

the Rain abating we loaded & set off & got to the last Island opposite Browns Villiage.³ the Weather still foggy & Wet—Encamped on the Nore West point of the Island⁴ & the Wind changing to South East the Lake surprized us mounting to where we had piled the Guns & were touched some before we got them moved but not to damage

27th at Daylight we loaded to gain the River huron but the Wind rose suddenly & detain'd us all day blowing very hard sleep'd there

28th Parted early in the Morning & got to the River Huron to breakfast the Wind still strong at West, the River very high and overflowed on all Sides & Current strong we mounted up the River which abounds in Turnings about 25 Miles the general Course Nore West the Land on all Sides in general very low & wet abound'g with Elem Button Wood & C. the highest Land with Oak of a Middle Size. Encamped.

Monday March 29th Repaired the Gum of our Cannots & set off with fine Weather only frosty & continued our Rout

numerous children, several of whom became residents of River Raisin settlement. Mary Angelica Salot was buried at Detroit, Feb. 18, 1813. Joseph Lamirande was buried here, Jan. 21, 1822. Denissen, *op. cit.*

3 Adam Brown's village was on Brownstown Creek, about a mile southwest of present-day Gibraltar. From him the modern Brownstown receives its name. Brown was a native of Virginia who, in boyhood, was carried into captivity by Indians, apparently about the year 1750. He was brought to Detroit and adopted by a Wyandot squaw belonging to the Deer clan, who reared him as her son. About the year 1763, he married a woman of mixed French and Wyandot blood belonging to the Big Turtle clan. He became a village chief and his town was for a generation a well-known stopping-place for travelers between Detroit and the Maumee region. In the War of 1812, Brown's band supported the British cause and the Battle of Brownstown, Aug. 5, 1812, was fought at or very close to his village. Upon the triumph of the American arms around Detroit, Brown withdrew to the British side of the river, where he resided until his death, about the year 1822. Some of his descendants remained in Canada, where their offspring are still to be found; others migrated to Kansas and (subsequently) to Oklahoma with the American band of Wyandot, and descendants of Brown still live in the last-named state. One account, written long after the event, credits Brown with participating in the attack upon the schooner *Huron* (misnamed by Parkman the *Gladwin*) off Turkey Island on the night of Sept. 4, 1763. When the white men were on the point of being overcome, the mate called to his men to blow up the ship; Brown understanding English, instantly warned his associates of the purport of the command, who promptly fled overboard, thus ending the desperate conflict. On this battle compare Parkman, *Conspiracy of Pontiac* (Boston, 1880), I, 318-20 and *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, VIII, 366. Biographical information about Adam Brown has been derived from letters of his great-grandson, B. N. O. Walker of Miami, Oklahoma, written in January and February, 1925.

4 Modern Celeron Island, which lies immediately below Grosse Ile and opposite Gibraltar village.