

*The Roanoke
Colony Mystery*



DBQ



Part 1: The Roanoke Colony-Background Information

What is now known as the lost Roanoke Colony, was actually the third English attempt at colonizing the eastern shores of the United States. Following through with his family's thirst for exploration, Queen Elizabeth I of England granted Sir Walter Raleigh a royal charter in 1584. This charter gave him seven years to establish a settlement, and allowed him the power to explore, colonize and rule, in return for one-fifth of all the gold and silver mined in the new lands. Raleigh immediately hired navigators Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe to head an expedition to the intended destination of the Chesapeake Bay area. This area was sought due to it being far from the Spanish-dominated Florida colonies, and it had milder weather than the more northern regions. In July of that year, they landed on Roanoke Island. They explored the area, made contact with Native Americans, and then sailed back to England to prove their findings to Sir Walter Raleigh. Also sailing from Roanoke were two members of local tribes of Native Americans, Manteo (son of a Croatoan) and Wanchese (a Roanoke). Amadas' and Barlowe's positive report, and Native American assistance, earned the blessing of Sir Walter Raleigh to establish a colony.

In 1585, a second expedition of seven ships of colonists and supplies, were sent to Roanoke. The settlement was somewhat successful, however, they had poor relations with the local Native Americans and repeatedly experienced food shortages. Only a year after arriving, most of the colonists left. After a stop-over from the Caribbean on his way home to England, Sir Francis Drake, another English explorer, offered the unhappy colonists passage home. Most of the colonist left with Drake, as well as Manteo; however, fifteen men stayed so as to keep the fort running. Proving that the hope for creating a permanent settlement there had not ended.

In 1587, a third expedition was approved and was led by John White. This attempt at settling Roanoke Island was far different from the others, as it also included families. Some of these settlers were even John White's own family. His daughter Eleanor Dare, along with her husband Ananias Dare made the journey to Roanoke, and were expecting their first child. When the new settlers arrived, they discovered the fort to be abandoned. According to John White's journal of the experience, they found only the bones of one of the soldiers that had stayed behind.

The first days at Roanoke, the colonists made efforts to explore the area and make contact with the local Native Americans. Tragically, an advisor of White, George Howe, was found dead in the woods near the fort. The result of an apparent attack by Natives. White then sailed the area to get more answers from the Croatoans. A group of Roanokes (a local tribe), led by Wanchese were reportedly responsible for the killing of Howe and the soldiers who stayed with the fort. After learning this news, Manteo's Croatoans ended up promising to help support the young English colony however they could. White's next goal was to try to make peace with the local tribes, but it ended tragically with the death of a local tribe's chief.

On August 18, 1587, White's daughter gave birth to a baby girl, whom they named Virginia. Little Virginia Dare was the first English settler born on American soil. Hardly a week after his granddaughter's birth, John White left Roanoke to return to England for supplies for the young colony. Unfortunately, due to England's war with Spain, White was unable to set sail for Roanoke until 1590. He landed three years later, on the day of his granddaughter's birth-August 18, 1590.

White came ashore to find the fort abandoned. All of the nearly 120 settlers had seemed to have vanished completely. The buildings were dismantled and gone, and there was no sign of what may have happened to the colonists. It had seemed to White that the colonists did not leave in a hurry, but had rather planned their exodus elsewhere. The only clues to their disappearance were two carvings. One tree had the markings "C R O," and a nearby fence post had "C R O A T O A N" carved into it. He had requested when he

left the island three years prior, that if the colonists left the island under distress and imminent danger, that they also mark a cross near the marking of where they went. There was no cross to be found. White assumed that this meant the settlers had fled to Croatoan Island, but a later search of that area found none of the settlers.

Instead of searching the area further, the group left and sailed back to England due to an impending storm. Twelve years later, Raleigh sent another expedition to investigate the whereabouts of the Roanoke colonists, however, they were again unable to complete the voyage due to bad weather. Back in England, and unrelated to the Lost Colony, Raleigh was arrested for treason. This event caused there to be no further expeditions to locate the lost settlers. It wasn't until the Jamestown colony was settled in 1607 did anyone attempt to continue their search for the colonists, and their whereabouts remains one of the greatest mysteries in history, even today.

Part 2: Common Theories: What happened to the Roanoke Colony?

The great mystery that surrounds the disappearance of the Roanoke Colony, is not without its many theories as to what may have happened to the colonists. Some theories are supported by scientific evidence, and some are shrouded in mystery and haunting tales. Listed below, are some of the most common theories that historians and scientists believe may have happened to the missing colony.

1. The Spanish took the colony hostage

By the late 1500's, the Spanish wanted to prevent any other country from developing a permanent settlement in the New World. They had control of Florida, and knew that Britain had been trying to find a place to settle. The Spanish navy had much control of the seas as well, as they were a powerful force. Furthermore, the reason that it took John White so long in returning with supplies is that Britain was at war with Spain. Perhaps the Spanish forces found out about the small English settlement, and took advantage of their small numbers while their leader was away, and then destroyed the colony?

2. The colonists went to live with a local Native American Tribe

Perhaps the colonists began suffering from the natural elements, and could not survive on their own without assistance from people who knew the land. Maybe the colonists sought shelter and protection from another group. Upon sailing to this New World, the colonists did have two Native Americans with them, who called the Roanoke area home. Did that mean the colonists had an "in" with some of the local tribes, and could find refuge if things went bad?

3. The colonists were attacked and killed by a local Native American Tribe

Had previous relations with the white man triggered negative feelings toward this new colony? Did a local tribe attack and kill these new settlers to defend their lands? Did they then use the colony's resources as their own, which would explain the disappearance of buildings and materials belonging to the colonists?

4. A weather phenomenon that struck the area caused the colonists to leave

There is some evidence that the Roanoke area was in the midst of suffering a severe drought when the colonists first arrived in the colony. Did the lack of rain and water cause them to leave the fort, and seek a new area to rebuild their colony? Or perhaps did a storm such as a hurricane wipe out the colony?

5. After many hardships waiting for John White, the colonists tried to sail back to England

Drought-stricken, and in danger from local Native American tribes, did the colonists decide to return to England on their own?

Part 3: *La Virginea Pars* Map Investigation

"La Virginea Pars" Map of the east coast of North America, circa 1585-1593

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http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=753203&partId=1

This map was drawn by John White during his explorations through the east coast of North America. The map was documentation of the explorations for Sir Walter Raleigh, and with it he was able to prove the accomplishments of the colony and plan for future growth. The map shows the area from the Chesapeake Bay to Cape Lookout. This map has been studied extensively by art analysts, and has led to more clues of the fate of the Roanoke colony. The location of the Roanoke colony is outlined with a blue circle on the map.

In its original state, the map contains the following features:

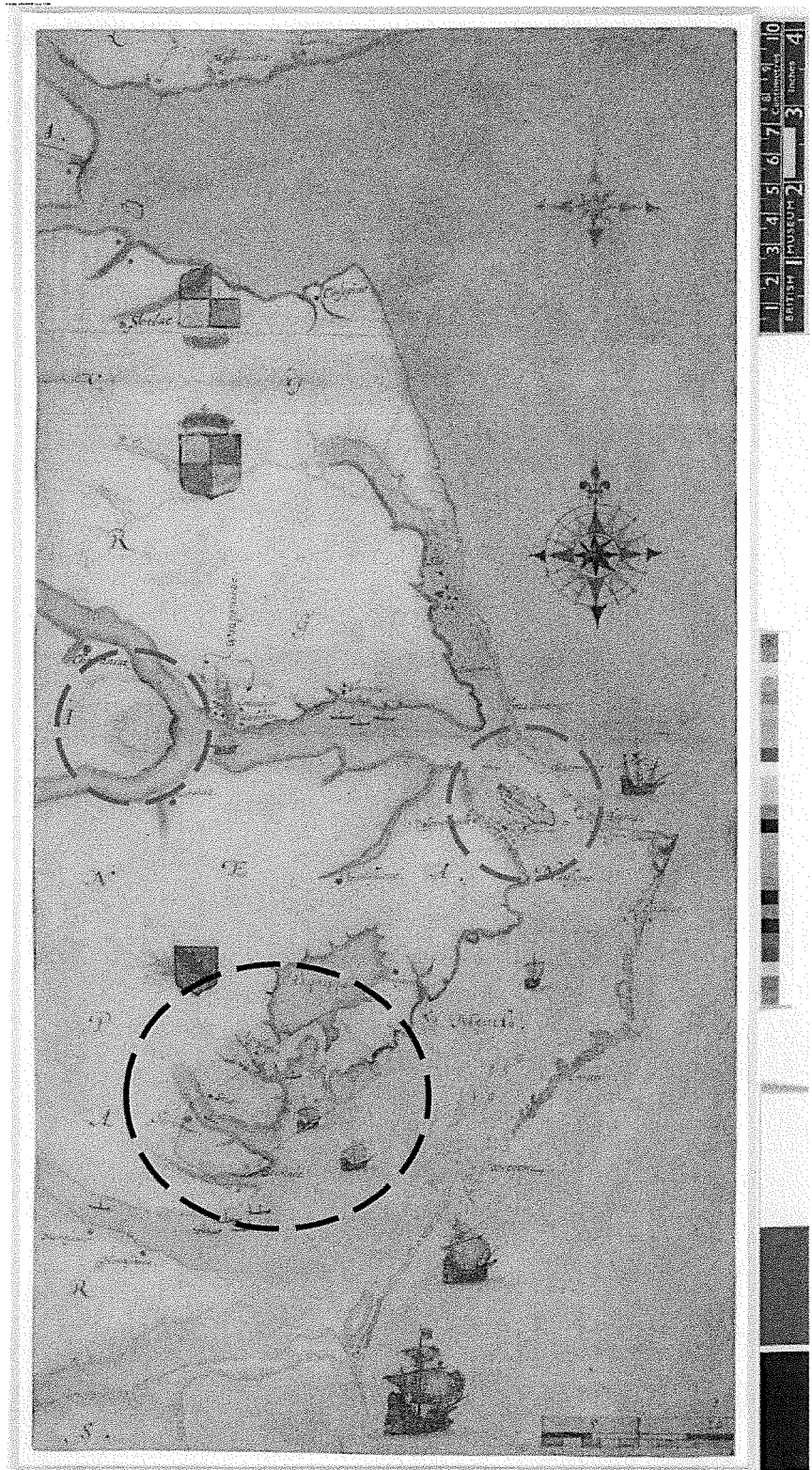
- drawings of English ships
- English coat of Arms
- a compass
- Native American canoes and villages
- lakes, rivers, and other coastal features

Map Discoveries:

In 2013, after extensive British art analysis with special infrared lights, the underside of two patches previously found on the map were revealed. These patches were placed on top of other drawings on the map, as a result of the artist trying to make corrections to his work. Some researchers though believe that the patches may have been placed there to "hide" what was underneath.

Under one of the patches is a blue and yellow symbol that some researchers have said represents another fort. It is found where the Roanoke and the Chowan Rivers meet, and its location is outlined with a red circle on the map.

With examination of the second patch, outlined in a black circle, was placed over corrections to the shoreline, and the placement of some villages.



1. What do you believe the significance is of the picture of the fort located underneath one of the patches on the map? What was the fort for, and why do you think it was hidden?

Part 4: Native American Tribal Relations

As we know through our study of United States history, Native Americans have had an effect on the colonization of the United States, and the colonization of the United States has had an effect on them. Relations between the colonists and Native American groups were cooperative at times, and volatile at others. As you will see, this also holds true with the history of the Roanoke Colony.

Furthermore, we also know that at many times during history, European colonists depended on local Native American tribes for their success and survival in their "new world." In the area of Roanoke, Virginia, there were a few tribes the colonists may have come in contact with, and since the settlement of 1587 was not the first English settlement in the area, the local tribes had already had experience with dealing with new settlers. Was this a good thing for the settlers of the Lost Colony? Could they count on local tribes for help, or did previous negative relations aid in the demise of the small colony?

In recent days, in order to help solve the mystery of the Lost Colony, DNA testing has been done on groups of Native Americans to trace any lineage of the Roanoke colonists. If the colonists had gone to live with any of the local tribes, chances are it would show through DNA testing. Perhaps this research will eventually be the key to finding out what happened to this Lost Colony.

The Roanokes

Leader: Chief Wingina, later changed his name to Pemsapan

Language: Algonquin

Territory: Called Wingandacon, or Ossomocomuck, and they had villages on the mainland near Roanoke Island, as well as a village on the north end of Roanoke Island. The names of some of their villages were Secotan and Dasemunkepeuc.

Relations with European Settlers: When the settlers first arrived in 1584, Wingina saw the colonists as allies. Upon their return to England, Wingina sent Wanchase, an advisor to Chief Wingina, and the Croatoan-born Manteo, with the group.

Before the Roanoke settlers returned in 1585, a series of events (a comet, a solar eclipse, and a quick-spreading disease) were collectively believed to be signs that the English colonists were not friends to the tribe. Upon their return to Roanoke, Wanchase fled the colonists, and warned Chief Wingina that the English settlers could not be trusted. Later, after disease continued to take a toll on the tribe, Wingina considered the option of wiping out the English intruders. At one point, the tribe removed their people from the island, and cut off the colonists supply route for food.

After being warned of a possible attack from their tribe, Colonel Ralph Lane, the leader of the Roanoke Colony during 1585, led colonists to storm one of the Roanoke villages, and killed Chief Wingina (Pemsapan). Following this event, Lane and his men left the island with Sir Francis Drake, and returned to England. Fifteen soldiers were left behind to keep the fort running. However, when White's group arrived in 1587, there was evidence that at least one of those men had been killed by Natives, and the rest were missing. It is most likely that they had been killed in retaliation for Chief Wingina's death.

Also upon White's return in 1587, his advisor George Howe, was gruesomely killed in the woods near their camp. This was done at the hands of a Roanoke group led by Wanchase. After the death of his advisor George Howe, White led a group to attack a village that they thought was occupied by Wanchase's Roanokes. After killing Howe, Wanchase's group abandoned the village, and instead it was really housing a group of Chowanocs. This raid resulted in the death of Chief Menatonon, and a number of others. Two weeks after this attack, John White sailed back to England for supplies, leaving behind the Roanoke Colonists.

The Croatoans

Leaders: A female chief who was the mother of Manteo, who later became their leader

Language: Algonquin

Territory: They lived on a barrier islands near the Roanoke colony, now called Hatteras and Ocracoke Islands.

Relations with European Settlers: Manteo, the chief's son, accompanied the English colonists to England twice. He learned English, and became accustomed to wearing the clothing as well. He tried to keep the relations peaceful between the tribe, and the colonists. The Croatoans informed the colonists of who was responsible for Howe's death, and agreed to help the colonists as long as they could be viewed as friends, and they had each other's support.

When White returned to the colony in 1590, he found the word CROATOAN carved into a post. White's instructions to the colonists before he left was that if they should find themselves leaving the colony, they should write the name of where they go so he would know where to find them. He also asked that if they went under distress, that they leave a carving of a cross near the name so that he knew they were in danger. John White did not find any sign of a cross carved near the word CROATOAN.

English historians have written about a group of North Carolina Native Americans who spoke English fluently and practiced Christianity. There were also twenty-thirty English surnames to be found amongst members of the Croatoan tribe, that coincidentally were also found amongst the members of the Roanoke Colonists. Today's decedents of the Croatoan tribe, called the Lumbee, are known to have European features and speak English. They present day North Carolina, and occupy the same area as their ancestors. The Lumbee are known to be a mixed tribe, so much so that they are not actually officially recognized as an Indian nation.

The Chowanocs

Leaders: Chief Menatonon, an enemy of the Roanoke Chief Wingina

Language: Algonquin

Territory: coastal banks of the Chowan River (North Carolina)

Relations with European Settlers: They were the most numerous and powerful of the Algonquin tribes in the area. Their leader met with Colonel Ralph Lane, a leader of the Roanoke Colony during 1585, and his son Skiko informed him of where they could mine riches, such as copper. Lane brought Skiko with him as a hostage, and he warned the colonists of a possible attack by the Roanokes. In order to have an advantage, Lane then led an attack on a Roanoke village, and killed Chief Wingina (Pemisapan). Not long after this, Lane and his men left Roanoke with Sir Francis Drake, leaving fifteen men behind to maintain the fort.

In 1587, when the final group of Roanoke Colonists arrived, a misunderstanding resulted in the death of Chief Menatonon. After the death of his advisor George Howe, White led a group to attack a village that they thought was occupied by Wanchases Roanokes. After killing Howe, they abandoned the village, and instead it was really housing a group of Chowanocs, and this raid resulted in the death of Chief Menatonon, and a number of others. Two weeks after this attack, John White sailed back to England for supplies, leaving behind the Roanoke Colonists.

1. Describe the relationship each tribe had with the colonists at Roanoke. Use text evidence to support your answer.
2. If the colonists did seek the help of one of the local tribes, which tribe would they most likely have gone to? Explain why.
3. If the colonists were in danger, or harmed by any of the local tribes, what do you believe the circumstances were, and why do you think it happened? Explain.

Part 5: The Journals of John White

Source: http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/amcrbcgin/exploration/text6/white_tc.pdf

The following excerpts are from John White's journal, written upon his return to Roanoke in 1590. Spelling and pronunciations have been modernized by the National Humanities Center, and have been obtained from a publication by Richard Hakluyt, *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation*, 1590.

August 12, 1590

"On the 12 in the morning we departed from thence and toward night we came to an anchor at the northeast end of the island of Croatoan, by reason of a breach which we perceived to lie out two or three leagues into the sea: here we rode all that night . . ."

August 15, 1590

"The 15 of August towards evening we came to an anchor at Hatorask [Hatteras], in 36 degr. and one third, in five fathoms water, three leagues from the shore. At our first coming to anchor on this shore we saw a great smoke rise in the isle Raonoke near the place where I left our colony in the year 1587, which smoke put us in good hope that some of the colony were there expecting my return out of England."

August 16, 1590

"The 16 and next morning our boats went ashore, & Captain Cooke, & Cap. Spicer, & their company with me, with intent to pass to the place at Raonoke, where our countrymen were left. At our putting from the ship we commanded our master gunner to make ready two minions and a falcon well loaded and to shoot them off with reasonable space between every shot, to the end that their reports might be heard to the place where we hoped to find some of our people. This was accordingly performed, & our two boats put off unto the shore, in the Admiral's boat we sounded all the way and found from our ship until we came within a mile of the shore nine, eight, and seven fathoms: but before we were halfway between our ships and the shore we saw another great smoke to the southwest of Kindriker's mountains we therefore thought good to go to the second smoke first: but it was much further from the harbor where we landed, then we supposed it to be, so that we were very sore tired before we came to the smoke. But that which grieved us more was that when we came to the smoke, we found no man nor sign that any had been there lately, nor yet any fresh water in all this way to drink. Being thus wearied with this journey we returned to the harbor where we left our boats, who in our absence had brought their cask ashore for fresh water, so we deferred our going to Roanoak until the next morning, and caused some of those sailors to dig in those sandy hills for fresh water whereof we found very sufficient. That night we returned aboard with our boats and our whole company in safety."

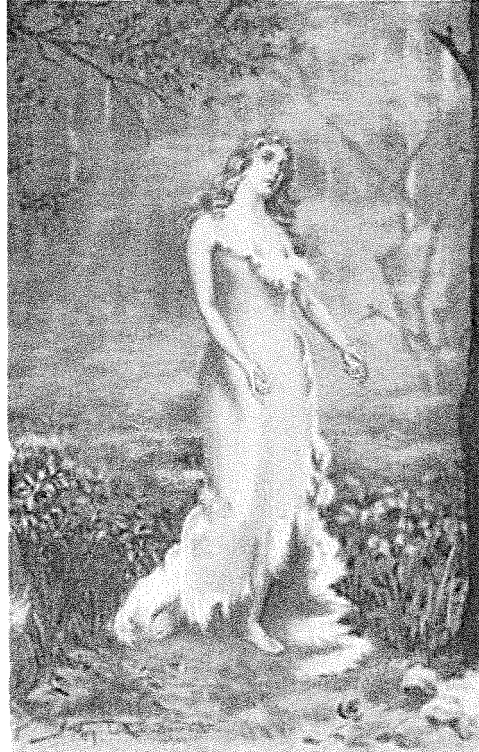
August 17, 1590

"The next morning being the 17 of August, our boats and company were prepared again to go up to Roanoak, but Captain Spicer had then sent his boat ashore for fresh water, by means whereof it was ten of the clock afore noon before we put from our ships which were then come to an anchor within two miles of the shore. The Admiral's boat was halfway toward the shore, when Captain Spicer put off from his ship. The Admiral's boat first passed the breach, but not without some danger of sinking, for we had a sea break into our boat which filled us half full of water, but by the will of God and careful steerage of Captain Cooke we came safe ashore, saving only that our furnih1re, victuals, match and powder were much wet and spoiled. For at this time the wind blew at northeast and direct into the harbor so great a gale, that the sea broke extremely on the [sand]bar, and the tide went very forcibly at the entrance. By that time our Admiral's boat was hauled ashore, and most of our things taken out to dry, Captain Spicer came to the entrance of the breach with his mast standing up, and was half passed over, but by the rash and indiscreet steerage of Ralph Skinner his master's mate, a very dangerous sea broke into their boat and overset them quite, the men kept the boat some in it, and some hanging on it, but the next sea set the boat on ground, where it beat so, that some of them were forced to let go their hold, hoping to wade ashore; but the sea still beat them down, so that they could neither stand nor swim, and the boat twice or thrice was turned

the keel upward, whereon Captain Spicer and Skinner hung until they sunk, & were seen no more. But four that could swim a little kept themselves in deeper water and were saved by Captain Cooke's means, who so soon as he saw their oversetting, stripped himself, and four other that could swim very well, & with all haste possible rowed unto them, & saved four. They were 11 in all, & 7 of the chiefest were drowned, whose names were Edward Spicer, Ralph Skinner, Edward Kelley, Thomas Bevis, Hance the Surgeon, Edward Kelbome, Robert Coleman. This mischance did so much discomfort the sailors, that they were all of one mind not to go any further to seek the planters. But in the end by the commandment & persuasion of me and Captain Cooke, they prepared the boats: and seeing the captain and me so resolute, they seemed much more willing. Our boats and all things fitted again, we put off from Hatorask, being the number of 19 persons in both boats: but before we could get to the place, where our planters were left, it was so exceeding dark, that we overshot the place a quarter of a mile: there we spied towards the north end of the island the light of a great fire through the woods, to the which we presently rowed: when we came right over against it, we let fall our grapnel [anchor] near the shore, & sounded with a trumpet a call, & afterwards many familiar English tunes of songs, and called to them friendly; but we had no answer, we therefore landed at day-break, and coming to the fire, we found the grass & sundry rotten trees burning about the place. From hence we went through the woods to that part of the island directly over against Dasamongwepeuk, & from thence we returned by the water side, round about the north point of the island, until we came to the place where I left our colony in the year 1586. In all this way we saw in the sand the print of the savages' feet of 2 or 3 sorts trodden the night, and as we entered up the sandy bank upon a tree, in the very brow thereof were curiously carved these fair Roman letters C R O which letters presently we knew to signify the place, where I should find the planters seated, according to a secret token agreed upon between them & me at my last departure from them, which was, that in any ways they should not fail to write or carve on the trees or posts of the doors the name of the place where they should be seated; for at my coming always they were prepared to remove from Roanoak 50 miles into the mainland. Therefore at my departure from them in An[no Domini] 1587 I willed them, that if they should happen to be distressed in any of those places, that then they should carve over the letters or name, a Cross in this form, but we found no such sign of distress. And having well considered of this, we passed toward the place where they were left in sundry houses, but we found the houses taken down, and the place very strongly enclosed with a high pallisade of great trees, with cortynes [cambians] and flankers very fortlike, and one of the chief trees or posts at the right side of the entrance had the bark taken off, and 5 feet from the ground in fair capital letters was graven CROATOAN without any cross or sign of distress; this done, we entered into the pallisade, where we found many bars of iron, two pigs of lead, four iron fowlers, iron sacker-shot, and such like heavy things, thrown here and there, almost overgrown with grass and weeds. From thence we went along by the water side, towards the point of the creek to see if we could find any of their boats or pinnaces, but we could perceive no sign of them, nor any of the last falcons and small ordinance which were left with them, at my departure from them. At our return from the creek, some of our sailors meeting us, told that they had found where divers chests had been hidden, and long since dug up again and broken up, and much of the goods in them spoiled and scattered about, but nothing left, of such things as the savages knew any use of, undefaced. Presently Captain Cooke and I went to the place, which was in the end of an old trench, made two years past by Captain Amadas: where we found five chests, that had been carefully hidden of the Planters, and of the same chests three were my own, and about the place many of my things spoiled and broken, and my books tom from the covers, the frames of some of my pictures and maps rotten and spoiled with rain, and my armor almost eaten through with rust; this could be no other but the deed of the savages our enemies at Dasamongwepeuk, who had watched the departure of our men to Croatoan; and as soon as they were departed dug up every place where they suspected any thing to be buried: but although it much grieved me to see such spoil of my goods, yet on the other side I greatly joyed that I had safely found a certain token of their safe being at Croatoan, which is the place where Manteo was born, and the savages of the island our friends. When we had seen in this place so much as we could, we returned to our boats, and departed from the shore towards our ships, with as much speed as we could: For the weather began to overcast, and very likely that a foul and stormy night would ensue...The next morning it was agreed by the captain and myself, with the master and others, to weigh anchor, and go for the place at Croatoan, where our planters were: for that then the wind was good for that place, and also to leave that cask with fresh water on shore in the island until our return. So then they brought the cable to the capston, but when the anchor was almost aboard, the cable broke, by means whereof we lost another anchor, wherewith we drove so fast into the shore, that we were forced to let fall a third anchor: which came so fast home that the ship was almost aground by Kenrick's mount: so that we were forced to let slip the cable end for end... our victuals scarce, and our cask and fresh water lost: it was therefore deterned that we should go for Saint John or some other island to the southward for fresh water. . . ."

1. John White and his party observed smoke in the distance as they came upon Roanoke Island, as well as once they came ashore. They later then saw "towards the north end of the island the light of a great fire through the woods." What did he come to find when he found the locations of the smoke and fire? What inferences can you make regarding the sources of the smoke and fire that John Smith saw? Use text evidence from journal and the packet to support your inference.
2. What clues about the missing did John White observe upon his return to Roanoke?
3. What did it mean to John White that there was no cross carved anywhere near the word CROATOAN?
4. What clues does John White give about the relationships with the local Native American tribes? Use text evidence to support your answer.
5. Throughout his journal that was written upon his return to Roanoke, John White mentions on a few occasions that his group was having trouble locating fresh water. What inferences can you make about fresh water, and the Roanoke Colonists from his journal? Use text evidence from journal and the packet to support your inference.

Part 6: The Legend of the White Doe: The Fate of Virginia Dare



Background Knowledge:

Throughout time, and in many cultures, people have created stories and tales in order to teach a lesson or explain something that could not otherwise be logically explained. Native Americans are well-known for their stories and legends. These stories were often told by tribal elders in order to teach a lesson, and send a message of peace, life, death, and harmony with nature.

Animals were very important in these Native American stories. Through the course of a mythological tale, they could explain how an animal gained an interesting trait or characteristic (such as long legs or speed), or tell the story of a supernatural being appearing in the form of an animal in order to help humans.

Deer were very important to Native Americans as they symbolized nature, peace, independence, instinct/awareness, and renewal. The occurrence of a white animal in a Native American tale was often a huge sign of prophecy. It is said that the sighting of a white deer could be sending a message of growth and expansion, and that one should "prepare for change" or "get ready".

The Legend of the White Doe: The Fate of Virginia Dare: An Indian Legend

In 1901, as a result of curiosity mixed with the public's thirst for more information about the Lost Colony, a woman named Sallie Southall Cotton, a women's club and civic leader of Irish descent, wrote a book-length narrative poem entitled The White Doe: The Fate of Virginia Dare: An Indian Legend. The poem tells the tale of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the "New World," and granddaughter of John White. The legend says that she survived into adulthood living with a tribe that was friends with the Native American Manteo. As you might remember, Manteo, along with another Native American named Wanchese, accompanied Amadas and Barlowe's first voyage to Roanoke back to England. The poem states that after John White left the colony, Manteo offered the colonists refuge when they were being attacked by Wanchese's tribe.

According to the folktale, Virginia Dare eventually became known as Winona within Manteo's tribe, and grew into a beautiful young woman whom everyone adored. Eventually, two men sought her hand in marriage—Okisko, a handsome and young Indian chief, and Chico, an old witch doctor. Chico was very jealous of Okisko, and when Winona rejected his love, he turned her into a white doe. He had decided that if she would not be his, then no one else could have her either.

Desperate to save his love, Okisko sought the help of a magician named Wenaudon. With his help, and help of a magical fountain, Okisko was able to make a magical pearl arrow. It was with this arrow he would be able to break the spell cast by Chico, and turn Winona back into her human form.

Wanchese, who lived with another local tribe, pursued fame and fortune for himself. He decided that he would hunt the white doe for himself and kill it with a silver arrow that he received as a gift from Queen Elizabeth. Days passed, and Okisko sees the white doe near the ruins of Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island. Okisko raised his magical pearl arrow, and shot it toward the doe. At the same moment, Wanchese fired the silver arrow. Both arrows hit the white doe's heart. Because the pearl arrow had struck the doe, she turned back into a human, however, Wanchese's silver arrow had pierced her human heart. The beautiful Winona then died in Okisko's arms.

As a desperate last resort to try and break the spell of the arrow that caused her death, Okisko ran to the magical fountain that created his pearl arrow, and threw it, begging for her life to be restored. It was not, and his Winona was gone forever. Later, with deep sadness, Okisko returned to the place where his love, Winona (Virginia Dare), had died and saw a beautiful white doe. The doe gently looked into Okisko's eyes, and ran away into the forest.

To this day, people report seeing a ghostly white doe gently grazing near the site where the Lost Roanoke colony settled on Roanoke Island.

*Excerpts from The Legend of the White Doe: The Fate of Virginia Dare: an Indian Legend
By Sallie Southall Cotten, 1901*

"As civilization advances there develops in the heart of man a higher appreciation of the past, and the deeds of preceding generations come to be viewed with a calm criticism which denudes those deeds of false splendor and increases the lustre of real accomplishment. Man cannot see into the future and acquire the prescience of coming events which would make him infallible, but he can remove the veil of the past, contemplate the mistakes and successes of those who have lived before him, and who struggled with the same problems which now confront him. The results of their efforts are recorded in history, and inspired by high ideals he can study the past, and by feeding his lamp of wisdom with the oil of their experiences he secures a greater light to guide his own activities. Man remains a slave to Fate until Knowledge makes him free, and while all true knowledge comes from experience, it need not be personal experience."

*"...Many long months pass in busy home-making,
Sweet English customs prevail on the isle;
Anxious eyes watch for the ship in the offing,
Saddened hearts droop, but lips bravely smile."*

*"Gone are the sweet dreamy days of the summer,
In from the ocean the winter winds shriek;*

*Dangers encompass and enemies threaten,
Mother and child other refuge must seek.
Mother and child as in Bethlehem stmy,
Flee fi-om the hate of their bloodthirstyfoes;
Hopeless of helpfi'om their own land and people,
They seekfi- iendly tribes tofind restfrom their woes.
To thefair borders of Croatoan Island,
Over the night-covered waters theY.flee,
Seekingfor safety with Manteo 'speople,
Leaving the word "Croatoan" on a tree.
Name of the refuge in which they sought shelter,
Only the name of a tribe, nothing more;
Sign whereby those who would seek them mightfollow
To their new home on Croatoan 'sshore.
Whydid they leave the rufort they had builded?
Whydid they seekfar away a new home?"*

*"...As they neared the island border,
Pale-face husband, child, and mother,
Man-te-o in silence leading,
EveIJI sense alive to danger,
Suddenly the Pale-Face father
Thought him of the parting caution
Given by their absent leader:
Iftheyfled in search of safety
On a tree to leave a token,
VWhereby he might surelyfind them,
In the land which gave them shelter,
when he came again to seek them."*

*"Byhis side a sturdy live-oak
Spread its green, protecting branches;
Quick he strove to carve the token
Which should speak to all whofollowed.
C. R. O., in bold plain letters
Cut he in the tree'sfirm body,
When a random, poisoned arrow
Pierced his heart, and hefell lifeless."*

*"...Frantic with love's desolation,
Strong with the thoughts of home and father,
With a woman 'swondrous calmness
When great peril callsfor action,
Safe she placed the sleeping infant
'cross the brawny arms of Man-te-o
While with knife drawnfi'om his girdle
Carved she on another life-oak
Plain, the one word "CROATOAN"
As a sign to all her people
Trusting all to savagefi'iendship,
Cutting hope with eve1y letter,*

*Praying God to guide herfather
To the haven she was seeking. "*

*"...Fear seized the bold Wanchese
When he saw the pale faced maiden
Standing where hadpoised the White Doe,
Where the White Man 'sfort once stood.
He knew naught of magic arrows,
Nor O-kis-ko 'ssecret mission;
He saw only his own arrow
Piercing through her tender bosom,
Never doubting but the wonder
I-Which his awe-struck eyes had witnessed
Had been wrought by his own arrow,
Silver arrowfrom afar land,
Fashioned by the skill of Pale-Face,
Gifi of Pale-Face Weroanza
To a race she willed to conquer. "*

*"All his (Wanchese 's)hatred of the Pale-Face,
Fed byfear and superstition,
To him made this sudden vision
Seem an omen of thefiJture
When the Red Man, like the White Doe,
Should give place unto the Pale-Face,
And the Indian, like the white mist,
Fadefrom out his nativeforest.
All his courage seemed to weaken
With the dread of dark disaster;
And with instincts strongfor safety
Fled hefrom theplace in terror. "*

- 1. Through the use of poetry, the author gave her opinion about what happened to the lost colony of Roanoke. Which parts of Cotten's tale do you believe could be actual events that may have occurred?**
- 2. Knowing what you now know about Native American Legends and white deer, do you think there is a deeper meaning of The Legend of the White Doe? What do you think the significance of Virginia Dare becoming a white doe is?**

Part 7: The Dare Stones (the Chowan Stone) Mystery

Background Knowledge:

The Dare Stones are known to be a set of forty-eight stones that allegedly held messages about the fate of the lost Roanoke colony. The forty-eight pieces of rock were found in the early to mid-1900s, throughout the southern United States in areas of present-day Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. The carvings on the stones were supposedly done by the survivors of the Lost Colony, and give clues to their whereabouts.

Almost immediately after their finding, forty-seven of the forty-eight stones were proven to be fraudulent artifacts created by a Georgia stone cutter named Bill Eberhardt. However, the very first stone that was found, also called the Chowan Stone, was different. It was found by a California tourist hunting/or hick0ly nuts alongside a highway in North Carolina, near the Chowan River. This river opens up into the Albermarle Sound, which is the water that touches the northern edge of Roanoke Island, Virginia. Scholars say that this stone, because of where it was found, the type of rock, the writing style, and use of language on it, has the potential of being genuine. Though its authenticity is currently uncertain, if the first stone turns out to be genuine, it holds historically valuable clues of the fate of the lost settlers of the Roanoke Colony.

Side 1 of the stone states:

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

Side 2 of the stone states:

*Father Soone Ajier You
Goe for England Wee Cam
Hither I Onlie Afisarie & Warre
Tovv Yeere / Above Ha(fe Deade ere Tow
Yeere More From Sickenes Beine Foure & Tlventie I
Salvage with Afessage of Shipp Unto Us I Smal
Space of Time they -I/frite of Revenge Rann
Al Awaye I Wee Bleeve it Nott You I Soone After
Ye Salvages Faine Spirits Angrie I Suddaine
Murther Al Save Seaven I Mine Chi/de I
Ananais to Slaine wth Much Misarie I
Burie Al Neere Foure Myles Easte This River
Uppon Small Hi! I Names Writ Al Ther
On Rocke I Putt This Ther Alsoe I Salvage
Shew This Unto You & Hither Wee
Promise You to Give Create
Plentie Presents
EWD*

In summary of the first stone's contents, it was allegedly carved by Eleanor White Dare ("EWD"), John White's daughter, and mother of Virginia Dare. The carvings on the stone describe the difficulties the colony endured once John White sailed away to England. The stone reads that the colony was attacked by local tribes, they were stricken with illness, and just before time of carving the stone, only twenty-four of the settlers were left. Soon, the number of colonists dwindled down to seven after more rivals with the local tribes, and according to the stone, the casualties included Virginia Dare and Ananias Dare (Eleanor's husband). The seven survivors allegedly carved this message on the stone with the hopes that John White received it upon his return and tried to rescue them. The colonists planned on rewarding any person who delivered the rock to John White handsomely.

- 1. If the first Dare stone is in fact genuine, what information from the stone supports your opinion of what happened to the lost colony?**

Part 8: Evidence of Severe Weather Conditions at Roanoke

The following newspaper article excerpts were written by different authors, and were published in very reputable newspaper sources. The primary focus of these article excerpts are about how scientists are using data gathered from the rings of trees in order to find out weather-related information from hundreds of years ago, before weather information was actually recorded by scientists.

These articles discuss the work of dendrochronologist (a scientist who studies the growth patterns of tree rings), David W. Stahle, of the University of Arkansas. Mr. Stahle has been studying the tree ring growth of the bald cypress trees of the eastern coast of the United States for more than 30 years, in the area that includes Roanoke Island, Virginia. Trees add a ring of growth each year of their life, and by studying how the rings look in comparison to other rings, Stahle can understand the environmental conditions of the area during specific time periods. He accesses the rings by drilling into the tree, and removing a sample of the trunk. By reviewing the data he discovers within the rings of the tree, he can determine periods of drought, or lack of rainfall. Furthermore, he can study damage from a sampling of trees within a specific area to indicate storm activity, such as hurricanes, or trouble with insect populations.

Stahle concludes that overall, the Roanoke area has seen average rainfall amounts for about a century, but they were not always so fortunate. In fact, he has been able to identify a drought that began in 1587, and lasted for two years, which would have affected the Roanoke Colony (as well as another drought that began in 1606 and lasted until 1612, and would have affected the later Jamestown Colony). Stahle determined that the drought of 1587-1589, was actually the worst drought period of the past 800 years. This sounds like unfortunate timing for the Roanoke Colonists' arrival!

Excerpts from the article: *Tree Rings Give Scientists Information about Weather Conditions Hundreds of Years Ago*

http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/tree-rings-give-scientists-information-about-weather-conditions-hundreds-of-years-ago/2014/06/02/b10ccff0-d13f-11e3-9e25-188cbe1fa93b_story.html

By: W. Barksdale Maynard

The Washington Post, June 2, 2014

"Tree rings provide evidence for what he calls mega-droughts, more intense and long-lasting than any of the 20th century -worse even than the devastating Dust Bowl drought of the 1930s."

"For example, he can pinpoint a drought –it began in 1587 and lasted two years –that may have helped wipe out the Roanoke Colony, that group of British settlers whose disappearance from a fledgling island settlement in what is now North Carolina has never been conclusively explained."

"'This drought may very well have contributed to the loss of the colony,' Stahle says, because '1587 was the worst single-year drought in the last 1,072 years in the Tidewater' as well as on the nearby Outer Banks of North Carolina.

Stahle began creating a statistical model correlating tree-ring width with drought by comparing 20th-century rings to 20th-century data about annual precipitation. "So precise are the tree rings, we can compare 1901 tree growth to 1901 precipitation," he says."

Excerpts from the article: *Drought May have Doomed the Lost Colony*

<http://www.nytimes.com/1998/04/24/us/drought-may-have-doomed-the-lost-colony.html>

By: William K. Stevens

The New York Times; April 24, 1998

"Now at least part of an answer, and possibly the key to the mystery, has emerged from centuries-old cypress trees in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina, not far from Roanoke Island. Analysis of the annual growth rings of the trees has shown that in a colossal piece of misfortune, the Roanoke colonists -- and the Jamestown settlers who followed them a few years later -- arrived in the worst droughts of the last 800 years in that part of the country."

"As a result of the findings, experts are now nominating food shortages brought about by the mega-droughts as a possible root cause of both the Lost Colony's failure and Jamestown's well-known miseries and near failure."

"Dr. Stahle is a dendrochronologist, one of a breed of scientists who have made a speciality of analyzing tree rings. The rings are regarded as highly accurate gauges of climatic conditions in a given year or even in part of a year, since their thickness and consistency vary with soil moisture, and the year can be pinned precisely by using the most recent year's ring as a benchmark."

"In this case, the scientists analyzed the rings of bald cypresses growing along the Blackwater and Nottoway Rivers in Southeastern Virginia, part of the climatic region that includes Jamestown and Roanoke Island. These trees, which commonly live 600 to 800 years and sometimes reach 1,700 years, are the longest-lived trees in eastern North America.

The ring samplings were taken a decade ago, and Mr. Blanton, as part of a reassessment of the Jamestown site sponsored by the National Park Service, suggested using the samples to investigate the climate of the early colonial period.

The scientists were astounded by the results. Dr. Stahle, said Mr. Blanton, "called me back and he was just on top of the table, saying, 'Good God! This is incredible.'" The analysis showed that the most extreme three-year growing-season drought in 800 years coincided exactly with the period in which the Roanoke colony was established and then vanished. The worst single season occurred in 1587, the year of Virginia Dare's birth."

"Both sets of colonists (Roanoke and Jamestown) would have been highly vulnerable to drought. The

1. What may have been some immediate effects on the new colony due to drought conditions?

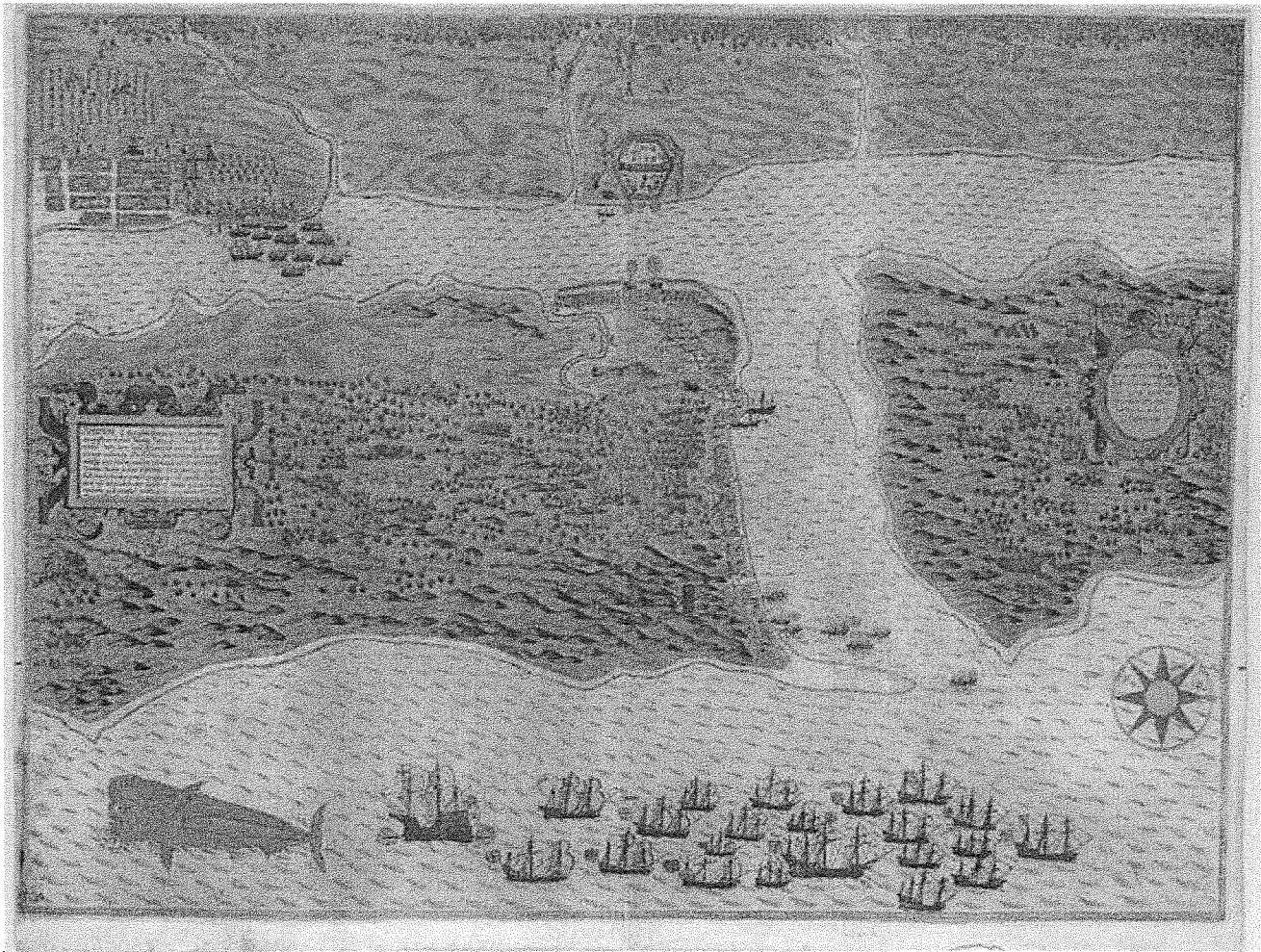
2. What might the colonists have done if they found themselves experiencing a drought?

Part 9: Spanish Attack Roanoke?

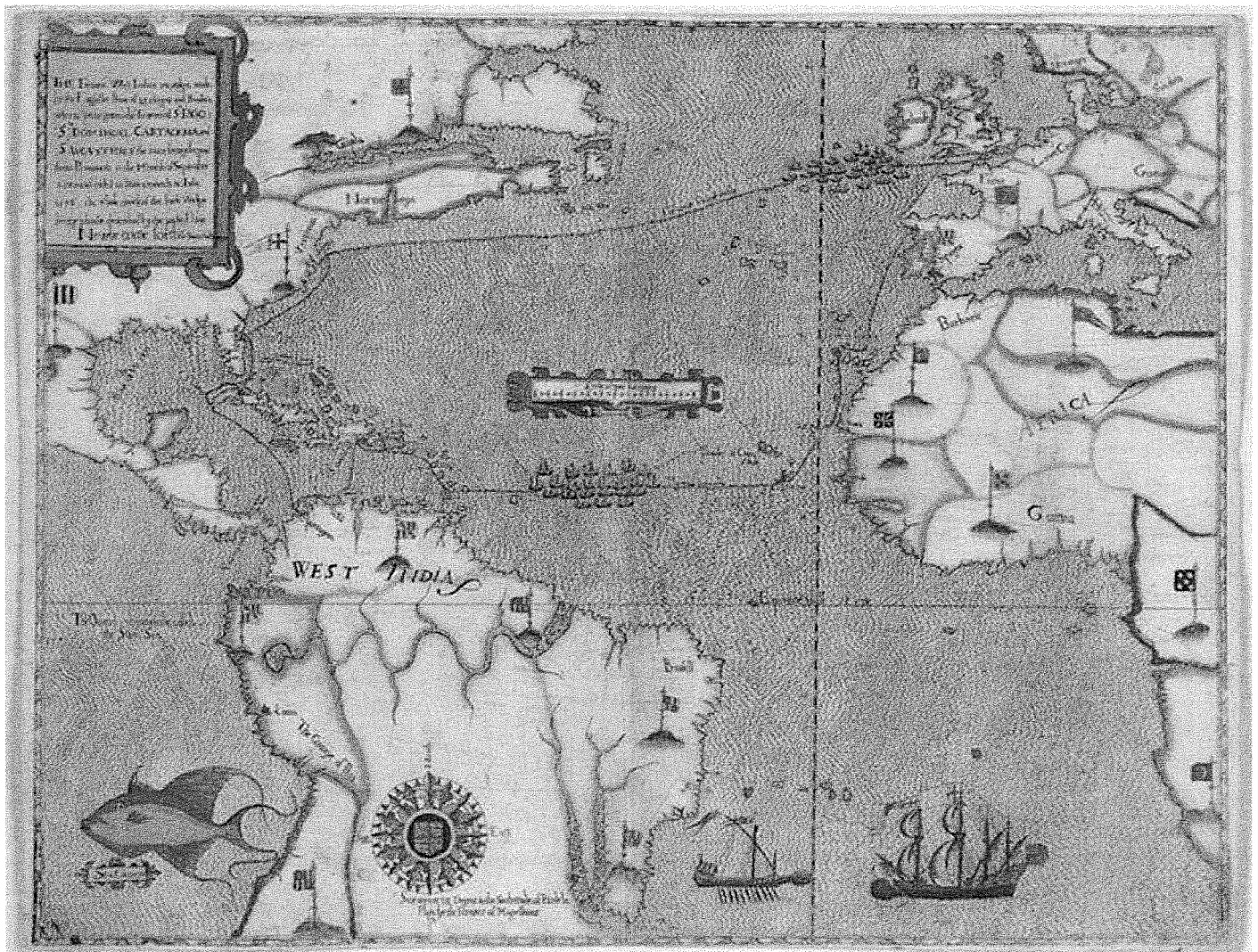
As you know, John White was unable to return to the Roanoke Colony until 1590 due to England being at war with Spain (the Anglo-Spanish War). The war broke out in 1585, around the time the Roanoke colony was settled. At this time, Spain already had settlements throughout much of North America, including Mexico, Florida, and the Southwestern United States. When the English first set out to settle the Roanoke Colony, aside from finding riches, another goal was to have a base in which to conduct raids on Spanish fleets.

In 1577, Queen Elizabeth I of England sent English sea captain Sir Francis Drake on an expedition against Spanish ships in the Americas. He continued to sail and make raids against the Spanish until 1585. Once war with Spain had been declared, he was asked by the Queen to conduct a preemptive strike on the Spanish colonies in the Americas. He set out on his voyage with 21 ships, and 1,800 soldiers, and attacked several of the Spanish forts, including the fort in St. Augustine, Florida. After the raids on the Spanish forts, Drake sailed to the Roanoke Colony in Virginia, before sailing back to England. He also took back with him the colony's original colonists, leaving behind a few soldiers to maintain the fort.

More colonists arrived in Roanoke again in 1587 with John White, however, the soldiers that were left behind on Roanoke Island were gone when they arrived. The bones of at least one of them was found, and the rest had vanished. Their whereabouts is unknown, even to this day. Later, in 1590, when John White returns to resupply the colony, he finds the fort, once again, completely abandoned. Could the Spanish have somehow sought revenge from Drake's raids on the young English colony on Roanoke Island, Virginia?



This is an engraving by Baptista Boazio, 1589, that depicts Sir Francis Drake's attack on the Spanish fort in St. Augustine, Florida.



This is a map engraved by Baptista Boazio, 1589, that shows Sir Francis Drake's voyage to the Spanish Main. Notice the stop that was made on the Eastern coast of the United States. That was his stopover at Roanoke Island, in which most of the colonists returned to England with him, leaving behind fifteen men to maintain the colony. These men later were killed, and/or ran off, leaving the fort abandoned when John White arrived in 1587.

1. **What possible motives did the Spanish have to attack the Roanoke Colony? What is the likelihood that the Spanish had something to do with their disappearance?**

Part 10: What do you believe happened to the lost colony of Roanoke?

You are going to write a five-paragraph essay that explains your opinion as to what you think happened to the Lost Colonists of Roanoke. You will support your opinion by citing the documents within this DBQ packet.

Format:

Paragraph 1: Introduction-You should begin with a grabber to catch your reader's attention. Then you should include some background knowledge about the colony, then state your opinion about what you think happened to the colony, and very briefly express your three main supporting reasons.

Paragraph 2: First main supporting reason is stated, and this thought should be supported by facts and inferences from the sources within the packet, and you should cite at least two documents.

Paragraph 3: Second main supporting reason is stated, and this thought should be supported by facts and inferences from the sources within the packet, and you should cite at least two documents.

Paragraph 4: Third main supporting reason is stated, and this thought should be supported by facts and inferences from the sources within the packet, and you should cite at least two documents.

Paragraph 5: Conclusion-You should end your essay by again reexamining the answer to the question "What do you think happened to the Roanoke Colonists?" with three main reasons, and uniquely ends the paragraph with a lesson, thought or powerful quote to help leave your reader agreeing with your opinion.

Remember, a good opinion essay:

- Has an introduction
- Clearly states your opinion/claim in a focus statement
- Uses specific evidence from the text(s) to support your opinion and explains your thinking
- Groups ideas in paragraphs
- Has a conclusion
- Uses precise language and linking words to connect ideas
- Has correct spelling, capitalization, and punctuation

Part 11: Essay Rubric

6+1 Trait Writing Model : Geography Essay

Teacher Name: Mr. Compardo

Student Name: _____

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Focus on Topic (Content)	There is one clear, well-focused topic. Main idea stands out and is supported by detailed information.	Main idea is clear but the supporting information is general.	Main Idea is somewhat clear but there is a need for more supporting information.	The main idea is not clear. There is a seemingly random collection of information.
Introduction (Organization)	The introduction is inviting, states the main topic and previews the structure of the paper.	The introduction clearly states the main topic and previews the structure of the paper, but is not particularly inviting to the reader.	The introduction states the main topic, but does not adequately preview the structure of the paper nor is it particularly inviting to the reader.	There is no clear introduction of the main topic or structure of the paper.
Support for Topic (Content)	Relevant, telling, quality details give the reader important information. All supportive facts are accurate.	Supporting details and information are relevant. Almost all supportive facts are accurate.	Supporting details and information are relevant. Most supportive facts are accurate.	Supporting details and information are typically unclear or not related to the topic. Most supportive facts are inaccurate.
Conclusion (Organization)	The conclusion is strong and leaves the reader with a clear understanding of the main point of the essay.	The conclusion is recognizable and ties up almost all the loose ends.	The conclusion is recognizable, but does not tie up several loose ends.	There is no clear conclusion, the paper just ends.
Sentence Structure (Sentence Fluency)	All sentences are well-constructed with varied structure. The author makes no errors in grammar, mechanics, or spelling.	Most sentences are well-constructed with varied structure. The author makes a few errors in grammar, mechanics, or spelling.	Most sentences are well-constructed but have a similar structure. The author makes several errors in grammar, mechanics, or spelling.	Sentences lack structure and appear incomplete or rambling. The author makes numerous errors in grammar, mechanics, or spelling.

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