

**1: LaSalle Cooling Lake, La Salle County Fishing Reports and Discussions**

*La Salle is serious about our sports and the traditions around them. Whether we're taking on the Villanova Wildcats at the Palestra, partnering with powerhouse brands, or honoring the legends who made history, Explorer pride is the heart of our University.*

Early life La Salle was educated at a Jesuit college. He first studied for the priesthood, but at the age of 22 he found himself more attracted to adventure and exploration and in set out for Canada to seek his fortune. The young landlord farmed his land near the Lachine Rapids and, at the same time, set up a fur-trading outpost. Through contact with the Indians who came to sell their pelts, he learned various Indian dialects and heard stories of the lands beyond the settlements. He soon became obsessed with the idea of finding a way to the Orient through the rivers and lakes of the Western frontier. If experience modified the visions of the dreamer, it enhanced the knowledge and skill of the pathfinder and trader. Having sold his land, La Salle set out in to explore the Ohio region. His discovery of the Ohio River , however, is not accepted by modern historians. Together, they pursued a policy of extending French military power by establishing a fort on Lake Ontario Fort- Frontenac , holding the Iroquois in check, and intercepting the fur trade between the Upper Lakes and the Dutch and English coastal settlements. Their plans were strongly opposed by the Montreal merchants, who feared the loss of their trade, and by the missionaries especially the Jesuits , who were afraid of losing their influence over the Indians of the interior. But his restless ambition drove him to seek greater ends. Since the project had to be carried out at his own expense, however, he borrowed large sums in both Paris and Montreal, and he began to be enmeshed in a tangle of debts that was to blight all of his later enterprises. When he returned to Canada in , La Salle was accompanied by an Italian soldier of fortune, Henri de Tonty , who became his most loyal friend and ally. From the Seneca Indians above the Niagara Falls he learned how to make long journeys overland, on foot in any season, subsisting on game and a small bag of corn. His trek from Niagara to Fort-Frontenac in the dead of winter won the admiration of a normally critical member of his expeditions, the friar Louis Hennepin. Proud and unyielding by nature, La Salle tried to bend others to his will and often demanded too much of them, though he was no less hard on himself. After several disappointments, he at last reached the junction of the Illinois with the Mississippi and saw for the first time the river he had dreamed of for so long. But he had to deny himself the chance to explore it. Hearing that Tonty and his party were in danger, he turned back to aid them. After many vicissitudes , La Salle and Tonty succeeded in canoeing down the Mississippi and reached the Gulf of Mexico. There, on April 9, , the explorer proclaimed the whole Mississippi basin for France and named it Louisiana. In name, at least, he acquired for France the most fertile half of the North American continent. He refused and left North America to appeal directly to the king. Last expedition The last phase of his extraordinary career centred on his proposal to fortify the mouth of the Mississippi and to invade and conquer part of the Spanish province of Mexico. He planned to accomplish all this with some Frenchmen, aided by buccaneers and an army of 15, Indiansâ€™”a venture that caused his detractors to question his sanity. But the king saw a chance to harass the Spaniards, with whom he was at war, and approved the project, giving La Salle men, ships, and money. The expedition was doomed from the start. It had hardly left France when quarrels arose between La Salle and the naval commander. Vessels were lost by piracy and shipwreck, while sickness took a heavy toll of the colonists. Finally, a gross miscalculation brought the ships to Matagorda Bay in Texas, miles west of their intended landfall. After several fruitless journeys in search of his lost Mississippi, La Salle met his death at the hands of mutineers near the Brazos River. His vision of a French empire died with him. La Salle provoked much controversy both in his own lifetime and later. Those who knew him best praised his ability unsparingly. Henri Joutel, who served under La Salle through the tragic days of the Texas colony until his death, wrote both of his fine qualities and of his insufferable arrogance toward his subordinates. Undoubtedly, La Salle was hampered by faults of character and lacked the qualities of leadership. On the other hand, he possessed prodigious vision, tenacity, and courage. His claim of Louisiana for France, though but a vain boast at the time, pointed the way to the French colonial empire that was eventually built by other men.

### 2: La Salle - Wikipedia

*Get the latest La Salle Basketball news, photos, rankings, lists and more on Bleacher Report.*

As a result, 15 strategic initiatives were developed around four distinct themes that position the University, and more importantly, our students for future success. The refreshed brand hit home with prospective students, and won national awards for creativity and impact. Most importantly, it won the hearts of Explorers everywhere. These impressive achievements resulted from new enrollment strategies, re-envisioned marketing, compelling brand messaging, more touch points, flawless execution, and the steadfast support of the entire Explorer community: As a result, future Explorers will face the world with an expanded and highly relevant set of Institutional Learning Outcomes—15 in total—that every undergraduate must master, regardless of his or her major. Examples include the ability to solve significant problems, understand diverse perspectives, deeply engage with others, integrate prior learning, and read and think critically. Academics Sharing the Vision of St. As a teaching innovator, St. Under the umbrella of Seeding Innovation in Teaching, for example, interdisciplinary centers of excellence in teaching, research, and service will be created. Additionally, the De La Salle Institute for Advanced Teaching and Learning, which supports excellence in teaching via workshops and seminars to promote and share pedagogical best practices and innovation, will be established. Of Falcone, one student wrote: Makes learning fun and helps you understand hard concepts easily. As a nationally-recognized expert on race relations, immigration, and social injustice, Gallagher is frequently called upon as a media source for commentary and analysis on these issues. The overall methodology explored four key areas: The Princeton Review—well-known for its college rankings in dozens of categories—surveyed 25, students nationwide. Operated for more than 25 years by the School of Nursing and Health Sciences, it is one of the oldest nurse-led wellness centers in the country and cares for at-risk families through screenings, immunization programs, disease-prevention services, and specialist referrals. It gives them an education, inside and outside the classroom. With the guidance to blaze their own path, Explorers go into the world with certainty and purpose as confident, impactful, and productive global citizens. This year, students chose from hundreds of co-curricular activities and events, including some spectacular new programming from the Division of Student Affairs. The newly-renovated Hansen Quad and Union Patio were also campus hotspots for students to relax, eat, and study. Exploring Around the Globe In , hundreds of La Salle students traveled across the globe for classes and community service projects. Through our study abroad programs and travel study courses, students saw the world from new perspectives and absorbed different cultures. Whether rebuilding impoverished homes or mentoring children in underserved communities in Haiti, Explorers learned the true value of social justice during our many service immersion trips throughout the year. At the Martin Luther King, Jr. Interfaith Service, musicians and speakers came together to celebrate Dr. Celebrating Commencement In May, undergraduates and graduate students gathered in caps and gowns to celebrate their achievements.

**3: LaSalle, CO | Official Website**

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As a man, he studied with the Jesuit religious order and became a member after taking initial vows in His parents were Jean Cavelier and Catherine Geest. He sailed for New France in the spring of He was granted a seigneurie on land at the western end of the Island of Montreal , which became known as Lachine. Some sources say the name referred to his desire to find a route to China, though the evidence for this claim is unclear and has been disputed. La Salle immediately began to issue land grants, set up a village and learn the languages of the native people, mostly Mohawk in this area. The Mohawk told him of a great river, called the Ohio , which flowed into the Mississippi River. Thinking the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico , he began to plan for expeditions to find a western passage to China. He sought and received permission from Governor Daniel Courcelle and Intendant Jean Talon to embark on the enterprise. He sold his interests in Lachine to finance the venture. Painting by John David Kelly. The purpose of Fort Frontenac was to control the lucrative fur trade in the Great Lakes Basin to the west. The fort was also meant to be a bulwark against the English and Dutch, who were competing with the French for control of the fur trade. Thanks to his powerful protector, the discoverer managed, during a voyage to France in 1675, to secure for himself the grant of Fort Cataraqui and acquired letters of nobility for himself and his descendants. He returned and rebuilt Frontenac in stone. An Ontario Heritage Trust plaque describes La Salle at Cataraqui as "[a] major figure in the expansion of the French fur trade into the Lake Ontario region, Using the fort as a base, he undertook expeditions to the west and southwest in the interest of developing a vast fur-trading empire. There they loaded supplies from Fort Frontenac into smaller boats canoes or bateaux , so they could continue up the shallow and swiftly flowing lower Niagara River to what is now the location of Lewiston, New York. There the Iroquois had a well-established portage route which bypassed the rapids and the cataract later known as Niagara Falls. She was launched on August 7, Le Griffon left for Niagara with a load of furs, but was never seen again. He continued with his men in canoes down the western shore of Lake Michigan , rounding the southern end to the mouth of the Miami River now St. Joseph River , where they built a stockade in January They called it Fort Miami now known as St. There they waited for Tonti and his party, who had crossed the Lower Michigan peninsula on foot. Tonti arrived on November 20; on December 3, the entire party set off up the St. Joseph, which they followed until they had to take a portage at present-day South Bend, Indiana. They crossed to the Kankakee River and followed it to the Illinois River. La Salle set off on foot for Fort Frontenac for supplies. While he was gone, the soldiers at Ft. Crevecoeur, led by Martin Chartier , mutinied , destroyed the fort, and exiled Tonti, whom he had left in charge. Final expeditions Claiming Louisiana for France La Salle reassembled a party for another major expedition. At what later became the site of Memphis, Tennessee , he built the small Fort Prudhomme. On April 9, , at the mouth of the Mississippi River near modern Venice, Louisiana , he buried an engraved plate and a cross, claiming the territory for France. He appointed Tonti to command the fort while he traveled to France for supplies. On July 24, , [12] He departed France and returned to America with a large expedition designed to establish a French colony on the Gulf of Mexico , at the mouth of the Mississippi River. They had four ships and colonists. The expedition was plagued by pirates , hostile Indians, and poor navigation. One ship was lost to pirates in the West Indies , a second sank in the inlets of Matagorda Bay , and a third ran aground there. The Fort Saint Louis colony lasted only until , when Karankawa -speaking Native Americans killed the 20 remaining adults and took five children as captives. The historian Robert Weddle, for example, believes that his travel distances were miscalculated, and that he was murdered just east of the Trinity River. He also gave the name Louisiana to the interior North American territory he claimed for France, which lives on in the name of a US state. His efforts to encompass modern-day Ontario and the eight American states that border the Great Lakes became a foundational effort in defining the Great Lakes region. It has been the subject of archeological research. Artifacts from La Belle are shown at nine museums across Texas. A possible shipwreck of Le Griffon in Lake Michigan is the subject of a lawsuit

concerning ownership of artifacts. A more promising wreck has now been identified in the depths of northern Lake Michigan, divers Monroe and Dykster happened upon an ancient wreckage in while looking for Confederate gold. The bowsprit of their find includes what appears to be a carved wooden Griffin, similar to other examples of the French 17th Century. See La Salle for a list of places, most of which were named after him.

#### 4: La Salle Public Safety Weekly Report " 2/15/ " The La Salle Collegian

*The Annual Reports by the Advancement Office are the recognition of all those that support La Salle High School through financial contributions to the Annual Fund. Each Annual Report is in pdf format and will take a few minutes to download.*

#### 5: La Salle University President's Report

*The city of La Salle is located in La Salle County, Illinois, at the intersection of Interstate 80 and Interstate It is part of the Ottawa-Streator Micropolitan Statistical Area.*

#### 6: La Salle University Directory

*The contents of this Web site are the sole responsibility of The La Salle Collegian and do not necessarily represent the opinions or policies of La Salle University. The Web administrator(s) of this site may be contacted at loughline2@www.enganchecubano.com, mainsj1@www.enganchecubano.com*

#### 7: Annual Reports | La Salle School

*La Salle University is committed to the safety of students, faculty, staff and visitors. An essential element of this commitment is providing the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, compiled and published each year by the Public Safety Department.*

#### 8: Annual Security and Fire Safety Report | Public Safety

*René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, or Robert de La Salle [verification needed] (November 22, - March 19, ) was a French www.enganchecubano.com explored the Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada, the Mississippi River, and the Gulf of Mexico.*

#### 9: De La Salle College: Report finds staff problems affected pupils at Belfast school - BBC News

*Robert Cavalier, sieur de La Salle, also of France, brought the first sailing ship to the lake in , but it was lost in a storm on its return eastward with a cargo of furs. La Salle later established a trading post near St. Joseph,.*

*Dreams Like Thunder Nitriding techniques, ferritic nitrocarburizing California agricultural research priorities Conserving Marine Environments Pine Kiss Vol. 1 (Pine Kiss) Hat Work:green Hat (Hat Workbooks Series) Deviance and identity Foundation of nursing research Annotated bibliography (p. 319-326) The Sheafe family of old and New England. Figure 3. Wrestling 119 Wowakita Reservation Recollections The SABR Review of Books Does anybody give a damn? The pearl novel mcqs The boat without a fisherman, by A. Casona. Text: on the ground of our belief in a divine world-governance Peck introduction to statistics and data analysis 5th edition Critical Dictionary Of English Literature Science and its ways of knowing Smok qbox user manual RLIN system reference manual. Outlines Highlights for Human Development Across the Lifespan Health insurance sector in india Prolegomena: The Starting Point Hydrology and water chemistry of shallow aquifers along the upper Clark Fork, western Montana Guide to Audits of Local Governments, Set Endgames: The Irreconcilable Nature of Modernity A&p Mechanic General Question Book, Including Answers, Explanations References Short-term metabolic effects of increased meal frequency in non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDD Wooler, 100 years Equality and Diversity in Education 1: Learning, Teaching and Managing in Schools (Developing Inclusive C Working with text, numbers, and dates Becoming a champion Judische Tradition Im Kaiserreich Und in Der Weimarer Republik The Children Of The Nation The latest illusion UBS Acous Guitar Basic Megapack Memory, history, and remembrance work in Dresden Elizabeth A. Ten Dyke Research proposal on tuberculosis*