

24 One James Donaldson, a sergeant in the Eighth Regiment, was stationed at Mackinac in the years 1780-82. *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, X, 459, 637 and XXIV, 177. In 1795 Askin sold his negro slave, Pompey, to "James Donalson" of Detroit, and "James Donaldson" was one of those Detroiters who, on the advent of the Americans, announced their intention to remain British subjects. *Ibid.*, I, 417 and VIII, 411. Although positive evidence is wanting, we surmise that the individual mentioned in these several documents was identical with the signer of the church subscription here noted. When Mary Moore and Martha Evans, prisoners among the Indians, were brought into Detroit and sold by their captors in 1788, the latter found a refuge and kind treatment in the family of James Donaldson. See *Burton Hist. Coll. Leaflet*, Vol. V, 72. A claim preferred by Donaldson against the estate of John Askin in 1795 indicates that at that date he was an innkeeper. He died prior to Sept. 1, 1802, when his estate was in process of administration. Numerous descendants still live in Detroit.

25 Daniel McKillip was a sergeant in Butler's Rangers during the Revolution. At or prior to its close he came to Detroit where he engaged in business, being for a time in partnership with George Jacob. Another loyalist who found refuge at Detroit during the Revolution was John Little of western Pennsylvania. As soon as peace was declared he returned to Pittsburgh for his family, bringing them to Detroit about the year 1784. Little had a daughter, Eleanor, who had been taken captive by the Seneca Indians during one of their raids and had spent several years of her childhood among them. Some years after coming to Detroit, she became the wife of McKillip, who at some time prior to 1791 located at New Settlement. Here he was living in 1794 when, in response to the call of the British authorities, he led a company of Essex County militia to the Maumee to assist the British regular force from Detroit in opposing the advance of General Wayne. Although the British officially held aloof from the contest between Wayne and the Indians, many of the militia, led by Captain Caldwell, fought in the Indian ranks in the Battle of Fallen Timbers and several of them, McKillip among the number, were slain by the victorious Americans. Mrs. McKillip subsequently married John Kinzie for whom see *post*, 306. Besides his widow, McKillip left an infant daughter, Margaret, who in 1810 married Lieut. Linai T. Helm of the U. S. army. In 1829 she divorced him and subsequently married Dr. Lucius Abbott of Detroit. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*; M. M. Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1673-1835*, *passim*; C. M. Burton, Little genealogy, ms. in Burton Hist. Coll.; *Life and Letters of Richard Cartwright* (Toronto, 1876), 63; *Correspondence of Lieut. John Graves Simcoe* . . . (Toronto, 1923-26), II, 227, 414. (This will be cited henceforth as *Simcoe Papers*.)

26 Martin Theophilus Myers later removed to Malden, where he was living as late as 1800, at which time his wife was acting as a servant to Doctor Harffy. See Askin Papers (mss.), *passim*.

27 Alexander Harrow was born at Newburgh, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1755. The opening of the Revolution found him in Canada where, being familiar with shipping from youth, he entered the naval department and served as lieutenant of a company of seamen in the defense of Quebec during the winter of 1775-76. In the spring of 1777 he came to the upper lakes as lieutenant in the naval service, returning to Quebec in the autumn. On July 7, 1779, he was made lieutenant and commander in the naval establishment of the upper lakes, in which he served for many years, being commander for a number of years of the sloop *Welcome*. The log book of the *Welcome*, kept by him for several of these years, is now preserved in the Burton Hist. Coll. In August, 1794, Harrow witnessed, as an observer, the Battle of Fallen Timbers, having charge with a group of his sailors, of two cannon in the British Fort Miamis, near which the battle was fought. Shortly after this Harrow acquired an extensive tract of land on the American shore of St. Clair River, having a frontage of two and one-half miles and a depth almost three times as great. Here he settled and proceeded to develop an estate. Although the American government subsequently refused to validate his title to much of this land, he retained a portion of it and lived on it until his death in January, 1811. Some of his descendants still reside on it.