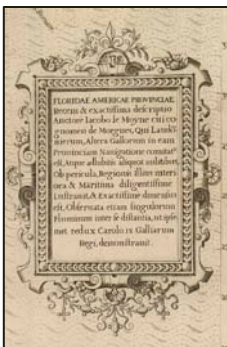


## A Closer Look at the Map

- The broad, wedge-shape of the peninsula and the slant of the eastern coastline are unique. De Bry uses credible lines of latitude but like other cartographers of his time, he struggles with longitude calculations. Between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, longitude lines are a serious puzzle for cartographers – how did one measure lines that bend around the earth and meet at the poles? As more ships sailed transcontinental voyages, it became imperative that they sail swiftly and without incident. The puzzle was solved in part by clock maker John Harrison, who submitted his solution for the Longitude Prize to the British government. For more information, visit the [Royal Museum in Greenwich](http://www.rmg.co.uk/harrison) to learn more about this problem and solution. <http://www.rmg.co.uk/harrison>



- De Bry credits Le Moyne in the cartouche – translated from Latin, the text reads “a recent and exact representation of the American province of Florida created by Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues...Employing soldiers because of the danger, he traversed thoroughly the interior and coastline of that region, measuring it exactly and noting the distances between individual rivers. On his return he himself showed this to King Charles IX of France.” Le Moyne was only in Florida for 15 months so it is doubtful that he traveled as extensively as the cartouche suggests. Le Moyne was a painter and there is no evidence that he understood the science of cartography.

- De Bry used the common language of Latin for many place names on the map. Indian names were beyond translation and appear with phonetic spelling.
- The two coat of arms in the top corners of the map – one from Phillip II of Spain and one from the French King, lead historians to believe that de Bry was influenced by Spanish maps as well as the Le Moyne drawings.
- The directions around the **compass rose** are Latin words:

- **Septentrio** refers to the unexplored areas in the north, and comes from the seven stars of the Great Dipper
- **Oriens** refers to the east, where the sun rises
- **Occidens** refers to the west, where the sun sets
- **Meridies** refers to high noon, the time that the sun is highest in the sky



- The promontory **Prom: Canaveral** is found on the east coast. The easy-to-recognize landmark was essential to navigators who used the cape to calculate distances from one point to another. These measurements kept them from running into the coastline and other obstructions that might damage their boats and cost them their lives. The name Canareal came from Spanish sailors who thought the tall reeds growing along the

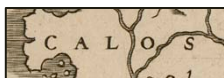
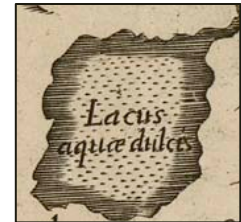
coastline were sugar cane – ‘canareal.’ Cape Canaveral is still used today and is the oldest name in the continental United States designating a specific location.



and intended audiences of the map. In this case, French explorers called the river ‘Maij’ or May because they found it on the first day of May.

- The F Maij flows into a body of water labeled **Lacos aquae dulces**, Latin for freshwater lake. The words written underneath the lake state “the lake is so large that from one side you cannot see the other. The distance from here to Charlesfort is 80 leagues.” The identity of this lake is a mystery. F Maij flowed south to north from today’s Lake George – 80 leagues measured by Old French standards equal 161 miles. The distance from Lake George to Charlesfort (modern day Parris Island) is 274 miles. The first account of a European at Lake George is the visit by Menendez, the Spanish Governor of FL in 1596, five years after the map was published. The mystery lake appeared on maps until the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- **Carolina** or French-held Fort Caroline is located on the F Maij. To learn more about the history of Fort Caroline, visit the National Park Services’ website at [http://www.nps.gov/timu/historyculture/foca\\_history.htm](http://www.nps.gov/timu/historyculture/foca_history.htm) for more information.
- **Apalatchi** is found in the mountainous northern section of the map. De Laudonniere, a companion of Le Moyne wrote, “A long way from the place where our fort was built there are high mountains, called the Apalatci in the Indian language, where, as may be seen from the map, three large streams arise and wash down silt in which a lot of gold, silver and copper is mixed.”

### Mystery Lake



- **CALOS** in the southern portion of the map was territory occupied by the Calusa Indians. Their chief, Carlos, was a fierce warrior and explorers often wrote about him. Visit <http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20130505/ARTICLE/130509809> to learn more about the Calusa Indians in the *Herald Tribune*.