

THE Lost Colony



1587

350th Anniversary Celebration

1937



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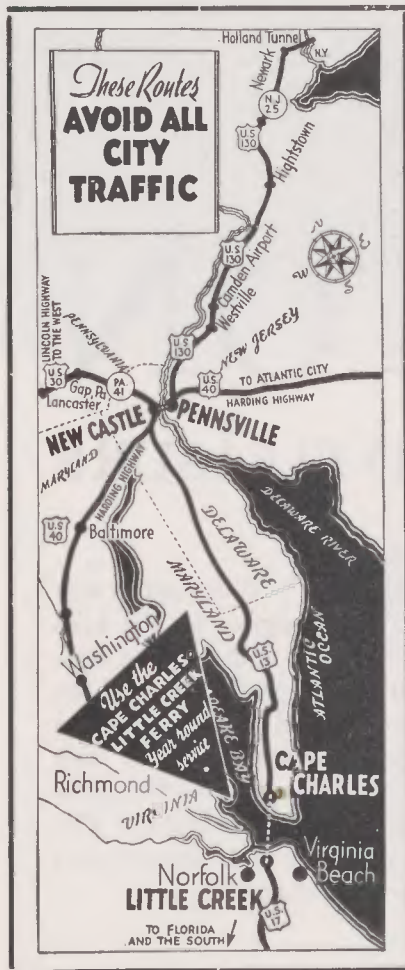
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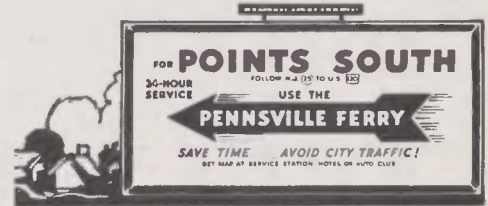
**Carolina Coach Company
Norfolk Southern Bus Corp.
Virginia Dare Transportation Co.**

TAKE THE SHORT CUT

Between Northern Points and Roanoke Island



Save time
Save gas and oil
Save wear and tear
Save your nerves



WHEN driving to The Lost Colony Celebration at Roanoke Island, or any other point in the South, you can avoid congested areas and thus derive far more pleasure from your trip by following the routes shown on the map at left. Good roads all the way. Heavy traffic is hard on both your car and nerves. Avoid congestion and traffic hazards by the routes shown. The Pennsville-New Castle Ferry gives 24-hour service the entire year.

From New Castle, Delaware, follow US Route 13 down the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula; you'll find it one of the most delightful drives in all the East. Picturesque scenery and fine roads all the way. This route saves many miles of driving, and you can enjoy a restful interlude from your motoring in a bracing "sea voyage" on the Cape Charles-Little Creek Ferry across the salt waters of Chesapeake Bay.

ENJOY THE EXPERIENCE OF RIDING ON THE ONLY FERRY BOAT OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

The beautiful streamlined auto transport, S. S. PRINCESS ANNE (pictured at right), created a world sensation when it was launched last year. It is the first of its kind in the world. It looks like and is built like an ocean greyhound. Length overall 260 feet. It is equipped with lounges, recreation rooms, restaurants and sun deck where passengers may loll and enjoy the sea breezes during the trip across Chesapeake Bay. The distance is 261½ miles and the trip takes about an hour and forty-five minutes. It is an experience you'll long remember.



S. S. PRINCESS ANNE, the streamlined automobile transport that looks like an ocean liner, operating between Little Creek and Cape Charles, Virginia.

The Cape Charles Ferry brings you to Little Creek, about 8 miles from Norfolk. At Norfolk follow VA Route 27 direct to Sligo, N. C. (about 40 miles). All autos and buses are compelled to reach Roanoke Island by way of Sligo.

KEEP THIS PAGE HANDY FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Welcome to North Carolina

From the Mountains to the Ocean

VISIT

WILMINGTON

THE PORT CITY OF PROGRESS AND PLEASURE

In Wilmington occurred the first armed resistance to enforcement of the British Stamp Acts, November 16th, 1765, seven years before the Boston Tea Party. The capture of Fort Caswell, January 19th, 1861, and the fall of Fort Fisher January 13th to 15th, 1865, were the real start and ending of the War Between the States. The first drama produced in America was written at Wilmington by Thomas Godfrey. Here was born Anna Matilda McNeill Whistler, subject of the

famous painting "My Mother." Wilmington was the home of Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, and was the boyhood home of President Woodrow Wilson. Take the five-mile scenic drive around Greenfield Lake and through the famous park and gardens. See Wilmington's four splendid beaches—Wrightsville, Carolina, Wilmington, and Fort Fisher. The town and vicinity have scores of interesting points of historic lure, charm, and interest.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, on the behalf of the Commissioners of the City of Wilmington and its entire citizenship, invite all visitors to the Roanoke Island 350th Anniversary Celebration to visit "The Port City of Progress and Pleasure." To all these visitors goes a mes-

sage of friendship and goodwill from the men of Wilmington to the ladies, and from the ladies of Wilmington to the men. We will be truly glad to welcome you here, and figuratively and literally, will deem it a rare privilege to greet and receive you with wide open arms.

When you visit Wilmington, please permit us to be of any possible service.

You may command us as you may feel inclined.

For pamphlets and general information, write

Wilmington Chamber of Commerce

Wilmington, North Carolina



The Lost Colony

For here once walked the men of dreams,
The sons of hope and pain and wonder,
Upon their foreheads truth's bright diadem,
The light of the sun in their countenance,
And their lips singing a new song—
A song for ages yet unborn,
For us the children that came after them—
"O new and mighty world to be!"
They sang,
"O land majestic, free, unbounded!"

This was the vision, this the fadeless dream—
Tread softly, softly now these yellow stricken sands.
This was the grail, the living light that leapt—
Speak gently, gently on these muted tongueless shores.

Now down the trackless hollow years
That swallowed them but not their song
We send response—
"O lusty singer, dreamer, pioneer,
Lord of the wilderness, the unafraid,
Tamer of darkness, fire and flood,
Of the soaring spirit winged aloft
On the plumes of agony and death—
Hear us, O hear!
The dream still lives,
It lives, it lives,
And shall not die!"

---Paul Green



THE COLONY CHAPEL

The chapel, which epitomizes the religious note in the celebration, is on a knoll slightly apart from the central structures of the restored village of the Lost Colony. Constructed with primitive tools, it faithfully reproduces in logs the chapels of the period. The walls are peeled juniper, the roof thatched. Pines, myrtle and dogwood surround it.

Dedicated to the worship of any denomination which requests it, the chapel already has been the scene of scores of marriages. Near this site on August 13, 1587, occurred the first administration of a Protestant sacrament in the New World, the baptism of the friendly Indian, Manteo. A week later the infant Virginia Dare was christened.

Program of the Pageant "The Lost Colony" Begins on Page 31.



THE *Lost* COLONY

SOUVENIR and PROGRAM

1587

350th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

1937

of the
Beginning of Anglo-American Civilization
 with the
Founding of the Roanoke Island Colonies
 and of the
Birth of Virginia Dare

FIRST CHILD BORN OF ENGLISH PARENTS IN AMERICA

Second Edition, Revised

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Manteo, Roanoke Island, North Carolina

DONOH HANKS, Editor



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



LINDSAY C. WARREN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
NORTH CAROLINA



MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY
N. C. STATE
ADMINISTRATOR
CWA, NCERA

We do not know the fate of Virginia Dare or the First Colony. We do know, however, that the story of America is largely a record of that spirit of adventure . . . These people who landed on your island had courage to do what their countrymen had not done before. Our heritage is the fruition of their brave endeavor.—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

D. BRADFORD FEARING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
350TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION



GEORGE COAN
ADMINISTRATOR
N. C. WPA



CLYDE R. HOEY
GOVERNOR OF
NORTH CAROLINA



The Story of the Celebration

Native citizens of Roanoke Island have celebrated for scores of years the Birth of Virginia Dare and the founding of the first English colonies in America. In 1937, on the 350th anniversary, is the greatest of these.

Celebration of each anniversary of the founding of the first English colonies in America on Roanoke Island dates back, some say, more than fifty years. It is an annual event dear to the island's native citizens.

As long ago as the 1890's a few of these banded with a number of patriotic North Carolinians and formed the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association. The founders were the Rev. R. B. Drane, who is now vice-president, Bishop Joseph B. Cheshire, and Prof. Edward Graham Daves, a Carolinian at Princeton University. John S. Bassett, the eminent historian, was the first secretary.

Formally organized in 1894, the groups' first act was to acquire a farm on which, in a wooded tract, was the site of the first settlement. The association later sold all but the sixteen-acre site, and in 1935 deeded it to the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Present officers of the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association are A. B. Andrews,



CHAPEL AND INTERIOR

The inscription on the marker states that the church was built by the ERA and CWA. At left, inside the chapel, are rude benches without backs, facing an altar and font of hand-hewn cypress. No glass is in the windows and the floor is packed earth. Part of the charm and "lovableness" of the chapel depends upon its exquisite simplicity. The perpendicular logs over the altar give the effect of a huge organ. The English flag of St. George, raised here in 1587, hangs opposite Old Glory.

president; Dr. R. B. Drane, vice-president; and W. D. Pruden, secretary. These, with Julian Wood and Mrs. W. A. Graham, are members of the board.

Annually after 1894, memorial services were held each August 18, the birthday of Virginia Dare in 1587.

In 1896 the association erected a monument on the five-pointed mound which marked the site of the colonists' fort.

In the late 1920's, with a view to preparing for a huge national celebration at Roanoke Island, a somewhat similar organization was set up.

This was the Roanoke Island Historical Association of Manteo. Its present officers are W. O. Saunders, president; Jo-

sephus Daniels, Bishop Thomas C. Darst, and Frank Porter Graham, vice-presidents; D. B. Fearing, executive secretary; M. R. Daniels, secretary; C. S. Meekins, treasurer, and Dr. R. B. Drane, historian.

Partly sponsored by the newer organization, in November, 1931, a group of fifty North Carolina citizens convened at Raleigh and, at the suggestion of U. S. Senator Josiah W. Bailey, appointed a commission of eleven to form plans for a celebration in 1934, the 350th anniversary of the discovery of Roanoke Island. These eleven incorporated in January, 1932, as the Roanoke Island Historical Association.

The problem of naming the celebration arose. It was recalled that the Philadelphia celebration on the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was called the "sesquicentennial." If sesquicentennial denoted 150 years, then "sesquitercentenary" ought to indicate 350 years.

(Continued on page 48)



"Uncle Jeff" Hayman, above, venerable 80-year-old caretaker, displays one of the rocks brought probably as ballast in the colonists' tiny ships. Geologists declare that this one is similar to stones found on the English coast. The rocks, recovered from the sound, have been used as foundations for the restored buildings. At right, the Fort Raleigh monument.



Below, the stockade about the colonists' restored fort.



GENERAL PROGRAM

JULY 4, SUNDAY, INDEPENDENCE DAY

FORMAL OPENING:

- 11:00. Bishop Thomas C. Darst, D.D., Episcopal Diocese of Eastern North Carolina.
Dr. C. C. Crittenden, Secretary, North Carolina Historical Commission.
A. B. Andrews, President, Roanoke Colony Memorial Association.
Sunday Service, Bishop Darst.
- 1:30. Opening of Fort Raleigh Museum.
- 8:15. Première Performance, *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 5, MONDAY

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 7-8, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY

Virginia Dare Memorial Regatta, in Roanoke VIRGINIA DARE MEMORIAL REGATTA, in Roanoke Sound. Sanctioned by American Power Boat Association and National Outboard Association. National championship power boat races.

Outboards, Classes A, B, and C, two heats in each class. First prize \$50, second \$20, third \$10. Trophy to amateur winner.

Inboard Hydroplanes, 225 Cubic Inch Class, Division 1, two heats to a race. Prize: *Virginia Dare Memorial Trophy*.

Inboard Hydroplanes, 135 Cubic Inch Class, Division 1, two heats to a race. Prize: Trophy.

Runabout, Class E, two heats to a race. Prize: Trophy.

Inboard Free-for-All, open to all sizes and types. Prize: Trophy.

Local Work Boats, open to all boats of the fishing work type. No speedboats. Prize: Perpetual trophy.

This year *Miss Manteo II* is defending her national championship in the 225 cubic inch class on her home waters.

JULY 8, THURSDAY

Virginia Dare Memorial Regatta, continued.

JULY 9, FRIDAY

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 10, SATURDAY

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 11, SUNDAY

- 11:00. Sunday Service, Rev. H. E. Spence, D.D., Duke University.
- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 14, WEDNESDAY, WPA DAY

John D. Spinks, Assistant North Carolina WPA Administrator, General Chairman.
Special WPA Exhibits.

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 15, THURSDAY, DARE COUNTY DAY

- 4:00. Address, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Former Governor of North Carolina.

JULY 16, FRIDAY

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 17, SATURDAY

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 18, SUNDAY

- 11:00. Sunday Services, Rev. Rowland P. Wagner, Pastor, Central Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va.
- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 20, TUESDAY, CCC DAY

JULY 21, WEDNESDAY, VIRGINIA DAY

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 22, THURSDAY, NORTH CAROLINA DAY

- 7:00. Address, Clyde R. Hoey, Governor of North Carolina.
- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 23, FRIDAY

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 24, SATURDAY, D. A. R. DAY, Mrs. Eugene Davis, State Regent, General Chairman.

- 11:00. Address, Thomas Dixon.

- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 25, SUNDAY

- 11:00. Sunday Service, C. K. Proctor, Superintendent, Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, N. C.
- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 28, WEDNESDAY, AVIATION DAY, Honoring the Wright Brothers.

Alf Drinkwater, President, Kill Devil Hills Memorial Association, General Chairman.

(Alf Drinkwater sent telegraph messages which reported successful flights by the Wright Brothers.)

- 7:00. Address, Fritz G. Lanham, Member of Congress. Wright Memorial Beacon, four miles across Roanoke Sound, to be lighted.
- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

JULY 29, THURSDAY, NATIONAL PARK DAY

A. C. Stratton, Director, Dare County Park Service Project, General Chairman.

- 4:00. Introductions of Visiting Officials of the Department of Interior.
- 8:15. *The Lost Colony*.

The FORT RALEIGH MUSEUM, free to visitors, is open daily. ♦ The dramatic pageant, *The Lost Colony*, is presented each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday night during the celebration, and on the nights specified on this page. Frequent concerts are given on the mammoth electric organ. ♦ The WPA North Carolina Symphony Orchestra and various nationally-known bands will give occasional concerts. ♦ All programs are broadcast throughout the grounds through a system of amplifiers. ♦ Sunday services are held in an outdoor church adjoining the Colony Chapel. ♦ Watch the newspapers for radio schedules.

JULY 4 TO



DAY-TO-DAY

This is the GENERAL PROGRAM of events at Roanoke Island during the 350th Anniversary Celebration. A number of men and women of national and international prominence have tentatively accepted invitations to visit, and speak at, Roanoke Island on the various "high spot" days, but some of these, because of the possibility of circumstances which may forestall their appearance, have not been listed. The program is subject to change.



JULY 30, FRIDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

JULY 31, SATURDAY, COLONIAL DAMES' DAY

4:00. Address, Mrs. J. Walter Williamson, State President.

Address, Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchins, National President.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 1, SUNDAY

11:00. Sunday Service, Bishop A. C. Thomason, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 4, WEDNESDAY, NATIONAL COAST GUARD BIRTHDAY

D. Victor Meekins, General Chairman.

(This is the national celebration of the 147th anniversary of the founding of the United States Coast Guard Service.)

2:00. Drills and Exhibitions by the U. S. Coast Guard, Sixth and Seventh Districts.

4:00. Address, Rear Admiral R. B. Waesche, National Commandant, U.S.C.G.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 6, FRIDAY, EDUCATION DAY

7:00. Address, Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Schools.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 7, SATURDAY, UNIVERSITY DAY

7:00. Address, Frank Porter Graham, President, University of North Carolina.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 8, SUNDAY

11:00. Sunday Service, Dr. J. Clyde Turner, Greensboro, North Carolina.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 10, TUESDAY, WOMAN'S CLUB DAY

4:00. Address, Mrs. Howard G. Etheridge, State President.

AUGUST 13, FRIDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 14, SATURDAY, U. D. C. DAY

Mrs. John H. Anderson, President, N. C. Division, U. D. C., General Chairman.

11:00. Address, Mrs. John L. Woodbury, National President General.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 15, SUNDAY

11:00. Sunday Service, Bishop Robert Emmett Gribbon, Episcopal Diocese of Western North Carolina, Assisted by Bishop Thomas C. Darst and Roanoke Island Ministers.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 18, WEDNESDAY, VIRGINIA DARE DAY

Lindsay C. Warren, Member of Congress, North Carolina, Master of Ceremonies.

2:00. Invocation, Bishop Thomas C. Darst.

The National Anthem, Band.

Introduction of the President, Clyde R. Hoey, Governor of North Carolina.

Address, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Song, America.

Benediction.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 20, FRIDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 21, SATURDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 22, SUNDAY

11:00. Sunday Service.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 23-SEPTEMBER 1

Daily performances of games by a band of thirty Cherokee Indians from the Cherokee Reservation, North Carolina.

AUGUST 27, FRIDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 28, SATURDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

AUGUST 29, SUNDAY

11:00. Sunday Service, W. J. Hafey, Catholic Bishop of Raleigh.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

SEPTEMBER 3, FRIDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

SEPTEMBER 4, SATURDAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

SEPTEMBER 5, SUNDAY

11:00. Sunday Service.

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

SEPTEMBER 6, MONDAY, LABOR DAY

8:15. *The Lost Colony.*

Final Performance for 1937.
Closing.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1937



Roanoke Island

THE FIRST ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA

By *A. R. NEWSOME*

Dr. Newsome, a charter member of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, is head of the History Department of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. For the early history of Roanoke Island he has turned to the works of Thomas Hariot, of Captains Amadas and Barlowe, and to the excellent drawings by John White, governor of the Lost Colony. Above is one of White's "cardes," or maps, showing Roanoke Island in detail. The maid was an island aboriginal.

Three and a half centuries ago, British power, piety and patriotism planted on Roanoke Island the first English colony in the New World. From this imperial seed-planting of long ago there germinated and grew the greatest empire in the history of the world. The sun never ceases to shine upon its earth-girdling territory, and the waves of every ocean wash its shores. Thrice historic is Roanoke Island, birthplace of British colonization which produced North Carolina, the United States and the British Empire.

Catholic Spain and Portugal reaped rich rewards of gold and greatness from their pioneering in world exploration and colonization during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Drake, Hawkins and other bold sea captains of Protestant England preyed upon the treasure ships of mighty Spain and drew their country's attention to the richness of America. Brit-

ish envy and hatred of Catholic Spain and the desire for an American base of attack; the hope of discovering a western water route to the rich Orient; scarcity of much-needed raw materials; the lure of precious metals, commerce, and economic opportunity; the call of adventure; the love of country; and the vision of a greater Britain—all these combined to interest England and Englishmen in establishing permanent settlements in America. No man better understood the value of colonies or did more to win North America for England than Walter Raleigh—poet, soldier, statesman, historian, colonizer, and favorite of Queen Elizabeth. He lavished thought, time and money upon the realization of his dream of a great English nation across the sea.

In 1584, Raleigh obtained authority from the queen to explore and colonize "remote heathen and barbarous lands,

countries and territories not actually possessed of any Christian Prince, nor inhabited by Christian people." He hurriedly fitted out two small vessels under Captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe who sailed from the "west of England" in April to explore the North American coast and select a site for a colony. A sixty-nine day voyage by way of the Canaries and the West Indies brought them to the present coast of North Carolina on July 4. Skirting the coast northward a hundred and twenty miles, they entered an inlet, gave thanks to God, landed, and took possession of the land for their sovereign. They traded with the astonished but friendly Indians, soon learned that the region was a long, narrow island, and later crossed the sound to Roanoke Island. Charmed by the summer beauty of the region, they thought the new land a veritable paradise. After two months, they returned to England, taking with them two Indians, Manteo and Wanchese, and reported to Raleigh that the soil was "the most plentiful, sweet, fruitful, and wholesome of all the world" and the Indians were "most gentle, loving, and faithful, void of all guile and treason." Delighted at the success of his expedition, Raleigh induced Elizabeth to name the new land Virginia in honor of herself, the Virgin Queen; and, further elated by the honor of knighthood conferred by the queen, he prepared to plant a permanent settlement in this new-world paradise.

On April 9, 1585, a fleet of seven small vessels bore from Plymouth the guest Indians Manteo and Wanchese and a band of one hundred eight men, among whom were Sir Richard Grenville, general of Virginia and governor of the colony, and his deputy, Captain Ralph Lane; Philip Amadas, one of the captains of the expedition of 1584; Thomas Hariot, the scientist and historian of the colony; and John White, an artist whose water-color paintings of the Indians became famous when engraved and published in 1590 by Theodore DeBry as illustrations in his edition of Hariot's history. Following the route of the Canaries and West Indies, the fleet anchored at Ocracoke Inlet late in July. After exploring the mainland, the colonists arrived at Hatteras on July 27 and at Roanoke Island soon thereafter. On August 25 Grenville sailed for England to obtain fresh supplies, leaving Governor Lane and his heroic colony as the only English bulwark in the New World against powerful Spain, relentless Nature and the savage Indians.

At the northern end of Roanoke Island, Governor Lane built a stout fort and the "City of Raleigh," a village of "decent dwelling houses." He made extensive explorations on the main land in fruitless search for precious metals and stones. With great courage he suppressed two Indian conspiracies that menaced the existence of the colony, capturing one Indian king and killing another. Despite hardships and scarcity of food, only four colonists died during the winter. Spring brought increased danger of famine and Indian attack. Despairing of the return of Grenville now long overdue, homesick, fearful of massacre and starvation, with no other means of escape from this place of toil, danger, and starvation, the colonists embarked for England in June, 1586, aboard the fleet of Sir Francis Drake who had stopped to learn how the colony was faring. Thus, after a precarious existence of less than a year, the first English settlement in America was abandoned.

Almost immediately after the departure of Lane's colony, a supply vessel sent by

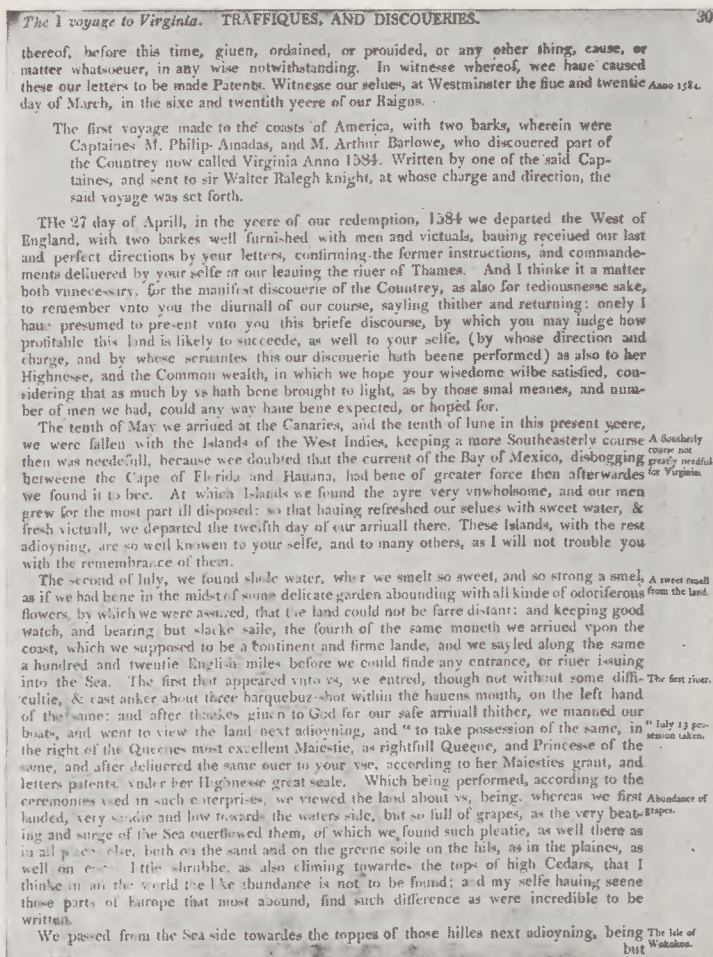
Raleigh reached Roanoke but, finding no settlers, returned to England. Two weeks later, Grenville arrived with three ships; but, after a vain search, he departed for home leaving fifteen men with two years' provisions on Roanoke Island to hold the land for England. The savages soon reasserted their control over the island by attacking the band of fifteen men, killing some of them and driving the others away to an unknown fate.

Though deeply disappointed, Raleigh set to work to send a second colony. He organized a corporation whose members should share the expenses and profits of the venture. The government of the colony was to be conducted by artist John White, governor, and twelve assistants, among whom was Ananias Dare, whose young wife Eleanor was the daughter of Governor White. On April 26, 1587, three vessels sailed from Portsmouth with ninety-one men, seventeen women and nine children to plant a permanent settlement in Virginia—not at inhospitable Roanoke Island but near Chesapeake Bay where navigation was better and the Indians less hostile. They proceeded by way of the West Indies to Roanoke Island for the purpose of picking up the fifteen men left by Grenville the year before. But, with the excuse that the summer was far spent, Master Simon Ferdinando refused to proceed to the Chesapeake Bay, and compelled the entire colony, against Ra-

leigh's instructions and Governor White's wishes, to disembark at Roanoke Island late in July.

Governor White found the City of Raleigh desolate, the fort razed, and no sign of the fifteen men save one skeleton. The houses were repaired and others built. Hostile Indians soon threatened the settlement, and Governor White led a party in a surprise night attack upon a band of Indians on the mainland, in the midst of which it was discovered that they were friendly Indians. Late in August, Governor White was persuaded by the colonists to return to England for supplies. Having already about decided to remove inland fifty miles, they promised to write or carve on trees for the returning governor the name of their new location. If they were in distress, a cross would be carved over the name.

Two famous, romantic events occurred at Roanoke Island before White's departure. On August 13, the Indian Manteo, who had twice visited England and who had befriended the settlers, was christened Lord of Roanoke and Dasamonquepeuc—the first recorded Christian service by English Protestants in America. On the 18th of August, Eleanor Dare, daughter of Governor White and wife of Ananias Dare, gave birth to a daughter, who on the following Sunday was christened Virginia Dare—the first child born of English parents in the New World. On



DISCOVERY OF ROANOKE ISLAND

The story of the discovery of Roanoke Island, as written by Captain Barlowe, is told on this photostatic copy of a page from the third volume of *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation*, compiled by Richard Hakluyt, a lecturer on geography at Oxford. The volume was published in 1600.

August 27, when this baby was nine days old, her grandfather departed for England to obtain necessary supplies.

Governor White found England astir over a grave Spanish threat to its existence as an independent nation. Every ship was needed for defense against the Spanish Armada, and none was allowed to leave England. Two small relief vessels, for whose departure Raleigh secured special permission, were driven back by Spanish war vessels. The Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588, but England continued at war with Spain. Meanwhile Raleigh sold his interest in the Virginia venture and turned his chief attention to South America. Not until the spring of 1590, and then only with difficulty, was Governor White able to leave for Virginia aboard a trading expedition bound for the West Indies.

After an absence of nearly three years, Governor White approached Roanoke Island with deep anxiety over his colony and his daughter and granddaughter. He and the sailors fired cannon and sounded a trumpet to announce their arrival. They landed. They saw the letters C R O carved on a tree near the shore. They hurried on to the City of Raleigh. Before them lay a scene of desolation. The houses had been torn down. Carved on a tree or post of the palisaded fort, five feet from the ground, was the word CROATOAN, without any cross or sign of distress. Perhaps the colonists had moved to Croatan, a nearby sandbank inhabited by friendly Indians. A severe storm endangered the



SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Probably a true likeness, since it appears on the title-page of the 1617 edition of his *Historie of World*. He spelled his name "Raleigh."

vessels and prevented a visit to Croatan. The captain departed for the West Indies for supplies, promising to return the following year. But Governor White was compelled to return to England without making another effort to locate the colonists. Later expeditions from England and Jamestown searched in vain. For many years there were various Indian rumors and reports of white settlers on the sandbanks and on the mainland. Were the colonists massacred by the Indians? Were they destroyed by a Spanish expedition? Did they intermarry with the Indians and transmit their blood to succeeding generations? Perhaps they had left the fort to depart for Croatan and were attacked at the water's edge while someone was carving a parting "CRO-[ATOAN]" on the tree; and perhaps the survivors scattered, some to the sandbanks and some to the mainland. But no one knows the fate of Virginia Dare and John White's "Lost Colony." It has remained an intriguing mystery, a romantic theme of song and story.

The loss of £40,000 in the Virginia ventures and his imprisonment in 1603 prevented Raleigh from making a third attempt to establish a permanent English colony in Virginia. Nor did he ever set foot in Virginia. But some of his associates in the John White colony of 1587 were subscribers to the London Company which planted the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown in 1607; and a half century later the first
(Continued on page 48)

THE FIRST MAP

The map below, usually called the "first map of North Carolina," is a reduced facsimile of the DeBry engraving of a work by John White. Trinity Harbor, an inlet through which Amadas and Barlowe entered their ships in 1587, no longer

exists. "Hatorask" [Cape Hatteras], and "Promontonum tremendum" [Cape Fear], are still the graveyards of ships. The ships of the colonists may be seen in the "miserable roads," to which Governor White often referred.





From a painting by William Steene

The Baptism of Virginia Dare

First Child Born of English Parents in the New World, August 18, 1587

Wide is the fame of ten-day-old Virginia Dare, about whom there is no written record after the 28th of August, 1587. The record of her birth is a single sentence written by her grandfather, Governor John White, the only known survivor of the Lost Colony.

"On the 18th (of August, 1587)," White wrote, "Eleanor, daughter to the Governor, and wife to Ananias Dare, one of the Assistants, was delivered of a daughter in Roanoak, and the same was christened there the Sunday following, and because this child was the first Christian born in Virginia, she was named Virginia."

The governor also reports the birth, a few days later, of a second child whose last name was Harvie.

Twenty years after the Lost Colony's disappearance, members of the later colony at Jamestown heard rumors of a massacre of white settlers by the Indian Powhatan at the head of the Chowan river in North Carolina. Among seven survivors whom the Indians were said to have preserved as slaves was "one young mayde" who—if the rumor was true—might have been Virginia Dare.

Possibility of her survival has been a romantic theme for three centuries.



VIRGINIA DARE MONUMENT

The inscription on the monument reads:

"On this site, in July-August, 1585, U. S. Colonists sent out from England by Sir Walter Raleigh built a fort called by them

'The New Fort in Virginia'

These colonists were the first settlers of the English race in America. They returned to England in July, 1586, with Sir Francis Drake. Near this place was born on the 18th of August, 1587, Virginia Dare. The first child of English parents born in America. Daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor White, his wife, members of another band of colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587.

"On Sunday, August 20, 1587, Virginia Dare was baptized. Manteo, the friendly chief of the Hatteras Indians, had been baptized on the Sunday preceding. These baptisms are the first known celebrations of a Christian sacrament in the territory of the Thirteen Original United States."

The inscription is possibly inaccurate inasmuch as the fort was more likely erected by the Lost Colonists, and not by the colonists of 1585.

"CITIE of RALEGH"

By FRANK STICK

The author, an artist and magazine editor who turned to architecture and the realty business, was the designer of the chapel, houses, fort, and palisades which mark the site of the "first English city in America" on Roanoke Island. Before work was begun on the "restoration" in 1931, he did considerable research for information about the "Citie of Raleigh." Stick and Albert Q. Bell, who was in charge of construction, are largely responsible for the unique rebuilding. Bell is an Englishman. Most of the labor was supplied by WPA and ERA workers.

It is a misnomer to refer to the group of buildings which have been erected in the Fort Raleigh reservation as a restoration, for the word "restore" implies an exact and specific renewal of what once existed. Although all records in this country and in Europe point definitely to a distinct type of log structure, unfortunately none of our British colonizers (and these include the members of the later Jamestown and Plymouth expeditions) left anything approaching exact printed or pictorial specifications of their habitations. Regarding fortifications of that period, however, there are definite records both in description and in existing material evidence, and therefore, as regards the fort itself, the word "restore" may be considered to hold a literal interpretation. The rebuilt village stands on an area which historians believe to have been the exact site of the first English colonies in America.

In the planning and layouts for the project, one broad and general idea was held in mind. This was eventually to bring back the area to that condition and aspect of pristine and natural charm which must have been its original state. The plan has been to create an exact reproduction of the fort itself, and to reproduce as accurately as possible the type of picturesque structures, which according to research, were erected by the Raleigh colonists. This was done in the hope that visitors who chance to enter the palisade gateways which lead into the reservation, might find themselves transported backward in mind and in imagination.

The reservation, while possessing considerable natural charm, had commonly been so desecrated by public abuse, picnickers, bathing parties, and by the erection of ugly frame buildings, as to have lost much, if not all, of that feeling of hallowedness and romance with which it had been endowed by nature and by events of tremendous historic significance. The work accordingly embraced certain efforts along architectural lines and a considerable amount of labor involving naturalistic planting, the removal of objectionable structures, and the replacing of a hard surfaced roadway with winding pathways to connect the various buildings.

The palisade of native juniper, which encloses the reservation, must not be con-



FORT RALEIGH

The restored fort, central structure in the village, occupies the exact site, and follows the original lines of defenses built in 1587 by the Lost Colonists. The colonists followed the Indian method of building a palisade of upright logs pointed at the ends.



strued as having direct bearing upon the so-called restoration, for there was no attempt at period representation either in this palisade or in the blockhouses which mark the entrance. The brick and concrete gateposts which some years back had been placed at the boundary of the area, through Congressional appropriation, with the idea of some day connecting them with an iron fence, were considered by authorities to be entirely out of keeping with the broad design. This palisade, therefore, while common enough in the Elizabethan period, may be conceived of only as a means for affording maximum protection and privacy for the reservation as it appears today. At the same time it does probably give a suggestion of antiquity and of romance.

The fort itself is situated upon the exact spot which records, tradition, and visual evidence existing far beyond the memory of any living man, proclaim as its original position. As late as 1908 the curtains and flankers were distinctly outlined by an earthwork and a shallow trench, partly overgrown and filled with vegetation. The trench marked the sconce. It has been suggested that in a period of 350 years an earthwork such as this would have been obliterated through erosion and accretion. The site, too, is indicated in the original map prepared by the discoverers, Amadas and Barlowe, and in maps of a later period. Suggestions as to the construction of the fort are found also in the writings of Governor White and contemporary authors. Further verification is afforded in the known design of several fortifications built by the English in the Elizabethan period of the world's history. These include St. George's Fort on the river Sagadahoc, erected by Captain John Smith in 1607.

It is planned to complete the fort by the establishment of platforms in the flankers, and the placing of ordnance



GUARDHOUSE

Above, one of the guardhouses at each corner of the palisade. Below are a pile of rocks dredged from neighboring sounds. Geologists declare these are indigenous to coastal England, and are not natural in this section. The colonists may have brought them as ship's ballast.

such as demi-culverines and other armament and typical equipment.

The thought that this fort may possibly have been of native construction is precluded by the fact that the sconce and palisade system of fortification was distinctly European. While the aborigines frequently surrounded their villages with sharpened stakes set upright in the earth, the arrangement was invariably round or oval in form and the flanking principle was unknown to the Eastern Red Man. Although there has been more than conjecture upon which to base the designs and locations of other buildings, there is no exact or irrefutable information. There was at least one building containing upper and lower rooms, another capable of housing fifteen or more people, a bilboes or jail, and enough buildings to take care of more than one hundred colonists. Native reeds (a species of bamboo) were utilized for thatching, and there is strong evidence that logs were used for the walls of the buildings.

The second group to settle on Roanoke Island under the directorship of Governor John White included 117 members, among whom were 17 women and 9 children. Two babies were born soon after the settlers' arrival. Evidence points strongly to the conclusion that these were for the most part, substantial and worthy people, quite different in type from the classes of settlers who composed some of the later expeditions. We know certainly that some of the leaders were men of importance in their native land, who had assisted in the financing of the venture and who had come here to create a stable and permanent settlement.

COLONIST'S COTTAGE

The logs are skilfully mortised and the roof is thatched with reeds which the settlers found in plenty in the neighboring marshes.



The City of Raleigh was planned to be the central point of a vast enterprise which was eventually to reach deep into surrounding territories. Manifold industries were to include agriculture, lumbering, the culture of flax, fishing, trapping, and possibly mining. These were to bring wealth and prosperity to the planters themselves and to add renown and glory to England. It is unthinkable that these substantial British citizens so demeaned themselves as to dwell in the brush and wattle type of hut. It is natural that they should have erected comfortable log houses.

Nonetheless, a popular though false assumption would wrongly indicate that logs—un-squared timbers—were never employed by the English colonists. This assumption is based upon the fact that the word "log," in the Elizabethan language of that period, designated rough chunks of wood, and did not have the modern meaning. This fact is responsible for the fallacious belief that the English were unfamiliar with what is now known as "log construction." The error is wholly due to a differentiation in definition as is proven by a comparison of references in the Johnson dictionary of that day and in our present Webster's. The word "log" was specifically applied by the Elizabethan Englishmen to such chunks of wood as firewood. The words "trees," "posts," "timbers," "wood," or the combination, "trunks of trees," were used in common reference to what we now term "logs." For example, the word "wood" specifically applied to un-hewn timber used as building material, as differentiated from "framing" or squared lumber.

That the English were perfectly familiar with the use of logs in house construction is adequately proven by records in our possession which give us exact descriptions of log buildings erected by them in other lands. It is of some importance to note that in sixteenth and early seventeenth century writings describing the construction of log forts of that period, descriptions never include the use of the now common word "log."

Opinions are subject to change, though doctrines, rarely. Some years ago this writer, upon discovering what he believed to be adequate proof regarding the manufacture of glass by the early Jamestown



THE FORT IS REBUILT ON THE ORIGINAL SITE

The blockhouse is built of rough juniper logs, hewn by hand with an adz on the grounds. Surrounded by a stockade of pointed logs, it is the central building in the reconstructed village. Between 1587 and 1930 a mound of earth marked the site. In 1654, Francis Yeardley, a Virginia minister, wrote: "In September last [1653], a young man, a trader for beavers . . . entered in at Caratoko [Currituck Sound], ten leagues to the southwest of

Cape Henry, and so went to Rhoanoke [Roanoke] Island; where, or near thereabouts, they found the great commander of those parts with his Indians a hunting, who received them civilly, and shewed them the ruins of Sir Walter Raleigh's fort, from whence I received a sure token of their being there." Governor John White referred to the "high palisade of curtains and flankers" which characterize the outer walls.

colonists had the temerity to give his facts public utterance. Though the theory was subsequently criticized by adherents to the brush and wattle theory, his embarrassment was considerably mitigated somewhat later by the discovery of crude glass in abundance at the site of the Jamestown colony.

Governor White and his colonists discovered the native inhabitants to be living

in comfortable if crudely constructed houses, some of them as much as 70 feet in length. An abundance of easily procurable material was at hand to erect the "necessary and decent dwelling houses" to which the leader refers. That the colonists possessed suitable tools and quantities of metal, and that among them were craftsmen fully capable of utilizing both tools and material, we have abundant

proof. If these pioneers failed to achieve the flourishing "Citie of Raleigh" of their dreams, we still may be reasonably certain that their efforts resulted in the construction of habitations fully as large and well built as these which now grace the reservation.

The supervisor and the workmen employed upon this project have attempted a duplication of conditions which must have existed at that period. All material, including timbers, thatching, and stone work, were procured locally. Hinges, bolts, and the oaken pegs with which the logs are pinned together were manufactured on the spot with tools and forges no whit better than those possessed by the colonists themselves.

The workmanship, generally, is more than creditable. No better examples of similar craftsmanship exist anywhere in this country. Albert Q. Bell, the superintendent of construction, deserves much credit, as do the workmen themselves, all of whom are residents of Roanoke Island. To them it has been more than a job. It has been a labor of love. Many an extra hour of labor has been applied to the project with no compensation save the satisfaction which comes of a work well done.

In one or two of the buildings it became necessary to sacrifice period authen-



JOHN WHITE HOUSE

This primitive cabin in the colonial village was named for the governor of the Lost Colony.



A ROAD SCENE IN THE REBUILT VILLAGE

The "Cittle of Raleigh"—the name the first colonists gave their settlement—lies in a primeval grove on a sandy bluff overlooking Roanoke Sound. Tall maritime pines, oaks, maples, and white-flowering dogwood shade the primitive dwellings. Gnarled water oaks, whipped into fantastic shapes by prevailing summer winds from the sea, line the shore side and surround the Roanoke Island Outdoor Theater. The village site is on the north end of

the island, not far from the Indian village of 1585 which may be seen on the map on page 10. The colonists built their log homes in the grounds pictured above. In 1585-87 many cedars and long-leaf pines shaded the site. Hogs, allowed to run wild, rooted out most of the succulent long-leaf saplings. The forest growth about the restoration is now being guarded. The cabin, upper right corner, is the John White House.

ticity to utility, both in detail and in equipment. For instance, the museum possesses a flooring of asphalt blocks, modern window panes, and adequate lighting. Valuable curios and articles of antiquity must of course have proper protection from the elements and from possible vandalism. The installation of modern sanitary conveniences was essential, and was demanded by the Board of Health.

The log chapel, which has perhaps aroused more interest and favorable comment than even the fort itself, has a sentimental basis for existence because members of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina and a group of deeply religious citizens united into an association and had the forethought and the patriotism to purchase and to perpetuate this reservation, and eventually to present it by gift of deed to the North Carolina Historical Commission. In all probability a house of worship did exist on or near this spot, for the Raleigh colonists were essentially a Christian community who held regular religious services. A church was one of the first buildings to be erected by the Virginia colonists and by the Pilgrims. The Jamestown edifice is described by Lord Delaware in 1610 as being 60 feet in length by 24 in breadth. The Fort Raleigh chapel is a modest structure, being less than half these dimensions. What it

lacks in grandeur and impressiveness is more than compensated by charm and beauty, as it has been called "the loveliest church in North Carolina."

Let it be candidly admitted and freely understood that this little "Cittle of Raleigh" which has been recreated here upon what a famous contemporary historian has termed "the most historic spot in America" is in no sense a literal duplica-

tion of what once existed. It is rather a symbolic interpretation of what may have been. At least it is as fitting and as faithfully emblematic of the events and happenings of that glorious and tragic period of our history, as the Wright Memorial and the Bunker Hill and Washington monuments are emblematic of the men and the events whose memories they serve so well to perpetuate.



ANOTHER COLONY CABIN

In keeping with the architectural tradition of the colonists is this information booth.

When Governor White returned to the island in 1590, the colonists had disappeared. The only clue was the word CROATOAN carved on a post. This bronze plaque is a reminder.



Did the colonists actually intermarry with the Indians and are their descendants living in North Carolina today? Was the colony exterminated by the Spaniards? Were the unfortunate settlers massacred by the Indians? Speculation about the fate of the colony is a most interesting diversion.

When Governor John White returned to Roanoke in 1590 with five ships to rescue the colonists, he found the island deserted and the word CROATOAN carved on a tree. Storms prevented searching for the Lost Colonists on nearby Croatoan (Ocracoke) Island, and White was compelled to return to England.

Speculation upon the fate of the colonists, from this point onward, has been an interesting and baffling theme for historians.

Possibly the colonists adjourned to Croatoan Island, and possibly White departed with a relatively easy mind for, by his own admission, he had expected them to "remove fifty miles into the main."

Indeed, some historians argue that "instead of establishing themselves on that barren sandbank, exposed to the attack of Spaniards . . . [perhaps] they looked westward for a permanent settlement."

Fifty miles into the interior might have brought them to a fertile highland on Chowan River in the vicinity of an Indian village which White knew as Ohanoak, and others called Ochenanahonan and Ochanahonan or Ochanahoen.

Captain John Smith, in his *True Relation*, quotes an Indian who in 1608 told him "of certain men clothed at a place called Ochenanahonan." These, Smith said, were "cloathed like me." This was 20 years after the Lost Colony's disappearance.

Smith also claimed to have learned information concerning "some of our nation planted by Sir Walter Raleigh, yet alive, within fifty miles of our fort [at Jamestown] . . . as is testified by two of our Colony sent out to seek them."

By the Indians these two were shown "Crosses and Letters, the Characters; assured testimonies of Christians, newly cut

What Became

in the bark of trees," but Smith adds that his explorers were "denied by the Savages speech with them."

The king of the Paspehegh Indians, Smith continued, promised "to conduct two of our men to a place called Panawicke, beyond Roanoke [hence southwest of the island] where he reported many men to be apparelled." But the Paspehegh delayed a few days and then refused to guide them.

Smith indicated the location of these supposed English on a crude map which he drew from inaccurate directions given him by the Indian. On the map, near what apparently represents the Neuse River, is the legend:

"Here remaineth four men clothed that came from Roonock [Roanoke] to Ochanahonan [Ochanahonan]."

OCHANAHONAN MASSACRE

This legend is interesting because William Strachey, secretary of the Jamestown colony, in 1612-13 in his *Travaile Into Virginia* (p. 85), quotes Machumps, a friendly Indian, as follows:

" . . . at Peccarecamek and Ochanahoen [where Smith declared the 'four men clothed' had lived] . . . the people have houses built of stone walls, and one story above another, so taught them by the English . . ."

These English "men, women and children . . ." Strachey continued, "were by practice and commandment of Powhatan . . . miserably slaughtered, without any offense given him either by the first planted (who twenty and od years had peaceably lived intermyxed with these Savages and were not of his territory) or by those who nowe are come to inhabit part of his . . . lands." This would indicate that a part of the Lost Colony survived for more than 20 years at or near Ochanahonan on the Chowan, but then were massacred by Indians from an alien territory.

A few escaped, for Strachey adds that Eyanoco, a sub-chief who lived at Ritano, "preserved seven of the English alive, four men, and two boys and one younge mayde (who escaped up the river of Chowanoak)."

HATTERAS INDIANS

On the other hand, a few historians adhere to the theory that the Lost Colony, or part of it, reached Crotoan and there settled and intermarried with the Hatteras (or Croatoan) Indians and were absorbed into that tribe. John Lawson in 1709—nearly a century and a quarter after the colony's disappearance—wrote: "The Hatteras Indians . . . tell us that several of their ancestors were white people and could talk in a book as we do: the truth of which is confirmed by gray eyes being found frequently amongst these Indians and no others."

ROBESON COUNTY CROATANS

Because names of members of Raleigh's Lost Colony are borne today among a

of the Lost Colony?

mixed race in Robeson County, N. C., it has been inferred that the colonists merged with an unknown Indian tribe, and these people are their descendants.

Numbering about 10,000, they are officially designated by the General Assembly as "Croatans"—not Croatoans—and are treated legally as Indians. In character, natural attributes, and appearance, however, they lean more to European than Indian stock.

In a recent study of the first census, of 1790, out of a total of 95 names of members of the Lost Colony, 54 were found recurring in the community. This study was made by Frank Stick upon whose careful research the Roanoke Island settlement has been rebuilt. He also discovered that traditions of these people point to their descent from the colonists, and that in their colloquial speech they have preserved words and grammatical forms common in 1587.

When French refugees penetrated what is now Robeson County, they found the territory "thickly populated by a tribe of Indians living in well laid out villages, tilling the soil, possessed of slaves, practicing many of the arts of civilization and SPEAKING ENGLISH."

BEARDED NATION

Of the Robeson Indians there is still another theory. Perhaps these were the "powerful nation of bearded men" whom John Lederer, a German explorer, heard about in 1669-70. Since all eastern tribes were thought to be devoid of beards, this legend naturally excited Lederer's curiosity, but for some reason he did not enter their territory and consequently had no verification of the rumor.

HOSTILE INDIANS

In spite of all these legends, it is not impossible that the Lost Colony was exterminated by Indians at or near Roanoke Island. Governor Lane and the first colonists in 1585 had treated those on the mainland with much brutality, and especially had incited the enmity of the savages at the village of Aquoscogoc, which Lane had burned when one of their number refused to return a silver cup which had been stolen. Lane and his men in 1585 had assassinated Pemisapan, chief of the island, as punishment for his having plotted an uprising. The Secotans, Aquoscogocs, and Dasamonquepeucs had previously killed 15 men whom Sir Richard Grenville had left at Roanoke Island a few weeks after the departure of the first colony. The Lost Colony found a skeleton of one of these. Further, the Lost Colony had been at Roanoke scarcely a week when George Howe, who strayed too far from the village while crabbing, was shot and killed by the savages. To punish the Dasamonquepeucs and provide an object lesson, White burned their fields, and thus again aroused their ire.

But it must be borne in mind that no evidence of battle was found in 1591. Nor is it likely that fear of the Indians would

have driven the well-armed colonists to erect a fort and desert their homes.

SPANIARDS

Instead, the fort may better be taken as evidence that the colonists feared attack by the Spaniards. What of these Spanish warriors whom all English provincials dreaded?

England and Spain were at war (this was the day of the Invincible Armada), and between the years 1587 and 1591 when Governor White was in England begging aid for the colonists, Spanish ships-of-war were destroying English colonial towns. In reprisal for these attacks, Sir Francis Drake had sacked St. Augustine in 1585, a few weeks before appearing at Roanoke

and returning with the first colony to the British Isles.

Moreover, less than 20 years previously, Spaniards had wrecked a French settlement on the river May (in South Carolina), thus demonstrating their capability for such a deed.

Perhaps Spaniards attacked the Lost Colony to punish the English for Drake's destruction of Spain's settlements in Florida. There were, however, no signs of battle on Roanoke Island.

There is no history which is a final authority on the fate of the Lost Colony. Never has any historian produced a satisfactory solution to this, the greatest of all American historical mysteries.

VOYAGES, NAUIGATIONS, *The second Colony.*

John Mathew, Thomas Smith, and some other saylers, whose names I knew not at the writing hereof. An. Dom. 1587.

The names of all the men, women and children, which safely arrived in Virginia, and remained to inhabite there. 1587. Anno regni Reginae Elizabethae. 29.

John White.	Thomas Smith.	Richard Shabedge.
Roger Baily.	Richard Kemme.	James Laste.
Ananias Dare.	Thomas Harris.	John Chauen.
Christopher Cooper.	Richard Tauermer.	Thomas Hewet.
Thomas Steuens.	John Earnest.	William Berde.
John Sampson.	Henry Johnson.	Women.
Dyonis Haruie.	John Starke.	Elyoner Dare.
Roger Prat.	Richard Darige.	Margery Haruie.
George How.	William Lucas.	Agnes Wood.
Simon Fernando.	Arnold Archard.	Wenefrid Powell.
Nicholas Johnson.	John Wright.	Joyce Archard.
Thomas Warner.	William Dutton.	Jane Iones.
Anthony Cage.	Mauris Allen.	Elizabeth Glane.
John Iones.	William Waters.	Jane Pierce.
William Willes.	Richard Arthur.	Audry Tappan.
John Brooke.	John Chapman.	Alis Chapman.
Cuthbert White.	William Clement.	Emme Merrimoth.
John Bright.	Robert Little.	Colman.
Clement Tayler.	Hugh Tayler.	Margaret Lawrence.
William Sole.	Richard Wilyve.	Ioan Warren.
John Cotsaur.	Lewes Wotton.	Jane Mannering.
Humphrey Newton.	Michael Bishop.	Rose Payne.
Thomas Colman.	Henry Browne.	Elizabeth Viccars.
Thomas Gramme.	Henry Rulfoote.	Boyes and children.
Marke Bennet.	Richard Tomkins.	John Sampson.
John Gibbes.	Henry Dorrell.	Robert Ellis.
John Sidman.	Charles Florrie.	Ambrose Viccars.
Robert Wilkinson.	Henry Mylton.	Thomas Archard.
John Tydway.	Henry Pauc.	Thomas Humfrey.
Ambrose Viccars.	Thomas Harris.	Thomas Smart.
Edmond English.	William Nichol.	George How.
Thomas Tapan.	Thomas Phenens.	John Prat.
Henry Berry.	John Beeden.	William Wythers.
Richard Berry.	Thomas Scot.	Children borne in Virginia.
John Spendlowe.	Peter Little.	Virginia Dare.
John Hemmington.	John Wyles.	Haruie.
Thomas Butler.	Brian Wyles.	Sauages.
Edward Powell.	George Martyn.	Manteo. } That were in England and
John Burden.	Hugh Pattenson.	Towaye. } brought home into Vir-
James Hynde.	Martin Sutton.	
William Ellis.	John Farre.	
Michael Myllet.	John Bridger.	
	Griffen Iones.	

To the Worshipful and my very friend Master Richard Hakluyt, much happiness in the Lord.

Sir, as well for the satisfying of your earnest request, as the performance of my promise made vnto you at my last being with you in England, I haue sent you (although in a homely stile,

THE LOST COLONISTS

This list, as it appears on a page in Hakluyt's *Traffiques and Discoveries* (1600), embraces the names of the Lost Colonists. White and Simon Ferdinando, the ship captain, returned to England. George Howe was slain by Indians before White's departure. Neither physician nor minister is mentioned as such.

Virginia Dare-Sir Walter Raleigh Commemorative Half Dollar

The commemorative half dollar, which is legal U. S. currency, was designed by William Mark Simpson, Baltimore sculptor. The figures of Eleanor Dare and the infant, Virginia, were modeled by Mrs. S. J. Kee and her daughter, Annie Laurie, both native Roanoke Islanders.

Simpson had been to Roanoke Island to discuss details of the design. It was late afternoon when he started back, but he wished to stop at Wright Memorial. Since it was after closing hour, the guard stopped him. While Simpson was trying to explain that he would scarcely have another chance soon to visit the monument, the young wife of the guard came up with her baby in her arms.



The commemorative half dollars are offered for sale by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association of Manteo, and may be bought on the grounds for \$1.50 each.

Simpson was struck by the silhouette. He forgot the monument, persuaded her to have pictures made.

"I've suggested the young woman holding her child to her breast gazing far off to the horizon beyond the ships," said the artist. "The sea breeze whips her clothing."

"I've modeled her standing there courageously, facing uncertainty with pride and determination, but always with the thought of her native England . . ."

"I've given Sir Walter Raleigh earrings . . . It is said he had gems sewn to his garments amounting in value to as much as ten thousand dollars."

FEDERAL ART GALLERY AT MANTEO, ROANOKE ISLAND

By GENE ERWIN

State Director, WPA Federal Art Project

The Federal Art Gallery, in Manteo, on Roanoke Island, opposite the Courthouse, is a public gallery presenting a free exhibition of art pertaining to aboriginal life on Roanoke Island in 1585 when the first colony arrived.

The exhibition, which is open without charge daily through September 6, is in three parts:

First, an exhibition of Theodore DeBry's famous Virginia series, engraved between 1590 and 1620. Six of the very rare originals are included in the group; the remainder of the set are photostatic reproductions made by the library

of Congress. Together they comprise the complete series of these romantic records of early life in America, beautiful as examples of engraver's art and often surprising in their touches of realistic truth. The original paintings from which the DeBry engravings were made are still preserved in the British Museum. The display has been especially arranged by Holger Cahill, Director of the W.P.A. Federal Art Project for showing at the Federal Art Gallery at Manteo as one of the features of Roanoke's celebration;

Second, an exhibition of American Folk Art from the collection of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Included in this group are portraits, mourning pictures, fractur

paintings on velvet and watercolors which show a phase of our native tradition in the expressions of everyday people, made by them and intended for their use and enjoyment;

Third, an exhibition of weaving and copperwork done by instructors and students at the W.P.A. Art Center in Raleigh, North Carolina. The exhibition includes two looms upon which the Gallery Director will give actual demonstrations in weaving.

The Gallery is sponsored jointly by the Federal Art Project, a division of the Women's and Professional projects of the W.P.A., and the Roanoke Island Historical Exposition Committee.

★ ★ TAKE A HOLIDAY FROM TROUBLE

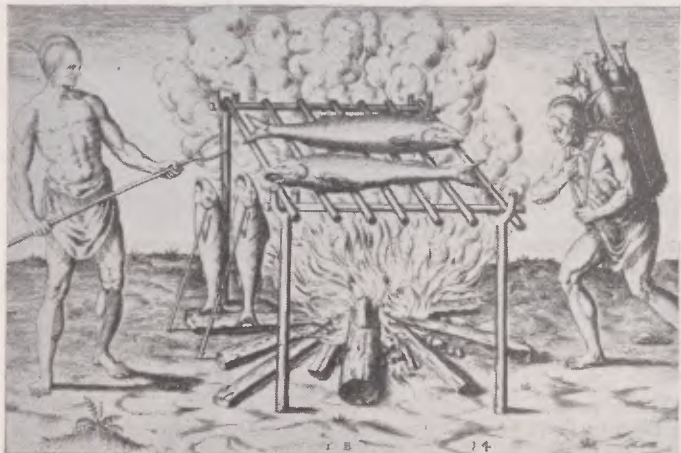
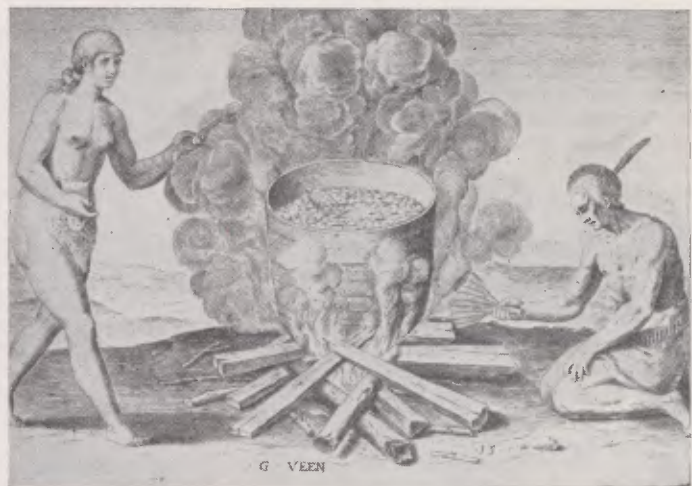


with Gulf NO-NOX Ethyl

ROANOKE INDIAN LIFE

from the
John White Drawings

Reproduced on this page (and on pages 10, 12, and 22) are photostatic copies of several of the priceless series of engravings by Theodore DeBry of twenty-three of the sixty-three paintings by the artist-governor, John White, and executed by White during the 1585 expedition in "Virginia." The pictures are from the Joseph B. Cheshire collection of photostats of DeBry's Latin edition of *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, by Thomas Hariot, historian for the 1585 expedition, published at Frankfurt-am-Main in 1590. The drawings on this page, except the one below, are among six original De Bry prints in the Federal Art Gallery at Manteo. All the drawings, including the maps, were made on or near Roanoke Island in 1585.



Roanoke Island's 16th Century Americana

By Charles Christopher Crittenden

The collection of articles in the Fort Raleigh Museum constitutes a graphic commentary on events which occurred on Roanoke Island three and one-half centuries ago. These relics of the earliest English colonies in the New World, together with other sixteenth-century English and American items, have here been brought together for the first time. The task of collecting has been made difficult by the scarcity of genuine articles directly connected with the lives of the colonists, but nonetheless considerable numbers of rare, interesting, and historically valuable pictures, documents, books, costumes, maps, and Indian artifacts have been assembled, either in the original form or else in facsimile or replica.

In arranging the displays an effort has been made to tell in logical sequence the story of the Roanoke colonies, beginning with the English background and ending with John White's unsuccessful search for the Lost Colony in 1590. Corollary to this major exhibit there are shown numbers of additional items depicting the life of the Indians of the area and the history of the island since the first attempts at colonization were made.

On entering the museum the visitor first sees articles which illustrate life in Eliza-

bethan England. There is a picture of Queen Elizabeth, whose reign is called the Golden Age of English history, and whose sponsorship of English exploration and colonization started her country on the path to colonial empire. Next to Elizabeth's picture is a smaller one of Philip II of Spain, who was for a time a suitor for her hand, but who later became her bitter enemy. Costumed figurines show the quaint costumes worn by a court lady and gentleman, a farmer and his wife, an artisan, a soldier, and a sailor. A drawing of London pictures that metropolis during the period when the first English colonists were setting out for America.

Elizabeth's reign was an age of romance and adventure, when men were thrilled by tales of the wonders of the New World as they had not been thrilled for centuries. Several books published in England at the time helped arouse enthusiasm for conquest and colonization. Among these were Peter M. d'Anghiera's *Historie of Trauayle in the West and East Indies*, an original copy of which is on display; and Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages Touching the Discoverie of America*, of which reproductions from certain pages are shown. Hakluyt, an Anglican minister who became a careful student of commercial geography, was the leading English collector of accounts of exploration in the New World, and his publications, as well as the work of d'Anghiera, are thought to have interested Raleigh in colonization.

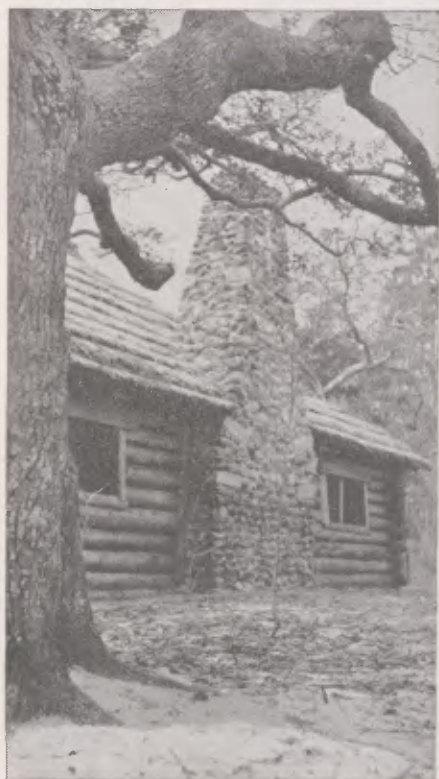
During the period many hardy and venturesome English "sea dogs" made bold to prey upon Spanish commerce, and frequently brought home gold and silver of untold value, mined in the Spanish colonies in America. Among these daring buccaneers none were more famous than Sir Richard Grenville and Sir Francis Drake, pictures of whom are shown. Both of these men were closely connected with the Roanoke colonies. It was Grenville who in 1585 brought Lane's colony to the island, while Drake a year later rescued the hungry and despondent colonists and took them back to England—only a few days before Grenville came again with a relief expedition.

One section of the exhibit is devoted to Sir Walter Raleigh. Adventurer, historian, poet, favorite of the queen, Raleigh through his career typifies the romantic and adventurous life of his day. Several items connected with him are shown, including a replica of his birthplace, Hayes-Barton, in East Budleigh, Devonshire, England; several pictures of him; his coat of arms; a copy of the first edition of his *History of the World* (London, 1614), which he wrote while a prisoner in the Tower of London; a picture of his wife, Elizabeth Throgmorton, lady-in-wait-

ing to the queen, whose marriage to Raleigh so infuriated that jealous lady that she had him imprisoned; and an interesting original deed of 1655, conveying the manor of West Horsley, Surrey, England, to Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter.

Among the most significant of the displays are parts of the original narratives of the explorers and colonists, taken from Hakluyt's *Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation*, of which the first edition was published in London in 1589. The account of Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, sea captains sent out by Raleigh, who explored Roanoke Island in 1584, describes the region as a veritable paradise, where even before the land had been reached "we smelt so sweet, and so strong a smel, as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers." Ralph Lane's narrative tells the story of the first colony, which remained on the island from August, 1585, until the following June.

John White, the artist, was a member of Lane's colony. Commissioned by Raleigh to depict the flora and fauna of the new land, he painted a remarkably fine and accurate set of pictures, the first known to have been done by an English-



VIEW OF MUSEUM



INDIAN CHILD

Governor John White has pictured this naked Roanoke Indian child playing with doll and rattle, just as little American girls do today. The museum has a set of copies of the famous White drawings.



man in America, representing the Indians, the animals, the flowers, and the trees. It has been possible to borrow for the celebration a valuable set of colored reproductions of these pictures, the originals of which are in the British Museum in London. Scientists will comment on the detailed accuracy of the White paintings, while artists will be impressed with their aesthetic merit.

In 1587 Raleigh made his supreme effort to colonize the New World, sending out what has come to be known as the Lost Colony (the story of which is told elsewhere in this booklet). A list of the colonists is displayed, as well as part of the account of the founding of the colony, by John White, the governor. "The Baptism of Virginia Dare," a large and graphic recent painting by William Steene, holds the center of one wall of the museum. There is also shown a part of White's narrative of his tragic and fruitless search for the colonists, who included his own daughter and granddaughter, three years after he had left them.

There is a collection of artifacts originating with the Indians of eastern North Carolina, with whom the colonists came into contact. Among them are stone tools and weapons, an animal-tooth ornament, clay pipes, a wooden pestle, a string of wampum, and various other articles.

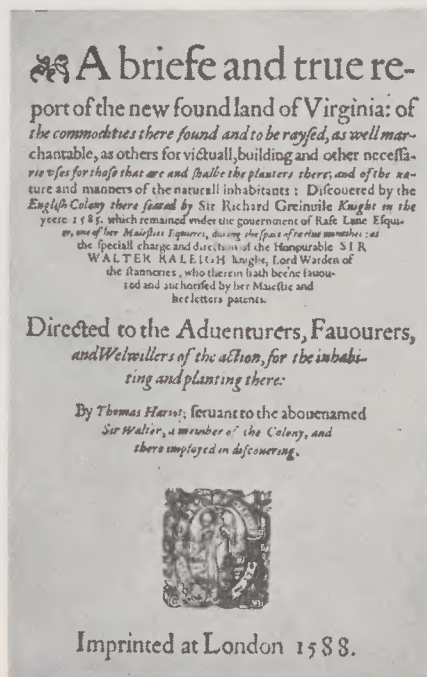
A special section is devoted to maps of the Roanoke Island area. Included are copies of the first known map of the island, by John White; DeBry's map, published in Thomas Hariot's *A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia* (1590); a pictorial relief map based upon the map of DeBry; the interesting Comberford map, 1657, giving tangible evidence of the first migration of

THE MUSEUM

This log building in the restored city houses hundreds of 16th century relics connected with the lives of the colonists, with Sir Walter Raleigh and with Queen Elizabeth. Rare volumes, paintings, clothes—many exhibited for the first time—help complete the picture of Roanoke Island in the 1580's. Trained guides explain the significance of each item.

white settlers into the region about the head of Albemarle Sound; a chart, 1709, by John Lawson, historian of Carolina; a part of the well known Wimble map, 1738; two representations of the significant Civil War battle of Roanoke Island, 1902; and, by way of contrast, a modern highway map.

In arranging the exhibits the North Carolina Historical Commission has received aid from many sources, and the following list of persons and institutions making loans is only a partial one. Several books are borrowed from the University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill. Some of the Indian artifacts are from the North Carolina State Museum, Raleigh, and from the Reverend Douglas L. Rights, of Winston-Salem, president of the Archeological Society of North Carolina. The William L. Clements Library of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has assisted in various ways through its director, Dr. Randolph G. Adams. The copy of Raleigh's *History of the World* is the property of Mr. Samuel W. Worthington, of Wilson, N. C. Mr. Alexander B. Andrews of Raleigh, president of the original Roanoke Colony Memorial Association, has loaned the picture of Elizabeth Throgmorton and several Elizabethan coins. The North Carolina Hall of History, under the control of the Historical Commission, has sent a variety of articles, including the Steene painting. Finally and most important of all, the rare and valuable copies of the John White paintings have been loaned from the estate of the late Tracy W. McGregor, of Washington and Detroit, through the courtesy of Mr. Kenneth L. Moore, of Detroit, executor of the estate.



OLDEST HISTORY

This is the frontispiece of the first book to carry an account of the first colony at Roanoke Island. Written by Thomas Hariot, who accompanied the expedition of 1585, it is a veritable cornerstone of any collection of bibliophilic Americana. Reduced about one-half.

The Fort Raleigh Museum is open to visitors free of charge during the 350th anniversary celebration. The exhibits have been arranged by the North Carolina Historical Commission. Dr. C. C. Crittenden (pictured at right), secretary of the commission and author of this article, is the museum's curator.



A Guide to the Fort Raleigh Museum



ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF *Virginia Dare*...THE FIRST
WHITE CHILD BORN OF ENGLISH PARENTAGE IN AMERICA

BIRTHPLACE

OF A FAMOUS CHILD...AND A FAMOUS WINE



◆ VIRGINIA DARE—the first white child born of English parentage in America—and the original American wine named in her honor, both have their birthplace in eastern North Carolina. In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh's explorers reported that the coast country of what is now Virginia and North Carolina contained a wealth of grapes surpassing any country in the

world. The pioneer American wine-growers . . . Garrett & Company . . . originated in 1835, quite appropriately, near the place where Raleigh's



“Lost Colony” landed in North Carolina. Here, the founders of Garrett & Company discovered, in the Scuppernong grape, rare



flavors and aromas from which they developed a wine of delightful bouquet. Their wine suited the American taste. It grew so steadily

in popularity that it was soon known and enjoyed all over the country. This *original* American wine—appreciated so widely today—is Virginia Dare (light) Wine. It is honey-golden or ruby-red in color. It is tartly sweet and of medium body. It has long been popular with millions of Americans. There are twenty-five other Garrett American Wines of excellence for all occasions. Buy several Garrett Wines today at your dealer. Garrett & Company, Incorporated . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARRETT'S
VIRGINIA DARE (light) WINE

FINE AMERICAN WINES SINCE 1835



350 Years Ago

How difficult is it to realize that 350 years ago . . . not long as time goes . . . the first colonists suffered almost inconceivable hardships as they sought to establish homes in this very section.

The handicaps and privations which those pioneers underwent made the eking out of an existence a constant struggle . . . lacking were any of the comforts and conveniences now regarded as essential . . . the simplest task required hard manual labor.

And slight was the reward those colonists reaped in return for their undaunted spirit of bravery, determination and self-sacrifice!

and Today

It is equally as difficult to visualize this peaceful, prosperous region as the scene of heroic struggles by the pioneers of 350 years ago.

Substantial homes, well tilled farms, progressive commercial and industrial enterprises, splendid schools and highways . . . comforts and conveniences galore . . . how different is the picture!

It is a happy thought that CHEAP electricity has been a contributing factor in the advancement of Better Living here as elsewhere . . . a thought which serves to strengthen our constant aim to render the BEST possible service at the LOWEST possible cost!

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Now CHEAP Electricity is CHEAPER Still!



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As definitely a part of North Carolina agriculture as the cotton or tobacco crop, we have served agriculture in North Carolina and in the South since 1881. Staffed with experienced crews in every department and centrally located in the Capital City, we render efficient service to merchant and farmer alike.

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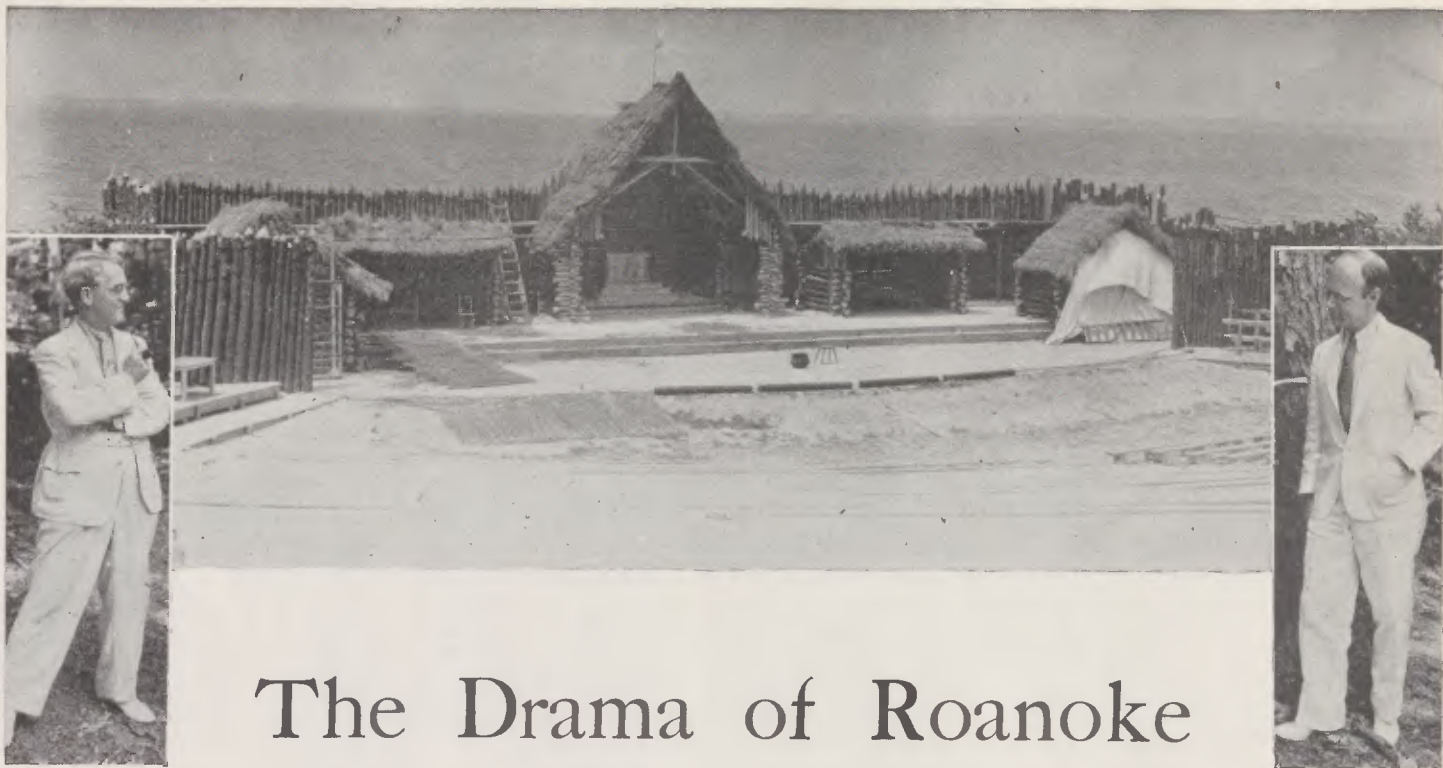
Raleigh

North Carolina

1881

-:-

1937



The Drama of Roanoke

By **FREDERICK H. KOCH**
Supervising Director

North Carolina presents a pageant of ever-changing scenes—cabins in the Great Smoky Mountains, a million flying shuttles in the Piedmont, workers in wide fields of cotton and tobacco, shadowy dwellers in cypress swamps, adventurous fisherfolk on sea islands—a calvacade of legend and of history, forever changing and forever new.

Pageantry is a democratic art in which all may have a part—poets, players, designers, singers, and dancers. I know of no better way toward an imaginative, a spiritual expression of our American life than by this popular dramatic form.

The form is not new. An outstanding illustration may be found in such survivals of our medieval religious pageants as the passion plays of Oberammergau in Bavaria and Selach in Switzerland—pageants which suggest how intimately this form has been cherished through the centuries, until today such a performance may be an event of international interest and importance. The historic *Pageant and Masque of St. Louis* by Thomas Wood Stevens and Percy MacKaye in 1914, is a remarkable modern example of the vitality and appeal of the pageant-form. It was produced at a cost of more than \$125,000 in a vast amphitheatre in Forest Park on a stage nearly 1,000 feet wide and 200

feet in depth. More than 7,500 St. Louisians participated as actors, and 150,000 people came each night of the pageant-week to witness the most pretentious drama, perhaps, ever staged by a community. The *Pageant and Masque of St. Louis* initiated a great open-air theatre which has been utilized ever since for municipal drama, opera, and concerts with a permanent company of actors and musicians of national reputation in the leading roles.

When I came to North Carolina, nineteen summers ago, I was called upon to write a pageant-drama and masque to commemorate the tercentenary of Sir Walter Raleigh's settlements on Roanoke Island. In this play, *Raleigh, the Shepherd of the Ocean*, I tried to interpret the dream out of which a new English nation in America was to come.

The celebration this summer of the 350th anniversary of English colonization in America with a symphonic drama of *The Lost Colony* by our own Carolina playmaker, Paul Green, has for us unusual significance. It is altogether fit-

ting that this epic drama should be written by a young poet native of North Carolina. That the dream of those first settlers on these shores should be interpreted now by a singer who is the child of the civilization they struggled to establish.

It is especially fitting that the play should be presented here in this natural amphitheatre by the sea on the very site of the landing of the first colonists. It is well that we gather here to remember those sea-buffed pathfinders of our brave new world. The idea of the celebration has long been cherished by the good people of Dare County and to them we owe enduring thanks.

The production is unique in the collaboration of actors, musicians, and technicians, in uniting the WPA Federal Theatre professional players, Carolina Playmakers from the University of North Carolina, and the people of Roanoke Island. I know of no similar undertaking anywhere in the history of our American theatre. Perhaps this Roanoke Island drama may show us the way toward a new theatre—a theatre of all the people—a theatre cherished and sustained by the national government as a necessary adjunct to our spiritual welfare. Such a theatre may contribute much to our native culture.

PAUL GREEN'S PLAY IS A NATIVE PRODUCTION

The symphonic dramatic pageant, *The Lost Colony*, is essentially a folk drama of and by Roanoke Islanders and native North Carolinians. All but thirteen of the 130 roles in the play are taken by islanders to whom the stirring American history connected with their home-place is a living part of their lives.

No better qualified playwright than the native North Carolina folk dramatist, Paul Green, could have been selected to write the script. Green, with his *In Abraham's Bosom*, in 1927 won the Pulitzer prize for dramatics. He has written several successful Broadway plays, adapted his own *House of Connolly* for the movies (it appeared as *Carolina*), and has written many movie scripts.

In *The Lost Colony* he brings to a peak his own peculiar contribution to the American stage, the development of the symphonic drama, in which the music is an integral part of the play. His recent New York hit, *Johnnie Johnson*, was a work of this type.

A graduate of the University of North Carolina, Green first attracted attention as a playwright in the classes of Professor Frederick H. Koch.

Koch, often called the "father of the college theater," began his professional career in 1905 as an instructor in English at the University of North Dakota. In 1910 he founded the Dakota Playmakers. The student, Maxwell Anderson, was an original member.

At the University of North Carolina in 1918 he created the Carolina Playmakers, a nationally

famous college theater group. Koch is recognized as one of the principal stimulants of the college and "little" theater movements in America, thereby fathering one of the stage's most significant developments of the century.

His *Raleigh, the Shepherd of the Ocean*, was produced in 1920 at Raleigh, N. C., on the tercentenary of the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh. Koch is supervising director of *The Lost Colony*.

Samuel Selden, production director, is the author of *A Player's Handbook*, and is co-author of *Modern Theater Practice and Stage Scenery and Lighting*.

Many of the technical workers, and a few of the actors in the pageant drama, are members of the Carolina Playmakers of the University of North Carolina. A score of the actors and technical workers are WPA Federal Theater players. The remainder of the cast, save for a few island visitors, have spent their lives in the neighborhood of the site of the first Anglo-American settlements in the New World.

Pictured on this page are Supervising Director Frederick H. Koch, left, and Production Director Samuel Selden, both looking at the huge outdoor theater where Paul Green's dramatic pageant is presented. Seats for 3,000 spectators and a 100-foot stage have been erected here. On this shore the Lost Colonists landed July 22, 1587.

A Record of Progress

It is interesting to observe what took place in an economic way in Piedmont Carolinas during the first 30 years of the present century. Here are some of the high spots in this 30-year record:

The number of industrial wage earners increased from 118,705 to more than 350,000.

Wages paid annually increased from \$22,324,330 to approximately \$235,000,000.

The number of cotton textile factories increased from 257 to 695, the number of furniture plants from 69 to 146; the number of knit goods plants from 30 to 139.

The value of manufactured products increased from \$153,668,394 to more than \$1,550,000,000.

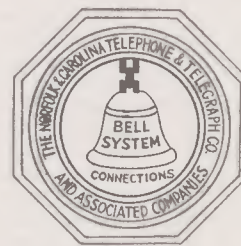
Bank clearings increased from less than \$100,000,000 to more than \$1,550,000,000.

Even during the past six years, when the entire country, and the entire world for that matter, has been afflicted with a business depression of unprecedented severity, the people of Piedmont Carolinas have been in a relatively favored position. In the face of the depression more than 500 new industrial plants were established in Piedmont Carolinas during the period from 1931 through 1936. These new industrial plants have included food and feed mills, furniture, hosiery and garment factories, silk and damask factories, chemical and medical plants, canneries, and other industrial establishments that are utilizing the raw products from our section, furnishing employment for a large number of workers, increasing taxable values, enlarging the wealth created annually in this section, and increasing business opportunities.

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**CALLING ALL TOWNS
CALLING ALL CITIES
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CALLING ALL NATIONS**



Consider this your invitation to visit the scene of the first English settlement in America, where Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parents was born, and whose destiny with the Lost Colony remains the NATION'S FOREMOST MYSTERY.

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CHORUS OF THE PLAY

These are choristers of the famous Westminster Choir School, Princeton, N. J., who sing the musical panorama upon which *The Lost Colony* is enacted.

Early Music in the Play

By ERLE STAPLETON

When Paul Green conceived his dramatic pageant, *The Lost Colony*, he chose to follow an ancient form of whose revival he is the American stage's foremost exponent. Paul Green constructs his plays against a musical background which contributes mood, the tempo, and the color of his work.

For the score of *The Lost Colony* he selected a musical background of hymns, ballads, and carols of the sixteenth century in England. Such ballads as these the colonists brought with them to America.

John White, after his return to Roanoke Island in 1590, told how he and his sailors, in trying to attract the attention of possible survivors on the deserted island, sang "many familiar English tunes of songs."

In his study of the Elizabethan airs, Green found a richness of musical material which few laymen realize. Many of these are popular today, providing the music for new and relatively modern lyrics. Modern hymnals, oddly, offer an abundant store of these old English tunes.

Because music of the Elizabethan period was intimately connected with the church, a large part of the score of the play was taken directly from the early Anglican liturgy.

From the Anglican church music, several carols have also been adapted. The carol was a creation of the fifteenth century and a distinct contribution from the English people to sacred music. The first of these is dated from about 1400.

Music not only played an important part in the church life of Elizabethan England, but was a vital factor in family life. It was the custom to spend the evening in singing madrigals and ballets around the fireside, all of which was done without accompaniment. Many times a neighbor or perhaps a servant was called in to supply a missing voice.



Erle Stapleton, who is State Director of the WPA Federal Music Project, pictured at left, arranged the music for the dramatic pageant, **THE LOST COLONY**. Old English folk tunes are the basis of the score. He is Choral Director of the play.

Thus, in addition to the religious music, there was a wide range of secular tunes. These gave the author an abundance of period music from which to select the airs which he incorporated into the musical background of his interpretation of the drama of the first Anglo-American settlement.

Such tunes as *Green Sleeves*, *Good Ale*, *The Mermaid*, and *Adam Lay Ybounden* are distinctive and characteristic of the pageant's music. Songs by Morley, Tallis, and Tye will be recognized by all musicians, to whom these composers are familiar names.

The musical panorama is supplied by the trained voices of eighteen choristers from the Westminster Choir School, of Princeton, N. J. A huge electric organ is used as accompaniment.

In keeping with the intensely religious, historic, and patriotic spirit of the play, only music of the Elizabethan period could have been properly selected. Its simplicity and directness will undoubtedly contribute its share to make *The Lost Colony* a real folk drama.

PROF. FREDERICK H. KOCH

Supervising Director
Regional Adviser, WPA Federal
Theater
Founder, Carolina Playmakers
University of North Carolina



SAMUEL SELDEN

Production Director
Associate Professor of Dramatics
University of North Carolina
Author of books on dramatic
technique



ELLEN S. WOODWARD
Assistant National Administrator
WPA Woman's and Professional
Projects

PAUL GREEN
Author of *The Lost Colony*

HALLIE FLANAGAN
National Director
Federal Theater
Works Progress Administration



HOWARD BAILEY
N. C. State Director
WPA Federal Theater



WILBUR DORSETT
Technical Director
Director, Raleigh Little Theater
MAY E. CAMPBELL
(at right)
N. C. State Director
WPA Woman's and Professional
Projects

LEE A. WALLACE
Administrator
WPA District No. 1

Various agencies of the WPA
are playing a large part in the
production of the dramatic
pageant.

THE ROANOKE COLONY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
OF MANTEO

With the Co-operation of

The North Carolina Historical Commission; the Roanoke Island
Historical Association, Inc.; and the Federal Theater
Project and Other Agencies of the Works
Progress Administration

PRESENTS

The Lost Colony

(An Outdoor Play with Music and Dance)

By PAUL GREEN

Staged and Directed by SAMUEL SELDEN

Supervising Director:

FREDERICK H. KOCH

Musical Director:

ERLE STAPLETON

State Director of WPA Federal Music Project

Production Associate:

MRS. ALEXANDER MATHIS

Director of Elizabethan Players of Manteo



ROANOKE ISLAND WATERSIDE THEATRE

ROANOKE ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

EVERY WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:15

July 4, 1937 to September 6, 1937



KATHERINE CALE



PAUL GREEN

- DRAMATIS

CHARACTERS IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE



KATHERINE CALE

British-born actress who plays the mother of Virginia Dare. She is a WPA Federal Theater actress in New York. Appeared in *No More Peace*, and with Leslie Howard in *Hamlet*.



EARL MAYO

Plays the comedian, Old Tom. Is a WPA Federal Theater actor. Has appeared in numerous plays.



DIRECTORS AND LEADS

Some of the principals and directors hear Author Paul Green read the script for the pageant drama. Left to right, Jack Lee, *the Historian*; Earl Mayo, *Old Tom*; Katherine Calé, *Eleanor Dare*; Paul Green, the author; Frederick H. Koch, supervising director; Lillian Ashton, *Queen Elizabeth*; Samuel Selden, production director, and Howard Bailey, WPA Federal Theater director.

PROLOGUE	{ Bedford Thurman Anthony Roberts
THE HISTORIAN	Jack Lee
GRANGANIMEO, <i>an Indian Chief</i>	Orlando Scharff
UPPOWOC, <i>an Indian Medicine Man</i>	Fred Howard
MANTEO, <i>an Indian Chief</i>	Charles Overman
WANCHESE, <i>an Indian Chief</i>	Charles Dumont
AN INDIAN SQUAW	Anges Midgett
MANTEO'S WIFE	Grace Davis
CAPTAIN PHILLIP AMADAS	Robert Atkinson
CAPTAIN ARTHUR BARLOWE	Gilbert Mister
A PRIEST	Tom Fearing
TOM HARRIS, <i>a beggar man</i>	Earle Mayo
FIRST SOLDIER	Gaston Meekins
SECOND SOLDIER	Howard Twyne
MASTER OF CEREMONIES	Sam Hirsch
ELIZABETH, <i>Queen of England</i>	Lillian Ashton
GOVERNOR JOHN WHITE	Judson Langill
ELEANOR (WHITE) DARE	Katherine Calé
ESSEX	Howard Bailey
SIR WALTER RALEIGH	Anthony Roberts
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE	Eugene Langston
JOHN BORDEN	Raoul Henry
WINGINA, <i>an Indian Chief</i>	Orlando Scharff
RALPH LANE	Tom Fearing
SIMON FERNANDO	Sam Hirsch
GEORGE HOWE	Robert Atkinson
GEORGE HOWE, JR.	Homer Austin, Jr.
JOHN CAGE	Gilbert Mister
ANANIAS DARE	Martin Kellogg



WILBUR DORSETT	<i>Technical Director</i>
EUGENE LANGSTON	<i>Stage Manager</i>
JOHN WALKER	<i>Supervisor of Lighting</i>
TOM MCINTOSH	<i>Assistant Electrician</i>
GIRVAN HIGGINSON	<i>Master Technician</i>
WALTER PRESTON	<i>Master of Properties</i>
DOROTHY LACEY	<i>Wardrobe Supervisor</i>
HOWARD BAILEY	<i>Company Manager</i>

ASSISTANT STAGE MANAGERS: Helen Bailey, Sam Hirsch; *Make-up*: Lillian Waldo, Lubin Leggette; *Wardrobe Assistants*: Lether Leighty, Dora Willis, Margaret Pugh; *Technicians*: Harris Coates, Lee Dough, Grant Johnson, George Twyne; *Publicity*: Earl Dean, Woodrow Price, Ben Dixon McNeill; *Publications*: Donoh Hanks.

PERSONAE —

CONTINUED FROM THE PREVIOUS PAGE

REVEREND MARTIN Bedford Thurman
 JOYCE ARCHARD Helen Bailey
 ELIZABETH GLANE Pearl Scharff
 ALICE CHAPMAN Doris Jones
 MARGERY HARVIE Elizabeth Hooker
 JANE JONES Madeline Haynsworth
 MARGARET LAWRENCE Roxie Atkinson
 DAME COLEMAN Louise Meekins
 THOMAS ARCHARD Leslie Austin
 THOMAS SMART Billy Cox
 VIRGINIA DARE, *as a baby* Lynn Bailey
 FIRST SENTINEL William Doughtie
 MESSENGER Lubin Leggette
 SECOND SENTINEL Fred Howard
 RUNNER Lubin Leggette
 INDIAN MAIDENS AND MILKMAID DANCERS: Carolyn Allen, Virginia Allen, Tessie Basnight, Evelyn Davis, Libby Davis, Bessie Gray, Madeline Haynsworth.
 INDIAN YOUTHS: Sidney Godley, William Hagwood, Burke Peed, Oscar Peterson, Richard Pinkham, Delbert Andrews.
 INDIANS: Francis Dixon, Woodrow Whitaker, Henry Stilley, Wilmer Cook, William Hooker, Delbert Andrews, William Pinkham, Willie Walton.
 HERALDS: Brockie Daniels, Hettie Westcott.
 COURTIERS: Tom Fearing, Lubin Leggette, Alvah Midgett.
 LADIES-IN-WAITING: Ruth Evans, Juanita Parker, Estelle Tillett.
 PAGES: Peggy Etheridge, Myrtle Langill.
 SAILORS: Jerry Hurtubise, Harold Rolison, Marvin Whitley.
 WOMEN COLONISTS: Lena Daniels, Mary Evans, Mary Mann Evans, Ruth Evans, Juanita Parker, Estelle Tillett, Ola Tillett.
 MEN COLONISTS: John Aydlett, Paul Burroughs, William Doughtie, Bennie Etheridge, Jim Fields, Norman Fleming, Leslie Gay, Henry Haddock, Robert Hall, Ray Hinson, Alvin Hunnings, Zackie Jones, Frank Mizzell, Carson Moore, Otis Morris, Leon Richter, Frank Stallings, Ben Swindell, Billy Tarkington, Wayne Vaughan, Odell Walker, Jerry Walls, Raymond White, Dennis Wynne, Ira Andrews.



The dances staged by Fred Howard and Mary Haynsworth.

The costumes designed and executed by Ora Mae Davis, assisted by Dorothy Lacey, with the co-operation of the WPA Sewing Room in Durham and Manteo.

The settings designed by Samuel Selden, assisted by Albert Q. Bell and Wilbur Dorsett, and executed in large part under the supervision of Mr. Bell, with the co-operation of agencies of the WPA.

The lighting by John Walker.

The properties by Walter Preston.

The sound equipment by Radio Service Co., Ahoskie, N. C.

Theater designed and built by Albert Q. Bell.



LILLIAN ASHTON

Is Queen Elizabeth in the dramatic pageant. Like Katherine Calé, is British-born. English actresses were selected for the two principal roles in which Britons are portrayed. A WPA Federal Theater player.



JACK LEE

His is the voice heard telling the story of *The Lost Colony*. Also from the New York WPA Federal Theater.



DIRECTORS AND AUTHOR

The directors and Paul Green discuss some of the problems of production. The cast of the play numbers 25 speaking parts and 90 minor roles, in addition to the chorus of eighteen. Technical workers and instrumental musicians number a score more. All but thirteen players are residents or natives of the island, who expect to repeat the pageant drama here each year hereafter.



The Scenes

TIME: The latter part of the Sixteenth Century.

PLACE: England and Roanoke Island in the New World.

ACT I

SCENE 1: Prologue.

SCENE 2: An Indian Village on Roanoke Island, Summer, 1584.

SCENE 3: England—Queen Elizabeth's garden, some weeks later.

SCENE 4: Roanoke Island, 1585.

SCENE 5: England—a Tavern in Plymouth, Spring, 1587.

ACT II

SCENE 1: The City of Raleigh on Roanoke Island, Summer, 1587.

SCENE 2: The same, two weeks later.

SCENE 3: The same, two days later.

SCENE 4: England—a room in the Queen's palace.

SCENE 5: The City of Raleigh on Roanoke Island, Christmas, 1588.

SCENE 6: The same, a few hours later.

The audience is requested to reserve applause until the end of each act.

The Music

Old English Folk-Songs, Ballads and Hymns in the play—sung by The Lost Colony Chorus (Courtesy The Westminster Choir School, Princeton, N. J.)

Choral Director: ERLE STAPLETON, *State Director, WPA Federal Music Project.*

Organist: JAMES McLENDON.

The Choir: Iva Stewart, Isabel Wilson, *First Sopranos*; Elda Eyre, Lois Van Kirk, Eleanor Porter, *Second Sopranos*; Grace Carrington, Eleanor Aldrich, *First Altos*; Judith E. Kuhn, Margaretta Shanaman, Lucymae Stewart, *Second Altos*; Carroll C. Riddle, Kenneth MacSween, *First Tenors*; Justin Tune, Everett C. Faulkner, *Second Tenors*; James Weeks, Fague Springman, *Baritones*; Eugene Schram, Henry Williams, *Basses*.

Acknowledgments

For the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association of Manteo

GOVERNOR CLYDE R. HOEY,
Honorary Chairman, North Carolina Commission
 GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PEERY, *Honorary Chairman, Virginia Commission*
 D. B. FEARING *General Chairman*
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 M. R. DANIELS *Secretary*
 C. S. MEEKINS *Treasurer*
 R. B. DRANE *Historian*

For the Roanoke Island Historical Association, Inc.

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 NOKOLAI SOKOLOFF, *National Director, Federal Music Project.*
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 MAY E. CAMPBELL, *State Director, Woman's and Professional Projects, WPA.*
 FRED J. COHN, *State Director, Department of Information, WPA.*
 LEE S. WALLACE, *District Director, WPA.*
 J. P. RICHARDSON, *District Engineer, WPA.*

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Roanoke Colony Memorial Association of Manteo desires to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the helpful cooperation given by the following government agencies, patriotic and civic organizations, and individuals: Federal Theater, Music, Arts, and Writers' Projects, and other agencies of WPA, Civilian Conservation Corps, National Park Service, Emergency Relief Administration, Civil Works Administration, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, North Carolina Historical Commission, Roanoke Island Historical Association, Inc., American Legion, National Society of Colonial Dames, Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Congressman Lindsay C. Warren, Miles T. Clark, Bishop Thomas C. Darst, Mrs. D. Victor Meekins, and the Reverends Brown, Hines, and Vaughan.

Space will not permit a listing of the hundreds of other agencies and individuals. We are, however, truly grateful to everyone who has assisted in connection with the 350th anniversary celebration.

Sincerely,
 D. B. FEARING,
 Executive Secretary.

From the Play



Christmas, Roanoke Island, 1588—Eleanor White Dare sings a lovely lullaby to the year-old babe, Virginia Dare. Below, brave John Borden and Eleanor Dare ponder the destiny of the Lost Colony.



The baptism of Virginia Dare, August 20, 1587. Below, John White and Eleanor Dare are received at court.





Old Tom and his faithful native spouse, christened Agona which, in the Indian tongue, means "agony."



John Borden accuses the colonists' pilot, Simon Fernando, of traitorous talk against the god-father of the colony, Sir Walter Raleigh.



Queen Elizabeth receives Raleigh after the return of the explorers, Amadas and Barlowe. Manteo, brought from Roanoke by the expedition, introduces Elizabeth to tobacco smoking.



The master of the Queen's ceremonies. The play has a cast of 110.



Uppowoc, the medicine man, who performs the spectacular Indian dances. He is Fred Howard of the University of North Carolina.



The Indian youths in the dances are CCC boys from Camp Virginia Dare on Roanoke Island. Most of them were reared on Eastern North Carolina farms. The girl dancers are native islanders. All were specially trained for the pageant drama. All the principals in Indian roles are natives. These are Orlando Scharff playing Granganimeo, Charles Overman playing the friendly Indian Manteo, and Charles Dumont who plays the renegade Wanchese. Orlando Scharff also plays Wingina.

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Kinston's 50 industries include six tobacco redrying and stemming plants, cotton mill, two shirt factories, two fertilizer factories, lumber plants, factory for oil-burning tobacco curers, mattress factory, and many other "going" concerns.

Wholesale trade	\$14,500,000
Retail trade	6,683,000

The city's municipally-owned power plant is valued at more than \$800,000. The pure, untreated water supply is from artesian wells. There are two branch banks . . . resources \$32,688,000 . . . and a modern 100-room hotel.

CITY of KINSTON NORTH CAROLINA

Monument, left, to
Richard Caswell,
First Constitutional
Governor of North Carolina

For information and
literature, write
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Kinston, N. C.

Behind the Scenes with a Candid Camera



The Governor of North Carolina—a backstage visitor—converses with Queen Elizabeth and Eleanor Dare. The Governor saw the tenth performance.



A farm boy from Pitt County dons the costume of a colonist. He is one of nearly two score CCC youths in the play.



Another colonist gets his coat of grease-paint and false whiskers, and surveys the miracle worked upon him.



Director Samuel Selden and Author Paul Green talk it over the historian's desk.



Stage Manager Gene Langston, who also plays William Shakespeare, 'phones directions from backstage to switchboard.



The well-trained chorus of pretty native island girls execute a few dance steps of their own invention.



Organist James McLendon tests the huge musical instrument which provides accompaniment for the Lost Colony Choir.



Electrician John Walker adjusts one of the powerful spotlights which illuminate parts of the mammoth stage.



Wilbur Dorsett, technical director, tinting the logs of the stage chapel. Blue and copper become mellow brown under stage lights.

WE EXTEND GREETINGS

TO THE VISITORS AT

ROANOKE ISLAND

on the occasion of the

350th Anniversary Celebration

of the

Beginning of Anglo-American Civilization

and the

Birth of Virginia Dare

Virginia Electric and Power Company

{ The colonists did not have these
cooling, delicious drinks which
you may enjoy during your
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Orange-Crush

Pepsi-Cola : 7-Up : Nu-Grape

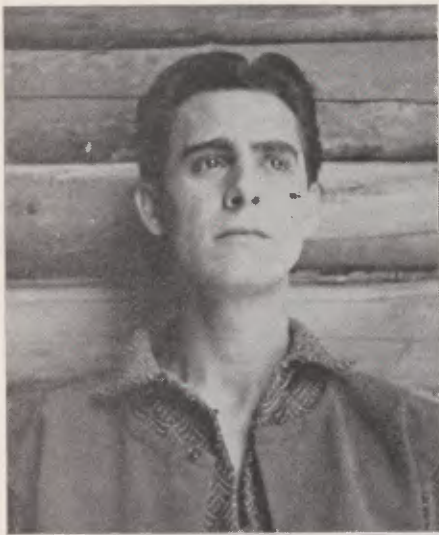
BEER and ALE

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ROANOKE ISLAND

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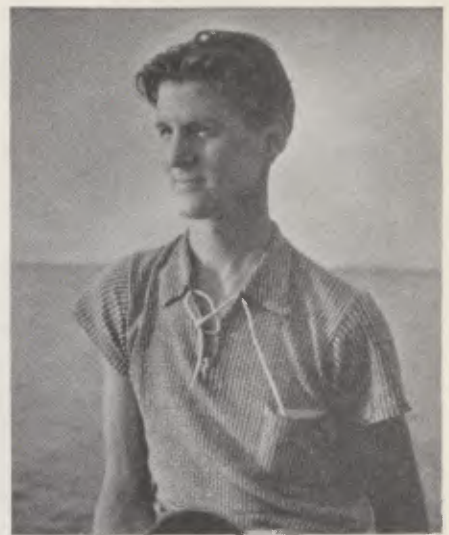
NORTH CAROLINA



Roul Henry, who plays John Borden in the symphonic drama.



Ora Mae Davis, who designed and executed authentic costumes for the play.



Eugene Langston, stage manager for the huge production, also plays Shakespeare.



The man who built the magnificent setting, Albert Q. Bell, with Governor Hoey.



Martin Kellogg, Dare County attorney, who plays the father of Virginia Dare.



Robert Atkinson, of Dare County, plays Captain Amadas and George Howe.



A candid camera shot. Making up an Indian in the dressing room.



Paul Green and Katherine Calé candidly snapped as Director Selden observes.



Tom Fearing, who plays Governor Ralph Lane. He is a native islander.

Players and People of the Pageant Drama



GENTLEMEN, it seems as though HANES Undershirts take all the washing and wear you can give them. They're bound to go, some day, of course. But when that day comes, you'll say "these shirts don't owe me a cent!"

From the first time on, straight through to the last, HANES fits snug and trim . . . stretching smoothly across your chest . . . lying cool and

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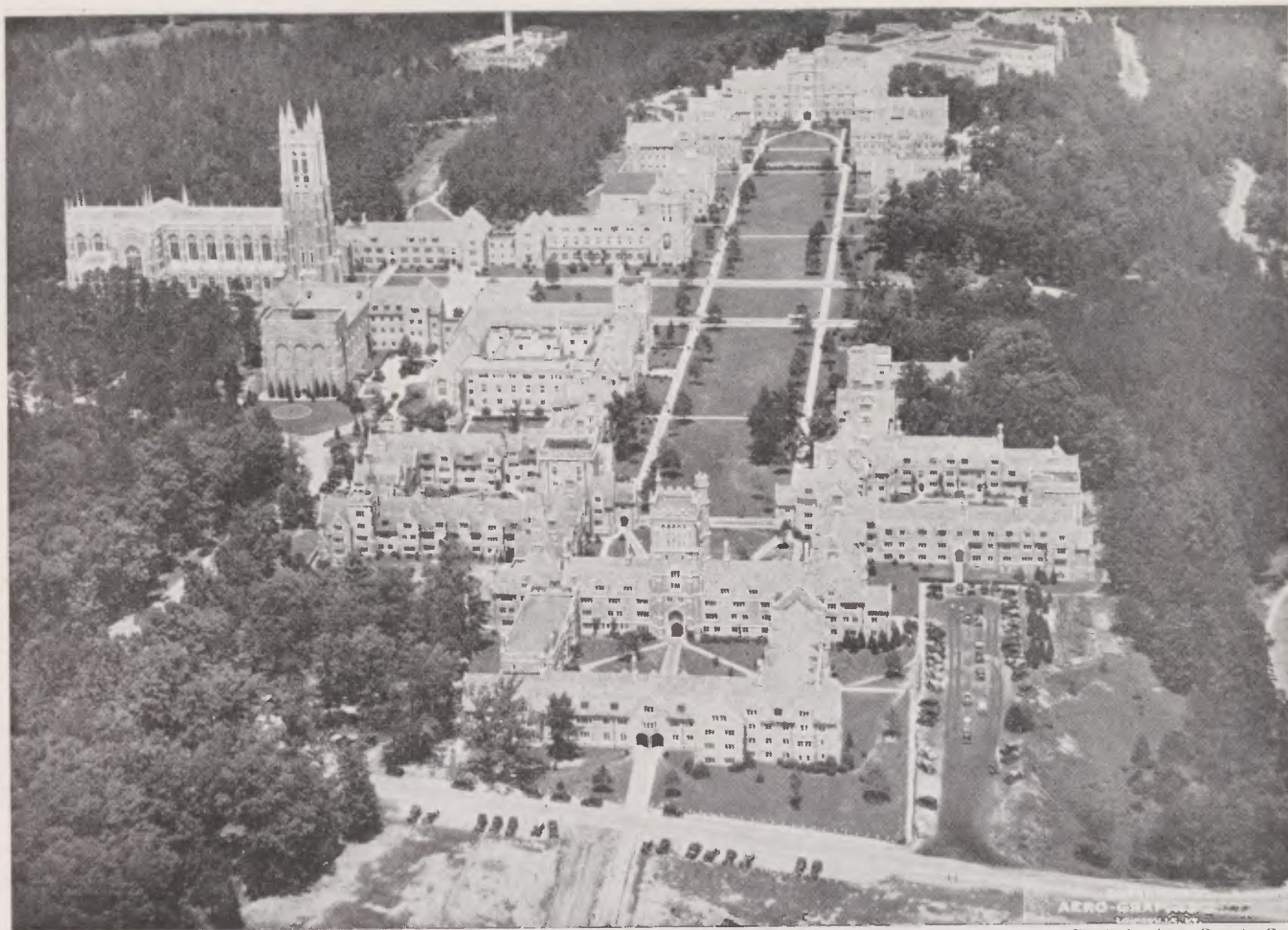


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Gothic Architecture on the Duke University Campus

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The principal trunk of Mother Vineyard, on Roanoke Island about a half mile south of the "Citie of Raleigh," is reputed to be America's oldest cultivated scuppernong grape vine. Probably planted by the colonists, it is about 350 years old. It is on the noted estate of 500 acres, formerly owned by the Baum and Meekins families, both of whom were early settlers. The vineyard, with many new trunks which are a scant century old, covers nearly an acre. Captain Barlowe was so impressed in 1584 that he wrote that Roanoke Island was "so full of grapes, as the very beating of the sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty . . . climbing toward the tops of high cedars, that I think in all the world the like abundance is not to be found . . ." The vineyard is shown above, and the three-and-one-half-century-old trunk appears at the right.



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THE
MIRACLE
at
Kill Devil Hills



Wright Memorial, towering in white North Carolina granite 161 feet above the sea, is mounted upon the top of the principal dune of Kill Devil Hills, where on December 13, 1903, the brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, accomplished the first sustained flight of a heavier-than-air machine. The flight lasted about 12 seconds. At night the beacon from the tower may

sweep across four-mile-wide Roanoke Sound from the Birthplace of Aviation to the Birthplace of the Nation. The dune, of the migratory sand variety, has been anchored by the planting of hardy grasses by the National Park Service. Virginia Dare Trail (N. C. Highway 30), which leads to Roanoke Island, skirts the grounds.

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The Story of the Celebration

(Continued from page 7)

Latin scholars promptly questioned the decision. "Sesqui" literally means "one-half more." Sesquicentennial is correct for 150 because sesqui adds one-half more to centum (100). But if sesqui is prefixed to tercentum (300), sesqui indicates 150, and sesquitercentum, or sesquitercentenary, is the sum of 150 and 300, or 450—the year 2037.

Thus the 63 days of events at Roanoke Island in 1937 are known simply, but not briefly, as the Roanoke Island Historical Exposition and 350th Anniversary Celebration.

In the summer of 1932 a U. S. Roanoke Island Colony Commission was appointed by Congress to visit the island and report a plan for national commemoration of the anniversary. Between August 13 and 15 Senators Joseph T. Robinson, chairman of the commission; Harry B. Hawes and George H. Moses, and Representatives Sol Bloom, Isaac Bachrach, and Lindsay Warren viewed the site, fished in the waters around the island, and banqueted on seafoods.

In their report, recommending a celebration in 1934, they wrote:

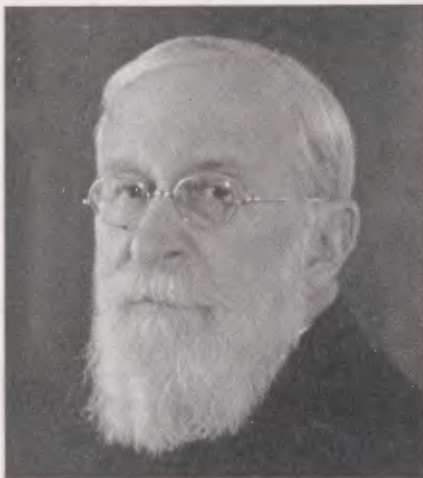
"... The first English settlement in America was upon Roanoke Island, and ... from these beginnings English-speaking civilization in America had its inception.

"... But for the pioneer work of Sir Walter Raleigh and his associates, encouraged by their Queen, Elizabeth, the final permanent settlement at Jamestown would never have been attempted or effected, and the subsequent history of America would have been entirely different. Instead of an English-speaking civilization in America we would have had a French or a Spanish civilization."

Shortly thereafter, because of the Depression, the commission recommended

postponing the celebration until 1937, the 350th anniversary of the founding of the Lost Colony and of the Birth of Virginia Dare.

Notwithstanding, citizens of Roanoke Island joined in a pageant presented during a two-day celebration on August 17 and 18, 1934. Work was pushed on the construction of the log chapel, and the fort was completed. Other buildings and the palisades have since been erected. The 1934 events attracted several thousand visitors.



DR. R. B. DRANE

Dr. Drane, a retired Episcopal minister, is the oldest living member of any of the three organizations whose joint purpose is to preserve the site where the first Anglo-American colonies were established in 1585-87. He was one of the founders of the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association in 1894, is vice-president of that organization today, and is historian of both the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association of Manteo and of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, Inc.

Governor Peary of Virginia, speaking to the multitude, expressed the group feeling of the visitors. "Before the memory of little Virginia Dare," he said, "we stand uncovered, and to the gallantry of those men and women who composed the Lost Colony of Roanoke, we offer our admiration and our honor."

For three years since the 1934 functions, the citizens of Roanoke Island and of North Carolina have been concentrating their efforts toward the huge 1937 exposition.

Representative Warren and Senator Robert R. Reynolds pushed through a Congressional bill authorizing the minting of 25,000 memorial half dollars. The post office department is issuing a commemorative stamp.

A new Roanoke Island Commission of U. S. Congressmen has been appointed, and these will accompany the President of the United States on his visit of August 18.

The Governor of North Carolina heads a special North Carolina Commission of prominent citizens who will act as official hosts to national dignitaries. The Governor of Virginia is the chairman of a Virginia Committee of Cooperation.

Agencies of the Federal Government were placed at the disposal of the sponsors of the great celebration. Scores of national organizations—civic, patriotic, and historic—allied their sponsorship. Many individuals have contributed their services.

On Independence Day, 1937, the 350th anniversary celebration of the beginning of Anglo-American civilization with the founding of the first English colony of men and women, and the 350th anniversary celebration of the birth of the first English child in America, was definitely under way.

Roanoke Island, the First English Colonies in America

(Continued from page 12)

permanent settlers of what is now North Carolina came from the James River settlements in Virginia.

Sir Walter Raleigh is thus vitally connected with Roanoke Island, Jamestown and the beginnings of English America.

His vision and exertion stimulated the interest of Englishmen in America and aroused the spirit which thrust English civilization beyond the narrow confines of the British Isles into North America and a vast world empire.

Roanoke Island, site of the first English colony in America, is associated with events and movements of deep significance for English civilization and world history. It is North Carolina's most historic place.



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Hunting? Bear and deer roam the swamps and savannas of the "country" (which is what the island folks call the mainland). The geese honk loud and come close for good shots.

Scenery too! A marvelous expanse of salt water, broad sandy beaches as clean as a whistle and hard enough for your car, shifting white dunes that gleam in the moonlight, cool breezes.

It is fascinating, restful, ever changing, ever intriguing. Here is a place for tired nerves, for unmolested summer and winter living. Here is a land of hospitality, of open doors, of friendliness, where everyone knows his neighbor . . . and likes him.

There's liveliness on the beaches too. Good restaurants, dancing casinos, pleasant resort hotels. And there's a matchless history reaching to the dawn of the Nation and giving to Dare County the Nation's most interesting, most popular, patriotic shrine. Every American knows the story of the settlement of the Lost Colony on Dare's Roanoke Island, and the tale of the persistence of two youngsters who learned to fly on one of the dunes at Kitty Hawk.

Unspoiled? For the first time, only six years ago, a million dollars worth of bridges and highway opened this wonderland to America's sportsmen, vacationists, and just plain nature lovers.

Nature has been lavish with Dare. We have more beauties, more flowers, more wild game and fish than we'll ever use. We want America to share it with us.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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THE beautiful Mrs. Spalding, shown on her husband's sloop "Hurulu," is a skilled yachtswoman. Her enjoyment of the sea illustrates her charming zest for life. She travels, she entertains, and smokes Camels—as many as she pleases. "Camels are so mild," she says, "they never get on my nerves. And everybody knows how they help digestion!" Smoking Camels sets up a natural flow of digestive fluids—alkaline digestive fluids—and thus encourages good digestion. At the right, Mrs. Spalding enjoys a late supper in Hollywood's Trocadero, whose host, Billy Wilkerson, says: "Camels are certainly the popular cigarette here at the 'Troc.'"

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