

and have put the said Richard Cornwall in full possession and Seisin, by delivering him a piece of said Tract on the Premises.

IN WITNESS whereof, we the said Chiefs for ourselves and [on] behalf of our whole Nation of Ochipué, have unto these presents, set the marks of our different Tribes at Detroit, the twenty eighth day of October, in the twentieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King &c^a &c^a &c^a and of Our Lord, One thousand, seven hundred and eighty.

(Signed) Musqueash.¹⁷ Annimekans.

I DO hereby Certify, that the foregoing Deed is truly extracted from the Detroit Register in my possession, and that the same has been carefully compared this 25th July, 1795, by

W. Roe,¹⁸ D^y Reg^r Wⁿ D^t U. C.

Endorsed: Detroit 28th Oct. 1780 The Ochipué Indians to Richard Cornwall Gift of Land on River S^t Clare.

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¹⁷ Musqueash was a Chippewa chief who lived in the vicinity of Port Huron. The grant here made to Cornwall indicates that he assumed to control the land lying along the St. Clair River. In Alexander Harrow's log book of the *Welcome* (ms. in Burton Hist. Coll.) it is set forth that while en route for Mackinac, July 25, 1780, Harrow took Musqueash and his party of ten Indians on board a short distance above Fort Sinclair. On reaching Mackinac, Harrow was placed under arrest by Governor Sinclair and the *Welcome*, with Musqueash's party on board, was conducted to Detroit by Cornwall, arriving there Sept. 26. The land grant to Cornwall followed in due course a few weeks later. Musqueash died soon after the War of 1812 and was buried on the Indian reservation north of Mount Clemens. See William L. Jenks, *History of St. Clair County, Mich.* (Chicago, 1912), I, 148.

¹⁸ Walter Roe seems to have come to Detroit as a warrant officer in the marine department. On the organization of the judicial department of the District of Hesse he undertook the practice of law, and it has been said that he was Detroit's first lawyer. He was for some years clerk of the court at Detroit, and in 1793 he auctioned a slave boy for the benefit of the estate of Philip Joncaire of Spring Wells. For much information concerning his legal activities see the Prerogative Court records (ms. copies in Burton Hist. Coll.) and William Renwick Riddell, *Michigan under British Rule....* (Lansing, 1926). Roe was given a grant of land on the north shore of Lake Erie below Amherstburg. He became addicted to drink, and while intoxicated fell into the river and was drowned, shortly prior to August 10, 1801. Information adapted from mss. in Burton Hist. Coll.; Burton, *History of Detroit from 1780 to 1850*, p. 21, and Riddell, *op. cit.* Considerable additional data about Roe is supplied by Riddell in *The Legal Profession in Upper Canada in its Early Periods* (Toronto, 1916), 168-70.