

bor, Town & the post now occupied. It was erected by the British when they conquered Mackinac during the late war.

The whole Island appears to be a composite of broke[n] limestone. The stone is whiter than any I ever saw. Organic remains are found in it. Many of the rocks are crusted over with calcareous spar, particularly at Robinson's Folly.

One & a half miles above the Town is the Arch Rock.

Between Fort Holmes and the Town is Skull Rock. At the mouth of this cave, and in it, human bones are still found. Beyond the Fort on the N. E. side of the Island is Sugar Loaf Rock. The Rock is in the shape of a Sugar Loaf, and is about 100 ft. high.

TUESDAY, June 13.

We left Mackinac at 10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Pierce in a barge with a command of 22 soldiers.¹ The traverse to Goose Island is 12 miles. It is considered dangerous from the waves and wind being generally very high—the wind has a sweep of 200 miles on the lake. Leaving this Island our course was generally east. The whole of this coast appears to be sheltered by Islands. The pilot in the Govs. canoe mistook the mouth of the River St. Mary and led us into a deep bay below the River. We passed the "De Tour" steering N. 10 E. to a small point 3 miles and encamped. It is 45 miles from De Tour to Mackinac. On entering the river the foot of two Islands appear, one of which is Drummonds.² On this the British have fortifications & a garison. At night we heard their music playing.

¹ A twelve-oared barge. This brought the strength of the party up to 64. The additional protection, under Lieut. John S. Pierce, brother of President Franklin Pierce, was only for the journey to Sault Ste. Marie.—ED.

² "A name," says Schoolcraft (pp. 74, 75), "bestowed in compliment to the bold leader, Col. Drummond, who led the night storming party, and was blown up on the bastion of Fort Erie, in 1813." The British first occupied the island upon their withdrawal from Mackinaw, in 1815; see McDouall's remarks on this project, *ante*, p. 139.—ED.