

could get for you. In case I can procure some good yellow, unmixed, I shall send it by another opportunity, and if I can serve you in any way whatever, I beg you not to spare me. It will be a pleasure to me to be able to give you any assurance of my respect and friendship for your husband and for all your family, and to remain

Your most humble and obedient servant,
François Bazadone

CARE OF PROPERTY OF TODD AND MCGILL

April 3^d 1804

Dear Charles I was very sorry to learn that M^r Brush had taken down the Fence between his Orchard & the four little Houses & let Doctor Scott⁴⁹ plow all between the Houses in Order to plant potatoes. I have Every wish in the World to Oblige Doc^r Scott and any place on Land belonging to me when M^r Brush chooses he may let him plant a spott but as those Houses & the Lots belonging to them are not mine I can not have them Occupied or planted by any person but those who hire them, nor must they be Inclosed with any Other Lots but left perfectly Oppen & separate for to hire to any One who wants them. for you

⁴⁹ William McDowell Scott was a British subject who, according to his own statement "entered" the United States early in 1796 and several years later became a citizen. The date of his coming to Detroit has not been learned. On Sept. 9, 1801, he was married here to Mary Ann Meldrum, daughter of George Meldrum and Mary Catherine Angélique Chapoton, who was born in Sandwich, Sept. 2, 1786. In 1803 Scott became a trustee of Detroit, and during the ensuing decade he served at different times as justice of the peace, justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and U. S. marshall. In 1805 he is listed as an attorney, and the same year he was captain of riflemen in the Legionary Corps, of which Elijah Brush was lieutenant colonel. In fact, Scott's activities were so various that only a portion of them can be listed here. Despite his official activities, he was frequently cited for violations of the fire regulations of Detroit. Scott was a member of the Michigan militia surrendered by General Hull in August, 1812. For some reason he incurred the suspicion of Colonel Procter, by whom in February, 1813, he was ordered to leave the territory. He set out for New York, but en route thither was seized by the British military authorities and subjected to a long confinement in Quebec under suspicion, apparently, that he was still a British subject who was harboring treasonable designs. In the spring of 1814 he was released, and going to Washington, he petitioned for an advance of pay for his service as marshall of Michigan from 1806 to 1811, to enable him to return to his home. On April 2, 1814, he was appointed garrison-surgeon's mate in Detroit. He was dismissed, December 12, following, and died a few months later. No record of the date of his death has been found, save a bill against his estate dated June 18, 1815. His widow married (second) Melvin Dorr; she was buried from Ste. Anne's Church, Aug. 1, 1825. See Farmer, *Hist. of Detroit, passim*; *Proc. of Land Board of Detroit, passim*; Burton, *Journal of the Board of Trustees of Detroit, passim*; Mich. Pio. Colls., *passim*, especially XV, 406; and mss. among the Solomon Sibley papers.