

Appended: Detroit, June 10. Received of Mr. Rivard³² four hundred and thirteen livres, for money loaned to Madam Losonet, with interest added since that date, hereby acquitting the said lady of that obligation, also Mr. Rivard.

George Anthon

Endorsed: Obligation of Madam Losonet for 392 livres 10 sols.

PERMISSION TO BUILD A HOUSE

I do hereby certify having given permission to Mr Jn^o Askin Dep^y Commissary & Barrack Master of the Fort of Missilimakinac to enclose from three to five Acres of Ground near a Spot call'd the three Miles pond from its said suppos'd Distance from the Fort & to build thereon a House with such other Conveniences as He from Time to Time may judge necessary of which I advis'd His Excellency the Hon^{ble} Th^s Gage³³ Esq., Commander in Chief in the Course of Summer 1773

Given under My Hand at Missilimakinac this 7th Day July 1774

1763. Francis Parkman, who has vividly described the scene, mistakenly characterizes Campau as "old" and "gray"; in fact, he was twenty-eight at the time and had been married but two years. Campau was an officer of the militia of the Northeast Coast of Detroit, and in 1770 he was *Marguiller comptable* (treasurer) of Stc. Anne's Church. He was buried Feb. 16, 1789. See C. M. Burton, *City of Detroit, 1701-1922*, II, 1363-66, and references in Burton Hist. Coll., *passim*.

32 Jean Baptiste Rivard was born at Grondines, Canada, Nov. 22, 1729, and married at Detroit, Feb. 15, 1762, Mary Catherine Yax, a native of Detroit, whose parents, Michael Yax and Catherine Herbinne, were Detroit's first German settlers. The founders of the Rivard family in America were two brothers, Nicolas Rivard *dit* Lavigne and Robert Rivard *dit* Loranger, who came from France to Canada about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled and died at Batiscan. Both became progenitors of families which were represented at Detroit in the eighteenth century and later. Jean Baptiste Rivard was a grandson of the elder of these brothers. In 1762 he obtained a concession of land at Grosse Pointe, now known as Private Claims 299 and 300, and this became his permanent home. He was buried at Detroit, June 23, 1805; his wife was buried Sept. 27, 1792. To them were born numerous children, who figure in the life of Detroit in succeeding generations. Denissen, *op. cit.*

33 Thomas Gage, born in 1721, entered the army as a lieutenant in 1741, and a dozen years later came to America with General Braddock's force as a lieutenant colonel. He led the advance of Braddock's army, and was wounded in the notable defeat of July 8, 1755. On the capture of Montreal by the British in 1760, Gage was appointed governor and his administration of the conquered city was marked by its mildness. He was made major general in 1761, lieutenant general in 1770, and general in 1782. From 1763 to 1772 he was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, with headquarters at New York. In the last-named year he returned