

governor went from house to house summoning the witnesses before him and himself questioned each one regarding the quarrel, its origin, progress and result. Sabrevoye's wound was not serious and the affair was patched up and Cadillac was released. When Cadillac was commandant at Detroit, some years later, Sabrevoye came here to live and remained for some years.

In a little square, nearly under the Chateau Frontenac, the grand hotel of Quebec, stands a small church called Notre Dame des Victoires. This was first erected in 1688, but has since been reconstructed and is now of a modern form, but is still on its ancient foundation.

Cadillac was not married in this church, for it was erected the year succeeding his marriage, but probably within its doors some of his children were baptized, for his son Antoine was born in Quebec in 1692. James was born there in 1695. Peter Denis was born there June 13, 1699, and was buried there July 4, 1700. Marie Ann was born in Quebec, June 7, and died June 9, 1701, and Rene Louis, who was born in Detroit, died in Quebec in 1714, so that around this church some of the most interesting events in the life of Cadillac are clustered.

Concerning this church Phileas Gagnon, probably the best historical authority in Quebec, recently wrote to me: "The church of Notre Dame de la Victoire is and has been the only church built in the lower town of this city. It stands on what was called in 1687 'Place Royal,' on account of a bronze bust of Louis XIV., erected there that year by Bochart Champigny. This church was erected in 1688 but it was not called Notre Dame de la Victoire until 1690. In that year amid the joy caused by the defeat of Sir William Phipps, in his attempt to capture the town of Quebec, the feast of Notre Dame de la Victoire was established, to be annually celebrated in this church on the 7th of October—that being the day on which the first intelligence of the coming of the English was received. After the shipwreck of the English fleet in 1711, which was considered by the inhabitants as a sec-

ond victory, and little less than a miraculous interposition in their favor, the church received the name of Notre Dame des Victoires, in order to commemorate both occasions at the same time."

Within the present church, on the wall facing the pulpit is a marble slab with an inscription to indicate the principal events in the history of the church, as follows:

1688 Ici Mal. Pose de la 1^{ere}
pierre par le Marquis
de Denonville gouverneur
Innocent XI Pape
Louis XIV Roi de France
L'Eglise est dedee a
l'enfant Jesus.

1690 Defait de l'armee Phipps
l'eglise prend le titre de N. D.
de la Victoire

1711 Dispersion de la flotte de
l'armee Walker, l'eglise
prend le titre de N. D. des Victoires

1759 Incendise pendant le siege

1765 Rebatie

1888 Rectorise a l'occasion
du 2e^{me} centaire

Across the street from this church is the Hotel Blanchard, which, I was informed, is built on the site of a convent which was established in the seventeenth century. In this convent Madam Cadillac placed her eldest daughter Magdelaine, when she set out for Detroit in the summer of 1701.

Cadillac had reached the site of Detroit and laid the foundation for the new post on the 24th day of July, 1701. He brought with him his eldest son, Antoine, then a youth of some 9 years of age. His living children at this time, besides his son Antoine, were his eldest daughter, Magdelaine, and his son Jacques. Two other children, Pierre Denis and Marie Anne, had died in Quebec. The latter, Marie Anne, died after her father had left that city to go west.

Fr. Anjabin (or Enjabran), a Jesuit priest, and I believe the only Jesuit who was friendly to Cadillac, was requested to escort Madam Cadillac and Madam Tonty, wife of Cadillac's lieutenant, Alphonse Tonty, to Detroit, but he found it impossible to comply with the request. However, through