erence to the Indians. Seeing the French approaching, as a token of friendship, they wrapped flowering vines (apparently the sea morning-glory) and wreaths of bay leaves around the pillar, while at its base were placed baskets of fruit and grain, together with a bow and quiver of arrows, symbolizing welcome and peace. When the greetings were over, Laudonniere made a short excursion up the river at least as far as St. Johns Bluff in order to observe the country. Then he returned to the ships waiting outside and coasted as far north as Amelia Island. He was in that vicinity two or three days and held a consultation with his officers as to the best place to make a settlement. They decided to return to the River May and plant the settlement in a "pleasant vale" on the south side of the river at the base of the "mountain" (St. Johns Bluff) that they had already examined, situated 2½ French leagues (approximately six miles) above the mouth.

* Laudonniere does not mention the men left at Charlesfort two years before, and his seeming neglect of them is not accounted for in history.

**Fort Caroline**

At the break of day on June 30, 1564, Laudonniere commanded the trumpet to be sounded. When all were assembled, he says, "We sang a psalm of Thanksgiving unto God, beseeching Him that it would please Him of His Grace to continue His accustomed Goodness towards us. The prayer ended, every man began to take courage." After measuring off a piece of ground in the form of a triangle, all became engaged in some duty—some cleared land, some cut fagots, others brought earth, "for there was not a man that had not either a shovel, or cutting hook, or hatchet, as for the building of the fort, which we did hasten with such cheerfulness that within a few days the effect of our diligence was apparent." Paracoussy (chief) Saturioua, on whose land the fort was built, came with his two sons and a great number of men to help.

Fort Caroline was built in the form of a triangle, its base along the river front and its apex drawing toward the south. The westerly side was enclosed by a trench and raised by trusses made in the form of a battlement nine feet high. The portcullis was on this side. The southeastern side was a kind