie & Warre
Tow Yeere / Above Halfe Deade ere Tow
Yeere More From Sickenes Beine Foure & Twentie /
Salvage with Message of Shipp Unto Us / Smal
Space of Time they Affrite of Revenge Rann
Al Awaye / Wee Bleeve it Nott You / Soone After
Ye Salvages Faine Spirits Angrie / Suddaine
Murther Al Save Seaven / Mine Childe /
Ananias to Slaine wth Much Misarie /
Burie Al Neere Foure Myles Easte This River
Upon Small Hil / Names Writ Al Ther
On Rocke / Putt This Ther Alsoe / Salvage
Shew This Unto You & Hither Wee
Promise You to Give Greate
Plentie Presents
EWD

This stone, regarded by most authorities as the only Dare Stone, surfaced in 1937. A California man who found it while driving through the Carolina coastal region delivered the 21-pound rock engraved with strange markings to the history department of Emory University.

Through a curious series of events, the stone wound up in possession of Brenau, thanks to the curiosity of Emory history professor Haywood Pearce Jr., who was also vice president of Brenau and the son of the schools owner and president, Haywood Pearce.

Pearce Sr. agreed, when Emory would not, to acquire the stone and foot the bill for further inquiry into its authenticity.

After the Pearces advertised that they would pay a reward for any other stones with strange marking, Brenau's collection grew — and the process of unraveling the mystery became more complex.

From <<https://www.brenau.edu/darestones/>>

Archaeologists May Have Finally Solved the Mystery of the Disappearance of Roanoke's Lost Colony

The fate of Roanoke's 115 settlers has been a mystery for centuries.

[Sarah Cascone](#), November 6, 2020



Archaeologist Martha Williams, a volunteer with the First Colony Foundation, assists with shovel testing during excavations. Photo courtesy of the First Colony Foundation.

In 1585, the English settlers reached the New World and established a colony on the island of Roanoke, in what is now part of North Carolina, only to mysteriously disappear. The colonists' fate has become one of American history's most enduring mysteries, and now archaeologists have uncovered new evidence suggesting that the survivors splintered into multiple camps and assimilated into the Indigenous population.

Thanks to a secret message on a centuries-old map, a team from the [First Colony Foundation](#), a North Carolina nonprofit dedicated to researching the history of the ill-fated Walter Raleigh colony, was able to uncover colonial-era pottery they believe belonged to some of the 115 men, women, and children abandoned on Roanoke in 1587.

When the colony's governor, John White, returned from a three-year journey back to England in 1590, all traces of the settlement and its inhabitants had disappeared. The only clue left behind was the word "Croatoan," the former name of what is now Hatteras Island, carved into a post.

There are many theories about what became of Roanoke, none of which are particularly pleasant. Historians have posited that the colonists were killed by Native Americans or hostile Spaniards, or that they died off due to disease or famine, or were victims of a deadly storm.



Fragments of early English pottery were found by archaeologists with the First Colony Foundation. The leading theory is that they belonged to survivors of the lost Roanoke colony. Photo courtesy of the First Colony Foundation.

But researchers uncovered a new lead in 2012 while examining a map at the [British Museum](#) in London that White had painted of the Elizabethan-era United States, titled *La Virginea Pars*. Hidden in invisible ink, presumably to guard information about the colonies from the Spanish, were the outlines of two forts, one 50 miles west of Roanoke—the same distance away that the colonists had told White they planned to move, according to his writings.

The First Colony Foundation's team of archaeologists, led by Nick Lucchetti, set out to investigate the site in Bertie County, North Carolina, in 2015. Promisingly, the possible settlement was close to a Native American village called Mettaquem, typical of early European settlements.



This 16th-century map of what is now coastal North Carolina appears to show a fort concealed under a patch and visible only by backlighting that may have been where survivors settled after abandoning Roanoke Island. Photo by Stuart Conway, courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum. There was no sign of a fort, but just outside the village wall the archaeologists found two dozen shards of English pottery at a site that's been dubbed Site X. Ground-penetrating radar revealed another possible dig site two miles away.

The search continued in December 2019 at what's been dubbed Site Y, yielding many more fragments of ceramics from different parts of Europe. The fragments, which come from vessels used for food preparation and storage, suggest the presence of long-term residents.



This Spanish olive jar is from Jamestown. Archaeologists with the First Colony Foundation uncovered a fragment of a similar piece that may have belonged to members of the Roanoke colony. Photo courtesy of the First Colony Foundation.

"What has been found so far at Site Y in Bertie County appears to me to solve one of the greatest mysteries in Early American history, the odyssey of the 'Lost' colony," William M. Kelso, emeritus director of archaeology and research at Jamestown Rediscovery, said in a statement.

Although the experts haven't ruled out the possibility that the artifacts may have been left behind by colonists from Jamestown, founded in 1607, Lucchetti is confident that his find is evidence of a group of relocated Roanoke colonists. Notable is a lack of English pipes, which were ubiquitous among Jamestown settlers, suggesting the ceramics date from an earlier period.

The discovery of a mysterious patch on one of John White's maps has offered new hope to archeologists, who believe the papered-over fort symbol, visible only when the map is placed over a light source, may indicate a secret, unexcavated encampment.

From <https://allthatsinteresting.com/roanoke-colony>

The Roanoke Island Colony: Lost, and Found?



A secluded cove off Salmon Creek near the dig site in North Carolina where archaeologists have discovered several pieces of Border ware and other materials that may suggest an early English settlement in the area. Credit...Travis Dove for The New York Times

By Theo Emery

Aug. 10, 2015
MERRY HILL, N.C. — Under a blistering sun, Nicholas M. Lucchetti swatted at mosquitoes as he watched his archaeology team at work in a shallow pit on a hillside above the shimmering waters of Albemarle Sound. On a table in the shade, a pile of plastic bags filled with artifacts was growing. Fragments of earthenware and pottery. A mashed metal rivet. A piece of a hand-wrought nail. They call the spot Site X. Down a dusty road winding through soybean fields, the clearing lies between two cypress swamps teeming with venomous snakes. It is a suitably mysterious name for a location that may shed light on an enigma at the heart of America's founding: the fate of the "lost colonists" who vanished from a sandy outpost on Roanoke Island, about 60 miles east, in the late 16th century. On and off for three years, Mr. Lucchetti and colleagues with the [First Colony Foundation](#) have been excavating parts of the hillside, hoping to find traces of the colonists. As if clues in a latter-day treasure hunt, hidden markings on a 16th-century map led them to the spot on the sound's western shore, which Mr. Lucchetti had previously surveyed.

Mr. Lucchetti, 66, chose his words carefully as he described the fruits of their latest work. "I'm trying to make sure that I say this correctly," he said. "We have evidence from this site that strongly indicates that there were Roanoke colonists here."

In Chapel Hill, N.C., on Tuesday, the foundation will reveal its findings, which have been submitted for peer review, and the theory that at least a few of the settlers moved inland to Site X.

The announcement, along with separate findings from another excavation on a coastal island, is sure to stir excitement. Some scholars who have seen the evidence are supportive of the findings, but at least one sees the evidence as too slight to draw firm conclusions. All agree that more digging is needed. The new findings are likely to set off a new round of questions: Why would some of the settlers have split off to the inland site? Where did they go after that? And what became of the rest of the Roanoke colonists?

"We need to know more," said Eric Klingelhofer, a vice president for research at the foundation and a history professor at Mercer University in Macon, Ga. "This whole story is a blank—a blank page, a blank chapter of history, and I think archaeology is the only way to come up with answers."

From <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/11/science/the-roanoke-colonists-lost-and-found.html>

"We are very confident that these excavations are linked to the Roanoke colonies. We have considered all other reasonable possibilities and can find nothing else that fits the evidence," a First Colony Foundation representative told Artnet News in an email. "[The excavations] begin to reveal where the colonist went to live and how they tried to survive in the New World."



The First Colony Foundation during excavations at Site Y, now believed to be settled by the lost Roanoke survivors. Photo courtesy of the First Colony Foundation.

But not everyone is buying this explanation for the colony's ultimate fate. "I am skeptical," says Charles Ewen, an archaeologist at East Carolina University, told [National Geographic](#). "They are looking to prove rather than seeking to disprove their theory, which is the scientific way."

Another theory about the colony is that the settlers moved to Croatoan—hence the apparently not-so cryptic note. "Bertie was the heart of enemy territory," Scott Dawson, cofounder of the Croatoan Archaeological Society, told the [Virginian-Pilot](#). "It is the last place they would go. The colony literally wrote down they relocated to Croatoan."

Earlier this year, Dawson published a book, [The Lost Colony and Hatteras Island](#), detailing the findings of the society's 10 years of excavations at Hatteras Island led by Mark Horton, an archaeologist at the University of Bristol, in England.



A partial handle of an Elizabethan rapier found on Hatteras Island. Croatoan Archeological Society.

"Basically, the historical evidence says [Hatteras is] where they went," Horton told the [New York Times](#) in September. He is preparing a peer-reviewed study presenting his findings on the island, which include a rapier hilt, late 16th-century gun hardware, and a slate writing tablet fragment.

Of course, both recent archaeologist finds could be evidence of the Roanoke's fate.

"Possibly," said Jamestown Rediscovery President and First Colony board member James Horn in a statement, "a small group went to Croatoan Island in the fall or winter of 1587 to wait for John White to return, while the remainder moved inland."

From <https://news.artnet.com/art-world/archaeologists-mystery-lost-roanoke-lost-colony-1921594>