

Maya, the colors of which were planted simultaneously on the ramparts by Roderic Troche and Peter Valdez Herrera. But the blast of the trumpets soon brought up the whole army; and the adelantado, seeing that the French no longer made any resistance, gave orders to spare the women and all the children under fifteen. The Spanish author declares that seventy were saved.¹ Menendez then posted sentinels at the magazine, which his Frenchman pointed out, and which was well supplied with munitions and articles of trade; after which he approached the river, and summoned those on board the three ships to surrender.

They refused, and he prepared to sink them. As soon as his battery was planted, he sent to summon the commanders in due form. They replied that if the general wished to treat with them, they would send a boat to bring off one to represent him. The adelantado sent his prisoner, with orders to tell them that they might choose one of the three remaining ships, and take in provisions for all, and those of Caroline whose lives had been saved; that he would give them a passport to go where they liked, but on condition that they should have neither artillery nor other munitions of war; but that if they declined this offer, he would sink them, and give quarter to none.²

His envoy soon returned, and informed him that the commander-in-chief of the three ships was the son³ of General Ribaut—other memoirs say his nephew⁴—and that he had replied that he did not see why the Spaniards made war on him, when he bore a commission from the king, his master, with whom the Catholic king was at peace. That, moreover, he would defend himself if attacked, and, as he hoped, successfully. On this reply, Diego de Maya fired a cannon, which pierced one of

1565.

What occurred in regard to the three French ships anchored off Caroline.

¹ Barcia, p. 81. Mendoza is silent.

² James Ribaut. Le Moyne, p. 26. Barcia, pp. 81, 2.

³ Ibid. See Laudonniere, p. 201.

⁴ Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1632), p. 18.