



Forever Changed: La Florida, 1513–1821

A Bibliography For Young Readers

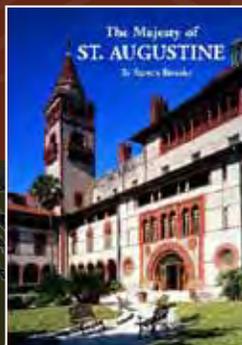
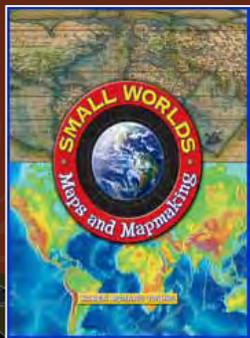
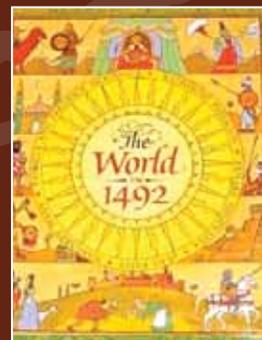
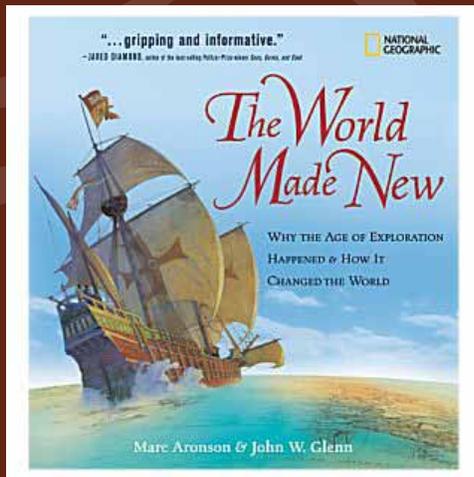
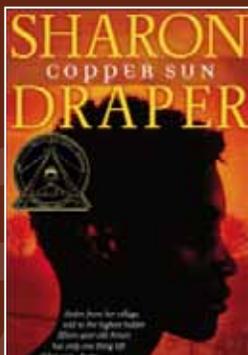
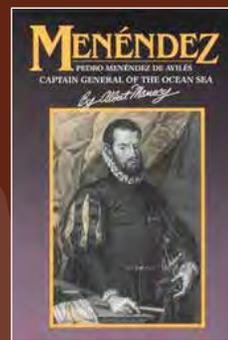
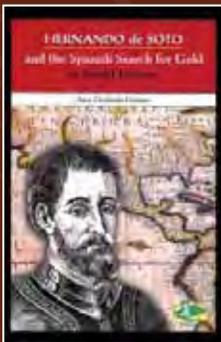


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CREDITS

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Forever Changed: La Florida, 1513–1821

A Bibliography for Young Readers

The books in this bibliography, geared to K–I2 readers, relate to *Forever Changed: La Florida, 1513–1821*, a permanent exhibit of the Museum of Florida History. Themes interpreted in three exhibit galleries—Land of Many Cultures, Spanish Exploration, and Meeting of the Cultures—are explored in the following selection of books. The list does not include all books available about these subjects; rather, they represent nonfiction and fiction works that Museum staff regard as relatively accurate, pedagogically sound, and very engaging.

The following criteria guided the development of the bibliography.

- All books are cited in format adapted from MLA.
- Age recommendations are listed.
- Books generally were chosen because of their accessibility. If they are out of print, this is noted, although they often are available through Interlibrary Loan (ILL).
- Different formats in which books are available are noted.
- If a book is available in a language other than English, this is noted.
- Book awards are mentioned in the listing.
- Fiction and nonfiction books are distinguished in the citation.

EUROPE AND THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

This selection of books reviews the cultural contexts and global perspectives that gave rise to the Age of Discovery, 1450–1650, and the waterborne migrations that changed the course of history.

Aronson, Marc, and John W. Glenn. *The World Made New: Why the Age of Exploration Happened and How It Changed the World*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Children's Books, 2007.



(In [Donnus Nicolaus Germanus] *Cosmographia*, Claudius Ptolemaeus, Ulm, 1482; courtesy of the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress)

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up
- Awards, Notable Social Studies Trade Books for Young People

This is a beautifully illustrated account of the Age of Exploration. The book contains timelines, maps, and artwork that help to detail the motivations for and consequences of the exploration and settlement of the Americas.

Foster, Genevieve. *The World of Columbus and Sons.* New York: Scribner, 1965.

- Print; 406 pages; nonfiction; ages 11 and up

This large volume is divided into short, readable chapters. It explores the life and times of Christopher Columbus and his sons from 1451 to 1539 and uses other individuals and events to place the discovery of the New World into the greater context of world history.

Fritz, Jean, Katherine Paterson, and Pat McKissack. *The World in 1492.* New York: H. Holt, 1992.

- Print; 168 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book presents an overview of the world in 1492, including Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceania, and the Americas in their own illustrated chapters. It does an excellent job of placing Europe within the context of world history.

Konstam, Angus. *Historical Atlas of Exploration: 1492–1600.* New York: Checkmark Books, 2000.

- Print; 191 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This illustrated book includes reproductions of historical maps, timeline, glossary, and suggestions for further reading. It provides a brief overview of Florida's most well-known explorers such as Juan Ponce de León, Pánfilo de Narváez, Hernando de Soto, and Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca.

Matthews, Rupert, and James Stevenson. *Explorer.* New York: Knopf, 1991.

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This general book about exploration is packed with illustrations of explorers through time. The two-page sections contain maps detailing where explorers traveled, photos of artifacts relating to the expeditions, and the types of ships and navigational tools used. This is a great book for children and visual learners.

Ventura, Piero. *1492: The Year of the New World.* New York: Putnam, 1992.

- Print; 93 pages; fiction; ages 8 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries
- Available in Spanish through interstate ILL only

This book does an excellent job of placing Columbus's 1492 voyage in historical context. Written in the present tense, it uses imaginary characters to explore what was going on in Europe and the Ottoman Empire. The reader is introduced to New World characters, including the Taínos of the Caribbean; the Mayans, Incans, Aztecs of Mexico; and other native tribes in North America. The book is beautifully illustrated by the author's artwork.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

On his 1492 voyage seeking a new trade route to the Far East, Christopher Columbus came upon islands and people that were unknown to Europeans. He claimed these lands for Spain. His journey opened the door to exchanges of people, ideas, plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas, Europe, and Africa that changed the world forever.

Bauer, Marion D. *Christopher Columbus*. New York: Scholastic, 2010.

- Print; 32 pages; nonfiction; ages 3 to 7

Simple text and bold illustrations combine to make this book a great introductory nonfiction biography. It is ideal for beginning readers or reading aloud. The story is a brief account of Columbus's discovery of the Americas, with a central message of perseverance.

Fritz, Jean. *Where Do You Think You're Going, Christopher Columbus?* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1980.

- Print; 80 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 to 12
- Also available in large print and audiobook format

This illustrated book is a biography of Christopher Columbus and is written in an engaging and personal style that young readers will enjoy.

***The Great Adventure of Christopher Columbus: A Pop-Up Book*. New York: Putnam & Grosset Group, 1992.**

- Print; 12 pages; nonfiction; ages 4 to 10
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

Author Jean Fritz provides an easy-to-read history of Columbus's discovery of the New World, although she omits some of the darker episodes, such as the exploitation of native peoples. The book is beautifully illustrated by artist Tomie DePaola. Because of its delicate pop-up construction, it is best suited for reading to a class, rather than circulating it.



(From *Regimiento de navegación*, Pedro de Medina, Seville, 1563)

MacDonald, Fiona. *You Wouldn't Want to Sail with Christopher Columbus!: Uncharted Waters You'd Rather Not Cross*. New York: Franklin Watts, 2004.

- Print; 32 pages; fiction; ages 7 and up

This well-illustrated book puts the reader in the role of a ten-year-old boy setting out to sea on Columbus's first voyage. It is full of humor about the trials of an early ocean voyage, but still educational and engaging. Each section begins with a question and encourages active reading. It also contains a glossary and index.

Pelta, Kathy. *Discovering Christopher Columbus: How History Is Invented*. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications, 1991.

- Print; 112 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

The strength of this book lies not in its summary of Columbus's life and four voyages, but in the author's review of Columbus's legacy as reflected in the historical record. By describing how historians, authors, and others have used primary and secondary sources to interpret, explain, or question all aspects of the explorer's life, the author provides an excellent model of how history is reconstructed.

Reid, Struan. *Christopher Columbus*. Chicago: Heinemann Library, 2002.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 12

This book places the life of Christopher Columbus in a historical and technological framework. Well illustrated, this volume includes many insets with information about the different cultures and important people of the time. A glossary, timeline, maps of Columbus's expeditions, and suggestions for further reading are included.

Roop, Peter. I. *Columbus: My Journal, 1492–3*. Edited by Connie Roop. New York: Walker & Company, 1990.

- Print; 57 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

Based on Columbus's journal from his first voyage, this children's version is very accessible. The firsthand account offers insight into Columbus's personality and motivation, the hardships of the voyage, and the discovery of new peoples, plants, and animals. Peter Hanson's colored, cross-hatch drawings were created specifically to go with the journal.

Stein, R. Conrad. *Christopher Columbus*. Chicago: Childrens Press, 1992.

- Print; 30 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book offers a well-balanced account of Christopher Columbus's voyages to the New World. It is illustrated with works of art inspired by the explorer's discoveries, including a 1493 woodcut that is the earliest depiction of Columbus's landing in America. Quotes from his journals are woven throughout the text.

Stilton, Geronimo. *The Discovery of America*. New York: Papercutz, 2009.

- Print; 55 pages; fiction; ages 4 to 9
- This is a graphic (i.e., illustrated) novel.
- Also available in Italian

This brightly colored graphic novel about Christopher Columbus has anthropomorphic characters including mice, cats, and foxes. Several rascally cat pirates take a time machine back to Columbus's voyage, and the main character mouse, Geronimo Stilton, and his friends must follow them to make sure they do not change the timeline of history. The novel, which is very attractive to small children, is full of cartoon humor and lots of cheese references.

Strong, Stacie. *The Voyage of Columbus in His Own Words*. Chicago: Sears, Roebuck, and Company, 1991.

- Print; 14 pages; nonfiction; ages 6 to 10
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This colorful book is filled with large pop-up pictures that have interactive parts. The text gives a history of Columbus's first voyage and includes entries from the explorer's own journal.

Wade, Mary D. *Christopher Columbus: Famous Explorer*. Mankato, Minn.: Capstone Press, 2007.

- Print; 32 pages; fiction; ages 8 to 12
- This is a graphic novel.

This is a well-illustrated book written in the graphic style, which draws even the most reluctant reader into the story. Beginning with Columbus's early life in Genoa, the novel reviews his four New World voyages and discusses his influence on other explorers. The book includes an index, glossary, and suggestions for further reading.

West, David, Jackie Gaff, and Ross Watten. *Christopher Columbus: The Life of a Master Navigator and Explorer*. New York: Rosen Central, 2005.

- Print; 48 pages; fiction; ages 8 to 14
- This is a graphic novel.

The dark and dramatic illustrations in this action-packed graphic novel about the life and adventures of Christopher Columbus will draw in even reluctant readers. The story highlights Columbus's struggles for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella's support and his interaction with Native Americans. The book includes an index, glossary, further reading, and Internet sites.



(Print of an engraving by J.-A.-J. DeBry of Christopher Columbus
Courtesy of the Florida Memory Project)

EUROPEANS EXPLORE THE AMERICAS

CONQUISTADORS

Conquistadors were Spanish and Portuguese soldiers-explorers who came to the Americas in the 15th and 16th centuries. Many sought riches in the New World because they were not the first-born son and thus would not inherit their family's wealth. The quest for gold and silver and the lure of adventure prompted these men to lead expeditions to explore or settle new areas. The conquistadors who came to Florida already had participated in conquests in other areas of the Americas. Sometimes, their interactions with native populations were hostile or brutal.

Pohl, John M. D., and Adam Hook. *The Conquistador, 1492–1550*. Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2001.

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

Details about the armor, weaponry, and tactics of Spanish soldiers who came to the New World are described in this book. The long paragraphs and scholarly writing are geared for young adults with a keen interest in the subject or seeking information for a report. The beautiful illustrations may be useful with a younger audience.

Boyd, Bentley. *Exploring the Americas*. Williamsburg, Va.: Chester Comix, 2003.

- Print; 24 pages; fiction; ages 7 and up
- This is a graphic novel.

This graphic novel follows a timeline from Christopher Columbus to the Spanish in Florida. The book consists of chapters with a question at the top of each page; the answers tell the story of exploration and settlement in North America. This format encourages reluctant readers to read and comprehend.

Clark, Larry R. *Spanish Attempts to Colonize Southeast North America, 1513–1587*. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, 2010.

- Print; 207 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This scholarly book contains information about Spanish efforts to colonize *La Florida* as far north as the Carolinas. The author discusses well-known explorers such as Ponce de León, Pánfilo de Narváez, Hernando de Soto, Tristán de Luna, and Juan Pardo.

Milanich, Jerald T., and Susan Milbrath. *First Encounters: Spanish Explorations in the Caribbean and the United States, 1492–1570*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1989.

- Print; 222 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This collection of essays by historians and anthropologists, written in a readable format with limited use of arcane terms, is suitable for advanced middle and high school students. The book focuses on major expeditions of the early colonial era, especially in Florida, and the associated conditions, influences, and interactions.



European explorers arriving in the New World
(Courtesy of the Library of Congress)

Rossi, Ann. *Cultures Collide: Native American and Europeans, 1492–1700*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 2004.

- Print; 40 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book explains how contact and the exchange of plants, animals, and world views between Native Americans and Europeans dramatically changed both cultures. For example, it describes Navajo and Plains Indian cultures before and after the introduction of horses, the effects of European diseases, and the conflict over ideas about land ownership.

Weber, David J. *The Spanish Frontier in North America*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992.

- Print; 579 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up
- Available in Spanish
- Awards: nearly ten outstanding recognitions

This scholarly book covers the history of the Spanish empire in what is now the southern half of the United States from Florida to California. The author avoids bias as he discusses the Spaniards' interactions with the native populations. The book also covers the topic of North America's lasting Spanish heritage. This is a good source for a high school level research paper.

The Spanish Frontier in North America: The Brief Edition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009.

- Print; 298 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This is an abbreviated version of the author's larger book that is listed above.

BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS

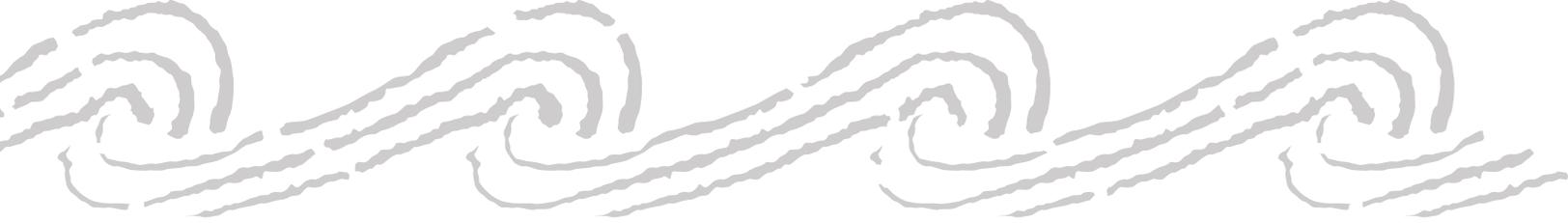
Dominican friar Bartolomé de las Casas was an advocate for enslaved Native Americans, and he publicly criticized their poor treatment at the hands of Spaniards. His activism and writings led to a 1542 decree called the New Laws, which outlawed the abuse and enslavement of the Indians.

Sullivan, Francis. *Indian Freedom: The Cause of Bartolomé de Las Casas, 1484–1566: A Reader*. Kansas City, Mo.: Sheed & Ward, 1995.

- Print; 371 pages; nonfiction; ages 15 and up

(This is a compilation of the author's well-researched and cited interpretations and translations of Bartolomé de las Casas's writings.) Through translations of las Casas's writings, this scholarly book details the atrocities visited on the Native Americans at the hands of Spaniards and his fight for the freedom of the native peoples.





SPANIARDS EXPLORE LA FLORIDA

Cannavale, Matthew C. *Florida, 1513–1821*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 2006.

- Print; 112 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up

This book investigates Florida's colonial history as told by those who lived it, including slaves, Spanish conquistadors, Native Americans, women, and many others. It provides in-depth biographical sketches for many people in colonial Florida.

Gannon, Michael. *The New History of Florida*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1996.

- Print; 480 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This scholarly compilation of the work of Florida historians is readable and engaging. The book contains stories and common interpretations of the history of Florida from the Paleoindians to modern day. Due to the book's length and language, it is recommended for high school students working on a paper or students who are very interested in the subject.

-----*Michael Gannon's History of Florida in 40 Minutes*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2007.

- Print; 74 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 and up
- Includes an audiobook (CD)

This is an engaging, brief version of Florida history by the state's preeminent colonial historian. The author reads his book on the audio CD in a lively and easy-to-follow manner. It is an excellent resource for introducing adults and children to the last 500 years of Florida history.

Thompson, William, and Dorcas Thompson. *The Spanish Exploration of Florida: The Adventures of the Spanish Conquistadors, Including Juan Ponce de León, Pánfilo de Narváez, Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Hernando de Soto, and Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, in the American South*. Philadelphia: Mason Crest, 2003.

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries
- Also available in audiobook format

This book provides an overview of the primary Spanish explorers of Florida. Primary sources are used to illustrate the explorers' tales. A note of caution: the author presents the Fountain of Youth as a possible motivation for Ponce de León. However, serious historians discount this idea for many reasons, including the fact that the first mention of the myth in documents occurred more than 100 years after de León arrived in Florida.

JUAN PONCE DE LEÓN

Juan Ponce de León was the first European to explore Florida with permission from the Spanish crown. However, unrecorded expeditions, probably slave raids, may have occurred before 1513. In 1521, de León returned to southwest Florida to establish a settlement, but a Calusa attack forced the Spaniards to leave. Ponce suffered an arrow wound and later died in Cuba.

Dolan, Sean. *Juan Ponce de León.* New York: Chelsea House, 1995.

- Print; 112 pages; nonfiction; ages 11 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This well-researched book explores and debunks historical myths about Ponce de León, including his fabled search for the Fountain of Youth and whether scholars believed the Earth was flat. It discusses his role as the governor of Puerto Rico and the first recorded European explorer of Florida. Using primary documents, the author places de León in the context of the Age of Exploration, Columbus's voyages to the New World, and the treatment of the Taíno Indians, who inhabited the Greater Antilles.

Eagen, Rachel. *Ponce de León: Exploring Florida and Puerto Rico.* New York: Crabtree Publishing, 2006.

- Print; 32 pages; nonfiction; ages 9–12

This book discusses the history of Ponce de León, from his life in Europe as a knight to his role as governor of Puerto Rico and discoverer of Florida. It also describes the Taíno and Calusa Indians. It includes a timeline of important events during de León's life and illustrations of places, events, and nautical equipment with explanations.

Manning, Ruth. *Juan Ponce de León.* Chicago: Heinemann Library, 2001.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 11 and up

This book provides a historical context for Juan Ponce de León's life and work as an explorer. It also challenges long-standing myths surrounding de León, such as his purported search for the Fountain of Youth. Well illustrated, this volume includes insets with information about the cultures, important people, and events of the time. A glossary, timeline, maps of de León's expeditions, and suggestions for further reading are also included.

Peck, Douglas T. *Ponce de León and the Discovery of Florida: The Man, the Myth, and the Truth.* St. Paul, Minn.: Pogo Press, 1993.

- Print; 87 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This is one of the first books to examine the commonly held belief that Ponce de León came to Florida looking for the Fountain of Youth. The author describes his attempt to recreate de León's historic voyage to *La Florida* by sailboat.

Slavicek, Louise C. *Juan Ponce de León.* Philadelphia: Chelsea House, 2003.

- Print; 102 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up
- Also available in eBook format

This well-researched biography of the man who became known as the discoverer of Florida is an enjoyable read. It contains pictures of primary sources as the illustrations.

PÁNFILO DE NARVÁEZ

In 1528, Spaniard Pánfilo de Narváez landed with 400 men near Tampa Bay in Tocobaga Indian territory and marched north. This expedition was the first to travel the interior of Florida. It was marked by hardships and ended in failure. The hungry group reached Aute at Apalachee Bay, where, facing starvation, they were forced to eat their horses. They built rafts to sail to Spanish territory in present-day Mexico, but lost many men at sea, including Narváez. Only four men survived the ordeal. The rest were captured or killed by Indians or died from drowning, starvation, or illness.

Baker, Betty. *Walk the World's Rim.* New York: Harper & Row, 1965.

- Print; 168 pages; fiction; ages 8 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This piece of historical fiction follows the journey of Esteban and Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca from Texas to Mexico through the eyes of a young Native American boy named Chakoh. This is a readable chapter book without pictures to distract one from the story.

Mirsky, Jeannette, and Thomas Morley. *The Gentle Conquistadors: The Ten Year Odyssey Across the American Southwest of Three Spanish Captains and Esteban, a Black Slave.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1969.

- Print; 216 pages; fiction; ages 9 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book is a fictionalized account of the four survivors of the Narváez expedition: Cabeza de Vaca, two other Spanish captains, and Esteban, a black slave, who was among the first people of African descent to arrive in North America. After a shipwreck on Galveston Island, they wandered the American southwest for eight years before finally reaching Mexico City in New Spain. This is a well-written and exciting book that is illustrated with pen and ink sketches.

ÁLVAR NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA

During the 1528 Narváez expedition, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca was the second in command. He was one of only four known survivors of the expedition. Cabeza de Vaca and the other survivors were marooned near Galveston, Texas, and spent eight years living with natives and later walking through Texas and Mexico before they arrived in Mexico City. Cabeza de Vaca wrote a story about the experience.

Kerman, Gertrude L., and Ray Abel. *Cabeza de Vaca, Defender of the Indians.* Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.: Harvey House, 1974.

- Print; 142 pages; fiction; ages 9 and 14
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book transforms the life of Cabeza de Vaca into an adventure story. While this exciting tale draws the reader into the story, it also shows how his views were transformed from perceiving American

Indians as savages to the realization that they were fully human. This story discusses how his capture by Native Americans led to his deeper understanding of their cultures, a rejection of his prejudices, and his decision to be a champion for them.

Cyclone Covey. *Adventures in the Unknown Interior of America.* Whitefish, Mo.: Kessinger, 2007.

- Print; 103 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up
- Also available in audiobook and eBook format

This edited translation of Cabeza de Vaca's recollections allows us to read about his fascinating journey from his perspective. This is a very readable translation and a wonderful resource for students writing about the Narváez expedition.

Waldman, Stuart, and Tom McNeely. *We Asked for Nothing: The Remarkable Journey of Cabeza De Vaca.* New York: Mikaya Press, 2003.

- Print; 48 pages; fiction; ages 8 to 12

This book tells the story of Cabeza de Vaca, who sailed with the Narváez expedition to Florida. De Vaca lived with Native Americans for eight years, during which time he came to respect and understand them, and afterwards, he became an advocate for them. This book is a good introduction for young readers to the history of the Age of Exploration and the conflicts that arose when the Old World met the New World.

ESTEBAN (AKA ESTEVAN, ESTEVANICO) DORANTES

Esteban, a free black explorer, was one of four survivors of the Narváez expedition. He and the other survivors traveled together to look for a Spanish settlement. Esteban was the negotiator and interpreter when the group encountered native tribes.

Shepherd, Elizabeth. *The Discoveries of Esteban the Black.* New York: Dodd, Mead, 1970.

- Print; 122 pages; fiction; ages 12 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This fictionalized biography of Esteban tells of his life from the beginning of the Narváez expedition to the dramatic end of his life. The author's engaging style makes this book an enjoyable read.

JUAN ORTIZ

Juan Ortiz was associated with the doomed Narváez expedition in 1528. He was captured by the Uzita Indians and was nearly roasted alive, but was saved by pleas of the chief's daughter, Acuera, and other female relatives. He lived among Native Americans for several years. He was freed in 1539 by the Hernando de Soto expedition and became its official interpreter. He died two years later, shortly after crossing the Mississippi River into modern Arkansas.

Steele, William O. *The Wilderness Tattoo: A Narrative of Juan Ortiz.* New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1972.

- Print; 184 pages; fiction; ages 12 and up

- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book is a fictionalized account of Juan Ortiz's experiences in Florida, including his time with the Narváez expedition, the Uzita and Mocoso Indians, and the de Soto expedition. The author alternates fictional chapters that tell Ortiz's story and related, nonfiction interlude chapters. Steele lists four primary sources for Ortiz in the New World.

HERNANDO DE SOTO

Rumors of gold persuaded Hernando de Soto to come to *La Florida*. He personally financed the large expedition of more than 600 people. Soldiers, priests, tradesmen, two Spanish women, free blacks, and enslaved blacks and Indians were among the group. The expedition brought horses, pigs, dogs, and supplies for eighteen months. The four-year journey covered thousands of miles.

Brown, Virginia P. *Cochula's Journey*. Montgomery, Ala.: Black Belt Press, 1996.

- Print; 160 pages; fiction; ages 11 to 14
- This work of fiction tells the story of Cochula, who was enslaved by de Soto and his conquistadors on their journey through the modern-day southeastern United States. Although the story begins after de Soto has left Florida, it is an interesting tale of the experiences of Native Americans during this time period.



Four Maravedi Coin
(Courtesy of the Florida Division of Historical Resources)

Carson, Robert. *Hernando de Soto*. Chicago: Children's Press, 1991.

- Print; 128 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This well-researched and easy-to-read biography of Hernando de Soto begins with his birth in Spain and moves on to his exploits in South America, his exploration of the southeastern United States, and his death in Arkansas. The book has a glossary, timeline, bibliography, index, and many illustrations. It is a great source for a young person's research paper.

Gaines, Ann. *Hernando de Soto and the Spanish Search for Gold in World History*. Berkeley Heights, N.J.: Enslow Publishers, 2002.

- Print; 112 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up
- This book discusses de Soto's early career, his exploration of the Southeast, and the effects of the expedition. While the book includes a lot of the history, it has few illustrations. It may be best suited for middle school children working on a project.

Gibbons, Faye, and Bruce Dupree. *Hernando de Soto: A Search for Gold and Glory*. Birmingham, Ala.: Crane Hill Publishers, 2002.

- Print; 112 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book about Hernando de Soto covers his career as a soldier and explorer, focusing on his exploration of the southeastern United States, which began in Tampa Bay and ended with his death in Arkansas. The book is written in a straightforward style and contains a glossary.

Haines, E. H. *For God, Gold, and Glory: De Soto's Journey to the Heart of La Florida*. Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 2008.

- Print; 144 pages; fiction; ages 14 and up

This fictionalized account of Hernando de Soto's exploration of the southeastern United States is based on the actual writings of Rodrigo Rangel, de Soto's personal secretary. It is written from Rangel's point of view and describes how Rangel met de Soto in Spain, the expedition, and de Soto's death.

Heinrichs, Ann. *De Soto: Hernando de Soto Explores the Southeast*. Minneapolis: Compass Point Books, 2002.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 to 14

This book is a biographical account of Hernando de Soto's early life, his exploration of the Southeast, and the impact that this had on Native American populations. It is heavily illustrated and easy to read. Although unbiased, it presents a sanitized version of events that makes it more suitable for young readers.

Milanich, Jerald T., and Charles M. Hudson. *Hernando de Soto and the Indians of Florida*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1993.

- Print; 292 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This book combines firsthand accounts by members of de Soto's team with archaeological information to trace the expedition through Florida. The authors use this evidence to take a fresh look at the Native American tribes that Spaniards encountered along their journey.

Young, Jeff C. *Hernando de Soto: Spanish Conquistador in the Americas*. Berkeley Heights, N.J.: Enslow Publishers, 2009.

- Print; 112 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up

Written in a clear and engaging style, this book is a thoroughly researched and accurate account of de Soto's life and explorations. The narrative draws the reader into the time period and explains how de Soto's violence and ruthlessness were a product of his culture and experience.



PEDRO MENÉNDEZ DE AVILÉS

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés was a brilliant Spanish mariner who founded St. Augustine in 1565. He was sent to Florida to destroy a colony established by French Huguenots near modern-day Jacksonville. He defeated the French and, while serving as the first governor of Spanish Florida, established numerous outposts along the Atlantic coast. One of Menéndez's goals was to spread Catholicism to the Indians.

Barrientos, Bartolomé. *Pedro Menéndez de Avilés: Founder of Florida.* Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1965.

- Print; 161 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up
This is the first English translation of Bartolomé Barrientos's 1567 biography of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Translator Anthony Kerrigan provides an interesting introduction to the book that analyzes the histories and characters of both Barrientos and Menéndez. The book is useful for a high school student writing a research paper.

Manucy, Albert C. *Menéndez: Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, Captain General of the Ocean Sea.* Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 1992.

- Print; 107 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up
This biography of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, founder of St. Augustine, describes Menéndez's career from his beginnings as a talented warrior to his colonization of Florida. It is illustrated with maps and depictions of scenes from Menéndez's life. The book would be a good source for a research paper for a high school student.



Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
(Courtesy Museo Naval, Madrid, MNM 6616)

Roberts, Russell. *Pedro Menéndez de Avilés.* Bear, Del.: Mitchell Lane Publishers, 2003.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 and up
This is one of the few children's books written about the founder of St. Augustine, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. The author attempts to describe the controversies surrounding Menéndez, such as his slaughter of the French at Fort Caroline and Matanzas Bay. There are a few factual errors, such as an illustration of Ponce de León captured by Native Americans and an understatement of the French response to Fort Caroline. However, these do not detract too much from the overview about Menéndez.

FIRST ENCOUNTERS: NATIVE AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS

When Europeans arrived in the New World, they encountered the Taíno Indians, who inhabited the northern islands of the Caribbean, including the Bahamas and the Greater Antilles. The Carib Indians inhabited the Lesser Antilles. Both populations had migrated northward from South America along the Caribbean island chain well before the arrival of Europeans. Historians and archaeologists believe that the Taínos were a relatively peaceful population, while the Caribs were more aggressive. Because the Taínos lived in areas initially explored and settled by Europeans, they were the first native peoples to be affected by European demands to provide labor, accept Catholicism, and submit to the authority of Spanish crown.

Dorris, Michael. *Morning Girl*. New York: Hyperion Books for Children, 1992.

- Print; 74 pages; fiction; ages 9 to 12
- Also available in audiobook format

Morning Girl and her brother *Star Boy* are native children growing up on an idyllic island in the Caribbean. The story focuses primarily on life for the Taíno people before Columbus, although it does briefly introduce the explorer's arrival toward the end of the book.

Jacobs, Francine, and Patrick Collins. *The Taínos: The People Who Welcomed Columbus*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1992.

- Print; 107 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book tells the history of the Taíno people, from their early origins to their near-destruction at the hands of Spanish explorers and colonists.

Yolen, Jane. *Encounter*. San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1992.

- Print; 32 pages; fiction; ages 6 to 12
- Also available in Kindle eBook format

This vividly illustrated book tells the story of Columbus's arrival through the eyes of a young Taíno boy and how this event changed the Taíno people forever.

NATIVE AMERICANS OF FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST

Perhaps 350,000 to one million American Indian people lived in Florida in the early 1500s. These people shared some characteristics, such as how their societies were organized, their basic spiritual beliefs, and their participation in trade. In other ways, they were different. They spoke many different languages, ate different foods, and had varying levels of political complexity. Florida's native people were impacted severely by European colonization beginning in the 1500s. By the late 1700s, some native cultures had perished, while others merged with newly arrived Indians and non-Indian people or migrated elsewhere. All natives experienced major changes in their traditional ways of life.

Aveni, Anthony F., and S. D. Nelson. *The First Americans: The Story of Where They Came from and Who They Became.* New York: Scholastic Nonfiction, 2005.

- Print; 125 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12

The illustrations in this book highlight the lifestyles of Native Americans prior to their exposure to conquistadors and settlers. The author includes a brief synopsis of what happened to these populations after the arrival of Europeans.

Costabel, Eva D., and Tania Garcia. *The Early People of Florida.* New York: Atheneum, 1993.

- Print; 34 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This brightly illustrated book describes the prehistory and colonial history of Florida, with chapters focusing on first contact, early explorers, and early settlements.

Johnson, Michael. *American Indians of the Southeast.* London: Osprey, 1995.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

A brief overview of Native Americans in the Southeast, this book focuses primarily on events following Spanish and French settlement. It is best suited for older or very motivated readers because of the long sentence construction and lengthy paragraphs; however, some of the beautiful illustrations could be used with lessons for younger children.

Knotts, Bob. *Florida Native Peoples.* Chicago: Heinemann Library, 2003.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12

This is a comprehensive book about Native Americans in Florida. It begins with Florida's first people and continues to the present. The history of native populations is placed in context with maps and illustrations.

McCarthy, Kevin. *Native Americans in Florida.* Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 1999.

- Print; 194 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up
- A separate teacher's manual is available.

This well-illustrated book provides an overview of the history of native peoples in Florida. It is divided into three sections that explore basic concepts such as archaeology, language, and reservations; time periods, from Paleoindian to the 20th century; and specific Florida tribes. It also includes a Native American Heritage Trail of archaeological and historic sites.

Mancini, Richard E. *Indians of the Southeast.* New York: Facts on File, 1992.

- Print; 96 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 14
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This illustrated book presents an overview of Native Americans of the southeastern United States. It covers daily life, agriculture, architecture, ritual, and the history of native peoples into the 20th century.

O'Brien, Greg. *The Timeline of Native Americans: The Ultimate Guide to North America's Indigenous Peoples.* San Diego: Thunder Bay Press, 2008.

- Print; 224 pages; nonfiction; ages 11 and up
- Also available in French

An excellent resource for the history of Native Americans, this book clearly describes the interaction between explorers and native populations and the resulting impact. Younger readers may find the timeline running along the bottom of the pages and the fabulous illustrations to be of more interest than the detailed explanations.

Smith, Howard E., and Jennifer Dewey. *All About Arrowheads and Spear Points*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1989.

- Print; 80 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 11
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This guide to arrowheads and spear points includes illustrations of the different types of points, such as Clovis, Sandia, and Folsom. It also discusses flint knapping and other techniques used to create arrowheads and points. The author includes the historical context of the arrowheads and points, including how Native Americans used them to hunt for game.

Weitzel, Kelley G. *Journeys with Florida's Indians*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2002.

- Print; 228 pages; fiction/nonfiction; ages 9 and up

Following the story of a Timucuan boy, Tenerife, as he travels across Florida, this book describes the daily life of Indians in Florida. Along his journey, Tenerife meets members of the Calusa and Apalachee tribes. The fictionalized account is interwoven with factual chapters that include maps and archaeological evidence about native tribes and glossary words in bold.



Timucuan Warriors
(Courtesy of the State Archives of Florida)

THE CALUSA

The Calusa Indians were the dominant people in southwest Florida when Juan Ponce de León visited the region in 1513. Their capital, a village with mounds and canals, was located on Mound Key. The Calusa were the most populous, politically complex, and influential of the south Florida native groups. They lived in a structured society where the chief, his family, and other elites held the highest rank. Beneath them were commoners and slaves. Some slaves were Spaniards captured from shipwrecks.

MacMahon, Darcie A., and William H. Marquardt. *The Calusa and Their Legacy: South Florida People and Their Environments*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2004.

- Print; 183 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This book begins with an in-depth look at the ecosystems that enabled the Calusa to thrive, including mudflats, sea grass beds, and mangrove forests. Although the Calusa disappeared in the 1700s, their fishing traditions survive among the modern coastal dwellers, including the Seminole and Miccosukee. The authors emphasize the need to protect the estuarine ecosystems that were so important to the Calusa from overdevelopment and environmental degradation.

THE TIMUCUA

At least twenty-five tribes, such as the Potano, Ocale, and Saturiwa, occupied the St. Johns region. Although they spoke dialects of the Timucua language and shared other cultural traits, they were not a single unified group. In fact, some groups occasionally engaged in warfare with each other.

Weitzel, Kelley G. *The Timucua Indians: A Native American Detective Story*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2000.

- Print; 151 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 to 12

This is an interactive detective book about the history of the Timucua Indians. Readers are challenged to solve more than forty mysteries dealing with different aspects of Timucuan life.

SETTLEMENTS AND FORTS

La Florida has a long history of forts and settlements, beginning with the doomed settlement attempts of Tristan de Luna in Pensacola in 1559 and the Spanish destruction of France's Fort Caroline at the mouth of the St. Johns River in 1564. The founding of St. Augustine in 1565 created the first permanent settlement in *La Florida*.

De Quesada A. M., and Stephen Walsh. *Spanish Colonial Fortifications in North America, 1565–1822*. Oxford: Osprey, 2010.

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This book is about Spain's defense network in southern North America from Florida to California. The book emphasizes the use of different building materials by region and provides detailed drawings and photographs of these structures. This is a good source for anyone interested in Spain's New World military strategy.



Fort Caroline
(Courtesy of the Museum of Florida History)

FORT CAROLINE

In 1564, René de Laudonnière established a settlement and fort near the mouth of the St. Johns River. Several Timucua-speaking groups such as the Utina and Saturiwa initially helped the French colonists. Over time, the settlement known as Fort Caroline began to suffer as food stocks dwindled and new provisions failed to arrive from France. The fort was destroyed and most occupants killed during a raid by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés.

Bennett, Charles E. *Laudonnière & Fort Caroline: History and Documents*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2001.

- Print; 191 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

The first part of this book is a well-researched history of the French colony of Fort Caroline. In the second part of the book, author Charles Bennett provides translations of French and Spanish letters and other historical documents.

Laudonnière, René G. *Three Voyages*. Trans. Charles Bennett. Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1975.

- Print; 232 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This is Charles Bennett's translation of René Laudonnière's diary, which describes two of France's attempts to colonize America (Charlesport and Fort Caroline) and his role in those efforts. The book is recommended for young adults who either have a strong interest in this subject or are writing an AP paper.

FORT MOSE AND AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFE

In 1739, more than 100 people who had escaped from slavery in English colonies in the Carolinas resided in St. Augustine. The Spanish governor of Florida granted permission to establish a new town and fort about two miles north of the city. The settlement was named Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose but referred to as Fort Mose (MO-say). Over the next twenty-five years, Fort Mose and St. Augustine became a haven for Africans seeking liberation from English slavery.

Deagan, Kathleen A., and Darcie A. MacMahon. *Fort Mose: Colonial America's Black Fortress of Freedom*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1995.

- Print; 54 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This highly detailed, illustrated work discusses Fort Mose, the first free black community in North America. The authors cover African cultural origins, the origins of African slavery in Europe, and other background material before discussing the foundation of Fort Mose, the history of its people and their daily lives, and the archaeology of the site. The book includes detailed historical engravings, photographs, maps, and diagrams.

Draper, Sharon M. *Copper Sun*. New York: Atheneum Books for Young Readers, 2006.

- Print; 302 pages; fiction; ages 12 and up
- Also available in large print and audiobook format

- Awards: National Book Award Finalist, Coretta Scott King Award, Notable Social Studies Tradebooks for young people.

This is the fictional tale of Amari, a fifteen-year-old Ashanti slave, and Polly, an indentured servant. After living with the brutality and degradation of life on a southern plantation, a brutal act by the master leads them to run away to Fort Mose.

Landers, Jane. *Black Society in Spanish Florida.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999.

- Print; 396 pages; nonfiction; ages 15 and up

This scholarly work looks at the complex life of African Americans in Spanish colonial Florida. The Spanish tradition of integration and assimilation provided many former slaves with opportunities that were unheard of elsewhere in the South.

Turner, Glennette T. *Fort Mose: And the Story of the Man Who Built the First Free Black Settlement in Colonial America.* New York: Abrams Books for Young Readers, 2010.

- Print; 42 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 11
- Awards: Booklist Editors' Choice Books for Youth

Author Glennette Tilley Turner has written a comprehensive book about Fort Mose, the first free black settlement in America, and Francisco Menendez, an African slave who was appointed by the Spanish governor to be a militia commander. The book follows his life from his birth into the Mandingo tribe, capture, and enslavement in South Carolina, battles with Native Americans in the Yamasee War, and finally his arrival at Fort Mose, where he successfully petitioned for his freedom. By providing details about Menendez, such as his fluency in several languages, the story humanizes colonial slaves. The book contains many archival photos.

PENSACOLA

Despite previous failures, the Spanish Crown still wished to settle *La Florida* because it needed outposts to protect shipping. Tristán de Luna y Arellano was charged with establishing three colonies in *La Florida*. Luna's fleet of eleven ships left Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1559, carrying 1,500 people, food, livestock, and supplies. The expedition landed at Ochuse (modern Pensacola). Five weeks later, a hurricane destroyed seven ships, all of which were still loaded with food and supplies. This loss dealt such a blow that the colony never took root and survived only two years. The remaining settlers returned to Mexico.

Bense, Judith A. *Presidio Santa María de Galve: A Struggle for Survival in Colonial Spanish Pensacola.* Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2003.

- Print; 494 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This book is an anthology of articles by historians and archaeologists on the permanent founding of Pensacola in 1698 and the hardships and struggles that ensued. The book would be useful to a student writing a research paper as it contains some hard-to-find materials.

Clune, John J., and Margo S. Stringfield. *Historic Pensacola.* Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2009.

- Print; 185 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up

This book is an easy-to-read history of Pensacola from the first European settlement attempt in 1559 to the end of the second Spanish period in 1821. Based on archaeological and historical research, the narrative is illustrated with many large colorful photos and map reproductions.

Parks, Virginia. *Santa María de Galve: A Story of Survival*. Pensacola: Pensacola Historical Society, 1998.

- Print; 174 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This is a compilation of scholarly articles written by historians and archaeologists about the First Spanish Period in Pensacola. The book is suited for high school students who are writing a research paper.

SPANISH MISSIONS

Converting native peoples to Catholicism was an integral part of the Spanish colonization strategy. Missions proved to be an effective way to control and influence natives. They also provided a source of support for the capital in St. Augustine, which was strategically important for protecting Spanish treasure fleets returning to Spain along the Florida coast. Mission San Luis in Apalachee Province was critical for Spanish control of the Southeast. Fertile land and abundant population enabled the mission to provide provisions and labor.

Bial, Raymond. *Missions and Presidios*. New York: Children's Press, 2004.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12

This book provides an excellent overview of the Spanish Catholic presence in the modern United States. It describes the general layout of the missions, their differing architectural styles by region, and is illustrated with the author's photographs of mission sites across the U.S.

Hann, John H., and Bonnie G. McEwan. *The Apalachee Indians and Mission San Luis*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998.

- Print; 194 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This book brings to life the Apalachee Indians of northwest Florida and the Spanish mission of San Luis. Based on archaeological and historical records, this book is well-researched and easy to read. It is also filled with artwork recreating scenes from everyday life at the mission.

Stone, Lynn M. *Missions*. Vero Beach, Fla.: Rourke Publications, 1993.

- Print; 32 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book briefly introduces the Spanish mission system to children. It explains the political and religious significance of the system as well as the military implications.

Suben, Eric. *The Spanish Missions of Florida*. New York: Children's Press, 2010.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12

This book is a wonderful overview of the Spanish mission system in Florida. It includes descriptions of Spanish colonial and Native American cultures, how both cultures cooperated and were in conflict with one another, and the lasting impact of the 150 years of the Spanish mission system.

ST. AUGUSTINE

St. Augustine, the oldest continuously occupied European city in the United States, was founded in 1565 by Spanish explorer and mariner Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. This was an ideal location for Spaniards to oversee the protection of the treasure fleets that sailed up the Gulf Stream before crossing the Atlantic. St. Augustine also guarded *La Florida* against incursions by the French and English. Spain ruled *La Florida* for the next 200 years until handing it over to the British in 1763. British rule only lasted for twenty years, and Spain again held Florida until it was ceded to the United States in 1821.

Binns, Tristan B. *St. Augustine*. Chicago: Heinemann Library, 2002.

- Print; 32 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 to 12

This book is an illustrated introduction to St. Augustine and its history. This is a good choice for younger readers.

Brooke, Steven. *The Majesty of St. Augustine*. Gretna, La.: Pelican Publishing Company, 2005.

- Print; 96 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 and up

This is more of a guide book to St. Augustine. It contains brief descriptions of each of the structures and sites of St. Augustine. It might be useful to use before a visit.

Lindquist, Judy. *Saving Home*. Cocoa, Fla.: Florida Historical Society Press, 2008.

- Print; 114 pages; fiction; ages 12 and up
- Also available in eBook format

We follow Luissa, Diego, and Junco as they seek refuge at Castillo de San Marcos during the British siege of 1702. This engaging tale brings the history to life for the reader.

Maynard, Charles W. *Castillo de San Marcos*. New York: PowerKids Press, 2002.

- Print; 24 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book is a concise history of the building of Castillo de San Marcos and its use as a fort and a prison under four different flags. While there are some archival pictures, the book is primarily illustrated with large beautiful photographs of modern-day Castillo de San Marcos.

Mountjoy, Shane. *St. Augustine*. New York: Chelsea House, 2007.

- Print; 104 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This book is a vivid retelling of Spain's early failed attempts to establish colonies in the Americas before the founding of St. Augustine by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565. The story is well-researched, based on modern scholarship, and is written in an engaging manner that draws the reader into the story.

Steen, Sandra, and Susan Steen. *Historic St. Augustine*. Parsippany, N.J.: Dillon Press, 1997.

- Print; 72 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book covers the history of St. Augustine from its founding in 1565 to the present day. This look at the city's history also explores much of the history of Florida and the United States. While it covers

major historical events, it also provides a history of what the lives of St. Augustine inhabitants were like over time. It is illustrated with archival photos, current pictures of the city, and historical reenactors



ARMS, ARMOR, AND WEAPONS

Explorers and their armies wore protective clothing and headwear and carried weapons for fighting. Although some officers may have had suits of metal plate armor, common soldiers wore a chain mail shirt and thick cotton armor. Weapons consisted of the crossbow, sword, halberd, and arquebus. Horses and war dogs were used as well.

Suddeth, Frank. *Uniforms and Weapons in Colonial Florida, 1513–1821*. St. Augustine, Fla.: St. Augustine Publishing Company, 1976.

- Print; 40 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This monochrome pamphlet contains illustrations of the clothing, guns, and swords of the conquistadors and soldiers from Spain. It would make a wonderful addition to a lesson or report about conquistadors.



COLONIAL LIFE

Florida was a Spanish colony from Ponce de León's arrival in 1513 until it was transferred to British control due to the 1763 Treaty of Paris. It returned to Spanish control in 1783 after England's defeat in the Revolutionary War. In 1803, the United States claimed West Florida as part of the Louisiana Purchase. By 1821, Spanish control in the region had diminished, and Florida was ceded to the U.S. The period between 1513 and 1821 is considered the time of Colonial Florida.

Finotti, M.C. *The Treasure of Amelia Island*. Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 2008.

- Print; 97 pages; fiction; ages 8 to 12

This fictional adventure story follows a brother and sister against the historical background of the War of 1812 and the American incursions into Spanish Florida. It includes a reader's guide with discussion questions and essay projects for students.

Gioia, Robyn. *America's Real First Thanksgiving: St. Augustine, Fla., September 8, 1565*. Sarasota, Fla: Pineapple Press, 2007.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 and up

This book begins with a discussion of Spain as a powerful European empire and compares it to Florida prior to contact. It describes the first contact between Timucua Indians and Spanish settlers of St. Augustine and the first feast of thanksgiving that Spaniards held after landing in Florida.

Kalman, Bobbie, and Antoinette DeBiasi. *Colonial Crafts*. New York: Crabtree Publishing Company, 1992.

- Print; 32 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 12
- Also available in audiobook format

This book discusses how skilled craftspeople made products before the advent of factories. There are many photographs of people practicing colonial crafts such as blacksmithing and papermaking. It is an ideal book to accompany a living history program.

Raab, James W. *Spain, Britain, and the American Revolution in Florida, 1763–1783*. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarlan, Colorado, 2008.

- Print; 204 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This is an interesting and well-researched interpretation of the influence of Florida in the American Revolution. The effects of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, the British retreat from Pensacola and West Florida in 1781, and the return of the Spanish rule are major points of this book.

Schafer, Daniel L. *Anna Madgigine Jai Kingsley: African Princess, Florida Slave, Plantation Slaveowner*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2003.

- Print; 177 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This extensively researched biography of Anna Madgigine Jai Kingsley is a fascinating account of a woman who was born free in Africa, became a slave in Florida, married her owner, became a plantation slaveowner, and ruled as the matriarch of her family. By following the history of Anna's life, one learns about the history of race relations in 1800s Florida under both Spanish and American rule.

MAPS AND MAPMAKING

After the fall of Constantinople and the advent of the printing press, Ptolemy's world map, created before A.D. 200, was widely distributed in the 1400s and gave resurgence to the art and science of mapmaking. With the New World discoveries by Columbus and others, newer maps recorded the history of these explorations.



Map ca. 1565

(Image from a 1602 or 1612 reprint, Courtesy of the Museum of Florida History)

Breakthroughs in navigation, ship building, astronomy, and other technologies made maps more accurate. Although there were still unexplored areas, which were filled in with mapmakers' fanciful and elaborate designs, maps from the Age of Discovery are collectable for their artistic and historical value.

Cooke, Tim. *Maps and Navigation*. New York: Gareth Steven Publishing, 2010.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 13

This book teaches basic map skills and navigation and covers the history of navigation through time, beginning with astrolabes and sextants to modern GPS systems and radar. It contains several activities, a glossary, an index for further reading, and online resources. It is a great resource for studying the Age of Exploration and applied map, math, and geometry skills.

Johnson, Sylvia A. *Mapping the World*. New York: Atheneum Books, 1999.

- Print; 32 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This illustrated book is a brief history of maps and mapmaking, from the oldest Babylonian world map to satellite-based maps of the Earth. The maps it contains would make a fantastic addition to a class presentation by a teacher or student.



European Mariner with Astrolabe
(From *Regimiento de navegacion*, Pedro de Medina, Seville, 1563)

Panchyk, Richard. *Charting the World: Geography and Maps from Cave Paintings to GPS with 21 Activities*. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 2011.

- Print; 132 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 to 14
- Also available in eBook format.

This wonderfully illustrated book is a detailed introduction of the history of mapmaking, from its earliest beginnings in Ancient Greece to the present, and discusses how technology has affected our understanding of the world. It includes maps and diagrams and has twenty-one hands-on activities that immerse students into the study of mapmaking and geography.

Whitfield, Peter. *The Charting of the Oceans: Ten Centuries of Maritime Maps*. Rohnert Park, Calif.: Pomegranate Artbooks, 1996.

- Print; 136 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

A brief introduction of the earliest types of navigation is followed by a discussion of the history of sea maps. The beautiful pictures of primary source maps range from the earliest surviving sea map from the late 13th century through the Age of Discovery and up to the more modern satellite imaging.

Wigal, Donald. *Historic Maritime Maps Used for Historic Exploration, 1290–1699*. New York: Parkstone Press, 2000.

- Print; 264 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This beautifully illustrated book sets out to place early maps in the context of the time and place in which they were created and used. The only word of caution is that the author claims on page 76 that Ponce de León was motivated to find Bimini (*La Florida*) because of the Fountain of Youth, which currently is not the accepted view.

Young, Karen R. *Small Worlds: Maps and Mapmaking*. New York: Scholastic, 2002.

- Print; 128 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 14
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book covers more than just geographical maps; it also includes maps of brain scans, the Universe, weather patterns, and imaginary places. Insets include biographical information about and interviews with mapmakers. It includes a list of books and websites for further research.

NAVIGATION

Ship pilots of the 1500s had few tools to help them navigate unfamiliar waters. Pilots had to be familiar with astronomy, maps, math, physics, and seamanship to direct the ship successfully. Shifting winds and currents, and sometimes hurricanes, made navigation difficult.

Cornejo, Andrés, and José Zarza. *The Book of Navigation*. Madrid, Spain: ANAYA, Expo 92, 1992.

- Print; 92 pages; Nonfiction; ages 10 and up
- Also in French, German, Italian, and Spanish
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book presents a history of navigation through time and across cultures. It discusses peoples' motivations for exploration and the technologies that allowed them to cross new boundaries. The book has many quality illustrations.

Dickinson, Rachel. *Tools of Navigation: A Kid's Guide to the History and Science of Finding Your Way*. White River Junction, Vt.: Nomad Press, 2005.

- Print; 156 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 and up
- This excellent, well-illustrated book covers the history of exploration and navigation, including famous explorers and expeditions, and explains the technology used. It takes a



The Hourglass
A sand clock, or hourglass, was used to measure time, set and change watches, and estimate speed.
(Courtesy of the Museum of Florida History)

hands-on approach to navigation and includes activities and experiments for children, such as making a compass and working with maps.

Ganeri, Anita. *The Story of Maps and Navigation.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

- Print; 30 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This well-illustrated book is a good introduction for young children to the history and development of maps and navigational instruments from antiquity to the present day.

Launer, Donald. *Navigation Through the Ages.* Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Sheridan House, 2009.

- Print; 192 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This book, written by a captain with years of sailing experience, is a detailed account of navigation from its earliest origins to the present. Filled with examples and illustrations, this is an excellent resource for a high school student who is writing a report about navigation.

Smith, A. G. *Where Am I?: The Story of Maps and Navigation.* Toronto: Stoddart Kids, 1997.

- Print; 89 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up

This is a richly illustrated book that takes young readers through the history of maps and navigation. It includes explanations of early maps, biographies of mapmakers, and detailed information about mapmaking and navigational tools.



SHIPS AND SHIP BUILDING

Many ships came to *La Florida* during the colonial period. The common ship types of the day were caravels, naos (pronounced “nows”), and galleons.

Note about the *Santa Maria*: Although some authors may refer to Columbus’s ship *Santa Maria* as a carrack or a caravel, the explorer’s preeminent biographer, Samuel Eliot Morison, believes that it was a nao. Naos were the minivan of the era and were used primarily for transporting goods.

Fisher, Leonard E. *The Shipbuilders.* New York: Franklin Watts, 1971.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 to 14
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book begins with a history of ship building in Colonial America, including the names and types of ships that the colonists built and the towns that were centers of the shipbuilding industry. The second half of the book is a highly technical description of the methods, materials, and tools the colonists used to build ships. It is illustrated with detailed technical illustrations.

Gardiner, Robert, and Richard W. Unger. *Cogs, Caravels, and Galleons: The Sailing Ship, 1000–1650.* Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1994.

- Print; 188 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up
- Currently out of print with limited ability via Interlibrary Loan

Using a mixture of primary documents and archaeology, the authors seek to piece together the development and use of these early sailing ships. This is a scholarly work but contains many beautiful illustrations that may be helpful in explaining caravels and galleons to older elementary or middle school children.

Konstam, Angus, and Tony Bryan. *The Spanish Galleon, 1530–1690.* Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2004.

- Print; 48 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This beautifully illustrated book contains an incredible amount of information about galleons. Galleons were famously used by the Spanish to transport their riches from the New World back to Spain. This would be a great resource for writing a report.

Ross, Stewart. *Into the Unknown: How Great Explorers Found Their Way by Land, Sea, and Air.* Somerville, Mass.: Candlewick Press, 2011.

- Print; 85 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 and up

This book tells about the history of travel and ship building from 340 B.C. Greece to the Apollo 11 moon landing. To accompany Stewart Ross's stories, artist Stephen Biesty has created wonderful fold-out illustrations of ships, planes, and rockets with detailed cut-away diagrams.

Simmons, Joe J. *Those Vulgar Tubes: External Sanitary Accommodations Aboard European Ships of the Fifteenth Through Seventeenth Centuries.* College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1991.

- Print; 74 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up
- Available in eBook format

Have you ever wondered where the sailors went to the bathroom on those beautiful ships of the explorers? Worry no more; this book explores the sanitary conditions aboard boats and clears up such mysteries as why toilets are called "heads" on ships. This book is a scholarly work but the topic may inspire children to read at a higher level.

Steffy, J. R., *Wooden Ship Building and the Interpretation of Shipwrecks.* College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1994.

- Print; 314 pages; nonfiction; ages 15 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

Inside these pages the reader is able to see what underwater archaeologists really do. This is a scholarly work and probably is best suited for young adults who have a deep interest in the subject or AP students working on a research paper.

SHIPWRECKS

Shipwrecks are central to the story of Florida's discovery and colonization. The route of the Spanish treasure ships, called the Plate Fleet, carried vessels up the east coast of Florida via the speedy but treacherous Gulf Stream. Three major fleet disasters occurred in 1622, 1715, and 1733 due to hurricanes that caused many ships to sink. Tristán de Luna's effort to create the first settlement in 1559 was doomed when a hurricane sank most of his ships and supplies within a month of arriving in Pensacola Bay.



Courtesy of the Florida Division of Historical Resources

Barnette, Michael C. *Florida's Shipwrecks*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Pub, 2008.

- Print; 127 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up

This book, which is part of the Images of America series, is filled with photographs of actual shipwrecks and recovered Spanish treasure. It includes shipwrecks that occurred in Florida coastal waters and inland waterways.

Bass, George F. *Ships and Shipwrecks of the Americas: A History Based on Underwater Archaeology*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1988.

- Print; 272 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This is a college-level textbook written by marine archaeologists. It tells the history of America through ships and shipwrecks, beginning with Native American canoes to the steamboat era. The book has more than 376 illustrations, including photographs, maps, diagrams, and paintings. It is suggested for older children with a deep interest in this topic or teachers seeking illustrations to highlight lessons.

Blot, Jean-Yves. *Underwater Archaeology: Exploring the World Beneath the Sea*. New York: Abrams, 1996.

- Print; 175 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This colorful book with more than 204 illustrations covers the evolution of underwater archaeology. Beginning with a 1623 sketch of an imaginary diving suit to the most modern technology, the book conveys both the excitement and complexities of underwater archaeology.

Burgess, Robert F., and Carl J. Clausen. *Gold, Galleons, and Archaeology: A History of the 1715 Spanish Plate Fleet and the True Story of the Great Florida Treasure Find.* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1976.

- Print; 195 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

In 1715, a Spanish treasure fleet sank in a hurricane off the east coast of Florida. This is the paramount book on the discovery of these ships. The wrecks were uncovered in the early 1960s and salvaged by treasure hunters using standards and technology of that time period.

Cush, Cathie. *Shipwrecks.* New York: MetroBooks, 1997.

- Print; 120 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book is rich in pictures and illustrations. It contains a chapter on the Spanish Treasure Galleons. It does romanticize treasure hunting a bit and should be used in the context of a larger discussion.

Fine, John C. *Treasures of the Spanish Main: Shipwrecked Galleons in the New World.* Guilford, Conn.: Lyons Press, 2006.

- Print; 184 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up

This excellent resource tells about Spanish Plate Fleet shipwrecks that have been found. It includes information about the large fleet wrecks of 1622, 1715, and 1733 as well as information about four individual shipwrecks.

Macaulay, David. *Ship.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993.

- Print; 96 pages; fiction; ages 8 and up
- Available in eBook format; print only available via Interlibrary Loan

This tale begins with the discovery of the remains of the fictitious ship *Magdalena* off a reef in the Bahamas. What follows is an engaging demonstration of how archaeologists, historians, and scientists piece together the story of the *Magdalena*.

McCarthy, Kevin, and William L. Trotter. *Thirty Florida Shipwrecks.* Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 1992.

- Print; 128 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up

This is a brief introduction to some of the shipwrecks that have occurred in the waters off Florida's coasts. It includes several of the Plate Fleet wrecks.

Muckelroy, Keith. *Archeology Under Water: An Atlas of the World's Submerged Sites.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1980.

- Print; 192 pages; nonfiction; ages 12 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

Written by Keith Muckelroy, a pioneer of maritime archaeology, this book surveys shipwrecks from around the world. It describes the history of shipping and trade and the development of techniques for excavating, interpreting, and preserving underwater archaeological evidence.

Oxlade, Chris. *Ships*. New York: Anness Publishing, 1999.

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 to 12

This highly illustrated and colorful book contains basic information about the history of the first boats up to the most modern boats. To the delight of children, several projects are described that illustrate the importance of such things as steering, stability, and how to make a boat float.

Smith, KC. *Exploring for Shipwrecks*. New York: Franklin Watts, 2000.

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 to 12

This is an excellent introduction to underwater archaeology and the study of shipwrecks. Beginning with a personal account of diving at a shipwreck site, the book describes the work that goes into exploring shipwrecks, recovering and preserving artifacts, researching records and other written material, the technology used, and site preservation. Illustrated with photographs, it also includes a glossary of terms and a list of books and websites for further research.

----- . *Shipwrecks of the Explorers*. New York: Franklin Watts, 2000.

- Print; 64 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 to 12

This book tells the story of the shipwrecks of the early explorers, from the Age of Exploration to the 19th- and 20th-century Arctic and Antarctic expeditions. It draws in the reader by showing how underwater archaeology and research help to reconstruct the story of each vessel, including those of Christopher Columbus, Rene-Robert de La Salle, and Sir John Franklin. Illustrated with portraits and photographs, it also includes a glossary and a list of books and websites.

Smith, Roger C. *An Atlas of Maritime Florida*. Tallahassee: Florida Department of State, 1997.

- Print; 45 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up

This maritime atlas is an introduction to the maritime history of Florida, from Native American dugout canoes to present-day maritime travel and industry. It includes maps of harbors, hurricane strikes, ports, wind and ocean currents, and shipwrecks.

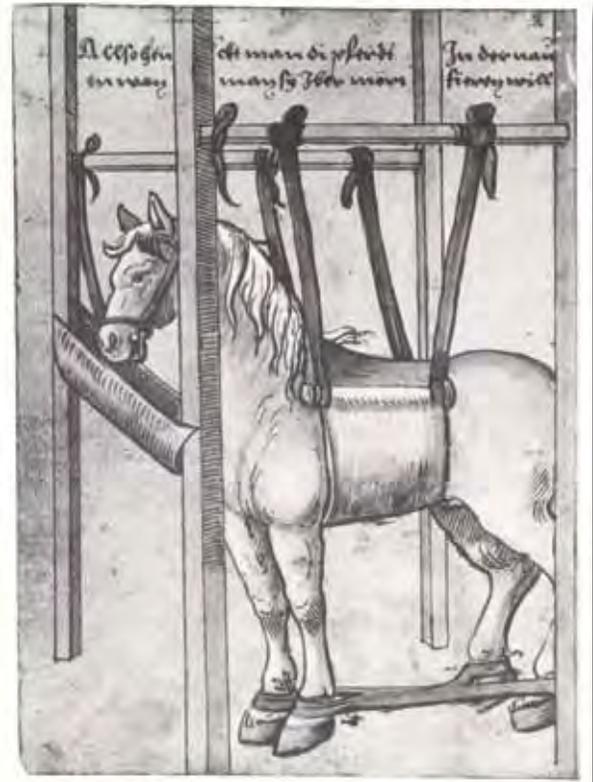
Wick, Walter. *Can You See What I See?: Treasure Ship*. New York: Scholastic, 2010.

- Print; 36 pages; fiction; ages 6 to 10

This book has objects hidden in the illustrations for the reader to find. Most children should enjoy this book, and it can be used to start a dialogue about shipwrecks, treasure hunting, and underwater archaeology.

TRADE, PIRATING, AND PRIVATEERING

From the 1500s to the 1700s, a three-way race for dominance existed in the New World. Spanish treasure fleets were attractive targets for English privateers. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, England had an unofficial policy of attacking the Spanish shipping as a way of weakening them. In addition, individual pirates who only sought personal gain attacked fleets indiscriminately, without regard to the nationality of the ships. Although Spain forbade her colonies from trading with other countries, her colonies were not always well supplied. Pensacola traded with the French colony of Mobile, and St. Augustine traded silver, gold, and Florida oranges with the British and the Americans. This trade was illicit but profitable for all parties involved.



Horse from Christoph Weiditz's *Das Trachtenbuch*

Gallagher, Jim. *Sir Francis Drake and the Foundation of a World Empire*. Philadelphia: Chelsea House Publishers, 2001.

- Print; 63 pages; nonfiction; ages 8 to 12
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This book is a biographical sketch of Sir Francis Drake with details of his early life, his exploits in the New World, his geographical studies, and the role he played in England's war against Spain. It includes a glossary, index, chronology of his life, and suggestions for further reading.

Harman, Joyce E. *Trade and Privateering in Spanish Florida, 1732–1763*. St. Augustine, Fla.: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1969.

- Print; 99 pages; nonfiction; ages 14 and up

This is a detailed analysis of the often-clandestine trade between Spanish Florida and the English colonies during the mid-18th century, including the role of privateers in supplying St. Augustine and economically benefiting both the Spanish and the English. It is a scholarly book that is suited as a source for a high school research paper.

Konstam, Angus. *The Great Expedition: Sir Francis Drake on the Spanish Main, 1585–86*. Oxford: Osprey Pub, 2011.

- Print; 80 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up

This book is a well-researched and detailed description of Sir Francis Drake's 1585–86 expedition to inflict damage on Spanish trade ships and the Spanish economy before its attack on England. It

contains illustrations and maps showing Drake's maneuvers at Santiago, Santo Domingo, and Cartagena.

McCarthy, Kevin. *Twenty Florida Pirates.* Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 1994.

- Print; 96 pages; nonfiction; ages 10 and up

This book details the life and exploits of twenty different Florida pirates beginning with the 1500s and attacks on Spanish St. Augustine to the present-day drug smugglers. The book has beautiful full-page illustrations by painter William L. Trotter.

Meltzer, Milton, and Bruce Waldman. *Piracy & Plunder: A Murderous Business.* New York: Dutton Children's Books, 2001.

- Print; 86 pages; nonfiction; ages 11 and up
- Currently out of print but owned by many Florida libraries

This well-researched, illustrated book presents a realistic view of pirates and their criminal activities from antiquity to the present. It includes several portraits of famous pirates such as Blackbeard and Captain Kidd. Some descriptions of pirate activity are graphic and may not be suitable for some children.

Nick, Charles. *Sir Francis Drake: Slave Trader and Pirate.* New York: Franklin Watts, 2009.

- Print; 128 pages; nonfiction; ages 9 to 15

This easy-to-read book tries to present an even-handed view of Sir Francis Drake. It covers his major accomplishments, such as his defeat of the Spanish Armada and his circumnavigation of the world, but it also discusses the darker side of his career as a pirate and slave trader.

Stewart, David, David Antram, and David Salariya. *You Wouldn't Want to Explore with Sir Francis Drake!: A Pirate You'd Rather Not Know.* New York: Franklin Watts, 2005.

- Print; 32 pages; nonfiction; ages 7 and up

This illustrated book tells what it was like to sail with Sir Francis Drake. The reader is placed in the role of the young chaplain, Francis Fletcher. This book conveys history with a sense of humor and excitement. It also provides expert tips along the way, such as what to do about scurvy or acne while at sea.