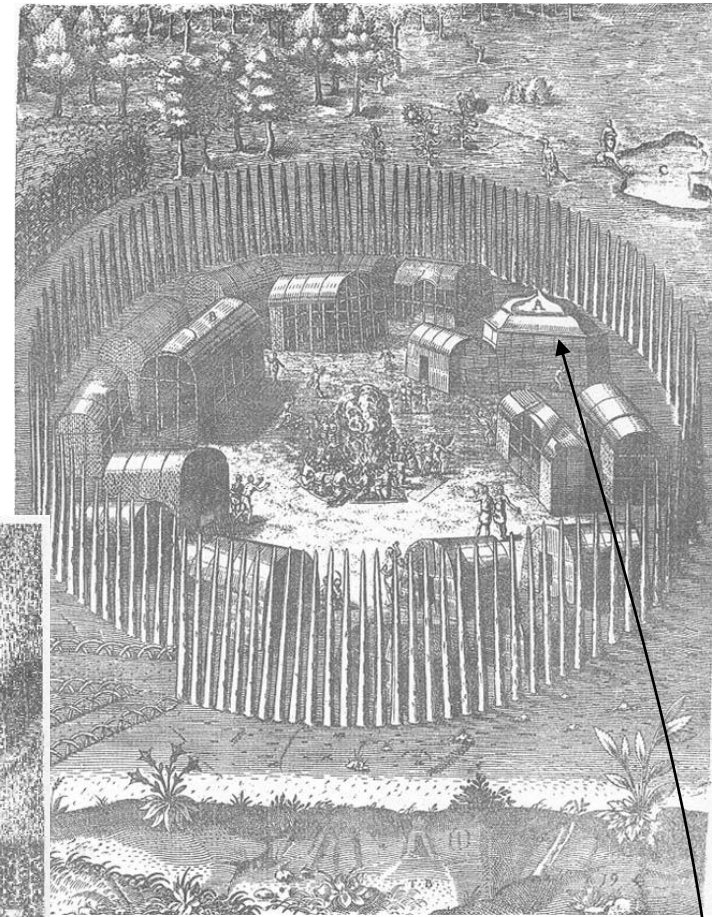
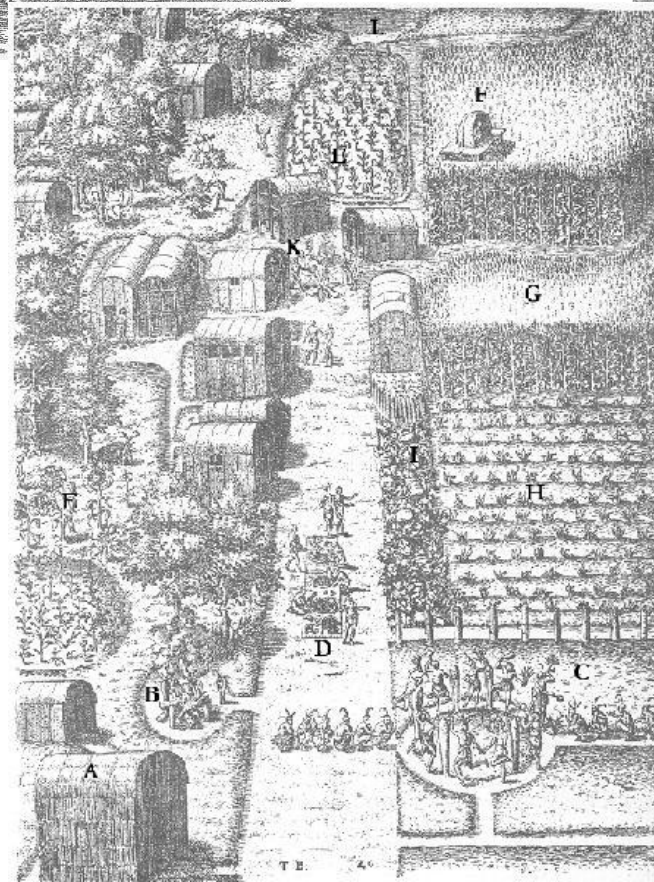


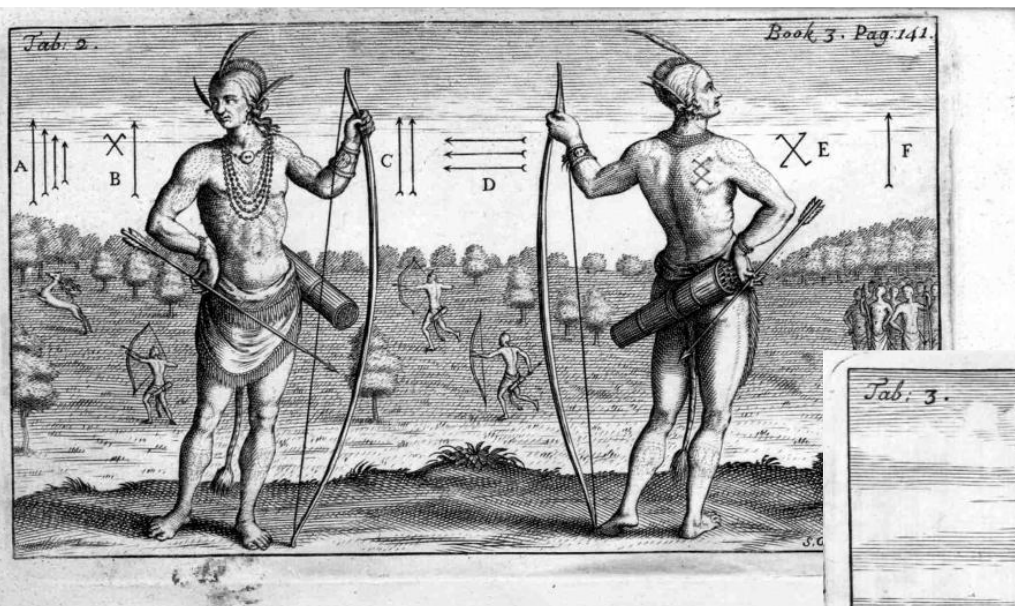


White's notes indicate that only the nobles lived inside the palisaded portions of town in what today are the states of the Southern United States.

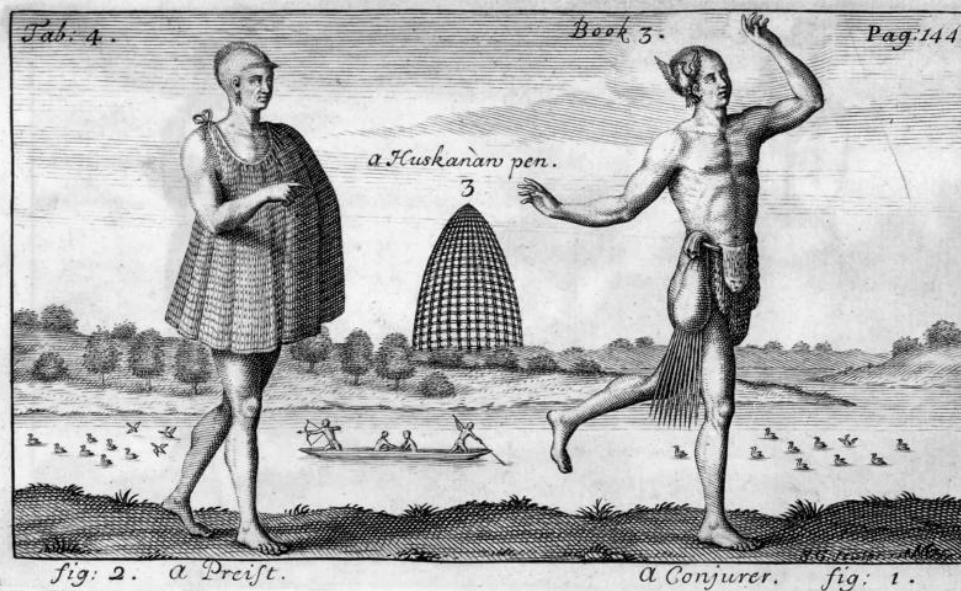
These images are taken from watercolor paintings originally created by John White, governor of the failed Roanoke expedition. White travelled to the Americas multiple times, documenting in his art Native American civilizations from the Caribbean to the North coast of what is today the United States. They reflect the most accurate image we have remaining today about life in Native American societies in North America at the time of English colonization.



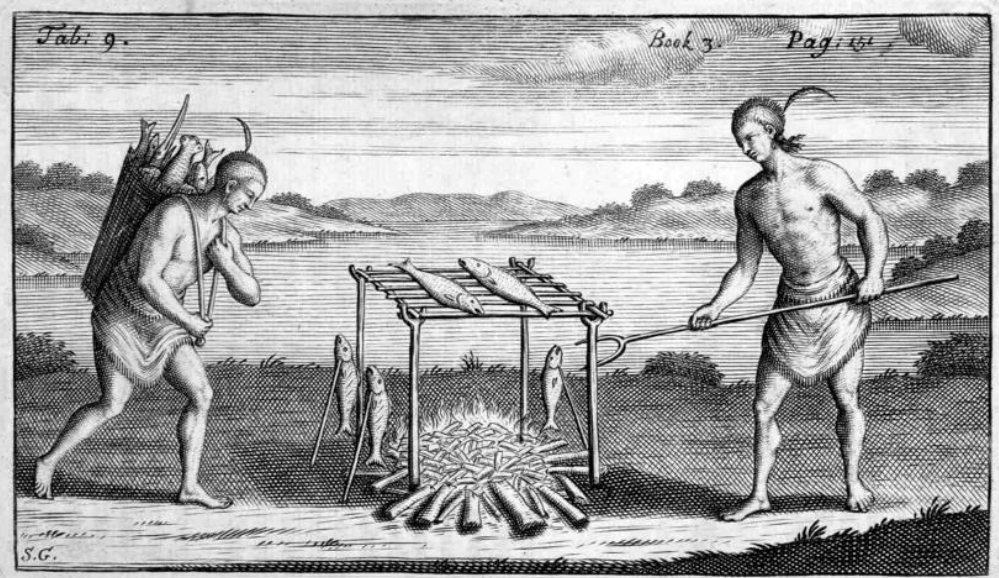
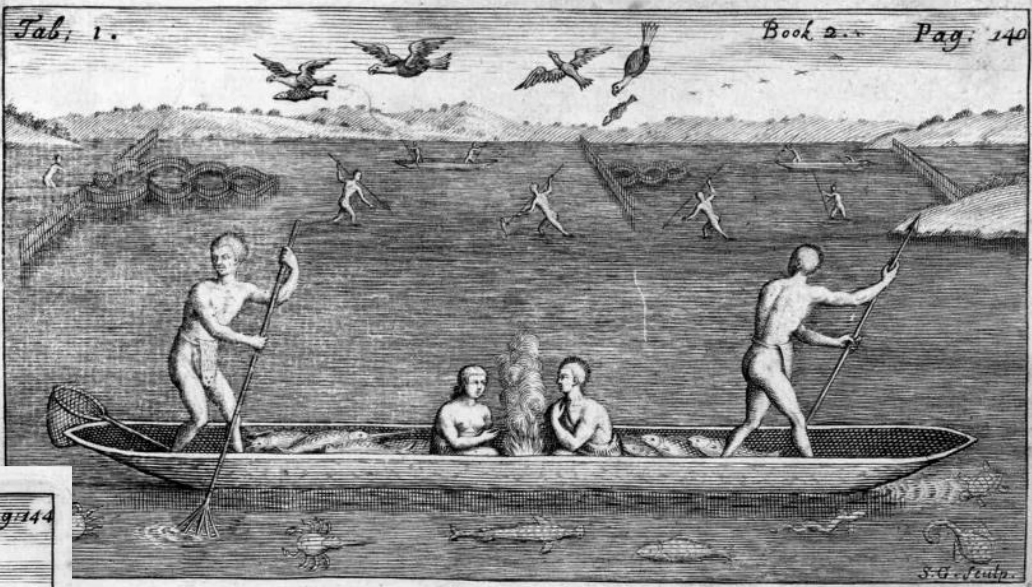
White identified some of the structures within the palisade as treasuries, storehouses, temples and religious structures. In this town in particular, the temple is of special construction and located in the most protected portion of the palisade.

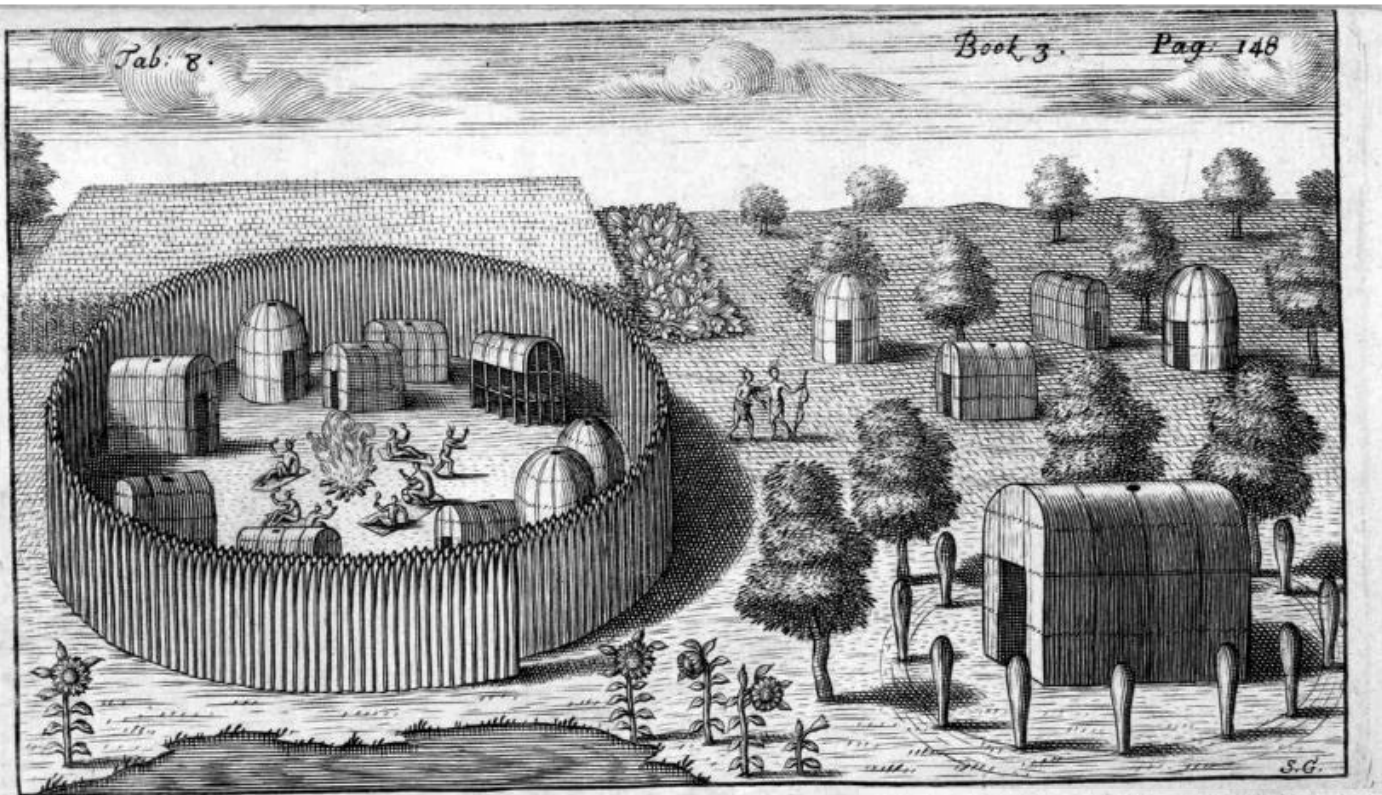


These images were included in John Smith's autobiography but were created by the publisher using John White's images. They are, plagiarism aside, a very accurate depiction of the people and landscape of the Chesapeake region at the time John Smith lived in Jamestown.



More of the character and lifeways
illustrations from John Smith's book.

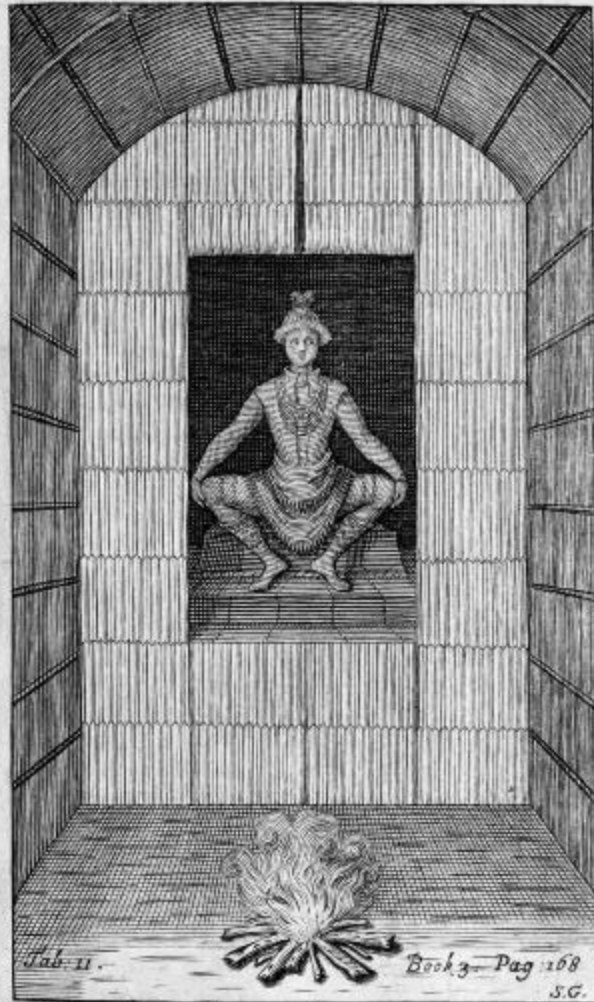




Again, interpretation of John White illustrations included in the John Smith book. These give us some detailed looks at the village longhouse used for civic and ceremonial purposes. Primary sources from the time and modern archaeological discoveries indicate these were as large as 150 feet long and 70 feet wide, often containing multi-tiered seating along the sides and a dias or platform for royalty at the rear.

The second image provides us with a glimpse of carved idols surrounding a space for public religious rituals.





Tab. II. Book 3. Pag. 168 S.G.

Idol call'd. OKÈE, QUIÓCCOS, or KIWASÀ.

These last two images modeled after John White illustrations included in the John Smith book give us a seldom seen glimpse into the intricate religious life of the Native Americans that lived along the eastern seaboard. To the left is an image of a Native American idol representing a chief diety. The idol was housed in a temple in the royal compound. These temples were often large, intricate structures with a priestly caste who performed rituals and tended sacred fires there.

Below is an image of a royal funerary structure. The bodies of deceased royalty were preserved and displayed along with another idol image in an elevated platform. The structure was usually housed inside the royal compound and often ritual fires were kept burning beneath so that the smoke curled up through the structure from below the floor.

