

25 and XXIV, 6, and from ms. deed in possession of J. D. Anderson of Detroit, a descendant of Cowan.

39 Thomas Reynolds was assistant commissary at Detroit from about the year 1780 until the end of the British régime, after which he served in the same capacity for the garrison at Amherstburg. Many documents pertaining to him are printed in the *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, and many are found among the Askin Papers.

40 Robert Gouie, after living some years in Detroit, removed to Sandwich. He was engaged in the Indian trade. He belonged to Major Baby's militia company in 1805, and to Captain Pierre Labutte's company in 1812. See sketch in *Proc. of the Land Board of Detroit*, 222. In a document of 1795 Gouie is described as a "Taylor." See *post*, 596.

41 John Sparkman was barrack master at Detroit from 1784 or earlier to the end of the British period, and thereafter barrack master at Amherstburg at least until 1807. He was a widower with two sons, both of whom died young. He married (second) Suzanna Stedman, a niece of John Stedman of Niagara, and five children were born to them. Condensed from *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*, and information supplied by Mrs. Shirley Beecher Ball of Dorset, Ontario.

42 James McIntosh was a brother of Angus McIntosh, for whom see *ante*, 293, and of William McIntosh. He acted as attorney for William Macomb in 1794 in connection with the transfer of title to Hog Island (modern Belle Isle), and in the contemporary document he is characterized as "James McIntosh gentleman." See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, II, 588. On the American occupation of Detroit he signified his intention of remaining a British subject. *Ibid.*, VIII, 410.

43 William Hands was born at Bethnal Green near London, Aug. 10, 1756. He came to America and was engaged in trade at Detroit as early as 1781. At the close of the British régime he signified his intention of remaining a British subject, and in 1799 built a house at Sandwich which was still in use a few years since. He held many local offices at Sandwich, being sheriff, treasurer, postmaster, customs officer, and register of Surrogate Court for the Western District. Most of these offices were held simultaneously. He married Mary Abbott of Detroit, daughter of James Abbott Sr. He died at Sandwich, Feb. 20, 1836. Mary Abbott died at Sandwich, Dec. 22, 1860. Information adapted from mss. in Burton Hist. Coll. and burial inscriptions in Hands's family plot in St. John's churchyard, Sandwich.

44 Apparently there were two persons bearing this name, and we are unable to distinguish them in the contemporary documents. On February 4, 1779, Alexander Macomb wrote from Detroit to Governor Henry Hamilton at Vincennes enclosing a letter received by "a young lad here named George Forsyth, nephew to Captain George Phyn." *Ill. Hist. Colls.*, VIII, 107. Probably this was not the same George Forsyth who, in 1781 and 1785, signed petitions to government officials as a merchant of Detroit. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, X, 456, and XI, 461. The latter, apparently, later located at Niagara where he died Sept. 15, 1806. His tombstone inscription, which may still be seen, gives his age as fifty-two, and describes him as long a resident of Niagara as merchant and magistrate, and "beloved for his mild manner and great worth"; Niagara Hist. Soc., *Pubs.*, No. 19, p. 14. On Aug. 6, 1804, Alexander Grant wrote to John Askin that George Forsyth had married at Robert Hamilton's home Miss Tenbrook. Ms. in Burton Hist. Coll.

45 Simon Girty was born in Pennsylvania in 1741. At the age of fifteen he was captured by the Seneca and lived among them as a prisoner for three years. He subsequently acted as an interpreter, and in this capacity served in Lord Dunmore's campaign. Loyalist in his sympathies, Girty in the spring of 1778 accompanied Alexander McKee and Matthew Elliot on their flight from Pittsburgh to Detroit. Girty, like Elliot and McKee, became a notable leader of the Indians in the Northwest in their warfare with the Americans. For some reason Simon Girty was regarded by the