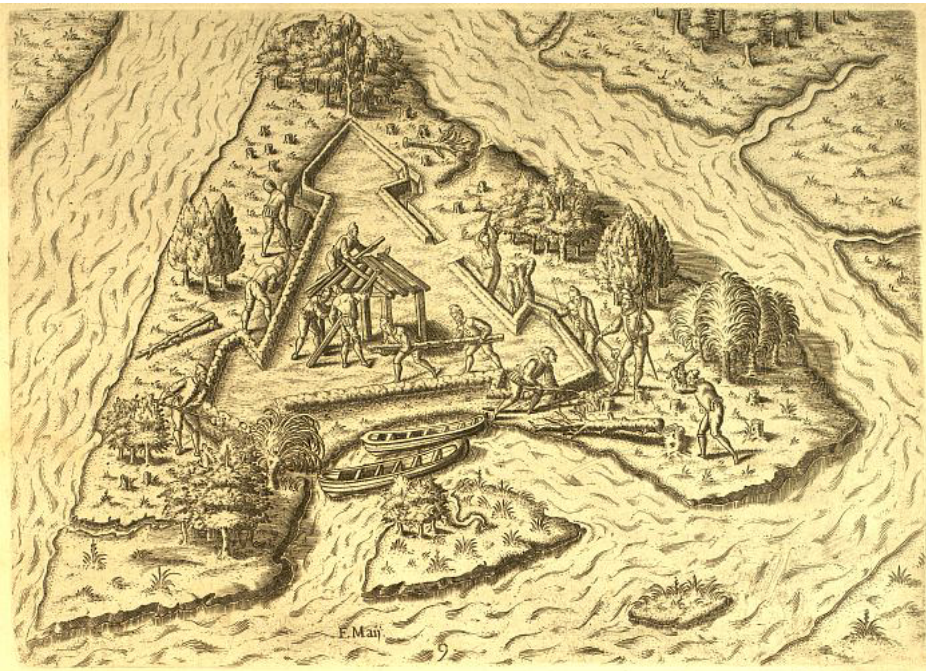


Jacques LeMoyne



The Native Americans worship Ribault's column. This column was left two years earlier by Jean 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 Laudonniere by Atores, the son of chief Satouriona. Plate VIII.



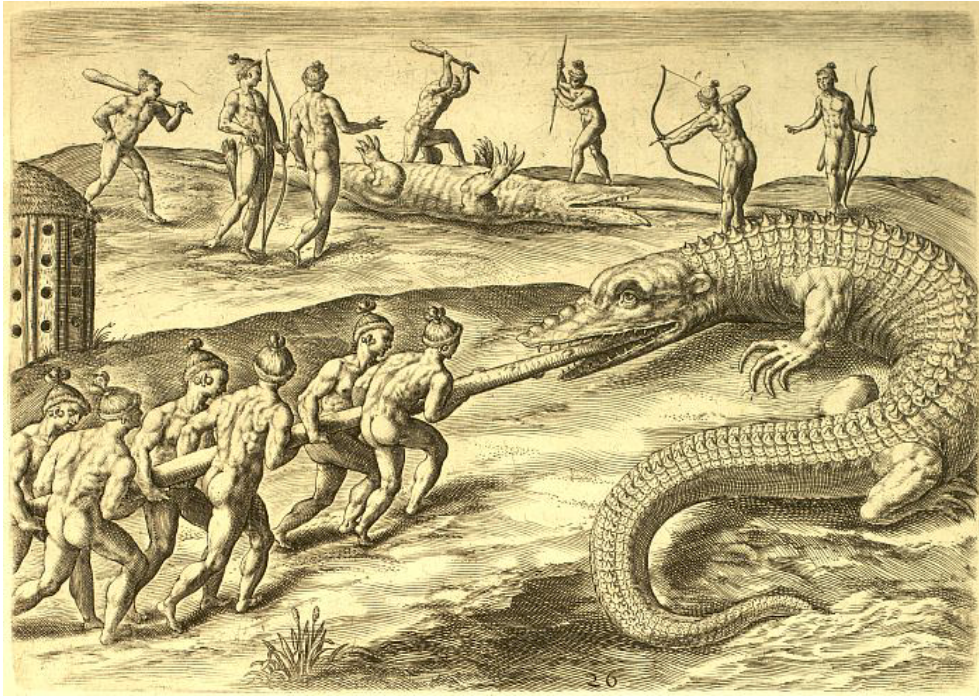
The French built Fort Caroline. The fort was built on the bank of the St. Johns River. Trenches were dug along the other two sides of the triangular fort for protection. Plate IX.

Jacques LeMoyne was a French artist who came to Florida with Rene de Laudonniere, a French explorer, in 1564. LeMoyne was the first artist to visit the new world. He traveled through North Florida, charting the coastline and the lives of the Timucua Indians.

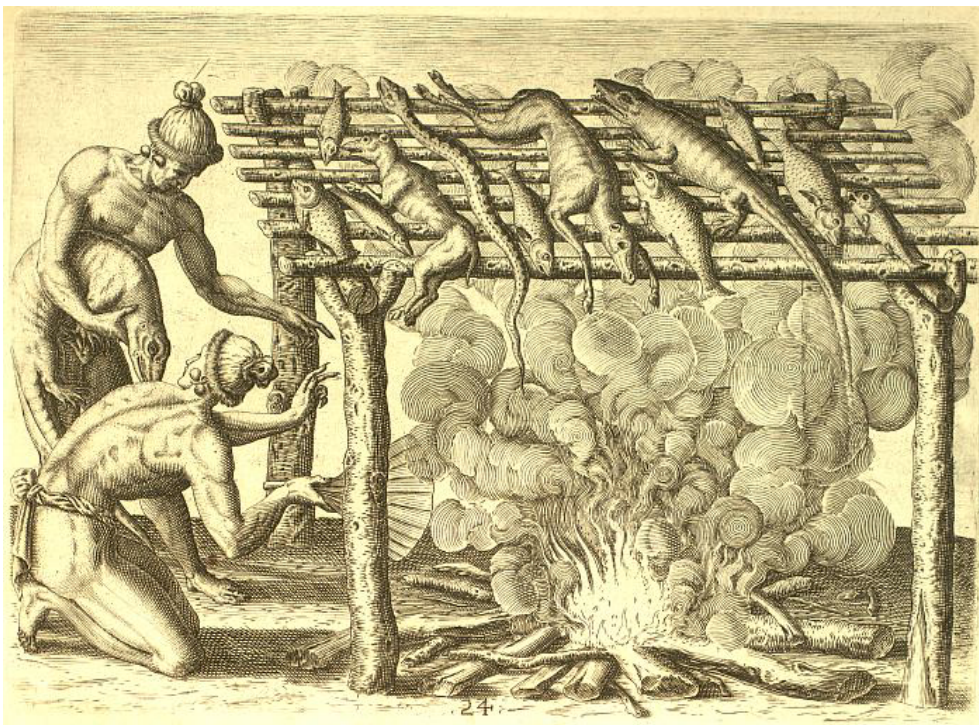
When Laudonniere's group arrived, they found that the Indians were worshipping a stone column emblazoned with the French coat of arms. It was located at the mouth of the St. Johns River. Jean Ribault, a French explorer who had been there two years earlier, had set it up as proof of French possession.

Laudonniere and his party sailed about five miles up the St. Johns River. They established a settlement. Then they built Fort Caroline out of wood and sod.

When the Spanish attacked and burned Fort Caroline, LeMoyne and Laudonniere were two of the French who escaped. Almost all of LeMoyne's drawings were burned up. The survivors quickly sailed back to France, where LeMoyne redrew the pictures from memory. Jacques LeMoyne died in London in 1588.



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.



The Timucuan dried meat and fish over a fire. The smoked foods would be preserved and could be eaten later

An engraver named Theodore DeBry made engravings of the drawings that LeMoyne had made of Florida. In 1591, DeBry published a book with the engravings and LeMoyne's description of his trip to Florida. For the first time, Europeans could see what life was like in America without sailing across the Atlantic Ocean. We can still learn today about early Florida and how the Timucua lived from DeBry's engravings of LeMoyne's drawings and the accompanying descriptions.