

1750. Here he was killed by an Indian, and was buried at Sandwich, Nov. 29, 1774. He left several children.

The other line of St. Aubin sprang from Jean Casse *dît* St. Aubin, who was born in the village of St. Aubin, archdiocese of Bordeaux, in 1659. He became a soldier, and in 1707 came to Detroit as corporal of the garrison. He had previously married (Feb. 7, 1707) at Quebec Mary Louisa Gaultier, daughter of Mathurin Gaultier and Ann Girault. On March 10, 1708, he was granted a lot by Cadillac, lying at the intersection of modern Shelby Street and Jefferson Avenue. Within a few years St. Aubin left the army and engaged in trade. In 1734 he procured a grant of land east of the fort, 4 arpents wide by 40 deep, extending eastward from modern Baldwin Avenue, later designated as Private Claim 38. He was buried at Detroit, Feb. 27, 1759, aged one hundred years. Mary Louisa Gaultier was buried, April 26, 1768, aged ninety years. The couple had nine children, and these in their turn increased and multiplied. The second son, Pierre, born at Detroit, May 2, 1709, married at Montreal, Feb. 14, 1735, Margaret Fournieu *dît* Brindamour, whose mother, Elizabeth Price, had been carried captive to Canada from the Deerfield massacre of March 11, 1704. Thus was a strain of New England blood introduced into the St. Aubin family of French Detroit. Which one of the grandsons of William Casse *dît* St. Aubin the "Jacko" of this document was, we have been unable to determine. Denissen, *op. cit.*

33 Jean Crête, born in France in 1626, married at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1654, Margaret Gosselin, daughter of Vincent Gosselin and Mary Soudemer. Their great-grandson, Jean Baptiste Crête, born at Beauport, March 20, 1736, married (second) at Montreal, Feb. 11, 1760, Mary Joseph Aymond, daughter of Jean Baptiste Aymond and Louisa Margaret Gibaut. About the year 1772 the family removed to Detroit and located on a farm at the Grand Marais in Grosse Pointe. Jean Baptiste and Mary both died in 1796. The latter made the butter which figures in this transaction. Denissen, *op. cit.* Entries in an account book kept by Crête, now preserved in the Burton Hist. Coll., indicate that he followed the carpenter trade.

34 George Cottrell was of Pennsylvania German descent. His father (named Holfer) and family were massacred by the Indians, who carried George, then five years of age, a captive to Canada. Here he was ransomed and adopted by one Cottrell. He married at Detroit in 1781 Cecilia Creque, daughter of Jean Baptiste Creque and Magdelene Gastinon *dît* Duchêne. He secured from the British authorities a grant of land on the St. Clair River where modern Cottrellsville, St. Clair County, Michigan, is located, and settled here about the year 1791. He became a man of considerable influence locally, as evidenced by the governmental appointments he held. In 1796 he was appointed captain of militia by Winthrop Sargent, acting governor of the Northwest Territory. In 1805 Governor Hull appointed him justice of the peace for the Huron district, and the same year captain in the First Regiment of militia and (subsequently) lieutenant colonel. Cottrell was the parent of ten children, to whom numerous descendants trace their ancestry. Genealogical information adapted from Denissen, *op. cit.*

35 Nathan Williams is described as an "able Master Carpenter" by Major De Peyster, who in 1780 appointed him to appraise the buildings on Hog Island. Not long after this he appears in the guise of a merchant, when signing a petition to the commandant for relief in the matter of collection of debts. When the Quaker delegation of peacemakers from Pennsylvania visited Detroit in 1793, Williams was living some miles up the river "at the entrance of Lake St. Clair." They found him "an intelligent man," and intimately acquainted with Indian affairs. With the establishment of American rule in 1796 Williams was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne County. He died, March 5, 1798, and is said to have been the first person buried with Masonic rites in Detroit. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*.

36 David White was engaged in trade at Detroit. In 1780 he ordered four bateauloads of goods from Canada in a total of ninety listed from Detroit this year. In 1787 he was one of the subscribers to the fund for the support of Rev. George Mitchell at Detroit. A letter of Alexander Henry to Elijah Brush written Sept. 18, 1804, on