

from his Majst territories and preventing
of the like
incroachments for the future that a party
of men be sent
forthwith to destroy ye said Trading
Houses save the
goods and distribute them among the In-
dians and discharge
ye French from settling on this side of
ye lake
That Lawrence ye Interpreter be sent with
some of
or such as your honr. Shal think fitt as far
as Tiughsaghrondie out a hunting with
some of
our Indians to make a discovery of what
the French
are a doing, what fort they have made,
what
treaties they have agreed to with ye farr
Indians, havn our Indians conclude their
peace with
ye said farr Indians and on what terms,
and withal to
endeavor to bring some of ye farr Indians to
Albany to trade, * * *
October 20, 1701.

ROBT. LIVINGSTON.

Thus I completed my first, but I sin-
cerely hope not my last, journey in the
footsteps of Cadillac.

C. M. BURTON.

September, 1898.

LANDING OF CADILLAC.

Historic Event That Might Be Commemorated.

Among the many suggestions for the
proposed bicentenary of the founding
of Detroit, little has been advanced
that might be considered personal to
the illustrious Frenchman, who with
his band of hardy adventurers on the
23d day of July, 1701, landed where
the city of Detroit now stands.

In Robert B. Ross's work, "The
Landmarks of Wayne County and De-
troit," the first chapter is devoted ex-
clusively to a graphic pen picture of
this historical incident. A brief re-
sume of the chapter may prove sug-
gestive to the committee in charge of
the program of exercises.

On June 5, 1701, the Cadillac expe-
dition started from La Chine, above
Montreal, and entered the Ottawa
river. They threaded the windings of
that stream for over 300 leagues, mak-

ing 30 portages. The remainder of
the route was down French river to
Lake Huron. The party crossed the
lake and landed where Gonsolus Du-
luth had in 1687 built a fort, burned by
the Indians two years later. They
passed down St. Clair river and lake,
and entered the Detroit river late in
the afternoon, having accomplished a
voyage of over 1,000 miles in 40 days.

The expedition was a ponderous one
for those days. There were 25 large
canoes, or bateaux, in which were 100
white men. These boats were 26 feet
long by 6 feet beam, having each two
tons burden. One hundred Algonquin
warriors in birchbark canoes, consti-
tuted the escort to the white voyag-
ers. Silently they rounded the head of
Belle Isle and glided down the river.
No notice was given of their approach.
They were entering upon the choice
hunting grounds of the cruel and
treacherous Iroquois.

Cadillac, with an eye to the future,
was looking for a site on which to
establish a fort and trading post. Half
of the men he had with him were sol-
diers, while the rest were farmers and
mechanics. The view and situation
of Belle Isle decided Cadillac. It re-
minded him of Isle Royal, where Paris
was first built.

The evening meal was prepared and,
after religious exercises by two priests,
the weary travelers, without molesta-
tion, sought the needed repose. The
following morning, after early mass,
Cadillac raised the white banner with
its three lilies, and in the name of
Louis XIV. proclaimed the land a
French possession. Among the first
buildings erected was the rustic
church, dedicated to Ste. Anne.

While Cadillac and his brave band
had been threading the windings of
the Ottawa, the Iroquois chiefs,
knowing the purpose of his voyage,
had held a council with the British
authorities in New York, the result
of which was the ceding and convey-
ing to William III. of England all
their right and title to lands in the
northwest, including the straits of De-
troit. They had previously protested
to Cadillac against the establishing of
a fort at Detroit, but he had replied
that all that territory belonged to
the French king, his master. Incensed,
they made terms with the English.