

I am much obliged to you for the Sow she is indeed a fine large animal and will be in good order shortly for the Indians are now bringing in Corn. When the *Nancy* passes I shall send the Buffaloe Skin for my Dear Mother and some of the best and earliest L'herbe au Croche Corn for seed. The Indians commenced taking in their Harvest this year about the 1st of the M^o therefore their seed Corn is of a good kind. M^r Brevort⁷⁹ of New York brought a few grains of Corn which produces two Crops in the same season, thats to say in the Summer. the person who has got it, is to try the same and if it answers you will be furnished with a little. I'm sorry to find that the Pacer rendered you so little service. I observe what you say respecting the Com^{rs} Officer of the veterans and and shall endeavour to steer myself clear of them as well as I have done with part of the Filth now going down. Burnside, L^t Williams & Ensⁿ Gibbons are the only decent persons belonging to the 100 reg^t which have been here. By the time the *Nancy* returns I shall be able to give you some acc^t of this Detachment. It is reported that the *Gen^l Hunter* is to return to this & [I] hope it may be the case for all my Stores which left Montreal in July last have not

⁷⁹ Presumably Henry B. Brevoort, member of an early Dutch family of New York, who was born there, Jan. 13, 1775. He entered the army about the close of the century and spent a year or more on the lower Mississippi. In the spring of 1802, he was ordered to Detroit to assume command of the *Adams*, which had been built at the Rouge River shipyard in 1799 to serve the military arm of the government on the upper lakes. From this time until the War of 1812, Brevoort, with home station at Detroit, commanded the "navy of the lakes," which during most of the period comprised the *Adams* and her crew. In consequence of Hull's surrender of Detroit in August, 1812, Brevoort became a prisoner on parole, and in February, 1813, was banished from Detroit by General Procter. He subsequently served as a volunteer under Commodore Perry, and his conduct in the Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, won the commendation of that officer, and a silver medal awarded by Congress in January, 1823. He returned from the army with the rank of major in June, 1815. On Jan. 15, 1811, he had married Mary Catherine Navarre, daughter of Robert Navarre and Mary Louisa Marsac, and granddaughter of Robert Navarre and Mary Lootman *dit* Barrois, who are noted in *B. H. R.*, I, 36-37. In 1772 the Potawatomi had given their village site in the vicinity of modern Twenty-third Street, fronting four arpents on the river, to Robert Navarre II. The tract was confirmed to Navarre by the Land Board in July, 1807, as P. C. 20, and Mary Catherine, on the death of her parents, inherited a one-twelfth interest in this property. Her husband subsequently acquired the shares of the several remaining heirs, and with these the old Navarre homestead. The property has since been popularly known as the Brevoort farm. For several years in the twenties (1823-29), Brevoort served as Indian agent at Green Bay. Save for this interval, Detroit was his home until his death, Jan. 30, 1858. Catherine Navarre died at the family home, Dec. 26, 1868. They were the parents of five children, born in the years 1812-22. A charming old-age description of the Navarre-Brevoort home, written by Mary Ann Brevoort, who was born there, Feb. 17, 1812, is in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VIII, 293 ff. Data compiled from Denissen, *op. cit.*; *Burton Hist. Coll. Leaflet*, II, 34 ff.; abstract (printed) of Brevoort farm; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VIII, 293 ff. and XX, 312.