

would grant and concede to him a tract of land situated on the said Straits, of two arpents in front by forty in depth, joining on the west-south-west side the suburbs of Fort Pontchartrain, bounded by a line running north-north-west and south-south-east, and on the other side towards the east-north-east the land of Jean Marie Barrois, in front by the Straits of Lake Erie, and in rear by a line running east-north-east and west-south-west, joining also the unconceded lands;

We, in virtue of the power intrusted to us jointly by His Majesty, have given, granted and conceded, and do give, grant and concede under the title of *cens et rentes*, from henceforth and forever, unto the said Eustache Gamelin, for himself, his heirs and assigns hereafter, a concession of land lying and being on the Straits of Lake Erie, containing two arpents⁴ in front by forty in depth, bounded by and on the rhumb lines hereinabove designated, to be enjoyed, held and disposed of by the said Gamelin, his heirs and assigns, subject to the charges, clauses and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit: That the said Eustache Gamelin, his heirs and assigns, shall be held to carry their grain to be ground at the common mill, when one shall have been erected, on pain of the confiscation of the said grain and of an arbitrary fine; that he shall keep, or cause to be kept thereon house and home within one year at the latest;

a native of St. Aubin, diocese of Blois, France, who became a surgeon and migrated to Canada, where in 1663 he married Margaret Crevier, a native of the diocese of La Rochelle and widow of James Fournier. Their grandson, Laurence Eustache Gamelin, born in 1704, married in 1740 Mary Joseph Dudevoir *dit* Lachine, born in 1721, daughter of Claude Dudevoir *dit* Lachine and Barbara Cardinal. Laurence Gamelin engaged in the Indian trade and was living at Detroit as early as 1741. In 1755 he was captain of militia; he was buried at Detroit, March 7, 1771. Mary Joseph Dudevoir was buried, Jan. 10, 1803. They reared a large family of children. Information adapted from Father Christian Denissen's manuscript compilation of Detroit genealogies in the Burton Hist. Coll.

⁴ The arpent was a French linear measure of slightly less than 193 feet. The tract here granted was one of the characteristic French "ribbon" farms, whose existence has proved such a powerful factor in determining the arrangement of streets and holdings in modern Detroit. It had a frontage of about 386 feet on the river and extended back into the interior almost a mile and half. It lay immediately east of the Commons and was owned and occupied by John Askin prior to his removal to the south side of the river in 1802, when it was occupied, and subsequently (1806) bought, by Elijah Brush. It is legally designated as Private Claim 1, and is still popularly known as the Brush farm.