French & Timucua Indians in Florida (1562-1568)

Engravings based on drawings by Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues made on his trip to Florida with Rene de Goulaine de Laudonniere in 1564-1565. While there, he documented the lives of the Timucua Indians, who had already been visited by Jean Ribault two years earlier.

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http://fcit.usf.edu/FLORIDA/photos/native/lemoyne/lemoyne0/lemoy0.htm

Title Page:  French & Timucua Indians in Florida (1562-2568)
Le Moyne’s Map of La Florida from a 1875 Boston Publication of Le Moyne’s Narrative and the De Bry Engravings
Map of Virginia and Floridae by Jodocus Hondius (1606)
Floride Franciose – North of St. Marhco and South of Secotan in present-day SC and NC. This map shows the first use of the term “Apalache” in reference to the Appalachian mountains.
“Sea Lanes around French Florida” used by Ribault, Laudonniere, Mutineers, and the Spanish Treasure Fleet on the Gulf Stream from Cuba to Spain.
The arrival of the French in Florida in 1562. The French are shown exchanging gifts with friendly Native Americans in this plate. Plate I
The French discover the River of May (St. Johns River). They sailed a distance up the river where they were met by friendly Native Americans who waded out to greet them. Plate II.
The French discover St. Andrews Sound, Georgia, which they named the Somme. The reed structures in the water were a device for catching fish used by the Native Americans. Plate III.
The French discover six more rivers. They called these rivers the Loire, Charente, Garonne, Gironde, Belle, and the Grande. Plate IV.
The French arrive at a wide river they name Port Royal (Portus Regalis). Sailing up the river they encounter a group of Native americans roasting a lynx. The French name the area Lynx Point (Prom. Lupi). Plate V.
The French erect a column with the royal coat of arms on an island they call Libourne. This exact location of this column - intended to mark the northern boundary of French territory - is not known, but may be near Beaufort, South Carolina. Plate VI.
The colony at Charlesfort runs short of food. The men left at Charlesfort canoe through alligator-infested rivers to get help from Native Americans. Plate VII.
The Native Americans worship Ribault's column. This column was left two years earlier by Ribault on the St. Johns River near Jacksonville. The column has been decorated with flowers and various offerings have been left at its base. The column is shown to Laudonnière by Atore, the son of chief Satouriona. Plate VIII.
The French build Fort Caroline. The fort was built on the bank of the St. Johns River. Trenches were dug along the other two sides of the triangular fort for protection. Plate IX.
Fort Caroline. The side of the fort facing the river was built with planks. The other two sides were constructed of earth. The oven was built outside the fort to reduce the risk of fire. Plate X.
Chief Satouriona prepares for battle. Two containers of water are used in the ritual. One container is splashed over the men with the prayer to the sun that the enemy's blood will likewise be splashed over them. The second container is poured over the fire in the hope that the enemy will be extinguished as the fire is extinguished. Plate XI.
Chief Outina consults his sorcerer before battle. The sorcerer kneels on a shield surrounded with signs scratched in the ground. He contorts himself in an effort to determine the strength of the enemy. Plate XII.
Outina defeats Patanou with the help of the French. The French are on the front lines with their superior weapons. (The engraving probably reflects more of a European practice of warfare than what was practiced by Native Americans.) Plate XIII.
Chief Outina marches to war covered in red war paint.
Plate XIV.
Plate 15. Timucua and Calusa indians fighting a war.
Trophies and ceremonies after a victory. The sorcerer chants curses upon the enemy to the rhythm of three musicians. One beats a stone with a club and the other two shake gourds filled with small stones. Plate XVI.
Carrying the dead from the battlefield. Le Moyne noted that the dead were supported under their heads and had fur wrapped around their chest, thigh, and shin. He never learned the significance of this custom. Plate XVII
The widows approach the chief after a battle. Hiding their faces they petition the chief to avenge their husband's deaths, to provide for them in their widowhood, and to grant them permission to remarry after a period of mourning. Plate XVIII.
The mourning widows. The widows placed their husband's drinking cup and weapons on their graves. Then they cut off their hair just below their ears and scatter it on the graves. When their hair grew down over their shoulders, they were permitted to re-marry. Plate XIX.
How the Native Americans treat their sick. This plate shows three different practices. On the left, a sick man has his forehead cut and blood sucked out by someone who spits it into a jar. This is then consumed by pregnant women in the belief that it will make their babies stronger. On the right a man breathes smoke from on fire on which seeds have been thrown in order to purge his body of poisons. In the background, a man smokes tobacco in an attempt to cure an infection. Plate XX.
How the Native Americans till the soil and plant. The men are shown using a type of hoe made of a fishbone on a wooden stick. The women make holes in the soil and drop in the seeds. Plate XXI.
Bringing crops to the public storehouse. The storehouses were constructed by stones and mud with low roofs. The harvest from islands would be brought in by canoe. Plate XXII.
Bringing in wild animals, fish, and reptiles for food. At certain times of the year animals were hunted and brought to the public storehouse. Plate XXIII.
Drying meat, fish, and other food. The smoked meat would be preserved and could be eaten later. Plate XXIV.
Hunting deer. This method of covering oneself in a skin to sneak up on the deer was novel to the Frenchmen.
Plate XXV. (Partial Plate)
Hunting alligators. Since alligators were a threat to the village a guard kept watch from a small hut with many holes for looking out. When an alligator came near the guard called for help and the men tried to ram a pointed log down its throat. When the alligator got its teeth stuck in the log, the men would flip it over and attack its softer underbelly. It is obvious from this plate that the engraver had never seen an alligator. Notice the ears and fingers. Plate XXVI.
Crossing over to an island on a pleasure trip. The woman carries the children and food while the man carries the bow for protection. He has tied his quiver to the top of his head to keep the arrows from getting wet.

Plate XXVII.
Preparing for a feast. A cook adds ingredients to a large earthenware bowl over the fire. A man fans the fire while others grind herbs and spices. Plate XXVIII.
A council of state. The chief sits at the place of honor surrounded by his advisors. A bitter black tea called casina is prepared by the women. Those who vomit up the tea are considered to be unfit for battle. Plate XXIX.
A fortified village. Guard houses are located at the entrance. The houses had no windows. The large council house at the center of the village was also probably round, not rectangular as show in this illustration. Plate XXX.
Setting an enemy's village on fire. The thatched roofs were an easy target for arrows with flaming moss attached. Plate XXXI.
Plate XXXII. When a town has been burned because of a sentinel's carelessness, he is brought before the chief to receive punishment. The chief sits alone, his principal men placed on a long, semi-circular bench near by. The executioner orders the sentinel to kneel down before the chief. When this has been done, he sets his left foot on the offender's back, and with a sharp-edged club made of ebony or some other hard wood, he strikes him a blow on the head hard enough to split open the skull. The same penalty is used for other crimes; while we were there, two men were thus punished.
How war was declared. The Native Americans would plant arrows with locks of hair attached outside the village of the enemy. Plate XXXIII.
The sacrifice of the first-born son. The mother would cover her face as the child was brought to the chief by another woman. Other women would dance in a circle. When the dancing ended, a warrior would club the child to death on the tree stump. Plate XXXIV.
Harvest offering. The skin of a large stag was stuffed with vegetables and carried to a clearing in the forest on the first day of spring. It was mounted on a pole and prayers would be offered to the sun for a bountiful harvest. Plate XXXV.
Various sports. Exercise activities were designed to prepare young men for war. Contests were held to see who could hit a target on a pole with a ball or arrows, or who could run the farthest on a single breath. Plate XXXVI.
A bride is carried to the chief. Four strong men carry the litter. The bride is seated on rare animal skins and shaded from the sun by a canopy of branches. Musicians lead the way. Fan bearers walk at her side. Other maidens wearing pearls and bearing baskets of fruit follow in the procession. Plate XXXVII.
The chief receives his bride. The chief waits on a wooden platform. When arrives he tells her why she chosen and she is then seated at the chief's left. The maidens dance in a circle as the seated noblemen look on. Plate XXXVIII.
Chief Satouriona and his wife go for a walk. The chief wears a painted deerskin and is followed by an attendant to hold his train. The chief and his wife are tattooed and have blue painted around their mouths. They wear red ornaments made from fish bladders in their ears and have sharpened their nails like animal claws. Plate XXXIX.
How the chief is buried. The chief's grave is circled with arrows and topped with his drinking cup. Some of his belongings are buried with him. His house and other possessions are burned and a three-day fast is held in the village. Plate XL.
Collecting gold. The French believed that the Native Americans collected gold, silver, and copper from three great rivers in the Appalachian Mountains. They were thought to use hollow reeds to suck up river silt containing the precious metals. Plate XLI.
The murder of Pierre Gambié. This Frenchman made a large fortune by trading with the Native Americans. He even married the daughter of a chief. However, he was considered to be very greedy and was killed by his own guides who fled with his goods. Plate XLII.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ribault's First Expedition</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Feb. 1562 - Ribault leaves le Havre in France</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 April - Ribault reaches the FL coast</td>
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<td>1 May - He finds entrance of River of May</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1563 - Ribault's book on FL is published in</td>
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<tr>
<td>England</td>
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<td>Laudonniere's Expedition</td>
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<td>22 Apr. 1564 - Laudonniere leaves le Havre</td>
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<td>22 June - He arrives off the coast of FL</td>
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<td>25 June - He reaches River of May</td>
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<td>25 June - He meets Saturiwa (Chief)</td>
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<td>30 June - Founding of la Caroline</td>
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<td>13 Nov. - Thirteen men desert the colony</td>
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<td>May-June 1565 - Famine at la Caroline</td>
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(top) Jean Ribault
(bottom) Rene de Laudonniere
Chronology Continued

Ribault's Second Expedition

22 Mar. 1565 - Menendez assigned to conquer Florida
26 May - Ribault leaves France
14 Aug. - Ribault reaches Florida coast
15 Aug. - Menendez leaves Puerto Rico with 5 vessels
25 Aug. - Menendez in sight of FL
28 Aug. - Ribault lands with reinforcements
4 Sept. - Menendez discovers Ribault's ships
8 Sept. - Menendez moves south and establishes St. Augustine
10-23 Sept. - Ribault's fleet sets out to destroy St. Augustine by sea and is destroyed by storms
17 Sept. - Menendez begins march on Fort Caroline
20 Sept. - Spanish capture Fort Caroline
25 Sept. - Laudonniere and Le Moyne Escape capture by Spanish & leave for France in Two ships
29 Sept. - First massacre of the French (i.e., captives taken at Ft. Caroline)
10 Oct. - Menendez hears of Ribault's shipwreck and stranded survivors
12 Oct. - Second massacre of French (i.e., Ribault shipwreck survivors slain)
15 Nov. - Laudonniere & Le Moyne arrive in England
de Gourgue's Expedition
22 Aug. 1567 - De Gourgue' departs from France
April 1568 - He lands in Florida
24 April - He takes the 2 Spanish forts
27 April - Captures Fort San Mateo
(i.e., Spanish name for Fort Caroline)
27-28 April - Massacre of the Spaniards
3 May - De Gourgue' leaves Florida

Dominique De Gourgue'
(The French Avenger at Ft. San Mateo)

(See “Attack at Ft. San Mateo” – next slide)
An illustration of de Gourgue's attack on site of Ft. Caroline (Renamed Ft. San Mateo by the Spanish) [Rare Books Division, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations]
The 42 engraved plates are taken from De Bry Voyages (Florida) published in Frankfurt by Johannes Wechel for Theodore de Bry (1591)

Small folio (325 x 235 mm). [5], [1 blank], 30 pp., 42 leaves, [17] pp., including final errata leaf. Two engraved titles, large folding engraved map of Florida, 42 fine half-page engravings after Jacques Le Moyne, each with letterpress captions (engraved title to text mounted and with a few restored tears, engraved title to engravings cropped at foot, some mostly marginal dampstaining and softening of paper, fol. xxiii creased, lap of seated queen on plate 37 scribbled over by a modest reader).

Part II of the de Bry Grands Voyages, contains Jacques Le Moyne's narrative of the second French colonial attempt in North America, the ill-fated expedition to Florida under Jean Ribault and René Goulaine de Laudonnière.

First published in 1588 (de Laudonnière’s own account had appeared in 1586), this is the first illustrated edition. Le Moyne, who appears to have been employed as court artist under Charles IX, accompanied this largely Huguenot expedition, undertaken in 1564 in hopes of establishing a permanent settlement in the New World, which finished in disaster: the good relations initially established with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories around the settlement site at St. Johns soon soured, and a few members of the French party became disaffected and revolted against their leaders. The final coup de grace came when a Spanish force attacked Laudonnière's stronghold at Fort Caroline. In the end Le Moyne was one of only fifteen or so survivors of the original party to return safely to Europe; having lost their way, they sailed half starved into Swansea Bay in mid-November 1565, and finally reached Paris early in 1566.

The marvelous engravings are based on Le Moyne’s original watercolors, compiled by Le Moyne from information provided by the local Indians. The artist's plans to publish his own account and drawings was cut short by his untimely death, at which point Theodore de Bry, who had planned to carry out the engraving of the work, acquired the drawings directly from Le Moyne's widow. Despite the small alterations that de Bry certainly made to backgrounds and a few details, these engravings constitute an invaluable record of native American life at the time of the earliest encounters with Europeans. In spite of its inaccuracies (the northern coastline is notably shown too far east), the map of Florida exercised considerable influence on cartographers during the following century. Much of the information on the map is derived from Indian sources, and many of the names were changed after the arrival of the English. "Several lakes are shown including what is thought to be a representation of the sea of Verrazzano, an apocryphal route through to Asia. However, with the nearby presence of a large waterfall, many believing it to represent Indian tales of Niagara Falls, it could in fact be the Great Lakes"