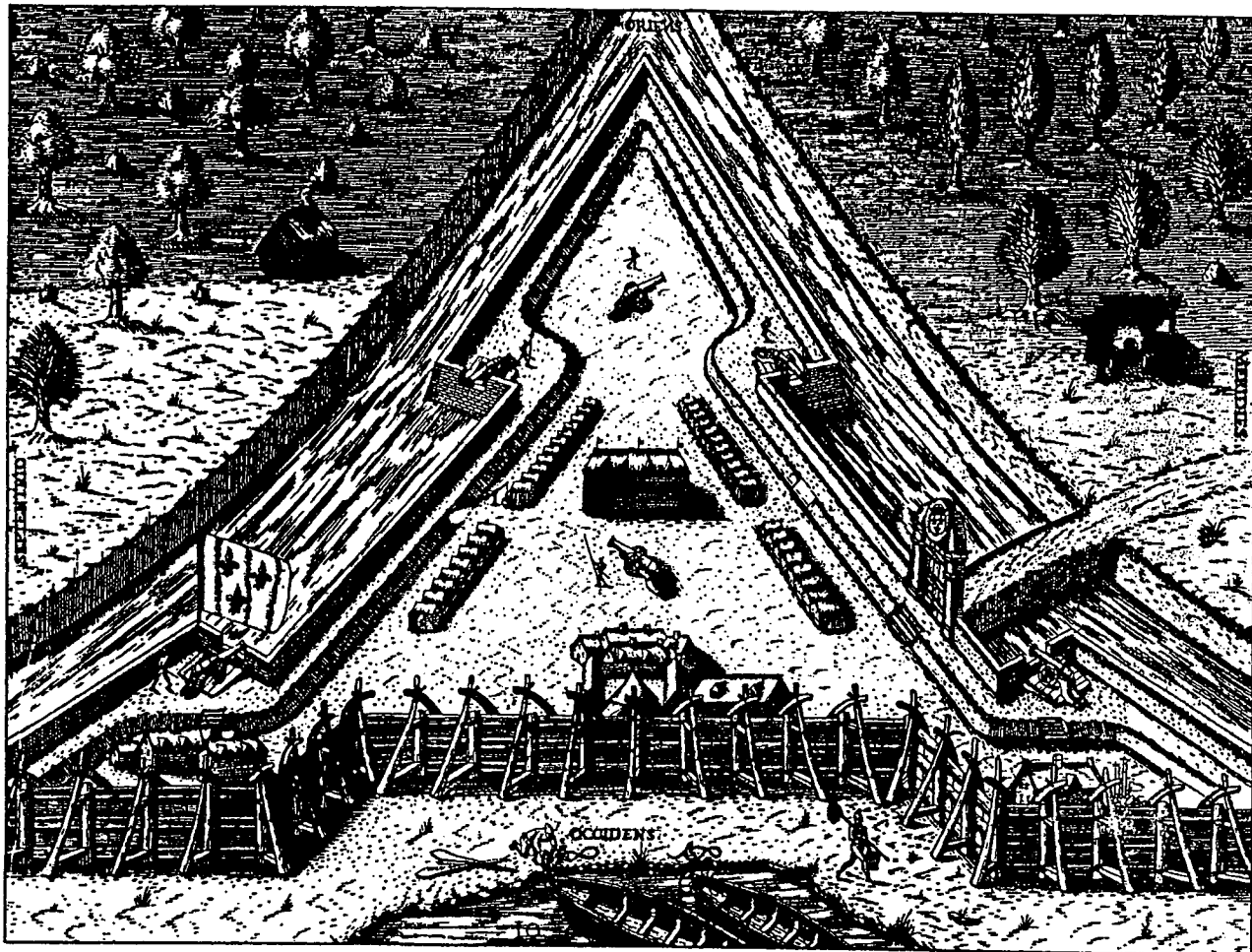


FORT CAROLINE

This story is about an incredible attempt by the French to build a fort just a few miles north of the Spanish St. Augustine. The destruction of the Fort which lasted only about a year was inevitable. Fort Caroline suffered a tragic end with the deaths of most all the Frenchmen when they were attacked by the Spanish Governor Menendez.

By
Ed Winn
Printed by
Winn's Books



This sketch was originally drawn by the colony's cartographer, Jacques le Moyne -- apparently several years after his escape and return to France -- and was used by the National Park Service in its construction of the "fort model" in 1964. The model, believed to be perhaps 2/3 the overall size of the original, was formally dedicated on June 28, 1964, exactly 400 years after the arrival of Laudonniere's colonizing expedition in Florida.

FORT CAROLINE

Four hundred forty years ago a man whose name was Rene de Goulaine de Laudonniere would lead hundreds of his French compatriots, who so much wanted religious freedom, to the eastern shores of North America to a place called Fort Caroline. Even though the settlement leader shared much blame for the Spanish destruction of Fort Caroline. Just a few years after its shaky start Laudonniere began a movement of European people who wanted to flee religious oppression. Fort Caroline has the distinction of being the first European settlement in what is now the United States in the year 1563. (St. Augustine, Florida in 1565 is the first permanent settlement in what is now the United States). Laudonniere died at St. Germain in France on July 24th in the year 1574.

And so his legacy will remain as being the first man who began a movement for people to seek freedom of religion and to be the first man to build a settlement in the "New World".

THE FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN FLORIDA WAS FORT CAROLINE, A FRENCH SETTLEMENT

The 1500s were a time of awakening for the European invaders who came to the Americas for riches and settlements. Spain was almost bankrupt with France and England not far behind. It was a great time of enlightenment and change. Economic systems were less restrictive. Agriculture was advancing with new methods of cultivation. In France many Frenchmen entered the field of domestic production, free enterprise and embryonic capitalism. Trade sprang up everywhere. Because of these factors a new middle class was emerging. Ships had evolved to the point what they could travel the "Seven Seas". Sailing captains could sail with a compass as well as the North Star, and a constant amount of new sailing routes were recorded in the ships' rudders. European ships were ever bolder and more knowledgeable. King John I of Portugal subsidized the work of Prince Henry, the Navigator, and Ferdinand and Isabela of Spain sent Columbus on his historic voyage that changed the world. It was Spain, however, that first colonized the New World, and by 1550 her colonists lived in the Caribbean Islands, Mexico and Central and South America. These advances were the beginning of the Age of Discovery, and the liberation of the minds of many Europeans.

The 1500s began an age of new horizons in economics, governments and religious freedom. It was also a time of great competition. Catholics fought Protestants with swords, and Protestants responded in kind. Kings sent their army and navies into horrendous battles to defend homelands or to grab new lands and wealth. As thrones changed in France so changed the strength of the Catholic Church. In 1562 Catholic

attacks on the Protestants began a series of religious wars. That continued until the year 1598. The years between 1562 and 1598 were bloody years. In this era a new child named Rene de Goulaine de Laudonniere was born, and he was pre-destined to take an active part in both the religious wars and the overseas expansion of France.

Laudonniere was born to a wealthy and distinguished family. The Goulaine family were longtime rulers in Brittany from about 1440. They held manorial lands in an area designated as Laudonniere in the Province of Poitou. For some reason the exact date of birth of Laudonniere is unknown, but indications are that he was born the year 1529. His birthplace was in Dieppe. His life was devoted to the Protestant faith. At an early age, he longed to explore the seas, and the discoveries of contemporary explorers were of great interest. Laudonniere was thought to be a relative of Admiral Coligny, and that he served as an Administrative Assistant to him. References show the close ties with the Bourbon and Huguenot factions of France. Like his date of birth, little is known about Laudonniere's early life. It is known that Laudonniere was the captain of a vessel named "The Dog". The ship carried all sorts of trade items, and some items of suspect of the Spanish so the ship and its crew were seized. Laudonniere was later released along with his ship "The Dog". He was active in the Nautical Service of Charles IV and his predecessors Francis II and Henry II.

By the time Laudonniere was near his thirty-third year, he had become an experienced commander and perhaps the most outstanding sea captain of France. By the year 1562 France was eager to participate in the Age of Discovery putting the hero Laudonniere in the right place at the right time. He was a man who was an ardent advocate of the Reformed Religion along with his quest of science along with religion.

When Spain's Christopher Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, Spain had a giant leap on both France and England. By 1562 Spain's galleons were returning from Mexico and Peru loaded with gold and silver from mines and theft of the native peoples such as the Aztecs. But not all was well with Spain. The Netherlands were fighting mighty Spain for its independence. England was coming into its own as a major sea power while France was torn by civil war. This was a wonderful for English ships to become sea raiders, and they attacked the rich Spanish galleons overloaded with treasures and not matched for the faster English raiding ships. Now England was beginning to share with Spain just a little of her newfound riches. The French becoming more stable began plans to settle on territory claimed by Spain.

Spain's main thrust of settlements were in Mexico, so the vast unexplored lands of North America were untouched and mostly unknown. This began to change when Ponce de Leon discovered La Florida and claimed it for Spain. Spain made unsuccessful attempts to explore the wild land of La Florida. Some years after Ponce de Leon's failure to create a new settlement among the Calusa in 1521, the fierce Calusa made the settlement an experiment in futility. It was soon destroyed, and Ponce de Leon returned to Cuba to die in July of 1521 at the age of 47. He died from a Calusa arrow.

Next came a series of Spanish explorers such as Panifilo de Navares who met the same fate as Ponce de Leon because of the arrows of the fierce Indian inhabitants of La Florida. Hernando de Soto sailed to the Florida west coast, and began his exploration into La Florida and the southeast with much the same results. Roughly three hundred people of his army died along with Hernando de Soto himself. In the year 1559 Spain sent a large colonization expedition from Vera Cruz to Pensacola, and the Spanish struggled for two years before giving up. The King of Spain now realized the geographic value of Florida was not worth the huge cost of trying to colonize it. Spain's greatest triumph was the installation of the fierce Spanish Governor of Florida, Menendez, who established North America's first settlement and fort at St. Augustine in the year 1565. It stands as our country's oldest permanent settlement.

Meanwhile, the French government dreamed of rich and successful settlements in the New World. The French economy was really dependent on a successful enterprise. In the year 1555 the French attempted a settlement on the northeastern shores of South America without much success, and so in the year 1562 the patriotic Coligny selected Florida because of its nearness to its enemy Spain's Florida possessions. A settlement in Florida would give the French fleet near Spanish possessions and put its ships in easy striking distance of Spain's important Havana settlement in Cuba. But perhaps the greatest serendipity would be the easy striking of the Spanish treasure fleet sailing home from Portobelo, Panama following north on the Bahama Channel along the eastern coast of Florida.

The French expedition was of such huge importance that the famous Captain, Jean Ribault of Dieppe, was chosen to lead the Flotilla. On February 18, 1562 three heavily laden ships sailed from Havre de Grace with Captain Ribault at the helm. On May 1st, 1562 Captain Ribault sighted the east coast of Florida, and he entered the mouth of a majestic river which he named the River of May. We have to remember that these brave Huguenots were the first people to come to a place (now the United States of America) seeking freedom of religion, their prayers searching for fulfillment of their ideals.

Ribault erected a column on the south bank of the river to claim the land for France. The French very sensibly made immediate friends with the local Timucuan Indians. The sight for the settlement was on a bluff seventy feet high – now known as St. John's Bluff. With these two steps taken, Captain Ribault headed his ships north along the east coast until they came to present day South Carolina and what is now called Parris Island taking time to erect another monument to mark the northern limit of lands claimed by their discovery. Thirty brave men remained as colonists at Charlesfort named to honor Charles IX for their protection. Ribault now set his sails back to France. Ribault returned to a rebellious France in the midst of religions and civil war. Ribault quietly left France and traveled to England to appeal to Queen Elizabeth. This led to his imprisonment as a French spy.

In his jail cell, he began to write an account of his voyage to Florida and gave justification to the claims of French and English claims to the lands in the New World. In the meanwhile most of the thirty Frenchmen left at Charlesfort returned to France. The

inept Frenchmen did not know how to feed themselves by proper hunting and fishing so they demanded more and more food from the local Indians. In desperation, the men turned on their leader and killed him, and proceeded to build a ship, supply it, make sails and then sailed toward their native France. Their voyage was soon to be a disaster. Their food gave out as well as their water. Their fate so serious they eventually ate the man whose name was Larcher. He was killed, and his flesh was equally divided among the others who also drank his blood. A short time later they were saved by a British ship. This was the sad end to the first attempt for a settlement by Frenchmen in the territory called La Florida by Spain, and New France by the French. The events to colonize the New World by France only got worse, but I must not get ahead of this sad story which I will cover later.

Captain Ribault's expedition in the year 1562 was more of an exploring venture than a colonizing venture. Facing the facts France's throne had to know that the South Carolina settlement had no chance to survive. What it amounted to was thirty Frenchmen were dropped off in the midst of the Gaule Indians, and they had no survival skills. Their outcome was a certainty. Taking heed of the 1562 failure, the powerful Coligny in the year 1564 ordered the famous Captain Rene de Laudonniere to establish a permanent settlement on the east coast of Florida not far from the Spanish settlement in St. Augustine just a few miles away. Remember, the equally famous Captain Ribault was still imprisoned in England. In March and April of 1564 the famous commander carefully outfitted vessels and crews. He chose the "Isabel of Honfleur" for his flagship, the sailing vessels "Petit Breton" and the "Falcon" all well armed, for his three ship armada. The ships were carefully loaded with everything the settlers would need. Supplies included agriculture equipment, farm animals, food stuffs, weapons, etc. The settlers had everything but training in survival in a strange land, and so a seed of destruction was sewn deep down in their survival attempts. The personnel of the expedition were diverse. Some people were from important families, some of the gentlemen appeared in gilded armor and brightly colored clothes. Most of the passengers were Huguenots, a few were Catholics, and a few agnostics. There were people from all walks of life, and tradesmen were carefully picked to build and maintain a successful settlement. (They failed to understand how to hunt or fish in a strange land where food was scarce).

On April 22nd 1564, the three ships with their three hundred people set sail from Harve-de-Grace and headed out into the Atlantic Ocean. Their sails took them by the Canary Island, and they stopped briefly at Santo Domingo. When their sails went up again the ships took their reading to head them to Florida and to the River of May. Carefully anchoring his ships, Laudonnaire explored the territory the following day along the south bank of the River from Ribault's report which described the south bank "The fairest, fuitfulest and pleasantest of all the world". The site selected for the settlement was a beautifully wooded area (St. John's Bluff). It's located on the south side of the River about ten miles east of the central business section of present-day Jacksonville, Florida. The sixty foot high bluff commanded a good view of the River. The land nearby was fertile, and the Timucuan Indians received the French in good friendship. The Indians' fields of corn, wild Florida grapes and other native fruits indicated a land friendly to their

survival. As with the rest of the early Europeans, making inroad into new Florida their thoughts were crowded with the hope for gold or silver in the interior.

The three hundred people immediately set to work to construct a fort which they named Fort Caroline. The Indians joined the colonists to help them build a triangular fortification on the flat land at the riverside of the bluff. The Fort was well built, triangular in shape made with "timber and faggots" against which was packed an earthen bank. Moats were dug on its two sides away from the River. Houses were built both inside and outside the Fort. Sentinels stood guard around the Fort. In their rush to finish the Fort they failed to use enough large logs for a buttress. When the Fort was completed, Laudonniere sent his two large ships back to France with a request for additional supplies and a request for five hundred more colonists.

The people of the Fort settled into a routine of making bricks, a flour mill and a blacksmith shop. Each of the artisans began to work at his specialty. Religious services were held, and they began to enjoy the luxury of smoking tobacco and making their own wine. The intrigued Indians remained friendly and even joined the colonists in their singing. Now comfortable, the colonists began to relax and even became lazy. The first cracks of their destruction became evident when they played and watched their food supplies dwindle, food that had not been supplied in sufficient quantity to begin with. The Indian farmers did not have sufficient crops to feed themselves and the French, too. It is obvious the French were not trained hunters or fishermen. They simply did not know how to supply themselves with food. As the history of the failure unfolded Laudonniere became blamed for the settlement's failure. The colonists failed to clear land and plant crops. Laudonniere's colonists were not properly supported by fickle France. Late in 1564 a ship arrived from France with more settlers and more food. Now there were more mouths to feed! The men at Fort Caroline, anxious to find treasure, began to explore the area, spending even less time trying to provide food for the Fort. Fickle France, for whatever its reason, seemed to lose interest in the small colony, and its promise to keep them supplied fell way short of the Fort's need, so another crack in the Fort's survival began to show. The colonists then had relied more heavily on the Indians for their survival. Laudonniere began to spend more time with Chief Saturiwa Indians noting their gold and silver ornaments which, of course, were not local but from trade with the Indians of the "Apalatchy Mountains". The Timucuan Indians were anxious to trade with the French offering such as metals, hides, pearls and an assortment of plants and food.

Laudonniere was ill-trained to keep law and order among the colonists who for the most part knew nothing about military discipline, and the colonists bristled under the attempted policy of discipline. Laudonniere found it impossible to have the colonists of other faiths conform to the ideals of his own religious convictions.

It is of interest to note that the first commercial artist to enter North America was the famed Jacques le Moyne de Morgues sent to the colony by the French government to sketch the Indians and the River of May and adjunct areas. He noted Laudonniere was a man of varied abilities and included some of his short-comings. Le Moyne later claimed

that some the colonists died from starvation while Laudonniere refused to kill the colonists one hundred chickens.

General discontent continued to spread among the colonists to the point of bitterness. Nothing had seemed to go right for the colonists. They agreed that Fort Caroline was a failure. In August of 1565 an English vessel, the Flag Jesus of Sir John Hawkins and several other ships came in the River for a supply of fresh water. Captain Hawkins traded the French food and supplies for an exchange of most of their cannons. The colonists then decided to give up Fort Caroline and return to France in a recently acquired ship. There was no way for the colonists to know that most of their lives were about to end and that two tragic events were about to unfold. In their midst, unknown to the colonists, reinforcements from France and hostile forces from Spain were both approaching the coast of Florida.

Remember when the famous French Captain, Jean Ribault, went to England, and they threw him in prison? When he was released, he returned to France which caused Coligny to immediately send Ribault with aid to the distressed Fort Caroline. Ribault was placed in total command of the expedition even over Laudonniere. Seven ships were outfitted and loaded with food stuffs and just about everything needed. Late in June of 1565 (the tragic year never to be forgotten) the relief flotilla raised their sails and set out on the long voyage to America and Fort Caroline. Somewhat more than two months later, on August 28th, the three smallest ships crossed the River bay and proceeded to Fort Caroline. The four larger ships could not pass over the bar. Great joy spread over the distressed colonists, and once again great hope spread through their ranks. But it was fated that Ribault had only one week to reorganize the colony before a large Spanish fleet appeared off the St. Johns River. It seems that Philip II of Spain had learned of Ribault's expedition and the colony at Charlesfort. Philip II knew he must destroy France's settlements on the east coast at any cost. So, by royal decree, he ordered the total destruction of the settlement and the people within. The Governor of Cuba sent Captain Hernando de Manrique do Rojas to locate the buildings at Charlesfort, burn them to the ground and return home – which was promptly done. Philip II was determined to destroy Fort Caroline - his reason being it was located at the mouth of the Bahama Channel through which the heavily laden Spanish treasure ships sailed. Spain could not afford to sink, and for the most important task of ridding Florida of the hated French and their ships, Philip II selected Pedro Menendez de Aviles, a brilliant man absolutely devoted to the Crown – a man who was totally ruthless and an avid hater of Protestants. He was a perfect choice for the job – as time bears out.

Menendez' expedition had sailed from Cuba on June 29th, 1565 and reached (Cape Canaveral) on August 25th. Three days later Menendez entered a harbor of the Cape and named it San Augustin. He landed some members of his expedition and some supplies on Anastasia Island and again sailed north toward Fort Caroline where on September 4th he spotted four vessels of Ribault anchored off the mouth of the River. He completely surprised Ribault and his crew. It should have not been a surprise to Ribault Menendez d unconditional surrender was demanded but Ribault replied, "I am the Admiral, but I will die first". Totally unprepared for combat, Ribault cut the anchor lines, and his faster

ships outran the heavy Spanish ships. Menendez quickly gave up the chase and returned to the mouth of the River, but his ships had too deep a draft to pass over the bar, so the Spanish ships wisely sailed back to St. Augustine to establish Spanish defenses.

After the Spanish ships departed Ribault returned to have a conference with Laudonniere who jumped to battle but was soon forced to escape through his house. He and a few Frenchmen were all who escaped the Spanish bloodbath. In less than an hour, the Spanish had a complete victory. They not only killed the fighting Frenchmen but also their women and children. Bodies of infants were impaled on spikes and stuck in the ground. Only a few of the French survivors' lives were spared. The Frenchmen surviving the battle were all hung with the inscription placed above their dead bodies that read "I do this, not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans". It is estimated that Menendez killed about one hundred forty-three French in battle or hung after the battle.

Menendez returned to St. Augustine victorious and acquiring a few useful captives and booty taken from the Fort such as arms, etc. Before marching away from Fort Caroline, he renamed the river the French called River of May to the San Juan River.

In the final analysis, between fifty and sixty Frenchmen escaped Menendez' massacre. Jacques Ribault, son of the famous Jean Ribault, called the ship the Pearl which layed offshore to transport the survivors back to France.

The victory by Menendez at Fort Caroline was just part of Menendez' huge victory against the French. A terrible hurricane drove Jean Ribault's ships ashore making it almost certain that the French crew and survivors would never see France again. They were shipwrecked in the area near present-day Daytona Beach. They were wet, hungry and unarmed. They tried to march north to Fort Caroline which now did not even exist. Menendez learned of the struggling shipwreck survivors, and he led fifty soldiers until he confronted the French. Menendez negotiated with them, fed them, then cut their throats or ran them through with spikes until one hundred fifty Frenchmen were dead.

Captain Ribault's ship had also been destroyed by the hurricane, but he and his crew were also completely at the mercy of the merciless French. Menendez refused to save the famous French Captain Ribault and killed him last after he saw the other massacred shipwrecked Frenchmen. Menendez slaughtered approximately two hundred more Frenchmen.

So it had come to the absolutely awful ending of Fort Caroline and the French ships that tried to help them. In the year 1567, France did get some retaliation against the Spanish slaughter of Fort Caroline and the sailing crews. The Spanish Governor Menendez was called back to Spain in the year 1567 having destroyed Fort Caroline, slitting the throats of about two hundred harmless Huguenots, and with the crews of two French vessels were blown aground near St. Augustine. The same year Menendez built St. Augustine (now the oldest existing city in North America). The French returned to the now Spanish San Mateo. The head of the French attacking party and sudden invasion was led by nobly born Dominique de Gourgues who led a group of about one hundred fifty ruffians.

They quietly landed a short distance just north of the River's mouth. They soon found the Timucuan Chief Saturiwa who disliked the Spanish, and the Braves of Saturiwa joined the French jointly attacking Fort San Mateo (was Fort Caroline) so quickly that they caught the two hundred fifty Spaniards completely unaware and totally surprised. During the onslaught, the French were very merciful and killed no one who was willing to surrender. The Indians had other ideas and killed and scalped a number of the Spanish soldiers. The surviving Spaniards had their hands tied behind them and became prisoners who were reminded that the Spanish after attacking Fort Caroline had cut the throats of about two hundred Frenchmen. So de Gourques proceeded to hang his two hundred Spanish prisoners – ten by ten. Satisfied, de Gourques sailed away toward France but not until after taking time off to rob and sink three large Spanish galleons.

When the infuriated Governor Menendez returned, he vigorously strengthened the Spanish fortifications along the Florida east coast. It was about this time that great efforts were made to bring the Timucuan people to the Holy Church, and with much, much progress, missions sprung up all along the land of the Timucuan.

To get clear and accurate information about Fort Caroline I went to several different sources, but the small sixty page book called "Fort Caroline and Its Leader" was by far the most comprehensive coverage of the Fort and the people and governments concerned. The book was written by Charles E. Bennett and is a University of Florida book from the University Press of Florida, Gainesville. The book has been out of print for some time now having been reprinted in 1983, 1991 and 1996 by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association. Most of the material about Fort Caroline came from this excellent book. An interested reader should read it in its entirety.

Please note the three following pages. The first page is information about Jacques LeMoyne the famous French artist who escaped the destruction of Fort Caroline. The following two pages are short histories and dates taken from Ribauld's first and second expeditions.

JACQUES LEMOYNE

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 illustrating 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. The survivors quickly sailed back to France where LeMoyne redrew the pictures from memory. Jacques LeMoyne died in London in 1588.

An engraver whose name was 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.

Ribault's Second Expedition

Menendez' asiento with Phillip II to	
conquer Florida	22 March 1565
Ribault leaves Dieppe	22 May
He arrives at Le Havre	23 May
Ribault at the Isle of Wight	26 May-14 June
Menendez leaves Cadiz but has to	
turn back because of a tempest	29 June
A tempest rages in the Atlantic	20-21 July
Menendez lands at Puerto Rico for repairs	9 August
Ribault reaches the Florida coast	14 August
Menendez leaves Puerto Rico with	
five vessels	15 August
Menendez in sight of Florida	25 August
Ribault lands with reinforcements	28 August
Three French ships enter the river	29 August
Spanish sails sighted	4 September
Menendez discovers Ribault's ships	4 September
Menendez moves south and	
establishes San Agustin	8 September
Ribault's fleet sets out	10 September
Storm destroys the French ships	10-23 September
Menendez begins his march against	
La Caroline	17 September
The Spanish capture Fort de la Caroline	20 September
The Pearl and the Levriere leave for France	25 September
The first massacre	29 September
Menendez hears of Ribault's shipwreck	10 October
The second massacre; Ribault slain	12 October
Laudonniere arrives in England	15 November

De Gourgues' Expedition

De Gourgues leaves Bordeaux but has to return	2 August 1567
Fresh departure	22 August
De Gourgues lands in Florida	April 1568
He takes the two Spanish forts	24 April
Captures Fort San Mateo (de la Caroline)	27 April
Massacre of the Spaniards	27-28 April
De Gourgues leaves Florida	3 May
Arrives in France	6 June

Ribault's First Expedition

Ribault leaves Le Havre	18 February 1562
Ribault reaches the Florida coast	30 April
He find the entrance of the River of May (the St. Johns)	1 May
Discovery of the Seine, Somme, Loire Charente, Garonne, Gironde, Belle, Grande Rivers	first two weeks of May
Building of Charlesfort	15-20 May
Ribault explores the countryside	20-25 May
Ribault sails for France	11 June
Ribault arrives in Dieppe	20 July
Famine at Charlesfort	July-August 1562
Ribault's book on Florida is published in England	May 1563

Laudonniere's Expedition

Laudonniere leaves Le Havre	22 April 1564
He arrives off the coast of Florida	22 June
He reaches the River of May	25 June
He meets Saturiba (Timucuan Chieftain)	25 June
At the River of Seine	27 June
At the River of Somme	28 June
The founding of La Caroline	30 June
Saturiba's visit to the fort	July
Ottigny with the Timucuan Indians	July
Vasseur and La Caille with Molloua	July
A storm devastates Saturiba's village	29 August
Captain Bourdet arrives from France	4 September
Vasseur and Arlac escort Saturiba's two prisoners back to Outina	10 September
Ottigny goes to Outina's aid	October
Departure of Captain Bourdet	10 November
Thirteen men desert the colony	13 November
Departure of the conspirators for New Spain	8 December
Good relations with Hiouacara, widow of Indian chief	January 1565
Return of the conspirators	25 March
Capture of Outina	April
Famine at La Caroline	May-June
Landing of John Hawkins' English fleet	3 August
Hawkins leaves Florida	7 August