

See biographical sketch by William L. Jenks, published in *Algonac Courier*, Aug. 1, 1924.

28 One Alexander McKenzie was an employee of the British Indian Department in the Northwest in 1795 and subsequent years. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*. In 1791 Alexander McKenzie, "Merchant," was occupant of a house in Detroit and on the roll of Askin's militia company, and in 1795 the same individual, apparently, was still a merchant here. See Askin Papers, *passim*.

29 Peter Cumming is listed by Governor Hay among the loyalists at Detroit in 1784. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, XIII, 77.

30 John Kinzie was the son of the wife of William Forsyth of Detroit by a prior marriage. He has acquired posthumous reputé as the "father" of modern Chicago, and much has been written about him. Despite this, the facts concerning his earlier years are obscure. He is said, by family descendants, to have been born at Quebec in 1763, and to have spent a portion of his boyhood in New York City. However this may be, he spent the years of his later youth at Detroit, probably because of his mother's marriage to Forsyth. He early engaged in the Indian trade, and this calling he followed practically to the end of life. This necessitated his absence from Detroit, but he maintained property and business connections here at least until after the War of 1812. As a trader he was established at different times at Sandusky, Fort Wayne, on the site of Defiance, Ohio, at Parc au Vache near Niles, Michigan, and at Chicago. Until 1796 his affiliations were wholly British. During his years at Parc au Vache and Chicago, where he located in 1804, however, economic and other interests gradually inclined him to the American side until, by the outbreak of the War of 1812, he seems to have regarded himself as a full-fledged American. Such a transformation was not unusual on the northwestern frontier in this period, and would call for no notice here but for the industry which spokesmen of his family have displayed in misrepresenting the facts concerning it. Kinzie was a shrewd and enterprising trader, and he accumulated considerable wealth, but most of his property was lost in the War of 1812 and from this blow he never recovered. From 1804 until his death in 1828 he lived at Chicago, saving the years 1812 to 1816 when, with no garrison at Chicago, his family found refuge at Detroit. In 1798 Kinzie married Eleanor McKillip, for whom see *ante*, 305. To them were born several children, one of whom (John H. Kinzie) married Juliette A. McGill, author of *Wau Bun*, a delightful semi-historical family narrative of life in the early Northwest. One daughter became the wife of Major General David Hunter of the U. S. army, while another married Alexander Wolcott, who was for a decade Indian agent at Chicago. Subsequent to his death in 1830, she married George C. Bates, a prominent lawyer of Detroit.

31 According to Denissen, William Groesbeck came from Albany to Detroit in 1788, and in 1792 married Therese Beaufait, daughter of Louis Beaufait and Mary Therese Marsac. Other evidence seems to indicate that Groesbeck was in Detroit at a date considerably earlier than this. The census of 1779 lists Groesbeck and Teller, and there are other indications that either William or another of the same name was trading at Detroit in this period. When Robert Rogers was serving as Governor of Mackinac and its dependencies (1766-67), one Groesbeck was accused of complicity in his reputed illegal designs. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, X, 225. The fact that Rogers had been engaged in business at Albany, and the further fact that William Groesbeck is known to have come from that place, seem to indicate a relationship between him and the one of the same name who was Rogers' associate in 1767.

32 For information concerning Robert Stevens' relatives see *post*, 411-12. His father, therein mentioned, lived at Glasgow, where he died in April, 1793, leaving several children. A long letter from the executors of the estate to Robert is preserved among the Askin Papers in the Dominion Archives in Ottawa. In it the name is repeatedly spelled without the final "s." Signatures of Robert, preserved in the Burton Hist. Coll., however, disclose that he spelled his name with the final "s." In 1793 Stevens was at the Maumee Rapids, apparently assisting in some capacity in the operations of the British Indian Department in that quarter. See *post*, 481. Stevens was living in April, 1798, as indicated by an entry in an account of Askin's of that date; an un-