

The
Loyalist
GAZETTE
VOL. LVI • NO. 2 • FALL 2018



LIVING HISTORY:
18TH CENTURY REFUGEE
MATERIAL CULTURE

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THE FIRST SIXTEEN FAMILIES TO SETTLE
ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NIAGARA RIVER

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BY ROBERT COLLINS MCBRIDE
UE, B.SC., M.ED., EDITOR

The Loyalist Quill



Loyalists were all about change. Faced with untenable political views, loyal or patriot, they either left to avoid persecution or were forced out of their homes and possessions. Much like migrants of today, they trusted in a better future under the British flag rather than continue to live in a hostile land.

The changes that you will see in the pages of the *Loyalist Gazette* mirror our renewed focus on enriching our Loyalist experiences through the articles, images, research and descriptive life experiences that you, the reader, send to us.

We yearn to understand the world in which our Loyalist ancestors struggled and prevailed. As resources disappear there is an urgency to capture as much information as we can gather and to advocate for the preservation of historic data. How else can we delve deeper into the lives and times of our ancestors?

Sharing what we find adds to the accumulated bank of knowledge that advances Loyalist research and education. For example, participants on a recent bus trip to the Bay of Quinte research centre operated by the Bay of Quinte Branch were flabbergasted by the quantity of resources available to them and the volunteers who helped them access what they most needed. Sharing valuable resources like those housed within its walls is cause for celebration. Proving a connection to your Loyalist ancestor is celebratory. Finding out how he or she lived, the hardships they faced and how they came to the places they settled is just plain "icing on the cake!"

Building on the accumulated research is supported by the Loyalist Scholarship program that we all should support as advanced research benefits us all.

Finally, in these pages you will find reports about the

2018 conference in Moosejaw, Saskatchewan: Loyalist ties under living skies and the 2019 conference in Gatineau: The Capital Calls. If you get the opportunity, by all means, immerse yourself in the conference experience of connecting with people who share your interest in all things Loyalist while exploring a different part of Canada.

I hope that you are inspired by the stories and articles contained herein and that you will take up your "Loyalist Quill" and send us stories about your Loyalists.

Jennifer De Bruin UE, is the Publisher, responsible for the production, design and layout, of *The Loyalist Gazette*, and the Designer of the *Gazette* is Amanda Fasken UE, while I continue to be its Editor, responsible for gathering and editing the content of each issue of the magazine, before sending it on to the Publisher and Designer, then doing a final proof-reading, and approval, before it goes to the printer.

Doug Grant UE is the Editor of the excellent UELAC e-mail newsletter, *Loyalist Trails*. To subscribe, contact him at: loyalist.trails "at" uelac.org. All paid-for advertising for the Gazette should also be sent to Doug.

The Loyalist Gazette, "the window to the world for the UELAC," may contain viewpoints in some submissions that do not necessarily reflect the philosophy of the UELAC or this Editor.

I am always thankful for your feedback and suggestions to ensure that we continue to maintain our high quality.

Remember:

***Teamwork Encourages
Active Members !!!***

Loyally yours,
Robert Collins McBride [Bob]

UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

Editor of *The Loyalist Gazette* and UELAC
Publications Chairperson.

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Photo by Jennifer Campbell

GRAPHIC DESIGN AND LAYOUT:
Amanda Fasken UE
Contact amandafasken@hotmail.com for inquires.

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THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

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BY SUZANNE MORSE-HINES UE
UELAC PRESIDENT

DOMINION PRESIDENT'S Message



It is hard to believe that June was just a few short weeks ago, as there has been a great deal happening in the world around us. As your new Dominion President, I would like to take this opportunity to thank each one of you for your interest in the UELAC and for your time and commitment to this organization. I know that you are pulled in many directions and, although our lives are filled with time-saving devices, somehow, they never seem to give us back more time at the end of the day.

Like so many volunteer organizations, we too are struggling to engage with younger members and to find people willing to fill executive positions. That shared experience does not however give any of us much comfort in the end. This is not a new issue, nor is it one that is likely to be resolved any time soon, especially if we continue to do things as we have always done them, knowing that in the past ten years success has been very limited. Change is never something that we embrace without a struggle, but I don't believe that we can avoid having some serious discussions at the Branch and Dominion level, if we wish to see our organization continue or grow.

It is interesting to note that many of the people

who are active with the UELAC are also frequently involved with historical societies, genealogical and heritage groups, museums, and other similar organizations. I know that some Branches have approached these groups to combine resources around speakers and events. Not only does this share the cost of programs but increases exposure of the organizations.

As many of you are aware from reading various reports, the UELAC Board has been working to update policies; manuals; handbooks; budget criteria and other areas that we hope will assist the members and the Branches. We committed to update the website, which is a significant undertaking, but one that is required to allow for modernization of several areas.

I look forward to meeting with many of you over the coming year and would encourage you to keep a strong line of communication open between your regional Branches and with your Regional Vice-Presidents and Counsellors.

Loyally,
Suzanne Morse-Hines UE
UELAC Dominion President 2018 – 2019

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I am pleased to be able to tell you that “Her Excellency the Right Honourable Julie Payette is pleased to inform you that she agreed to accept your request to become Patron of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada.”



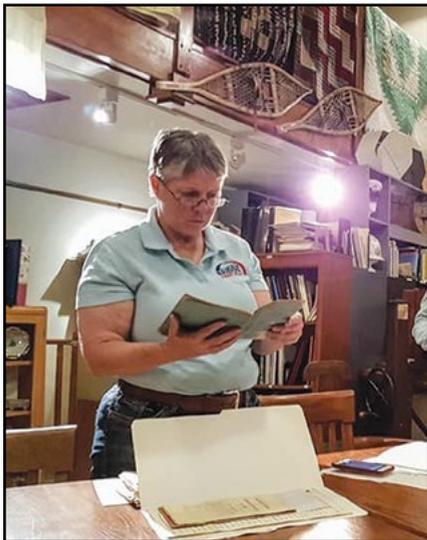


UELAC PEOPLE Behind the Scenes

BY PATRICIA GROOM UE
UELAC SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT

UELAC SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT 2018 - 2019
DOMINION FINANCE AND GRANTS CHAIRPERSON
UELAC PROMOTIONS CHAIRPERSON
AND MEMBER OF TORONTO BRANCH

No one will believe me. My genealogy path started over twenty years ago at Scotiabank. It was a project that I was assigned. The Government had re-written a little known law about Pension requirements, and I was in the thick of it. Task? Track down several hundred PAST employees to whom the Bank owed small amount of funds, and yes, we are talking under \$20.00, representing their time at the Bank. We spent months calculating each and every person's back-pay. Now to find them. The hunt was on and, long before the internet was available, we had quite the task. I was hooked. I suppose instead of Genealogy I could have gone into Private Investigator, very



➤ Patricia looking through some of the archives at the Cornwall Community Museum.

similar passions with with far less pay. My daughter had once noted that she was the last GROOM in Canada. The males left in the family only had daughters and, with them now married, she was it. We needed to research family and isn't that what genealogy is all about? Family brings you together, sometimes tears you apart, but basically is at the root of who you are. We had known about the potential for UE on Wayne's side. His grandmother, a very proud and vocal woman, had pronounced it so. My side? We had no idea of family farther back than my own grandmother's name, she having died in childbirth. Was the research fun? Absolutely! Was in onerous? Absolutely! And it brought me to you – UELAC. My

path was probably not much different that all of yours. Why we are engaged in the Association may differ, but our passion and commitment to it, and our ancestors' legacy, I hope, is not. It also brought us to "live" family. On one particular bizarre trip through Smith Falls, I had asked Wayne to stop and spend the night as I wanted desperately to find out what had happened to his great aunt, who had died at the age of nine in Smith Falls. I never did find her grave, but we found his first cousin living there. A hunt for dead relatives has reunited the living. Paths can be tricky to navigate. They twist, have valleys and mountains. Our passion for bringing our ancestors' lives into the present can sometimes change our perspectives. We should



➤ UE Loyalist Bridge Annex Board of Directors at UE Loyalist plaque re-dedication in Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, on August 12, 2018. L-R: David Kanowakeron Hill Morrison UE (VP), Patricia Groom UE (Treasurer), Jennifer DeBruin UE (President), Amanda Fasken UE (Marketing & PR), Charlene Widrick UE (Genealogist).

from UELAC often differ as well. For my journey, it was to show my deeply personal and family connections to the Loyalists; to create an opportunity to share this legacy, and hopefully make others care about helping to preserve the organization for our children, grandchildren and future generations. It will mean change. It will mean the organization will have to grow, and adapt, to our own changing times, and to change our perspectives.



➤ Patricia speaking at the Loyalist plaque re-dedication in Cornwall, Ontario.

remember that we will never know everything about them, simply because it was a different time. Our thought patterns are not the same. Our sensibilities are not the same. Even trying to grasp why Lord Dorchester

included women in his proclamation, we cannot, and should not, ever presume to understand, nor should we presume to transcribe the meaning within which it was written. Personal journeys to obtaining a Certificate

UELAC PROMOTIONS



- HATS \$30**
- T-SHIRTS \$20**
- LONG SLEEVE \$25**
- GOLF SHIRTS \$35**
- HOODIES \$40**
- BASEBALL \$25**
- PATCHES \$10**
- (BULK PRICES AVAILABLE FOR BRANCHES)**

TO ORDER CONTACT PATRICIA GROOM UE: PROMOTIONS@UELAC.ORG

UELAC CONFERENCE 2019

OTTAWA, ONTARIO • MAY 30TH - JUNE 2ND



THE CAPITAL CALLS

Overlooking 152 beautiful green acres beside the Ottawa River, eight minutes from downtown Ottawa, DoubleTree by Hilton Gatineau-Ottawa features an 18-hole golf course which has been voted the #1 Downtown Golf Resort in Canada by Golf Canada. This elegant hotel also features a luxury spa, a fitness center, complimentary parking, an indoor salt water pool, a whirlpool and a sauna, as well as free wireless internet. It offers a stunning view of the Champlain Bridge and the Peace Tower.

All the bedrooms set aside for the conference participants offer a 42-inch flat TV screen, a coffee maker, and a mini fridge. There are four types of bedrooms available for the same price of \$159 plus tax. One has a king-sized bed with a separate sitting room with 2 TVs; another has two queen-sized beds and one sofa bed; one has two queen-sized beds; and one features a king-sized bed with a separate living



room with a table and a shower. To make reservations call 1-819-778-0000 or toll-free 1-800-807-1088, or fax 1-819-777-2518, or email reservations@doubletreegatineau.com. When making reservations

refer to The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada or code CDTUAE to get the special group rate. Guestrooms will be held until 30 April 2019.



> A visit to the Canadian War Museum, shown to the left, is part of one of the tours at UELAC Conference 2019 in Ottawa. Photo by Stephen Darby.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

- 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. — Registration (Hotel - Foyer).
- 10 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. — Genealogist Meeting (Hotel - Artiste).
- 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. — Membership Meeting (Hotel - Artiste).
- 1:00 p.m. - 4 p.m. — Registration (Hotel - Foyer).
- 2:00 p.m. - 3 p.m. — Presentation: “Loyalist Land Grants along the Ottawa (Grand) River in 1788,” by George Neville (Hotel - Frontenac ABC).
- 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. — Presentation: “Capital City Treasures,” by Marilyn Schwartz (Hotel - Frontenac ABC).
- 4:00 p.m. - 5 p.m. — Hospitality Suite (Hotel - Artiste).
- 5:30 p.m. — Buses depart for reception at the British Hotel.
- 6:00 - 9:00 p.m. — Reception featuring Algonquin Elder Albert Dumont at the British Hotel (71 rue Principale, Aylmer sector, Gatineau, Quebec).

FRIDAY

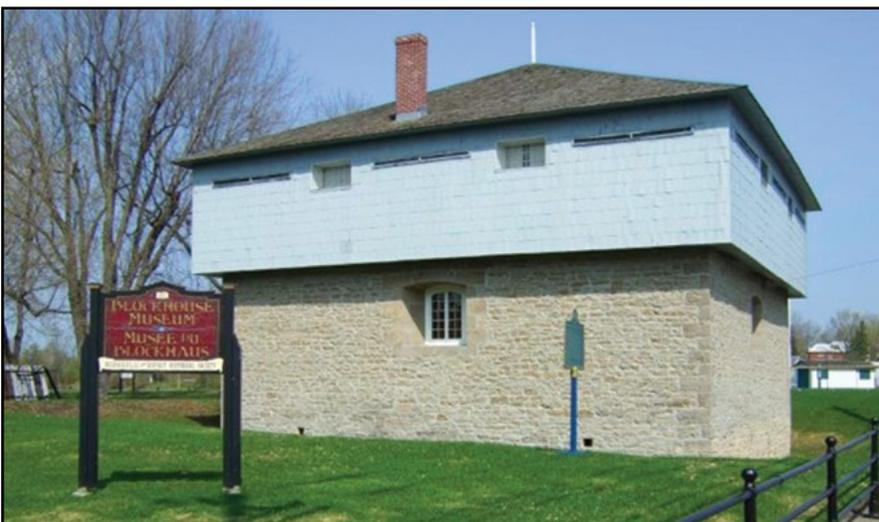
- 8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. — Registration (Hotel - Foyer).
- 9:00 a.m. — load tour buses:
 - Tour A: Rideau Valley Tour with lunch at Merrickville, led by Brian Tackaberry.
 - Tour B: Ottawa Tour to the War Museum, Rideau Hall, and Museum of History, led by Harry MacKay.
 - Tour C: Archive Tour at the City of Ottawa Archives, featuring research 9:30 - 12, with lunch on site (12-1pm).
- 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. — Presentation: “Jonathan Sewell: Chief Justice of Lower Canada,” by Valerie Knowles (Hotel - Frontenac ABC).
- 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. — Registration (Hotel - Foyer).
- 5:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. — Banquet with entertainment by Carolynne Davy & Edith Troup, a medley of songs popular among early settlers (Hotel - Chaudiere).

SATURDAY

- 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. — Buffet Breakfast (Hotel - Foyer)
- 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. — Annual General Meeting (Hotel - Chaudiere A).
- 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. — Vendors, Dutch Auction (Hotel - Chaudiere C, Artiste).
- 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. — Lunch (Hotel - Foyer and Chaudiere)
- 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. — Workshop: “Writing Loyalist Family History,” by Jean Rae Baxter (Hotel - Chaudiere B).
- 2:00 p.m. - 3 p.m. — Presentation: “Loyalist Spies,” by Jennifer DeBruin (Hotel - Frontenac).
- 3:00 p.m. - 4 p.m. — Presentation: “Researching Your Loyalist Roots on Ancestry,” by Lesley Anderson (Hotel - Frontenac).
- 5:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. — Gala Banquet with presentation: “From Controversy to Compromise: The Origins of Canada’s National Flag,” by Glenn Wright (Hotel - Chaudiere).

SUNDAY

- 10:00 a.m. — Buses leave for Christ Church Aylmer.
- 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. — Sunday Church Service at Christ Church Aylmer (101 rue Symmes, Aylmer sector, Gatineau, Quebec); service led by Rev. Eric Morin.
- 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. — Lunch at Dinty’s Restaurant (620 chemin d’Aylmer, Aylmer sector, Gatineau, Quebec).
- 1:00 p.m. — Goodbyes.



➤ Merrickville Blockhouse was built by the Royal Engineers, commanded by Lt. Col. John By, R.E., in 1832-3. The Merrickville Blockhouse Museum is a part of the Rideau Valley tour.

UELAC CONFERENCE 2018

LOYALIST TIES UNDER LIVING SKIES

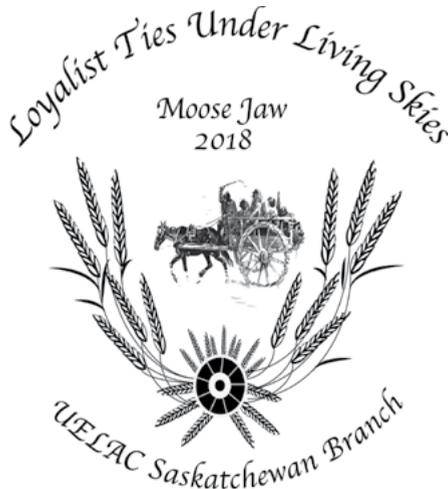
BY PAT ADAIR

2018 CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR

Well, Conference 2018 “Loyalist Ties Under Living Skies” is in the books.

Judging from the glowing comments, all attendees enjoyed themselves, the venue of Moose Jaw and the spa waters.

Thursday was main arrival and registration plus the Genealogists and Membership meetings, both with good representation from each Branch and very informative to the persons who act in these capacities to serve your Branches. After supper, our bus delivered us to NATO CFB 15 Wing Moose Jaw. We were greeted with a fine luncheon (no need for supper apparently!) and Base Commander, Colonel Denis O’Reilly, and his staff. 15 Wing, headquartered in Moose Jaw, is the centre of Royal Canadian Air



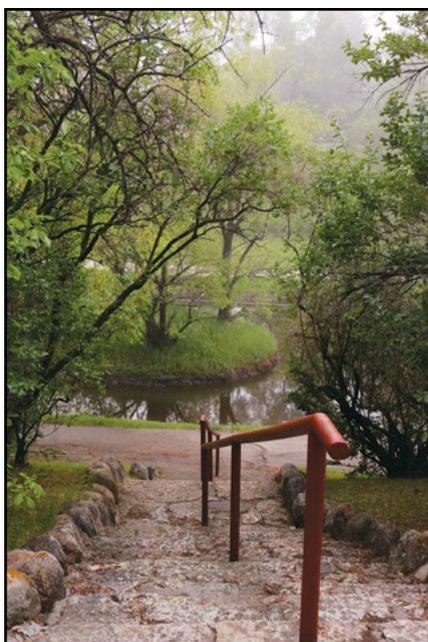
Force (RCAF) aircrew training and is comprised of two Canadian Forces Flying Training Schools (CFFTS) and 431 Air Demonstration Squadron (CF Snowbirds), both located in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and three CFFTS located in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. I’m sure if more of us were

of an age for a career change those two young enthusiastic pilots would have had us thinking of the Air Force. Mother Nature brought a fair rain and proved that even the night skies can come alive. What a light show! Hospitality was the name of the game once we were back to the hotel.

Friday morning, retired RCMP, Ken Fader UE, gave a very informative and thought-provoking seminar on “The North West Mounted Police Trek West 1874”, giving insight into hardships that some of our ancestors endured to keep our country what it is today. He also spoke a little on new recruits coming out of the Depot in Regina and the challenges they must be prepared to deal with. After a short break, Dominion Genealogists, Angela and Peter Johnson UE, encouraged us to “Look Beyond Our Loyalist”



with visual examples of what we might find. Sometimes that proof you need is hidden in earlier paperwork. Don't stop digging! After lunch, the bus tours ran into a few glitches with construction and wet roads but I trust everyone gleaned a little enjoyment and knowledge wherever they toured. At *"The Saskatchewan Feast"* that evening, we had the distinct pleasure to welcome His Honour, the Honourable W. Thomas Molloy, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan, and His Worship, Fraser Tolmie, Mayor of Moose Jaw. After the *"Feast"* we were surprised by none other than *"Her Majesty*



Queen Elizabeth the twooth", aka Donna Sanders UE, Charter Member, Saskatchewan Branch UELAC. What a treat to be regaled with some *"tongue in cheek"* British humour. Everyone went away with one of His Honour's flag pins and a little taste of honey! Once again hospitality was bountiful.

On Saturday morning, the Annual AGM took place with its usual decorum and outgoing Dominion President, Barb Andrew UE, installed incoming Dominion President, Sue Hines UE, and Sue installed the Board of Directors for 2018 – 2019. After lunch, the afternoon of free time saw many attendees enjoying the sights,

tunnels and unique shopping, not to forget the natural hot spring spa waters and fluffy robes. The Gala parade was led by Piper, Alex Huzil, and his Auntie Pat had the honour of *"paying the Piper"* with a wee dram. A beautiful plated meal followed, with entertainment by *"Desperate for Haggis"*, a Celtic band who managed to get a chorus line of dancers up. Great music eh girls? Another evening of hospitality, and the next morning we were welcomed by the parish of St. Andrew's United Church. Following the service, a fine lunch was served by the church ladies and gentlemen, some goodbyes were said and a few took in another afternoon of sightseeing, bringing another successful fun-filled Conference to an end.

A huge thank-you to our committee and those who lent a hand



when one was needed. Without all of these hands to lighten the load, some tasks would have been daunting,





BY BONNIE SCHEPERS UE
UELAC SCHOLARSHIP CHAIR



UELAC
Loyalist
SCHOLARSHIP

CELEBRATE TWENTY

The Celebration Continues

At the close of another successful fundraiser, we extend our sincere thanks to each person and every UELAC Branch that joined us in supporting the UELAC scholarship.

Twelve UELAC Branches head the list of generous donors! That's a new record for scholarship giving and one that is greatly appreciated. A big round of applause to: Abegweit, Assiniboine, Bicentennial, Colonel John Butler (Niagara), Governor Simcoe, Grand River, Kawartha, London and Western Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Vancouver.

At the end of July, the **total in scholarship giving was \$7,528.00**. Donations are still coming in. Thank you! Our Donor Appreciation List on the UELAC website acknowledges the generous individuals behind the success of the 2018 Scholarship Challenge. Since its beginning in 1998, twelve students have received UELAC funding towards completion of a graduate degree in relevant Loyalist research.

Please remember, donations to the **Loyalist Scholarship** or the **Scholarship Endowment Fund** are welcome throughout the year. Should

you wish to make a memorial gift, we will ensure that recognition is given to those you wish to honour through your donation. Questions may be directed to the UELAC Head Office or scholarship@uelac.org. For donations of \$20.00 or more, a tax receipt will be issued by the UELAC Head Office, or by CanadaHelps if donating online. Again, thank you for your continued support of a very worthy initiative. Our mission to preserve, promote, and celebrate the history and traditions of the United Empire Loyalists is flourishing through scholarship.

WE HAVE A NEW LOOK!

Concurrent with the "Celebrate Twenty" fundraising campaign, the scholarship committee launched a logo design competition. We approached Amanda Fasken UE to create a selection of graphic designs. Our committee chose three favourites and opened the final choice on social media to members and the public. The winning logo received 56 of 134 votes cast (or 41.8%), giving us a new banner to promote the Loyalist scholarship.

SCHOLARSHIP NEWS: YOUR DONATIONS IN ACTION

Sophie Jones, 2016 Loyalist Scholar, passed the PhD Viva – oral examination, successfully defending her doctoral dissertation. Sophie shared the good news on social media, extending "huge thanks" to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada along with other organizations, "who have all provided generous financial assistance & invaluable access to the expertise of their communities."

CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME

Say hello to our 2018 Loyalist Scholar **Kelly A. Grant**.

Ms. Kelly Grant is a doctoral candidate in the Humanities PhD program at Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec. For her doctoral dissertation research, Kelly will undertake an interdisciplinary study of eighteenth-century clothing and material culture of Nova Scotia, focusing specifically on Planter and

Loyalist immigrants. The Loyalist experience is integral to Kelly's personal history. Kelly is a direct descendant of Donald Grant UE, private, 4th Company, MacKinnon's Light Infantry, 84th Royal Highland Immigrants. He enlisted on 27 November 1775 in New York/Boston harbour on the ship *ASIA*. Ms. Grant's family still holds the original grant of land through Governor John Wentworth in Pine Tree, Nova Scotia.

Please see Kelly's contribution to this issue of *The Loyalist Gazette* as she shares her historic trek as a Loyalist refugee following a footpath along the

Richelieu River from Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu to Chambly, Quebec.

UELAC SCHOLARS WANTED

The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship is available to Masters and PhD students undertaking a program in research that will further Canada's understanding of the Loyalists and our appreciation of their, or their immediate descendants', influence on Canada.

The award is for \$2,500 per year and, on approval, will be provided for each of two years for Masters

and three years for PhD students.

Preference may be given to students who have taken an undergraduate degree in history, to those who are of proven Loyalist descent, and to students at Universities in Canada. The UELAC reserves the right to award the scholarship in accordance with its sole discretion. Upon completion, a copy of the thesis must be presented to the Association.

The application requirements are available at www.uelac.org. **The deadline for applications is 28 February 2019.**



Scholarship Fund Challenge 2018 Branch Appreciation – UELAC Conference 2018:

Pictured standing from left to right front row - Peter Van Iderstine, Abegweit Branch; President Barb Andrew; Diane Faris, Vancouver Branch; Sue Hines, London and Western Ontario Branch; Bonnie Schepers, Scholarship Chair; Jo Ann Tuskin, Governor Simcoe Branch; Jim McKenzie, New Brunswick Branch.

Standing from left to right back row - James Adair, Assiniboine Branch; Bob McBride, Kawartha Branch; Ken Mackenzie, Saskatchewan Branch; Brian McConnell, Nova Scotia Branch.

At the Friday evening "Prairie Feast" in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan recognition was given to nine branches for their support of the 2018 Scholarship Fund Challenge. This year we asked for a commitment of \$200.00 per Branch for the Scholarship Endowment Fund. Each Branch honoured at the 2018 conference donated at least \$200.00 in celebration of twenty years of the UELAC Scholarship.

Not shown in the photo - Bicentennial Branch, Colonel John Butler (Niagara) Branch, Grand River Branch. Congratulations and a rousing standing ovation to all.



KELLY ARLENE GRANT

ABOUT THE WRITER

A PhD candidate at Concordia University in the Humanities program, Ms. Grant is studying the material culture of eighteenth-century Nova Scotia and the progressive zeitgeist of living history groups who portray the people of the American Revolutionary War. She has had a long and varied career working for museums and historic sites across Atlantic Canada, creating the clothing and material culture worn by interpretation staff. She hopes to return to the museum system upon the completion of this degree.

Ms. Grant is also the "Domestic Niner" to Chief JJP Pierre Longtin (RCN), who shares her enthusiasm for learning, and enables her to travel to, and participate in, living history events across the eastern seaboard. This article is about events that the two have participated in over the past year, in order to better understand the reasoning behind so many people's decision to remain loyal to the Crown in such troubling times.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada for this wonderful scholarship, and Nova Scotia Branch President, Brian McConnell, and trusted friend, Lynn Griffiths, for encouraging me to apply.



18TH Century refugee material culture



> At the beginning of our Trek, Richelieu River 2017, Joy Pye-McSwain, Pierre Longtin, and myself. Photo by Lynn Griffiths.

Eighteenth-century history in Nova Scotia is centred on the after-effects of the American War for Independence. In other words, it is the Loyalist perspective. I grew up proud of the fact that our family still owned the original land grant, deeded to us by Sir John Wentworth, under an indenture, in 1809. Donald is a family name that my own grandfather held, and Grant was the name of the original grant holder on this parcel of land. A Donald Grant, we believe, mustered into the King's service on 27 November 1775, Private, 5th Company, 84th Royal Highland Immigrants. After the American Revolution, our family began a life farming, fishing, mining for coal and, when required, military

service. One could call our family salt-of-the-earth Nova Scotians.

As an academic, I often travel to the United States to attend conferences. When these conferences are focussed on the traditional aspects of the War for Independence, the battles, the generals, the wins and losses, I am often met with some hesitation, as many believe that the Loyalists were traitors and the overall losers of the War. Many cannot fathom my pride. When I began my PhD project, I wanted to use living history to better understand why the choices were made to either stay loyal to the Crown, or become a Patriot to the cause. I am an unconventional historian, I feel that the names and dates, generals and battles are often

overwhelming to students and people who want to learn about their history. Living history provides a real person, a tangible experience for the public to engage in. We are more empathetic to a fellow human being, when they are standing there before us, within range, to touch and speak with, and so I use the clothing and material culture of the past to better engage with the public when teaching history.

This year, as my coursework was finally completed, I had hoped to begin travelling to the major living-history events along the eastern seaboard. I would use these immersive experiences to further develop my own living history practice, learn about how the National



➤ Pierre carrying our snap-sacque with candlesticks, and my boxed Tea set under his arm. I have the beginning of a knitting stocking in my hand. Others carried children, wives who had just given birth, personal effects. Lexington 2018. Photo by Jennifer Heim.

Living history provides a real person, a tangible experience for the public to engage in.

Parks Service in the United States develops living history events, and prepare for my three comprehensive exams; two of which would be based around my own art practice of re-creating the material culture and clothing of the eighteenth-century, and developing large scale living history programs of my own in the future.

I have closely followed the development of a more progressive form of living history since I began re-enacting in the early 1990s. Living history events in the United States are

different than those in Nova Scotia, in that they often enact the major battles, with soldiers and displaced peoples. In recent years, other events have been developed that enact the smaller protests that occurred prior to the first “shot heard ‘round the world”, evacuations of peoples from their homes in Lexington and Concord, and siege and capture of major fortifications such as Ticonderoga. In Nova Scotia, the enacted refugee crisis is often thought of as being post war, the people there arriving by ship with most of their worldly possessions, ready to start over again. I have also been looking at



➤ Pierre adjusting my pack strap with a bunched up stocking so it wouldn't dig into my shoulder so much. Richelieu River 2017. Photo by Lynn Griffiths.

our current refugee crisis, and how displaced people are leaving their own homes with everything they can carry in suitcases, and dressed in their best clothes, visually attempting to be regarded as civilized people. I have been considering the clothing and material culture I would bring with me to one of these different types of events in the United States, as a Loyalist woman, prior to evacuating my home and becoming a refugee myself. What would I wear? What would I carry? Could I, in my middle-aged, comfortably middle class, twenty-first century body even undertake some of the things expected of those who find themselves displaced? Could I consider myself a “progressive” living historian? The easy part of this whole experiment would be to build the clothes. I had been doing that as part of my professional career for over two decades. I took a long hard look at what we currently owned, and how it would measure up to the standards that were currently being developed by parks services in both Canada and the United States, living history groups, and smaller museums that featured living history programs. It was time to start looking like I might know something

about what I had been preaching to other historical interpreters. In one year, I made sure that both my husband, Pierre, and I would have all the clothing items and accoutrements that an eighteenth-century couple of modest means would own. Older items of clothing would be altered for better fit and construction. New items would be constructed to fill in the gaps and very little would be purchased, save for footwear. My long-time colleague, Margaret Hubley, of Hubley Leatherworks in Ottawa, would be commissioned to help with shoes.

Our first event was a local one, a walk planned for just the two of us, in historical dress, from Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu to Chambly, Quebec, following a similar path that Loyalist refugees took north, along the Champlain River valley and the Richelieu to Sorel before being shipped east and west for resettlement. Surprisingly, several friends also expressed an interest in following us along our trek. We began to plan how we would dress, what we would carry, and what path we would take. We exchanged information on what was happening in the period, so we would have a greater understanding of what sort of headspace we should be in as we walked. We began training our bodies for the task, several of us ladies wearing stays and full living history kit as we went about our daily chores at home. We understood ourselves to be displaced farmers of the then-Western frontier, and not upper-class, city folk from Boston, New York, or Charlestown. We would be strong, hardworking people, much like our current lives, but could we, in fact, undertake such a thing? Would our bodies be up for the task at hand?

We saved packing until everyone arrived at the house the night before the trek. We wanted to see how long it would take us to prepare to leave in a hurry. My husband, Pierre, set his timer, and we began, the five of us, to run around the house, gathering the things that we thought we would need, and

packing them to carry on our backs. Twenty minutes later, we had five bundles and packs ready to go. They contained things that practical people would take with them on a long walk to safety such as food and water, but also things that we could “sell” along the way, such as our pewter candlesticks and cutlery. We each carried a sturdy wool blanket. We followed the canal path alongside the Richelieu, starting at a

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point mid-way between Saint-Jean and Chambly, as Pierre figured that roughly 10 kilometres would be all our bodies could physically handle since three of our party were on the upper side of 60 years old, and all of us were fairly sedentary in our daily lives. Working out at the gym is not the same as walking 10 kilometres in historic dress on a regular basis. It was a fine, late September day, hovering in the mid-teens, temperature-wise. We each were carrying about 25

pounds of clothing and gear. Several of us had sore feet by the end of the day, but were not really any worse for wear. I had a better understanding of what my body could handle, completing the task, tightly laced in stays, and being able to keep up with my husband who is used to route marches with full pack.

Through the winter months, I worked on my first comprehensive exam, that was theory dense, on why we should study clothing and material culture. I also continued my art practice, finishing a new suit of clothes for Pierre to wear to our next event in early April: the Evacuation of Lexington, to be held on Patriots Day at the Battle Road site of Minuteman National Park. This would be a re-enactment of the events of March 1775, when British Troops would be sent into Lexington and Concord to seize munitions from the Patriot militia in hopes of quashing the Rebellion at the start. In order to participate, we would have to send photos of our clothing and accoutrements to a standards committee at Minuteman NHP to be vetted. The feedback I received was invaluable, as I was already making the changes needed to meet or exceed “progressive” standards, both for my own personal efforts, and also for my second comprehensive exam. We would portray displaced persons at the very beginning of the war, pushed out of our homes, and not knowing which side we would align ourselves with. Remember that my ancestor would be preparing to leave for America this very same year. My portrayal would be that of a concerned sister, wondering what would happen as we attempted to meet our brother in the port of New York or Boston through the mess of early Revolution.

I will continue with this series in the next issue, as we move through other living history events at Fort Ticonderoga and Saratoga NHP this summer and autumn. You can also follow along online at www.kellyarlenegrant.blogspot.com

2018 UELAC Dorchester Award

DAVID KANOWAKERON HILL MORRISON UE

The UELAC Dorchester Award established October 2007 by Dominion Council exemplifies Volunteer Excellence and Participation, by conferring recognition on recipient(s), for their lengthy contribution to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada. Exclusive to the UELAC membership, this Award salutes the "best in volunteerism" amongst our members within the Association



The 2018 recipient of the UELAC Dorchester Award is David Kanowakeron Hill Morrison UE. Born in Rochester, New York, in 1954, and adopted at birth, he was raised in the same area he still resides in. He claims he always felt and looked different than his peers due to his Mohawk genetics.

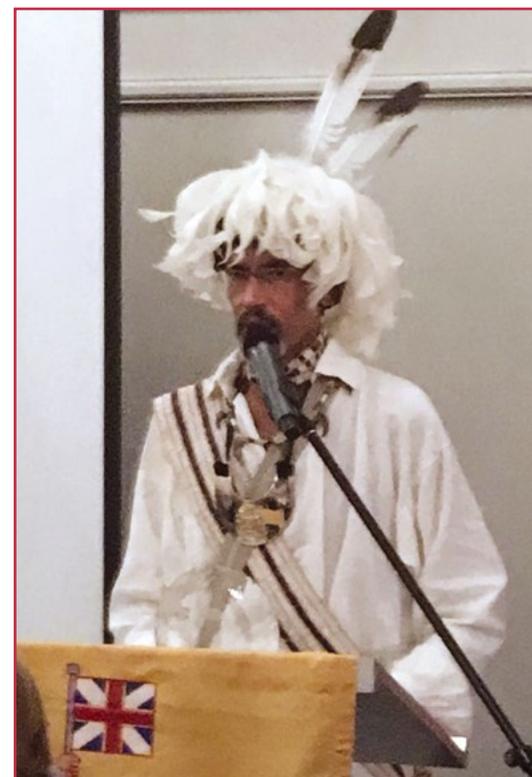
His education included earning a BA in Psychology and Computer Sciences, beginning his career in

Information Technology, that he still embraces today as the Webmaster of the UELAC Grand River Branch. Most recently, David has taken on the role of Vice-President and Webmaster with the UE Bridge Annex Branch, the new virtual branch of the UELAC. He also serves as the Central West Councillor and Member of the Dominion Board of Directors.

After finding his birth-mother in 1991, his Loyalist connection began purely by accident, when she mentioned that he was a descendant of Joseph Brant. David eventually proved descent as the seventh great grandson of Joseph Thayendanegea Brant UE. A proud member of the Six Nations of

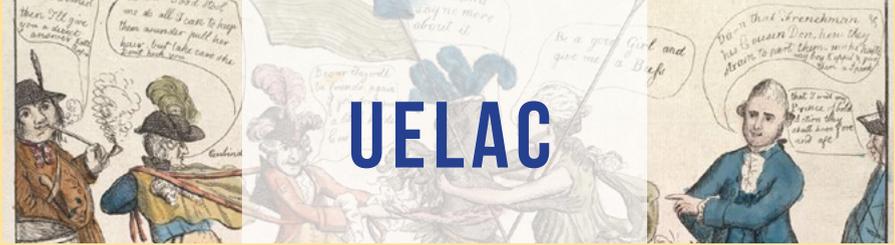
the Grand River Mohawk community, he specializes in Mohawk, Canadian and American history. David holds membership in the Oriskany Alliance that focuses on Haudenosaunee history and heritage, is an advocate for Native Adoptees, and is a long-time member of the Monarchist League of Canada.

Three Nations, three cultures, three societies; one person with many perspectives!





NATHAN TIDRIDGE MSM,
HONORARY FELLOW, UELAC



The First Honorary Fellow

Thank you. I cannot understate what it means to have been appointed the first Honorary Fellow of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada. As both a history teacher and writer, I am proud of my relationship with the Loyalists, a relationship that goes back to an address that I gave at the invitation of the Hamilton Branch on United Empire Loyalists' Day in 2002. As an educator, inspired by colleagues like Ruth Nicholson UE, I have told my students about the Loyalists every semester that I have taught at Waterdown District High School. The King's Colours are displayed in my classroom, and I make sure to include the UELAC's beautiful armorial bearings and their symbolism in my lessons. Five years ago, I was honoured to speak at the 2013 AGM, hosted by the Hamilton Branch. Surrounded by friends, it was a wonderful evening for my wife, Christine, and me.

That David Kanowakeron Hill's nomination mentioned my work exploring the relationship between the Crown and Indigenous Peoples was very humbling. I have always been interested in the Crown and, as I learned more about the institution, I kept on encountering Indigenous Peoples and the Treaties binding them with the Sovereign. The closer I looked the more I came to realize that the Crown provided a conduit with which Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples communicated

with one another in order to coexist on the land. For centuries these relationships, manifested in Treaties, worked, but Confederation and the creation of such instruments as the 1876 Indian Act, still the law of the land, and residential school system, left a Canadian State unaware of these foundational relationships.

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The general lack of knowledge that most Canadians have, regarding the Crown's role in this country, has added to the schism between non-Indigenous and Indigenous

Peoples, as well as an alarmingly poor understanding of the fundamentals of our democracy itself.

However, Indigenous Peoples have not forgotten these relationships, and neither have the Loyalists.

As refugees, the United Empire Loyalists depended on their kinship with their Indigenous partners in order to survive on these lands. Treaties require words used to describe family in order for them to be properly understood. These relationships were articulated in Treaties such as the Treaty of Niagara in 1764, that created frameworks for coexistence as settlers headed into Indigenous territories. These original frameworks would be perverted into the written treaties, or land surrenders, that are often cited by governments today.

As Kanowakeron Hill points out in his wonderful article in the *Bridge Annex Times*, "*Haudenosaunee-British Alliance during the American Revolution*," some nations came to these lands as allies of the Crown. The story of the Haudenosaunee, and the Mohawk Nation within that ancient confederacy, includes a distinct Loyalist heritage. "*This heritage*," Hill writes, "*is as much a part of the history of how and why the Haudenosaunee arrived and began to live in what would become Canada as it is of those non-Native comrades who chose to be loyal as a matter of preference or simply conscience*." Regardless of how it was perceived and used, the Crown

has been a catalyst in these lands.

McGill Professor Charles Taylor's seminal work, *Sources of the Self: The Making of the Modern Identity*, introduced me to the idea that the natural desire to define ourselves requires us to have metaphorical signposts from which we can stand and look out to the rest of the world. These signposts can be anything: stories, people, places, faith and events. As collections of people, countries also desire to define, and redefine, themselves.



➤ Elder Garry Sault of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation meets Governor General, Julie Payette, 30 November 2017.

For Canada, one of its most important signposts remains the Crown.

For the Loyalists, the Crown is a defining part of your identity, the impetus that brought you to these lands. For other Canadians the relationship with the Crown may be subtler: military service, a brush with royalty, a memory focused round one of Canada's many "Victoria Parks" or "King Streets." The Crown is so prevalent in this country that most fail to even notice it and yet, if we pause to consider its place in our lives, each of us would be able to draw out a story or two. Some of these

stories would extol the virtues of the Crown. Some would denounce the institution, while most would simply mention it as part of the background. As John Fraser points out in his book, *The Secret of the Crown*, "We have a Queen who can rule our hearts if we let her, but who leaves our minds to wander and speculate wherever they will."

The teachings that I have been fortunate to receive from Indigenous elders, knowledge keepers and friends, have told me that the Crown, and specifically the Queen herself, is an

Last year, in an address to Lakehead University, Ontario's Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell said:

"Treaties are relationships. They are living things that, in many cases, predate Confederation and Canada. When we see Treaties as the relationships they are, certain words are evoked when defining them: trust, honesty, communication, integrity, and love. This last word is the most important."

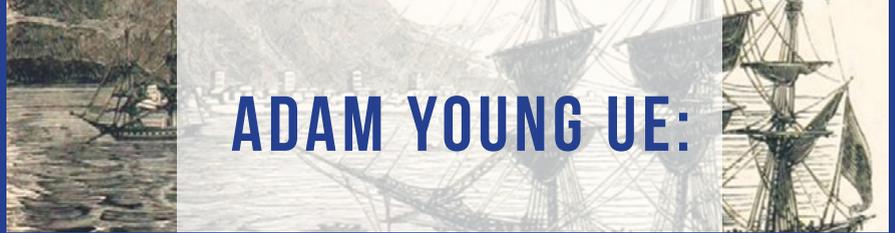
"The love that is meant is often described as kinship – that the Crown is bound in kinship with Indigenous Peoples. Relationships, particularly those between family members, have a flexibility that allow for disagreements and even estrangement. However, no matter the conflict, with family there is always a path left open for reconciliation. Such relationships must have elements of the abstract if they are to work properly."

"The Crown exists in a metaphysical space. The monarchy requires us to have an understanding of symbolism and words that often stray into an abstract realm and are imbued with history and subtleties. Exploring the institution of the Crown often steers us toward the same language that must be used in order to properly describe Treaty."

So many perspectives compete to define the Crown in Canada that it can be overwhelming. Charles Taylor writes ". . . our identity is deeper and more many-sided than any of our possible articulations of it." Such is the Crown. The Crown is a signpost that we can stand at, look out into the world, and try and make sense of the stories that define who we are as a society. Like a Treaty, this is a process that has no end. In fact, sifting through a multitude of perspectives in the hopes of finding out who we are as a society, might be whole point of the Crown itself.



ROBERT COLLINS MCBRIDE
UE, B.SC., M.ED.

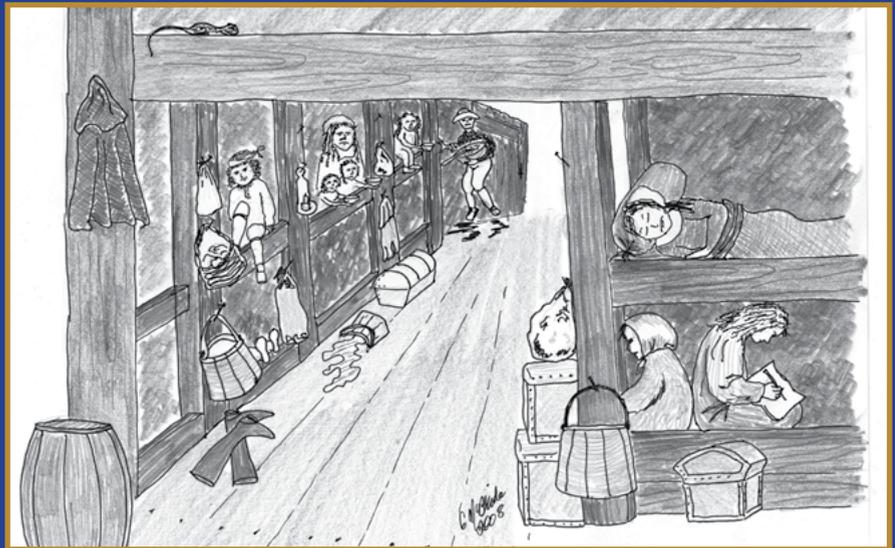


ADAM YOUNG UE:

One of the first sixteen families to settle on the west bank of the Niagara River and then became one of the first eleven families to be expropriated by the government. Descendants have lived on the Young Tract, Haldimand County, for 235 years.

Adam Young UE (17 May 1717, Foxtown, Province of New York - 1790, Young Tract, Seneca Township, Haldimand County) was the eldest son of Johann Theobald Jung and Maria Catharine Jung. Adam married Catherine Elizabeth Schremling,¹ daughter of Henrich and Maria Elisabetha Schremling,³ the founder of Canajoharie, Province of New York.

Henry Z. Jones, Jr., a foremost authority on the Palatine Emigrants of 1709, writes that the Palatinate was often the battleground for invading armies. As well, they were taxed unmercifully by the local Prince who had jurisdiction over their geographical region. "By 1709 many poor Palatines were bled dry financially by their local Lords. ... Added to these factors was the intangible streak of character in certain of these poor Germans -- a sense of daring and adventure --



➤ Deplorable conditions on board ship from England to new world. Illustration by Grietje R. McBride UE, B.Sc., 2008.

which motivated them to leave Europe and seek their fortunes elsewhere."²

Theobald Jung, father of Adam Young UE, arrived in New York with the large Palatine migration of 1710. "DeWalt (Theobald) Jung and Maria Catharine had lived in the Palatine settlements along the Hudson River, having been married there sometime after 1712. within a few years following the arrival of Dewalt with the Palantines [Palatines] in 1710."³

Theobald & Maria Jung moved to Foxtown on the Schoharie River where their first child, Adam Young UE, was born on 17 May 1717 and baptized (as "Johan Adam") by the Rev. Joshua Kockerthal. "... About 1722 these Youngs [Theobald & Maria Young] migrated from Schoharie into

the Mohawk country settling in the vicinity of Canajoharie, and some time after 1752, when Theobald Young, his three sons and several others obtained a patent for 14,000 acres south of German Flats, these Youngs moved into that section, the land being south of the Mohawk River. The father's land was in the south end of the patent while that of Adam and his brother, Andreas, was located at the north end and was known as "The Kyle" or Youngsfield."⁴ In 1732 the Young family purchased land in the Harrison Patent (Lots 15 and 18) in and near present-day St. Johnsville.⁵

In 1754, Adam Young sold his land on the north side of the Mohawk River and moved directly across the river to the south side where he purchased Lot 6, Third Allotment



➤ German map of Palatine area.

of the Van Horne Patent. Adam Young purchased thousands of acres of land in the Mohawk Valley and its surroundings, including the Young's Patent (1752) around Young's Lake, near present-day Warren. Here he diversified his interests and became one of the wealthiest, as derived from the extant tax lists, and influential of local inhabitants.⁶ *"... by the time of the Revolutionary War, Adam Young owned 2,600 acres near the Mohawk River and 1,000 acres on the Susquehanna River. He also farmed and owned a saw mill and potash works, selling this commodity to the Mohawk Valley merchants. ... In addition, this ambitious man operated an Indian trading post."*

Adam Young, at the age of 42, was Captain of a company at the capture of Fort Niagara from the French in 1759. In 1763, he was in Captain Klock's militia company of Canajoharie, in 1767 was a Lieutenant, and in 1768, at the age of 51, Captain of the German Flats militia.⁸

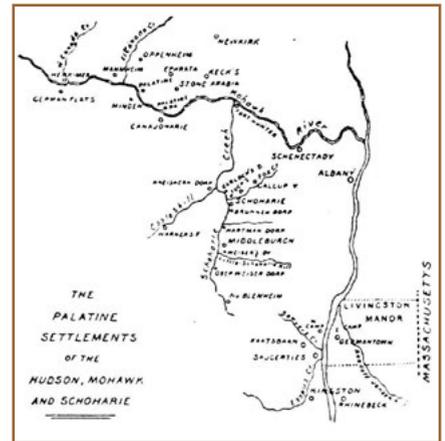
On 17 August 1762, twin sons, Hendrick [Henry] and Abraham, were born to Adam and Catherine Elizabeth (nee Schremling) Young at "The Kyle" or Youngsfield and were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church at Stone Arabia that same year. Unfortunately, Abraham died as an infant.

The names of Adam Young and

his brothers are found frequently in the minutes of the Mohawk Valley Committee of Safety, established by the Rebels in 1775. That same year, Adam Young, now age 58, and Frederick Young, brother of Adam and a Justice of the Peace for Tryon County, were sent to jail in Connecticut. Both had refused to sign the "association" and were accused of engaging in seditious activities.

By 1777 Frederick found the situation intolerable and left for the Niagara frontier together with Adam Young's sons, John and Daniel, where they all enlisted in the Indian Department.

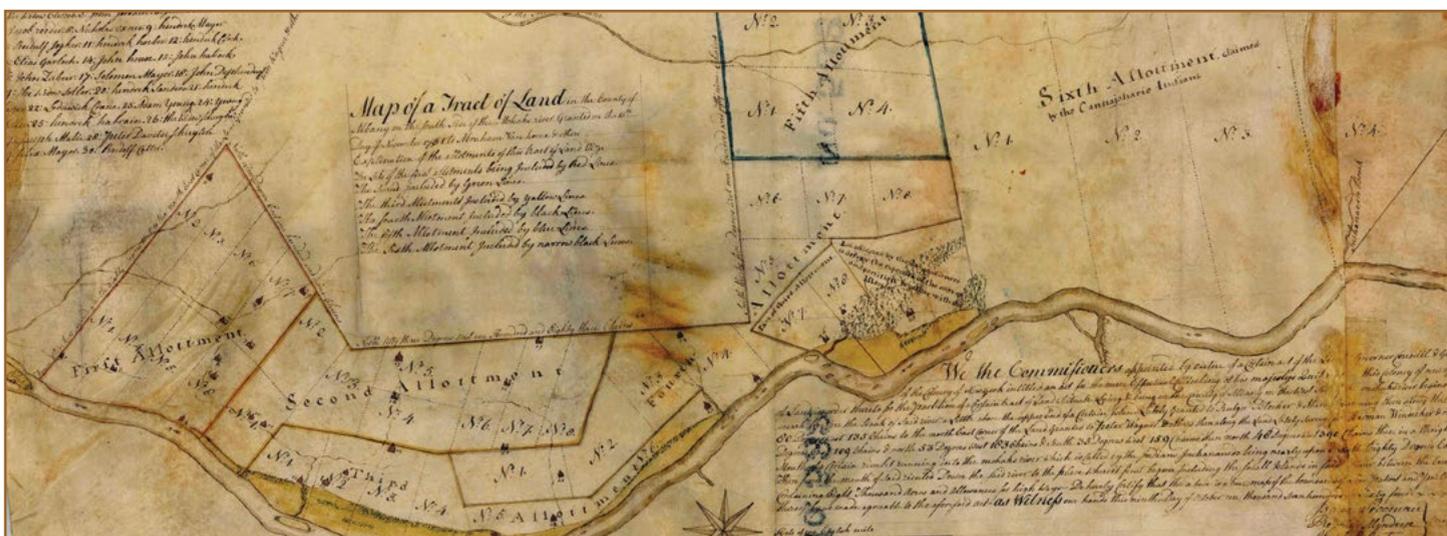
Adam Young, who had remained behind, was under constant surveillance by the Rebels. The authorities reported that it was only out of fear of the consequences that Adam was left unmolested. Yet Adam continued to be harassed and, in 1777, was fined, but refused to pay, for not appearing before the Committee of Safety to answer charges. Finally, on 06 September 1777, he was compelled to attend the Tryon County Committee of Safety meeting. There he was examined and accused of supplying a party of 56 "absconding vagabonds" on their way to join Butler at Niagara. Adam was subsequently jailed in various places



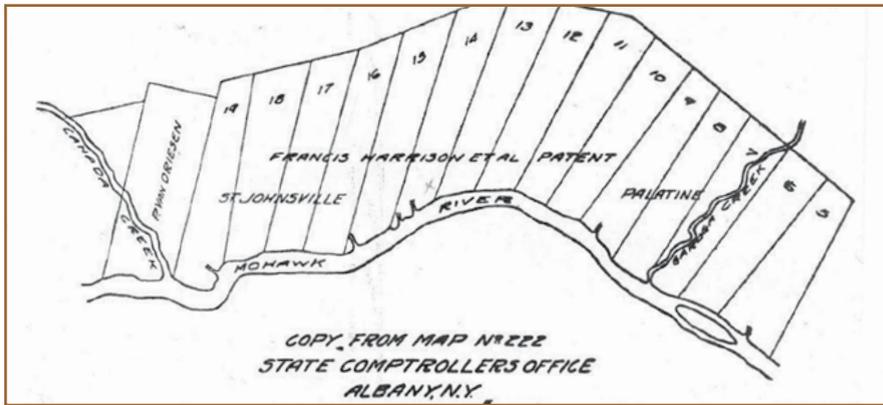
> The first residence of Theobald Jung after arriving in New York (City) in 1709 was in the "tar camps", seen as "E Camp" above Germantown within the Livingston Manor on the Hudson River. Many of the Palatines were dissatisfied with their situation so, in 1712, moved west to the Schoharie River Valley.

including Norwich, Connecticut.

By early 1778, after 11 months of confinement, Adam had been released from jail. However, he did not remain inactive for long. On 18 July 1778, age 61, he joined Chief Joseph Brant and a party of Indians and Loyalists, to raid the Rebel town of Andrustown. In retaliation, the Rebels fell upon Youngsfield, burned all the buildings and stole the effects of the Young family. "With scarce sufficient clothes to cover him", Adam and his youngest sons, Henry and David, escaped to



> Harrison Patent: As to Theobald's purchases, he is recorded as owning Lots 15 and 18, Harrison Patent, having purchased the land from John Haskoll, 18 April 1732.



➤ Harrison Patent: As to Theobald's purchases, he is recorded as owning Lots 15 and 18, Harrison Patent, having purchased the land from John Haskoll, 18 April 1732.

Niagara, to urge the portage contractor, John Stedman, and anyone else he could find, to cultivate land about the fort and so “lay the foundation of by degrees, supplying entirely the Post with Bread.”¹⁰

Haldimand continued to monitor the situation throughout the spring of 1779 and then, on 07 June 1779, gave his approval to Bolton's proposal for settlement on the west bank, stipulating, however, that the venture be restricted to three or four families “who are good husbandmen and who discover Inclinations for improvement of Land only”, exclusive of every other view or pursuit.¹¹

As a 63 year-old man with considerable farming experience, Adam Young was given a discharge by Butler in 1780 so that he could establish a farm on the west side of the Niagara River and supply the garrison with food.

In June 1782, Butler wrote that “Seven or Eight Rangers had got their Families from the Frontiers last Fall, these with some others who had been here some time are desirous of being discharged and lieve [sic] to settle on land near this place, provided they can be supply'd with Provisions for 1 year & such smith-work as may be necessary, these People were bred Farmers & I

am of the opinion will soon be useful to this Post, as well as to enable them to support their Families comfortable.”¹²

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Cruikshank stated: “It is apparent that the wife of Adam Young remained behind when her husband and sons joined the British, but she and other wives and children of Loyalists came into Niagara at a later time. In 1782 there arrived at Fort Niagara in a starving condition, Mrs. Secord, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Bowman with thirty-one children whom the circumstances of the rebellion had driven away.”^{13 & 14}

At this time Adam Young would have been about 65 years of age; his wife about age 62.

Nick & Helma Mika indicate: “On August 25, 1782 Colonel Butler took the first census of the settlement at Niagara. Altogether sixteen families, a total of eighty-three persons, lived at Niagara at that time. Among them were: George Stuart, George Fields, John Depue, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Michael Showers, Harmonious House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young, McGregory Van Every, and Isaac Dolson.”¹⁵

“Two of those named – Bender and McMicken – occupied land above the escarpment in what became Stamford, and three others – John Secord, Harmanus House and Adam Young – farmed lots near Lake Ontario west of the Ranger Barracks. All the others had lots along the Niagara River below the escarpment, though three of them set back some distance from the shoreline.”¹⁶

This 25 August 1782 census lists Adam Young and his wife. Adam, now age 65, is recorded as having 2 horses, 2 cows, 12 acres of Indian corn, 15 acres of potatoes, and 4 acres of cleared land. McGregory Van Every is also listed with his wife, having 3 horses, 4 acres of Indian corn, 40 acres of potatoes and 8



➤ The owners Van Horne Canajoharie Patent, 09 October 1764: The names of the occupants of the various houses and their locations within the patent were, on 09 October 1764, as follows:

House	Occupant	Lot	Allotment #	Patentee	1764 Owner
23	Adam Young	6	Third	Van Horne	Klock & Fonda

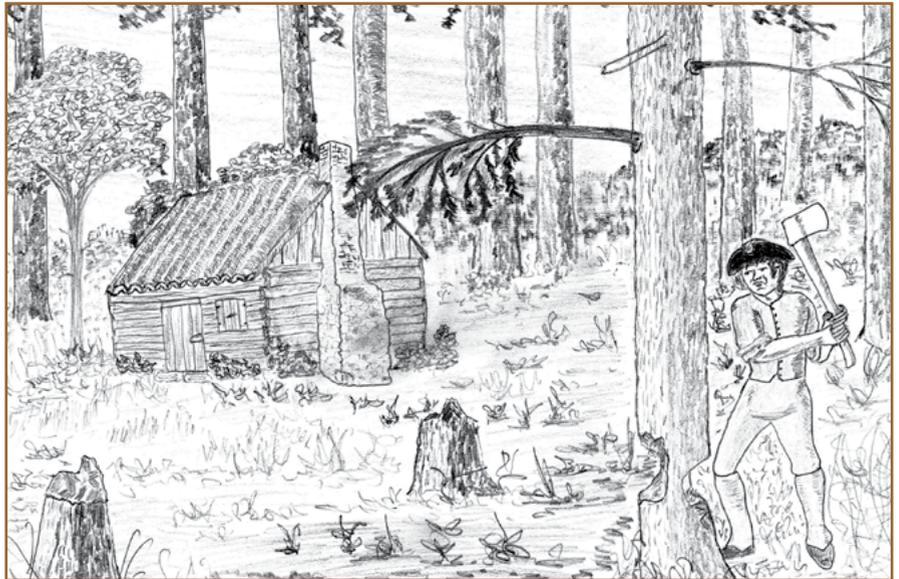
acres of cleared land. There were a total of eighty-four people in the settlement and 236 acres of cleared land.

Thus Adam Young UE and Gregory Van Every UE were both among the first sixteen families in the first census of what is now the Province of Ontario, and two of the first sixteen white families to settle and farm in this province, as indicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Cruikshank who stated: *“The settlement at Niagara actually preceded that at the Bay of Quinte by nearly four years. The only previous attempt to cultivate the soil on the western bank of the Niagara River by white men was that made by LaSalle in the summer of 1679, as recorded by Hennepin.”*¹⁷

Butler employed Allan McDonell to survey and mark the boundaries of the allotments already made to these farming settlers. The *“Plan”* is found at the end of Reel 85, Haldimand Papers, Add. Mss. 21829 and is undated.

This map, entitled *“The River line from Niagara falls to the four mile pond on the west side of Lake Ontario [sic] with its courses and windings”*,¹⁸ shows three areas of settlement: a compact group of lots alongside the Rangers Barracks in the north, four rows of lots along the Niagara River and some scattered lots above the Niagara Escarpment in the south. Several lots contain the farmer’s name and the acreage, others are marked vacant and others are left blank.

McDonell’s map shows two key lines that later became part of the permanent survey grid of Niagara Township. The first is the Garrison Line, abutting the lot belonging to John McDonell at the northern limit of the block of concessions, and the second is the southern boundary of the township, between the Daniel Rose and Thomas McMicking lots above the Escarpment.¹⁹



➤ Adam Young cleared eight acres of land on Lot 27 in what became Niagara Township. Illustration by Grietje R. McBride UE, B.Sc., 2009.

“LIST OF SETTLERS AT NIAGARA IN 1784

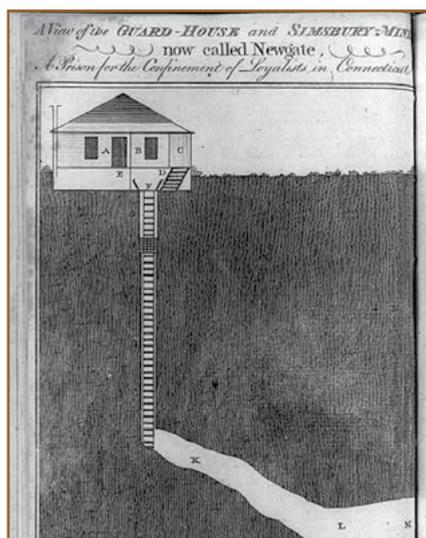
<i>Acres Cleared.</i>	
<i>Adam Young</i>	18
<i>McGregor Van Every</i>	4
<i>(B.168. p. 38.)</i> ¹⁸	

The need for land being acute, on 23 March 1784, Haldimand directed Butler, as Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, to commence negotiations for

the purchase of a vast territory, much larger than that originally proposed, extending all the way to the present-day London.²⁰ It would include a tract for the Six Nations Indians along the Grand River, the rest being reserved for Loyalists. The purchase was concluded on 22 May, at a cost of £1180 7s 4d. By a contemporary estimate, the area was 2,842,840 acres, making the purchase price one tenth of a penny per acre, *“a very trifling consideration”* in Haldimand’s own words.²¹

Haldimand also made arrangements for the land to be surveyed and, in May, gave orders for Lieutenant William Tinling to be dispatched to Niagara.²² One of Tinling’s responsibilities was to extend the land reserved for the Crown north of the Garrison Line westward to the Four Mile Creek, that would take in the small village of Butlersburg.

With the surveying of Niagara Township by Lieutenant William Tinling, the following individuals had their lots of land therein expropriated by the Government: Lot 26, Captain Hare; Lot 27, Adam Young; Lot 28, Anthony Slingerland;



➤ A view of the guard house and Simsbury Mine now called Newgate, A Prison for the Confinement of the Loyalists in Connecticut.

Lot 29, Hermanus House; Lot 30, Henry Mertise; Lot 31, Isaac Pollock; Lot 32, Samuel Vanhook; Lot 33, John Secord; Lots 34, 35, vacant; Lots 36, Captain Bradtt; Lot 37, vacant; Lot 38, Lieutenant Jacob Ball; Lot 39, vacant; and Lot 40, John Secord.²³

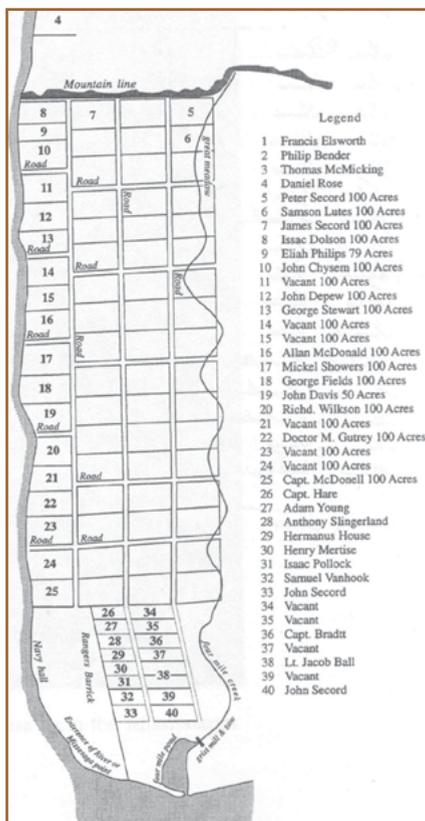
Thus, from McDonell's map of the Niagara Settlement, 1783, and the second census taken at Niagara on 18 April 1784, one knows that Adam Young was one of the settlers who had the misfortune of losing his land when Lieutenant William Tinling was given instructions to extend the land reserved for the Crown north of the Garrison Line westward to the Four Mile Creek. In other words, Adam Young was one of the first in what is now the Province of Ontario to have his land expropriated by the government for their own purposes. Adam Young once again faced a drastic change in his life at the age of 67.

Fortunately, his friend, Chief Joseph Brant, came to his aid.

*"In gratitude for the part their Iroquois allies had played [during the American Revolution], the British granted the Confederacy six miles of land on each bank of the Grand River, from its source to its mouth. In turn the natives leased land to their friends and allies, among them the Young family."*²⁴

Lieutenant John Young UE and his wife, Catherine, received approximately one square mile on the east side of the Grand River in 1783, and, shortly thereafter, he was joined by his parents: Adam Young UE & Catherine Elizabeth (nee Schremling) Young, and his siblings: Sergeant Daniel Young UE & Elizabeth (nee Windecker) Young, and Private Henry Young UE & Phoebe (nee Van Every) Young, their 999-year lease now being increased to approximately nine square miles.

"The first to arrive in 1783 was Lieutenant John Young who had served for seven years in the Indian Department. His father, Adam Young, a private with Butler's Rangers, together with John's brothers: Daniel, a sergeant, and



➤ Allan McDonell's map of the Niagara settlement, 1783.

Henry, a private, made their home on the shore of the river, southeast of York."

*"In the following year Captain Hendrick Nelles, who had served for eight years in the Indian Department, arrived at the river with his family. The Young and Nelles properties were located in what later became Seneca Township."*²⁵

Thus it was that the Young family, along with the family of Henry Nelles UE, became the first two white settlers of what is now known as Haldimand County.

During the summer of 1787, the Commissioners of Claims, Colonel Thomas Dundas and Jeremy Pemberton, arrived in Canada to hear the Loyalists' evidence for claims of losses sustained during the Revolution. In August, a considerable number of Loyalists residing near Niagara went to Montreal to appear before them.

Adam Young appeared before Commissioner Pemberton in Montreal on 06 September 1787.

His petition reads as follows:

"862. Claim of ADAM YOUNG, late of New York.

Claimt. Says

He is a native of America. Lived on the Mohawk, Tryon Co. When the Rebellion broke out joined Col. Butler at Oswego in 1778. He had been imprisoned for 11 months for refusing to take an oath to the States.

He was confined in different Gaols. At last sent to Norwich Gaol in Connect. Govert. As soon as he was released he went home. The rebels came & burnt his House & all his buildings & took away or destroyed all his Effects. The reason of this was because he had given Provisions to Loyalists who were coming to Canada. At one time he sent 74 over.

After his House was burnt he & his 2 Sons went & joined Col. Butler. He served 6 or 7 years – He had four Sons who served. Now lives on the Grand River about 60 miles from Niagara.

He had 2,600 acres on Mohawk. No. 1. 600 acres in Youngs Patent, taken out 30 yrs. Ago, there he lived, had cleared 100 acres, had 2 houses, 1 Barn, a Saw Mill, &c.

No. 2. Had 2,000 acres in another Patent, which was Called Fentie's Patent & Livingston's Patent. This was 10 miles from the other, taken up ten years before ye War. This was all unimproved.

He had a Saw Mill & a Pottash Work on No. 1. Values No. 1 at £1,000 besides the buildings. Values Saw Mill at £140. Values Potash Work at £150.

Heard the land was sold. His name is in Anstey's List. [in the margin one finds: is told to get certificate of sale.]

His horned Cattle, 6 Horses & all his Moveables were taken by the Rebels.

13 Horses, 12 Cows, 6 Heifers, 12 Sheep, 20 Hogs. All his furniture, Utensils, very good.

He kept a Shop of Dry Goods, he traded with Indians, Lost to amount of £150. [in margin one finds: a very good man.]

HENRY W. NELLES, *Wits.*

Knew Claimt. He was always considered Loyal. Remembers him being sent to Prison for his Loyalty. Heard of his House being burnt, & all his effects taken or destroyed by the rebels. He lived at some distance from the Mohawk river in Tryon Co. Witness knew the place where he lived. It was a very fine place, well cleared. There was a Saw Mill & a Potash House upon it. He had Land also in other Patents.

Vals. the Clear Land in No. 1 at £7 per acre York Cury. Vals. the Saw Mill at £2000, Pot Ash House & Work £150, Vals. the Woodland from 20 to 10 sh. per acre, according to its situation. Heard the Estate was sold.

JOHN YOUNG, *Wits.*

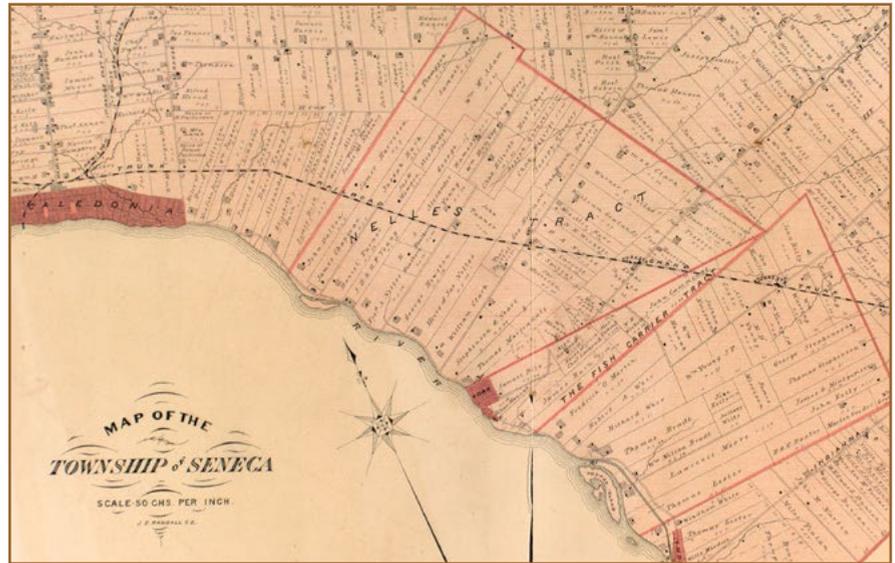
Says his Father suffered a long Imprisonment on acct. of his Loyalty. His House & Buildings were burnt & all his effects plundered & destroyed after which he went off with 2 of his sons. [Sergeant Daniel Young UE and Private Henry Young UE] He served in the Rangers. He had three Sons in the Rangers, one of whom died. [David Young UE] Witness himself served in the Indian Department. He had 600 or 700 acres in Young's Patent. Claimant was one of the original Patentees. It was an old Patent. There was a good farm clear. There was a Saw Mill & a Pot Ash Work on this Place.

Vals. Saw Mill at 200£, Clear Land at 6£ per acre. Woodland at 20 sh. per acre.

He had other Lands in Patents. He had a good Stock & furniture, all was lost. He came away with scarce sufficient Cloathes to cover him.

He kept a Shop. He had always articles for the Indian Trade, thinks he saw an advertismt, for sale. There are strangers that live upon the Place.

Claims also for a 1,000 acres on the Susquehana, 30 miles from the Mohawk, bought by Claimt & Claimt's Brother of Sir John Johnson. It was purchased after the War began & Claimt's Bro. was now in Possession, but Claimt is lible [sic] to pay the whole



➤ Map of the Township of Seneca, Haldimand County, 1879



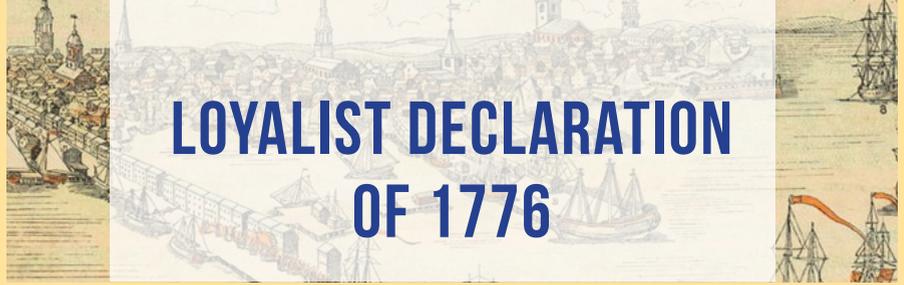
➤ Map of Haldimand County, 1879.

*Purchase Money to Sir John Johnson.*²⁶

The Petitions for Land Grants 1796 – 1799 provide the petition of Daniel and Henry Young, sons of Adam Young, dated “Niagara, 10 July 1797”. Colonel John Butler stated therein: “These may certify that I was perfectly acquainted with Adam Young in the Province (now State) of New York and from his Steady perseverance and attachment to his Majesty was dragged to prison and his Buildings Burned; when an Opportunity Offered he came to Niagara with his Family and Four of his Sons, Viz., John, David, Daniel, and Henry all entered into actual service.

Colonel John Butler [signature]”²⁷ “Most of the Young Tract is long gone, sold to others, all but one acre which is occupied by the descendant of one of John Young’s brothers.”²⁸ That brother was Henry Young UE, third-great grandfather of Daniel Young UE, who lives on the remaining one acre of the Young Tract, and third-great grandfather of Robert McBride UE, the author of this article.

Editor’s Note: Individuals wishing to obtain the endnotes and other sources of this article should consult the author, Robert Collins McBride UE.



LOYALIST DECLARATION OF 1776



SANDRA MCNAMARA UE,
FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT OF
THE GOVERNOR SIMCOE BRANCH.

CURRENT MEMBER OF TORONTO BRANCH
AND ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF
GRAND RIVER BRANCH.

GUEST SPEAKER AND ADMINISTRATOR OF
“LOYALIST IN-DEPTH STUDY” &
“REVOLUTIONARY WAR RESEARCH”
FACEBOOK GROUPS.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Sandra McNamara UE graduated from York University in 1983 with a combined Applied Mathematics and Earth Science Degree. She worked as a Geophysicist in the Mining Industry for Utah Mines Ltd., Derry Michener Booth & Wahl (DMBVV) and lastly Patterson, Grant & Watson (PGW). Sandra worked in the field as well as doing research, from which she has had a couple of papers published.

Sandra began to focus her research skills on the genealogy of her father's side of the family, always keeping in mind her Grandmother saying “I come from strong Loyalist stock.” Looking through the names and dates, it became apparent that her Grandmother was correct.

To honour her Grandmother, Clara Leone Woolley Brookfield, Sandra found proofs and documentation that their land in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey, was confiscated and sold. Sandra searched for the ties that bonded her to those ancestors and proved her Loyalist ancestor, Daniel Woolley UE, in 2012. A Loyalist family that was not on the UELAC directory was being recognized. Sandra has also proven to another Loyalist, Isaac Gilbert UE (2012).

Her latest endeavour is researching into The Declaration of Dependence, of which she has started a closed Facebook group, LD1776, for descendents of those signers.

The Declaration of Dependence

The **Declaration of Dependence**, was signed by 547 Loyalists, or those sympathetic to the Crown, in November 1776 in New York. The **Declaration**, sometimes referred to as a Petition, can be viewed on line at the New-York Historical Society Library.

Having only seen the on-line version, I can describe the document as a large piece of (presumably) parchment, that has the description written below followed by eight

columns of signatures. The left most column has perhaps ten signatures worn away from possibly handling too much. There follows three smaller pages, of four columns each. The fourth column on the last page has been torn away. What appear to be water marks distort and disfigure other signatures on these three pages.

Acknowledgement must go to Charles Casimiro, of New York Parks, for providing me with the following transcription:



To the Right Honorable Richard Viscount Howe, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and His Excellency The Honorable William Howe, Esquire, General of His Majesty's Forces in America, the Kings' Commissioners for restoring Peace in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America &c. &c.

May it please your excellencies.

Impressed with the most grateful sense of the Royal Clemency, manifested I you Proclamation of the 14th. Of July last, whereby His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to declare, "That he is desirous to deliver His American subjects from the calamities of War, and other oppressions, which they now undergo:" and equally affected with sentiments of gratitude for the generous and humane attention to the disposition "to confer with His Majesty's well affected subjects, upon the means of restoring the public Tranquility, and establishing a permanent union with every Colony as a part of the British Empire."

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, Inhabitants of the City and County of New-York, beg leave to inform your Excellencies: that altho most of us have subscribed a general Representation with many other of the Inhabitants; yet we wish that our conduct, in maintaining inviolate our loyalty to our Sovereign, against the strong tide of oppression and tyranny, which has almost overwhelmed this Land, may be marked by some line of distinction, which cannot well be drawn from the mode of Representation that has been adopted for the Inhabitants in general.

Influenced by this Principle, and from a regard to our peculiar Situation, we have humbly presumed to trouble your Excellencies with the second application; in which, we flatter ourselves, none participate but those who have ever, with unshaken fidelity, borne true Allegiance to His Majesty, and the most warm and affectionate attachment to his Person and Government. That, notwithstanding the tumult of the times, and the extreme difficulties and losses to which many of us have been exposed, we have always expressed, and do now give this Testimony of our Zeal to preserve and support the Constitutional Supremacy of Great Britain over the Colonies; and do most ardently wish for a speedy restoration of that union between them, which, while it subsisted, proved the unfailing source of their mutual happiness and prosperity.

We cannot help lamenting that the number of Subscribers to this Address is necessarily lessened, by the unhappy circumstance that many of our Fellow-Citizens, who have firmly adhered their loyalty, have been driven from their Habitations, and others sent Prisoners into some of the neighbouring Colonies: and tho' it would have afforded us the highest satisfaction, could they have been present upon this occasion: yet we conceive it to be the duty we owe to ourselves and our prosperity, whilst this testimony of our Allegiance can be supported by known and recent facts, to declare to your Excellencies; that so far from having given the last countenance or encouragement, to the most unnatural, unprovoked Rebellion, that ever disgraced the annals of Time; we have on the contrary, steadily and uniformly opposed it, in every stage of its rise and progress, at the risque of our Lives and Fortunes.

The 240-year-old Declaration of Dependence is owned by the New-York Historical Society Library.

My main goal is to create an awareness of this important Document

that has 491 more signatures than its American counterpart. These signatures, belonging to some of the founding families of Canada, are coming to life through a closed Facebook group

LD1776. Members of this group are all descendents of the original signers, and as a group of interested relations, we are beginning to put life to those signatures of so long ago.

UNVEILING OF THE WAR OF 1812 PLAQUE



ANDREW ELLIOT
HENDERSON

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Andrew Elliot Henderson, a native of Thorold, Ontario, is a third great-grandson of Colonel Joseph Clement. Dr. Henderson holds degrees in music from Cambridge University, Yale and The Juilliard School. He is the Director of Music & Organist at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, and Chair of the Organ Department at the Manhattan School of Music.

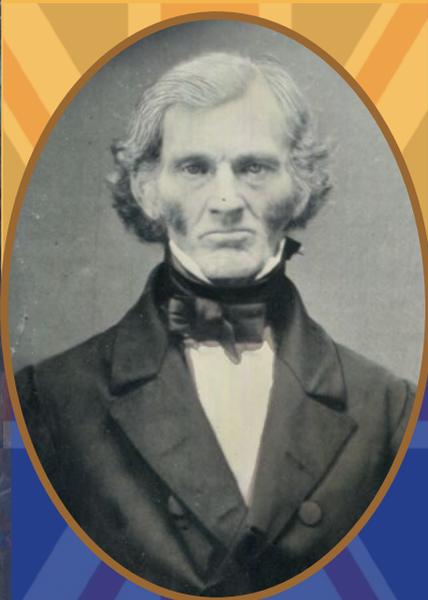
Commemorating the service of Colonel Joseph Clement (1790-1867)

Today we are honouring a valued, upstanding resident of St. Davids, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a member of a family that has had a large impact on Niagara Township, County of Lincoln. Colonel Joseph Clement was among the first generation of his family to be born in Upper Canada, descended from one of three brothers who settled here and had very large families, who themselves also produced very large families. My grandmother, who was Colonel Joseph's great-granddaughter, was known to quip: "*Clements were married to everyone in Niagara Township.*"

You might be wondering why I, a musician residing in New York City, might somehow be a suitable candidate to speak about Joseph Clement and his family. Perhaps the most unique reason is that, among all of us here, I probably live closest to the source of the Clement family in North America. Jan Clement (c. 1645 - d. after 1695), Major Joseph's great-great-grandfather, and my seventh great-grandfather, arrived in New York Harbor in 1665. A stone-cutter by trade and a native of Palatine Germany, he made his way, via Holland, on a seven or eight-week journey across the Atlantic. Within ten years he became well-established, married, and purchased a 50-acre farm in Yellow Hook, Brooklyn. That acreage would

be equivalent to twenty city blocks of Brooklyn real estate today! Jan died at a young age, his widow remarried, and the family moved to what is now Schenectady, in Upstate New York. A few years later, Jan's two young sons inherited their step-father's land upon his death, that included an island in the Mohawk River.

Jan's younger son, the first Joseph Clement (1684 - d. after 1756) on record, settled in the Western Mohawk Valley and was evidently a bit of a character: part-farmer, part-saloon keeper, and part-Indian trader. Joseph had three sons: James (1718 - d. after 1775), John (1723 - 1812), and Lewis (1725 - 1781). Lewis farmed and was employed by his neighbour, Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District. Lewis and his family lived peaceably amidst the Native American tribes of the Mohawk Valley. They were conversant in the native languages and culture and were trusted interpreters and escorts, traveling on many Indian expeditions. As the Revolutionary War began, Lewis was the only Clement brother to remain loyal to the Crown, serving in the King's Royal Regiment of New York. He and his wife, and three sons, ended up leaving behind their well-established lives, and 300 acres of valuable land. Lewis and his



> Col. Joseph Clement (1790-1867), courtesy of Donald M. Henderson UE, QC.



➤ Clement descendants at the monument (credit Cathy Henderson). It would be ideal to list their names (L-R): Wallace Muir Vrooman, UE; Donald Muir Henderson, QC, UE; Andrew Elliot Henderson; Willo Ann Morningstar (née Vrooman); John Elliott Henderson.

family were imprisoned in Albany and released as part of a prisoner exchange that took place in Montreal. The family sought refuge in Upper Canada, settling in what became Niagara Township in about 1781, along with many of their former neighbours and fellow-Loyalists from the Mohawk Valley, with names including Crysler, Field, Vrooman, and Butler.

Lewis Clement died while at Fort Niagara, but his two daughters and their spouses¹, and all three of his sons, settled near St. Davids, married, and had large families, each farming part of their respective 2,000+ acres of land grants. The oldest brother, Joseph (1750 - 1812), farmed just north of the village, and his home still stands on the

Four Mile Creek Road, while John (1759 - 1845) and James (1764 - 1813) settled further north on what is now Line 6, and it is here that our story for today really begins.

Born in 1764, James Clement had participated in the Butler's Rangers' raids during the Revolutionary War as an Ensign, as he was too young to fight. James built a house in 1805, and, remarkably, it still stands today, though much changed, on Line 6 just west of the Four Mile Creek. James married Catherine, the daughter of fellow-Loyalist, Adam Crysler. When the War of 1812 began, James Clement served as a dispatch carrier, riding on horseback between Fort George and Fort Erie. He was injured, developed



➤ Ann Caughill Clement (1800-1880), courtesy of Donald M. Henderson UE, QC.

blood poisoning, and died a few months later, leaving his pregnant widow with ten children. It is said that the American soldiers, on a raid through the area, were moved to spare burning Catherine's house when they learned of her pathetic situation. The tragedy of the story continues as his widow, Catherine, died a few months later while giving birth to her child, who also did not survive. James Clement UE, a Loyalist who served in both the Revolutionary and 1812 Wars, Catherine, and their baby, are all buried in a small family cemetery near the homestead on Line 6.

Our story now falls to James and Catherine's eldest son, Joseph (1790 - 1867), whom we are honouring today. With his father's death, Colonel Joseph, or "*The Major*", as he became known, took responsibility for his eight younger brothers and sisters, disbursed acreage from his father's estate in Niagara and Norfolk County so that they could each start their own farms. He set each of them up with a yoke of oxen, two cows, six sheep, pigs, a lumber wagon, a harrow and a plow. A year after his parents died, Joseph married Sarah Petit (1793 - 1824). She died at the young age of 31, leaving him with their only son and three daughters all under the age of eight, as well as the continued responsibility for many of his siblings.

Two years later Joseph married Ann Caughill (1800 - 1880), whose grave this monument also marks. Ann's father, George Caughill UE, was a Loyalist and Private in the 1st Lincoln Battalion who was killed at the Battle of Lundy's Lane. Joseph and Ann had ten children. When each of their children married, The Major was equally generous with them as he was with his siblings: giving each between 200 to 250 acres of land, a horse, cow, six sheep, and chickens.

You would think that caring for fourteen children and eight younger siblings would drain a man's resources, but Colonel Joseph proves us wrong. He

farmed an average of 500 acres of land, a massive scale for the mid-19th Century, and, during the summer months, he employed between twenty to thirty workers. He invested shrewdly in Crown lands, such that when he died in 1867, his estate was valued at \$150,000.

Colonel Joseph was active in the local militia for most of his life. He was

**You would think
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22 years old at the beginning of the War of 1812, in which he served as a private. He was later made a Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and finally Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lincoln County Battalion.

Colonel Joseph's house, constructed in 1830, is no longer standing, but his son, George Clement's house is now the two-story section of the St. Davids and District Lion's Club Hall, and the land that we are standing on was once Joseph and Ann's property, that stretched north to Line 9 and originally west across the Four Mile Creek Road north of the village. After their son, George, inherited the property, he gave the western part of the Clement land for the construction of

the First Presbyterian Church in 1887.

Joseph Clement died in 1867, at the age of 76. His wife, Ann Caughill, died thirteen years later, at the age of 80. Joseph had fourteen children and, according to my calculation, a number approaching 50 grandchildren.

Before we unveil the plaque, I would like to acknowledge two other War of 1812 veterans in our family whose graves have also been marked with plaques this week. One is to commemorate Joseph's father, James Clement, the dispatch carrier who died in 1813 and was buried in the small Clement cemetery on Line 6. Another plaque commemorates the service of Sergeant Richard Hiscott on his gravestone in St. Mark's Church Cemetery in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Richard Hiscott (1790 - 1874) served in the British Army, fought in the Napoleonic War and the Battle of Plattsburgh before he was transferred to Niagara. His lovely house still stands on Prideaux Street. Richard's son, Thomas (1826 - 1903), my second great-grandfather, married Joseph's Clement's daughter, Elizabeth (1830 - 1897), and so here we come full circle! For anyone interested in finding these two other commemorated graves, we have provided maps with directions to the Clement Family Cemetery, as well as the location of the Hiscott memorial in St. Mark's Cemetery.

Today we recognize Colonel Joseph Clement. Though he died just a few months shy of the creation of Canada with Confederation in 1867, he was descended from a family that showed great loyalty to the values and preservation of the British commonwealth, and who himself proved his own loyalty and honourable service as a veteran of the War of 1812.

¹ Jemima Elizabeth Clement married Samuel Thompson, and Mary Anne Clement married Andrew Butler.



PETER W. JOHNSON UE



UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST BURIAL GROUND

Sign Me Up!

Other Branches have already completed projects. The placing of “United Empire Loyalist Burial Ground” signs has been tackled by at least Colonel John Butler Branch and Grand River Branch, so it was time that the Bay of Quinte Branch addressed this worthy endeavour.

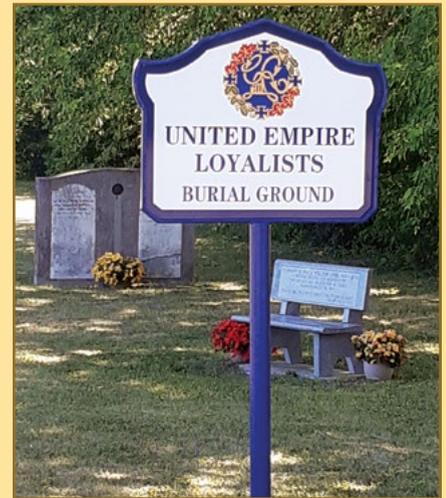
Our first sign was donated kindly by Grand River Branch and the location selected was the Old Hay Bay Church Cemetery, across from the Old Hay Bay Church, (1792), southwest of Napanee, Ontario. Undoubtedly it is the resting place of many Loyalists, but the two most easily identified are Paul Huff UE and Peter Frederick UE. Paul was heavily involved with the location, as he and his wife, Mary, donated the land for the Church and burial ground,

and his marker was visible at least until the 1920s. Paul died in 1818 so it was fitting to select this cemetery to help mark the bicentennial of his passing

As for Peter Frederick UE, his 1811 marker survives in excellent shape. Peter was a blacksmith by trade and served in the King’s Orange Rangers. His is the only visible Loyalist marker at the site. Both Paul and Peter were among the Church’s twenty-two original subscribers.

Another Loyalist and subscriber was Sergeant Andrew Embury UE, 2nd Battn. King’s Royal Reg’t of New York. He lived along Hay Bay, several lots east of the Church. He died in 1844 and there is no marker, but there is a good chance he is resting here.

On the evening of Saturday, 21 July



➤ The new sign at Hay Bay. Photo by Peter Johnson UE. 21 July 2018.



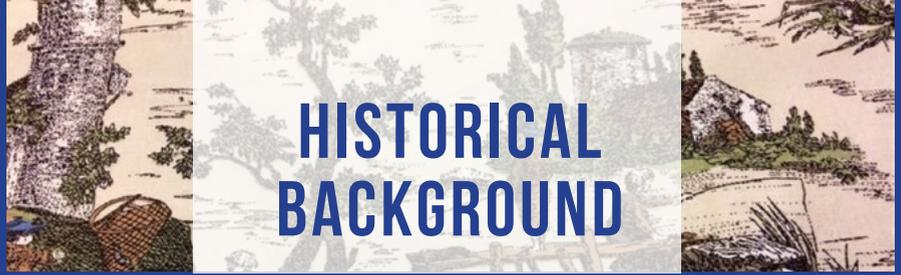
2018, Branch members and the public were invited to attend the unveiling of the new sign at Hay Bay Cemetery. Re-enactors present included myself, David Smith and Jon Wannamaker. Assisting in the ceremony were Reverend Phil Wilson and Angela Johnson. The actual unveiling involved Peter Frederick, descendant Elaine Farley, and myself. The ceremony was followed by a Sunset Service in Old Hay Bay Church under the direction of Reverend Phil Wilson.

It is hoped that more sign plaquing will be in the future of the Bay of Quinte Branch.

➤ Jon Wannamaker, Peter Johnson, David Smith. Photo by Amanda Fasken



BEV LOOMIS UE,
BRANCH PRESIDENT,
LITTLE FORKS UELAC



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse

Following the end of the American Revolution in 1783, the Eastern Townships were opened for settlement in 1792 by proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Alured Clarke. Surveys of the region

Township of Ascott in Lower Canada. Loyalist, Abraham Hyatt Senior UE, born in 1737, and his wife, Merriam Hills, had ten children and many bore arms in the Revolution. There were seven sons and three daughters. The family

Anna, married Loyalist, Alexander MacDougall UE; Merriam married Thomas Best, a Methodist minister; and Mary married Dr. Calvin May.

Loyalist, Gilbert Hyatt UE, was the leader of the survey party and was awarded the Township of Ascott, on 20 June 1792, consisting of 10,000 square miles. The total became officially 20,188 acres on 21 April 1803. He was accompanied by forty associates, most of whom settled in this area. Gilbert, along with his wife, Anna Canfield, and their family of six children, settled first at the junction of the Coaticook and Massawippi Rivers where, in 1793, he had cleared 100 acres of land, built a log house and several barns and, according to records, was known as a “skillful, industrious husbandman”, before moving to another fork on the St. Francis and Magog Rivers in 1796, this area becoming known as Lower Forks Hyatt Mills and now the City of Sherbrooke. Here he operated a Grist and Saw Mill. He had received a Land Grant consisting of 1175 acres in Ascott Township.

Loyalist, Cornelius Hyatt UE, along with his wife, Parthenia Canfield, sister of Anna and daughters of Nathan Canfield and Lois Hard, of Arlington, Vermont, with their family of seven children, settled at the junction of the Moe and Salmon Rivers, where he built the first Grist and Saw Mill as early as 1796. This area became known as the Hyatt Settlement. He received 1200 acres from Lands Granted by the



➤ The Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse in the hamlet of Milby, QC.

began about the same time. Many of those we now consider early leaders of the Townships began applying for grants of land in 1792. Prior to this date, native peoples, including the Abenaki, who used the land for hunting and fishing, were the sole inhabitants of the area. However the settlements were begun.

The Hyatt Family were very instrumental in the settling of the

came from Schenectady, New York, or Arlington, Vermont, to Lower Canada during and at the end of the American Revolution. Loyalist, Abraham Sr., a school teacher himself, along with six sons: Gilbert, Cornelius, Joseph, Isaac, Jacob and Charles, who all seem to have bore arms and were associates of the survey party, received early land grants, Abraham Jr. being too young. Daughters:

Crown but, when his father Abraham Seniors' lands were divided, he gained many more, including Lot 1, Range 4, where our little one-room schoolhouse is located. Cornelius also had Lot 3, Range 7, known as District No # 2, where the first schoolhouse, District No. # 1 was built. Historical data states, "nearby on property owned by Captain Cornelius Hyatt". Whether this school was built by Cornelius or not, we do not know but he, along with other early settlers, certainly was very instrumental in building ours, especially since he owned the nearby Saw Mill ! Possibly, his father, Abraham Sr., being a school teacher, was very instrumental in having Cornelius build a schoolhouse to educate the many young children who had arrived or were born in this area.

According to a Notarial Deed, when Cornelius' daughter, Aurilla, married Warren Loomis Senior, he sold fifty acres in Lot 1, Range 4, to them. However, it states, "With the exception of one acre which is hereby reserved for a School House which is actually built thereon". 29 November, 1822. This begins to date our schoolhouse. However, it only makes common sense that these early Loyalists and settlers had children born in the late 1790s and early 1800s who were not waiting until 1822 for their education. Therefore, we believe that our little one-room schoolhouse can very well date back to 1800. School buildings in the early days were also used as a House of Worship and for Notarial Transactions.

This schoolhouse, under the Royal Institute of Learning, served the area until its closure in 1948, at which time it was taken over by the Milby Woman's Institute, who used the building until 1988. Due to aged members and the building needing repairs, it was transferred to the Lennoxville Ascott Historical and Museum Society. As a point of interest, Hyatt Settlement later became known as Wilson Mills, in 1840, followed by Milby, in 1874. Due to lack of interest by members of the Historical Society, the schoolhouse was sold to Little Forks Branch in 1994. Branch



Members decided to save and restore this Loyalist building, as it is one of the mandates of the Dominion Association. The building was in a dilapidated state and falling into the roadside ditch with a leaking roof and rotten floors.

After twenty-four years of dedicated volunteerism we are finally seeing the fruits of our labours.

This past year we unveiled our second Bilingual 4-foot x 10-foot double-sided Virtual Interpretation Panel, Listening Station. Its measurements and design are exactly the same as the Visual Panel unveiled in 2010.

This Listening Station Panel was to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the Township of Ascott and was our Project for Canada 150. We were presented with a lovely Bronze Plaque that was mounted on our new Granite Historical Plaque.

Just recently, we were extremely excited to have our Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse and Site recognized as a National Historical Place Name by National Trust.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Although Abraham Sr., along with Joseph, Isaac, Jacob, and Charles, received land grants in Ascott, they never settled in this area. Only Abraham Jr., who married Thankful Cartwright,

and had a family of twelve children; his sister, Anna, and her husband, Alexander MacDougall, with their ten children, built a Grist & Saw Mill on the nearby Coaticook River; and Cornelius, with his wife, Parthenia, who had seven children, settled there. Joseph died young, in 1800, and his Grant of 1,230 acres was divided amongst his siblings and other early settlers, including the 200 acres granted to Isaac and the 200 acres granted to Jacob. Abraham Senior, along with his wife, Merriam, received two land grants, totalling 425 acres, in St. Armand West. Abraham taught school there along with travelling on horseback to Highgate, Vermont, two days a week. He no doubt had a strong influence on his son, Cornelius, to educate the children in the early Hyatt Settlement. Isaac married: first, Cynthia Hitchcock and second Mathilda Hatch. They settled in Argenteuil County. Jacob married Elizabeth (Betsey) Yates (Yeats) and, along with twelve children, settled in Philipsburg. Charles received land grants at Chaleur Bay, Gaspé, was a school teacher and, while returning to see his families in Ascott, was drowned in the Becancour River at Gentilly, near Three Rivers. Merriam and her husband, Thomas Best, returned to Highgate, Vermont, while Mary and Dr. Calvin May settled in Philipsburg.



JANE CLEMENTS MONDAY



Loyalist Son Becomes Medical Pioneer

Dr. Arthur Spohn was an amazing surgeon, inventing the rubber-ring tourniquet that allowed “bloodless operations” used by military worldwide, and today still holding the Guinness World Record for the largest tumor ever removed (328 pounds) with the patient surviving. He was a medical pioneer and inventor. He was also born in Canada to one of Canada’s founding Loyalist families.

Elizabeth Bowman Spohn, Arthur Spohn’s mother, wrote a letter to Dr. Egerton Ryerson in 1861 describing the cruel treatment of her Loyalist family during the American Revolution.¹ Dr. Ryerson published it on February 15, 1875 in *The Christian Guardian*. Today her words entitled “For Unity of Empire” are inscribed on the base of the United Empire Loyalist monument in Hamilton, Ontario:

The United Empire Loyalist believing that a Monarchy was better than a Republic, and shrinking with abhorrence from a dismemberment of the Empire, were willing rather than lose the one and endure the other, to bear with temporary injustice. Taking up arms for the King, they passed through all the horrors of civil war, and bore what was worse than the death, the hatred of their fellow-countrymen, and when the battle went against them, sought no compromise, but, forsaking

every possession, excepting their honour, set their faces toward the wilderness of British North America to begin, amid untold hardships, life a new under the flag they revered. They drew lots for their lands and with their axes cleared the forest and with their hoes planted the seeds of Canada’s future greatness.²

youngest child, Eve.³ That was only the beginning of the nightmare that Spohn’s family faced on that cold November night. His great-grandmother with an infant and six other children was left without provisions—the Rebels had taken all the clothing, cattle and grain. Dr. Spohn’s, grandfather, Peter Bowman, eleven years old, walked one half mile barefoot in freezing weather to cut firewood. The whole



➤ Surgery of 328 lb tumor.

Jacob Bowman, Arthur Spohn’s great grandfather, had his home pillaged by Rebels while his wife laid on a sick bed giving birth, and left the family with nothing except her bed and one blanket. Jacob was imprisoned along with his sixteen year old son. Half an hour after they left she gave birth to her

family would have perished had not some friendly First Nations people rendered aid. After perilous months they made their way to Canada.⁴ Peter, and his younger brother, Abraham, joined Butler’s Rangers and served under Colonel Butler in his campaigns. His captive father Jacob suffered

terribly from his imprisonment and was disabled the rest of his life.⁵

Peter Bowman married Lena Lampman daughter of Frederick Lampman another Loyalist.⁶ Peter and Lena settled in the Township of Stamford and like all Loyalist had a difficult time. Food and provisions were scarce and sometimes they lived on leaves off the trees, hunted nuts and herbs, and fished in the river. They were fortunate to have a cow so sometimes they had milk for breakfast, lunch and dinner and were thankful for it.⁷

Peter and Lena Bowman, moved west and were among the founding members that settled Wilson's Mill later Ancaster in 1789.⁸ They went to work to help build the first elementary school and the Bowman Church, which hosted the first Canadian Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1829. They created a Book Room (later Ryerson Press), established an Upper Canada Academy (later Victoria College), a church newspaper *The Christian Guardian*, and organized Canada's first Total Abstinence Society.⁹

The Bowman's had two children: Elizabeth and John Wesley. Elizabeth married Philip Spaun/Spohn in 1823. They raised their eleven children on Springbank farm.¹⁰ Philip served as an appointed magistrate and was later elected a member of Upper Canada's first municipal government.¹¹ Their children were very successful. Arthur's brother Philip was elected in 1891 as a Liberal member in the Dominion Parliament for the riding of East Simco.¹² His sister's husband, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, was the son of one of the founding members of the York Pioneers in Toronto.¹³ His cousin, Dr. Herbert Griffin, was the founder of the Canadian Medical Association.¹⁴ Herbert's father, Rev. W. S. Griffin, married Spohn's sister, Margaret, and served as the head of the Methodist



➤ Spohn hospital. Source: Corpus Christi Caller-Times

Church in Canada three times.¹⁵ Arthur Spohn grew up in Ancaster, did a preceptorship in Barrie with his brother-in-law, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, and attended McGill University.¹⁶ He left Canada at the age of twenty-one and entered

Arthur was assigned along the Texas frontier with army patrols confronting raiding Native Americans, renegade ex-Confederates and Mexican bandits. He also faced a new environment of searing heat, dust, rattlesnakes, a new language, and different foods and culture.

the University of Michigan medical department. He finished his work there and left a year later to accompany the famous surgeon Dr. Corydon L. Ford as an intern and assistant professor of surgery at Long Island College Hospital in New York City.¹⁷ There, Arthur had the opportunity to study under some of the best physicians in the country.

Arthur's brother, Henry, was already in New York, having served in the American Civil War in 1864 as a surgeon with the 17th Vermont Volunteer Regiment. Henry decided to go to Texas as a U.S. Army Assistant Surgeon in 1867 and was assigned to Ft. McIntosh in Laredo, Texas.¹⁸ Arthur followed his brother to lawless Texas in 1868 as an Acting Assistant Surgeon in charge of quarantine practices along the Texas Gulf Coast. While in Corpus Christi he met Captain Richard King who became the largest ranch owner in the United States and wanted Arthur to be his physician.¹⁹ Arthur was assigned along the Texas frontier with army patrols confronting raiding Native Americans, renegade ex-Confederates and Mexican bandits.²⁰ He also faced a new environment of searing heat, dust, rattlesnakes, a new language, and different foods and culture. After two years he went to Mier, Mexico where he practised medicine and served as a United States consular and faced



➤ Dr and Mrs. Spohn. Source: Kenedy Family Collection, A1995-045.0480, South Texas Archives, James C. Jernigan Library, Texas A&M University–Kingsville.

Mexican revolutionists battling Emperor Maximilian's French soldiers for the control of Mexico.²¹

Dr. Spohn settled in Corpus Christi, Texas, and was immediately accepted. His Canadian cousin described him as *"the handsomest man in Texas."* He quickly became the most eligible bachelor in town and attracted the attention of Sarah Kenedy the daughter of Miffin Kenedy, Richard King's partner, who became the owner of the second largest ranch in the United States. The Kenedy family's story is like reading a western novel full of outlaws, cattle rustling, Texas Rangers, Native American raids, the lucrative Civil War cotton trade, the development of western railroads, and high family drama.

Sarah Kenedy was described as the Belle of Corpus Christi, *"charming in manner, engaging in conversation, a gifted pianist, and mistress of French, Spanish and English."* She was also an heir to a large Texas fortune.²² Her mother, Petra Vela, was from a sixth generation Mexican family who raised Sarah in a Spanish speaking, devout Catholic household.²³ Arthur

and Sarah married in 1876 and after a honeymoon in Europe and a year in New York for post-graduate work returned to Corpus Christi.

Dr. Spohn often travelled miles by buggy to see patients and operated on kitchen tables by lantern light, necessitated by the lack of a hospital and trained medical staff. His brother-in-law, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, joined him in practice in Corpus Christi in 1876. Together they helped man the Aransas Pass Quarantine Station protecting Texas from epidemics as members of the Marine Hospital Service.²⁴ Eventually, Arthur was joined by another Canadian brother and five nephews, all accomplished professionals and politicians, one being called *"The King of Zapata."*

In 1888 Dr. Spohn made international news when he took Willie Chamberlain, the half-brother of Henrietta King of the King Ranch, after being attacked by a rabid coyote, on a race to Paris to see Louis Pasteur in hopes of saving Willie. After a harrowing trip across the Atlantic they arrived at the Pasteur Institute in time to receive the inoculations.²⁵ Dr.

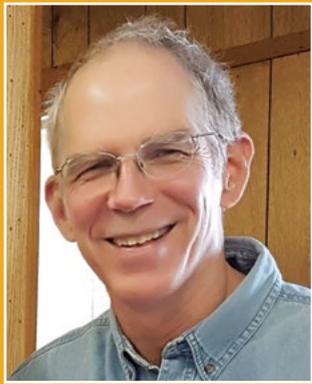
Spohn described in detail his meeting with Dr. Pasteur, his demeanor, and the agony he experienced at the time he approved the inoculation of the first human.²⁶ Dr. Spohn also brought the first rabies vaccine back to America.²⁷

In 1905 when Dr. Spohn successfully completed the removal of a 328 pound tumor with the patient surviving, he called in his most trusted physicians—his Canadian brother, Dr. Henry Spohn and Canadian nephew Dr. Henry Hamilton to assist.²⁸ Also in 1905, Dr. Spohn saw his dream come true with the dedication of the new hospital in Corpus Christi named for him.²⁹ Gone were the days of treating patients on railroad platforms, unsanitary rooms, and without adequate staff. The hospital was built with funds raised by Alice King and her family, Corpus Christi community members, and the agreement of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word in San Antonio, Texas, to retire the debt and manage the hospital.

Dr. Spohn died in 1913 leaving a legacy of devotion to better practices, sterile techniques, call for action, medical education, sharing medical ideas, medical society membership to promote quality care, and above all, delivery of health care to all people no matter their circumstances.

No night was too dark, no way was too long, no poor so lowly that when a call for help came Doctor Spohn did not answer, "I come."³⁰

Editor's Note: Individuals wishing to obtain the endnotes and other sources of this article should email: gazette.editor@nexicom.net



BRIAN MCCONNELL, UE



HOW THE LOYALISTS NAMED

Digby, Nova Scotia

In June 1783, some 1,330 United Empire Loyalists evacuated from New York following the end of the American Revolution and arrived in the Basin of Annapolis in Nova Scotia to establish a settlement.¹ The choice of the name for that settlement and how it was obtained is described in the letterbook of Edward Brudenell, an Agent for the settlement of the Loyalists in Digby.² It was decided to name it after Rear Admiral, The Honourable Admiral Robert Digby, who commanded the British Fleet in New York.

In October 1783, the following Letter was sent to Governor John Parr of Nova Scotia from Edward Brudenell in New York, that has been transcribed as follows³:



> Admiral Digby

*Sir,
The Loyalists now settling on the Basin of Annapolis in the Township of Conway having applied through their Agent Mr. Botsford to His Excellency Admiral Digby for his patronage to their infant City, he has been pleased to fulfill their wishes by permitting them to call their new settlement after his name, and in their behalf I beg leave also to solicit your Excellency's permission for the same purpose, as your approbation of their conduct will be for the great means of forwarding their honest endeavours in the Elevation of a Maritime town under your Excellency's protection and government.*

*I have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedient & very
Humble servant*

(Signed) Edward Brudenell

As Brudenell's letter states, Amos Botsford, Chief Agent for the Loyalists, wrote to Admiral Digby for his consent to name the settlement on the Annapolis Basin after him. Botsford was a Loyalist who had been born in Newtown, Connecticut, graduated from Yale College, studied law and became an attorney prior to the American Revolution.⁴ He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new state constitution and was excluded from practising law. His properties were confiscated and he went to New York City. He acted as an Agent for Loyalists and Sir Guy Carleton, Commander

in Chief of North America, sent him to Nova Scotia to arrange for the settlement of the refugees scheduled to arrive during the ensuing year.

The letter, sent by Botsford to Admiral Digby, has been transcribed below⁵:

*Dear Sir,
On behalf of the Loyalists settling on the Basis of Annapolis in Nova Scotia -
They leave to represent to your Excellency that they have the fullest hopes from the eligible situation of their new settlement it will soon become a maritime town of great consequence. Permit them Sir to perpetuate the name of Digby in the appellation of their infant City, as a character endeared to every Loyal subject from the dignified trust His Majesty has been pleased to repose in Your Excellency's professional abilities in the erudition of a Prince of the Blood, and also for your Excellency's ready attention upon all occasions to their cause.*

The letter was sent from Amos Botsford to Admiral Digby in New York. The Naval Order Book of Admiral Digby, as well as the Vestry Minutes of Trinity Anglican Church, indicate that "Digby himself remained in New York until a complex operation, involving a great number of ships, was complete after which he set sail for England".⁶

On a visit to Digby in present times, the inhabitants of the Maritime Town continue to honour the Admiral



➤ Signboard of Admiral Digby on Digby's waterfront

who provided the seven ships that brought the Loyalist settlers there and who consented to the use of his name.

At the Admiral Digby Museum in the Town, you will see on display some historical items from the period.

Edward Brudenell remained for several years with the Loyalists in the Town of Digby. He had served as Chaplain on *H.M.S. Atalanta* and occasionally gave services in Digby. He was also the Town Clerk. In 1788 he returned to England.

Amos Botsford left Nova Scotia for New Brunswick in 1784 upon its formation. He was appointed Clerk of the Peace, Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Registrar of Deeds for the newly-

created County of Westmorland.

As well, in the first provincial election, held in November 1785, he was returned as a representative to the House of Assembly.

During the first session of the house, held at Saint John on 03 January 1786, he was chosen Speaker.

He was re-elected in 1792, 1795, 1802, and 1809, and retained his position as Speaker of the House until his death on 12 September 1814.⁷

Brudenell and Botsford had been joined by two others, acting as a land board for settlement of the Loyalists in Digby.

These were Richard Hill and John Stump. Both received land grants in the Town of Digby and in the Township.⁸

They both also appear listed in the 1784 militia muster. Stump, it appears by 1788, was no longer living in the area, having conveyed his lands, including property on St. Mary's Bay with all improvements.

Hill, who was originally from Westminster, Cumberland County, New York, had seen military service as a Loyalist soldier and also acted as Inspector of the Ferry in Brooklyn, New York.⁹ He settled with his wife, Jane, in Digby, where he was said to have built the first frame house in the Town.¹⁰ Soon after his arrival, he was made a Justice of the Peace and one of the first Judges in Digby. He and his wife, Jane, were buried in the graveyard beside Trinity Anglican Church in Digby, of which he was a member of the Vestry.¹¹



➤ Gravestone of Jane Hill, wife of Loyalist Richard Hill in cemetery at Digby's Trinity Church

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- (1) Padley, Taunya Jean, "The Church of England's Role in Settling the Loyalists in the Town of Digby 1783 - 1810", M.A. Thesis, Acadia University, 1991, page 7.
- (2) Brudenell, Edward, *letterbook on Loyalists 1785 - 1786*. MS Can48, Volume 1, Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. [https://iif.lib.harvard.edu/manifests/view/drs:53910409\\$1i](https://iif.lib.harvard.edu/manifests/view/drs:53910409$1i)
- (3) Brudenell, page 12. Transcribed by Brian McConnell on 27 July 2018.
- (4) Snowdon, James, "BOTSFORD, AMOS" in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 5,

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- (5) Brudenell, page 13. Transcribed by Brian McConnell on 27 July 2018.
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- (7) Snowdon.
- (8) Gilroy, Marion (ed.), *Loyalists and Land Settlement In Nova Scotia*, Global Heritage Press, 2006

- (9) "Claims and Memorials - Deposition of John Hill of New York" accessed 04 August 2018 in The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/mems/ny/clmjhill.htm>
- (10) "Claims and Memorials - Witnesses on Behalf of Richard Hill of New York", accessed 04 August 2018 in The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalists Studies, <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/mems/ny/clmrhill2.htm>
- (11) Evenden, 2018, page 13.

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Well Remembered



Bernice Wood Flett
UE

London and Western Ontario Branch member, Bernice Flett UE, passed away on Monday evening, 16 July 2018. She had been in declining health for several years but continued to rally back to her old self. Bernice had just received her Branch Past President's Medal at our London Branch's 45th

Anniversary, just over a month ago. Our many out-of-town guests and London Branch members enjoyed a wonderful lunch and celebration of new certificates as well as guest speaker, Karen Richardson UE, provided by June Klassen UE. It was a lovely day and sixty-one guests enjoyed our event. We purposely convened our 45th Anniversary at the senior's retirement resort where Bernice was living, so she could join in on the celebration. She was very pleased with being able to attend with her nephew, Ted.

Bernice was also a Past Dominion President and had started the 'Bernice Wood Flett Scholarship Fund' for post-graduate research on Loyalists' issues and history, that has more recently morphed into the current UELAC Loyalists' Scholarship Fund. Bernice was also instrumental in getting the



Province of Ontario to pass legislation proclaiming 19 June as Loyalist Day. Bernice was a teacher of music and, only three weeks before she passed away, during a visit we located her in the lounge at the retirement resort, playing with gusto! In years past, while enjoying better health, Bernice was active in St. Paul's Cathedral and had a passion for fine art, volunteering much time at the London Art Gallery. Bernice was the proud recipient of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal honouring her outstanding volunteerism.

Bernice had helped our Branch financially with donations which helped to keep us afloat and able to purchase things when needed. Our Branch will miss our benefactor's financial support, knowledge, sage advice and guidance, that has been greatly appreciated.



Noreen Frances Stapley
UE

Noreen was an amazing lady, a loving aunt and a true friend. She became involved in the preservation of Loyalist Heritage because she was a proud descendant of Loyalists: John Richard Bleeker UE, William Ketcheson Sr. UE, John Walden Meyers UE, Garret Miller UE and Philip Roblin UE. She was a founding Director of the Friends of the Loyalist Collection at Brock University where her significant collection of pictorial scrapbooks, illustrating Loyalist events, will be preserved in the Loyalist Collection.

Noreen supported Colonel John Butler (Niagara) Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada in every possible capacity. Her dedication and hard work helped make it the largest Branch in the country.

I would like to share a few of Noreen's exceptional contributions to both The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada and Colonel John Butler (Niagara) Branch.

The Loyalist period clothing that she made and wore, created great public relations. She wowed the public at every Heritage event.

Most of her period clothing has been donated to heritage sites including The Port Colborne Historical & Marine Museum and Heritage Village for the re-enactors and interpreters to use.

Noreen was a humorous, informative commentator on the Loyalist Association Bus Tours to Albany, New York, and along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers. Many of us participated and walked in our Loyalist ancestors' footsteps. Her photographs of these Loyalist events make a fascinating historical record, preserved and available to all in the Brock Loyalist History Collection.

Noreen co-chaired the United Empire Loyalist Association's

successful Promotions Committee with her partner, Gord Dandy. Their dedicated work provided eye-catching promotional items and the sales raised thousands of dollars to promote the Association and the Branches. Some of the proceeds were used to fund the significant Association 100th anniversary celebrations across Canada in 2014.

When Noreen was President of Colonel John Butler Branch, she led a project to honour Queen Elizabeth II's Jubilee celebrations, and presented a successful petition to St. Catharines City Council ensuring that a flag pole would be raised in St. Catharines' Memorial Park, next to the Loyalist

Memorial Boulder. The Loyalist flag has flown there continuously since the dedication on 31 May 2003.

Another of Noreen's projects that inspired other UEL Branches to follow her lead was the plaquing of Niagara Peninsula cemeteries where Loyalists were buried. A total of thirty-three cemeteries were plaqued and a colourful CD was produced.

Noreen was a very special person. We are all very fortunate to have known and worked with her. I am especially privileged to have such wonderful memories of her and the adventures we shared. Rest in peace, Noreen.



R. Peter Van Iderstine
UE, CD, MMM

Van Iderstine, Raymond Peter, 70, beloved husband, father, stepfather, brother, uncle and friend to many, passed away peacefully on 30 September 2018, after a brief illness.

Originally from Belfast, Prince Edward Island, he was the son of the late Fred and Nellie (Hollingsworth) Van Iderstine. Peter was a proud soldier in the Canadian Armed Forces and retired to Prince Edward Island after almost 50 years of service. He married his sweetheart, Anita (Coffin), on 16 September 2017, who was by his side as he passed. He was a devoted father to Laura Noe (Derek), Mandy Hynes, Kurt Van Iderstine (Kelly), and loving stepfather to Doug Coffin (Wendy), Mike Coffin (Karen), and Vicky Blacquiere. An affectionate grandfather, Peter loved to spend time with Kim (Shawn), Nicholas, Ashleigh, Logan, Letitia, Mallareigh, Catie, Jade, Masan, Maddy, Caleb, Brady, Kalen, Aleah, Ellie, and Karlee. He was looking forward to the addition of two new grandchildren by the end of the year. Peter is survived

by three brothers: Tom (Nancy), Kent (Theresa), and John McTavish (Marie), and two sisters: Debbie Lowes and Darlene Ketch (Mark). Predeceased by his older brother, Warren, he was a dear uncle to numerous nieces and nephews.

Descendant of the Loyalist, John Van Iderstine UE, Peter, a fine and perfect gentle man, was instrumental, with four others, Carol Harding UE, Jim McKenzie UE, Dave Laskey UE, and Christine Manzer UE, in having the UELAC Conference held in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, 06 to 10 July 2016, and was a gracious host to all who attended. Peter and his wife, Anita, attended the UELAC Conferences in London, Ontario, in 2017, and in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, in 2018. He will indeed be greatly missed by everyone in the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.



THE LOYAL REVIEW

Loyalist-era history is being presented to the public in a variety of avenues ranging from university textbooks to historically-based fictional novels and television documentaries.

The Loyalist Gazette invites publishers to send publications for review to:

The Loyalist Gazette Review Editor,

Grietje R. McBride UE, B.Sc. E-mail: gazette.editor@nexicom.net.

38 HOURS TO MONTREAL

William Weller and the Governor General's Race of 1840

Author: Dan Buchanan UE

Softcover: 276 pages

FriesenPress (May 5, 2018)

ISBN 978-1-5255-1989-5



Reviewed by
Peter W. Johnson UE

Dan Buchanan is a champion of lesser known, but significant, historical personages. Don't go looking for Tecumseh, Brock, or much on Sir John A. Macdonald here. This is the realm of William Weller and it is debatable how widespread his name is known. Dan focuses on *“that second tier of individuals who toiled in the trenches of society but reached the pages of history books only for a line or two.”* (page X) He also notes that he is considering a time period that is usually overshadowed by the earlier War of 1812 and later Confederation.

William Weller was hired in February 1840 to transport, by modified sleigh, Governor General Charles Poulet Thompson from downtown Toronto to downtown Montreal in no more than thirty-eight hours, if Weller wished to receive his pay. It was a tall order, but Weller, with meticulous planning, the right equipment, and favourable conditions, more or less, managed to turn this daunting journey into a triumph, clocking in under the designated time.

The amount of detail in each chapter could be a bit overwhelming to the reader, but Dan avoids that problem by arranging his text into

thirty-seven short chapters that tend to encapsulate the events concerning the twenty-four stops along the way. Thus, the reader is essentially *“along for the ride”* in comfort. In a sense, the author is our *“Rick Steves of 1840,”* and that is intended to be a positive

The details concerning various locations, and Toronto in particular, are remarkable. It's almost as if Dan travelled back in time and set out the landscape for us. Speaking of which, a map or two in the book would be a helpful addition.

comment. The details concerning various locations, and Toronto in particular, are remarkable. It's almost as if Dan travelled back in time and set out the landscape for us. Speaking of which, a map or two in the book would be a helpful addition.

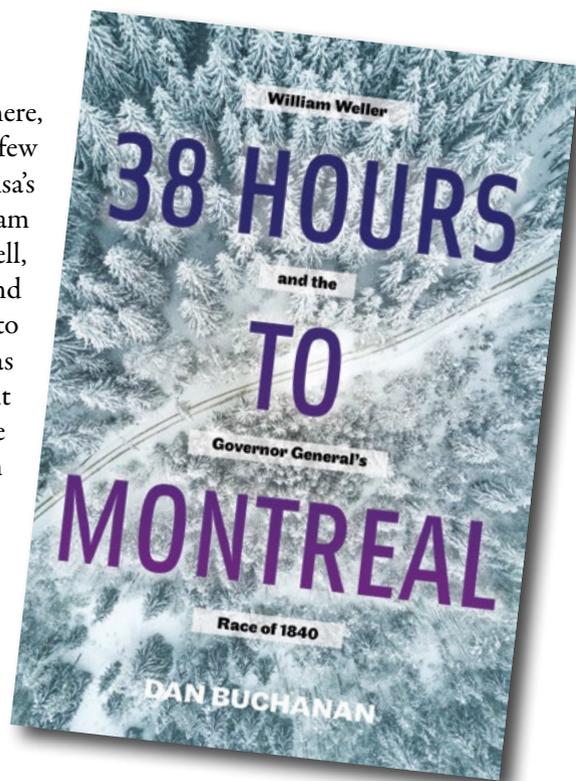
As for Governor General Thompson, a fair bit of 1840 politics is included. This is important because, without this background, the great ride would have been seen as no more than a whim. It was very much wrapped up in the post-1837 Rebellion political climate.

The last part of the book includes extensive notes, Sources and an Index, all testaments to the serious research in which Dan engaged.

For the genealogist, there is a brief, but welcome, consideration of William Weller's family background. Too frequently this William has been filed as a son of Carrying Place pioneer, Asa Weller, who came from Vermont in 1791. While there is

a linked Weller heritage here, the common ancestor is a few generations farther back. Asa's son, William, is not the William of stagecoach fame. As well, Asa's wife was a Marsh and there are several references to this Loyalist family as well as other Loyalists throughout the book. You might find one of your own ancestors within these pages? A sampling of the Loyalist surnames includes: Ault, Bethune, Bleecker, Cartwright, Casey, Chisholm, Fralick, Gordanier, Herkimer, Hoople, Jarvis, Jessup, Johnson, Jones, Louck, Meyers, Post, Ryerson, Simpson and Singleton.

This is a book that agitates to be picked up and not put down. Once you immerse yourself in the world of 1840, you'll be reluctant to set it aside unfinished. There are a



lot of photographs to enhance the presentation and the opening images in each chapter, featuring frigid winter forests, serve to remind us how challenging that February ride must have been!

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We are looking for historic and genealogical content of interest to our membership and subscribers in order to share the experience and legacy of the United Empire Loyalists and related histories. Submissions may include:

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HISTORIAN'S CORNER

PETER W. JOHNSON UE, DOMINION GENEALOGIST

I am a great proponent of placing “United Empire Loyalist Burial Ground” signs at cemeteries or graveyards where Loyalists are known to be buried, whether there is a surviving grave marker or not. I am grateful to Col. John Butler Branch and Grand River Branch for being involved in such projects long enough ago that they have completed them. They showed the way. I have fond memories of attending a signage ceremony at Vittoria a decade ago.

I am not likely aware of every



➤ War of 1812 plaqued placed on the gravestone of George Gallinger Jr. who served with the Stormont Militia. St. George's Anglican Cemetery in Gallingertown Ontario.



➤ The new sign at Hay Bay. Photo by Peter Johnson UE. 21 July 2018.

Branch currently placing signs, but Hamilton Branch has been busy of late. Recently this Branch honoured Jacob Bastedo UE at Waterdown, Ontario. Another Branch onboard is the Bay of Quinte Branch that placed a first sign at Old Hay Bay (1792) Cemetery southwest of Napanee, Ontario. It is known to be the resting place of several Loyalists, including Paul Huff UE, who died two-hundred years ago this year, and Peter Frederick UE. There was an evening ceremony and good coverage. Special thanks to Grand River Branch for donating a sign to the Bay Of Quinte Branch. The signs carry the same message but there are variations in design and material from Branch to Branch.

On another note, I have been busy again with War of 1812 Veteran markers. This is the thirteenth such one I've been involved with and it is for Benjamin Preston who, although from Upper Canada, served at Trois-Rivieres. He is buried north of Trenton, Ontario. The key to this project is that the Veteran used to have a grave marker so there is a location to place the Veteran marker.

The War of 1812 Veteran project is open to any location where such a Veteran has a marker. As for the cemetery signs, it would be nice to see more Branches take on that project.



NEW UE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

The following received certification from the UELAC on the dates indicated and from the branches shown. Note I indicates members who requested on the certificate application form that their names be unpublished.

However, the name of the ancestor and branch remain. They may reconsider by notifying Dominion Office in writing. Editor's Note: UELAC privacy policy dictates that individuals' personal information will not be shared. If one wants to contact any member listed below, please indicate whom and contact their branch via e-mail. Branch contact persons can be found on the UELAC website: <http://www.uelac.org/branches.html>. The branch contact person will then notify that Branch Member on your behalf, and the member will then be able to respond to you.

APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Richard Harold Stanley Tordiff	John Elliott	London & W. Ontario	2018-01-16
Patricia Rose Mary Morrison	Johannes Ryckman	London & W. Ontario	2018-01-24
Rylan Michael Smith	Henry Simmons	Kingston & District	2018-01-25
Jason Mervin Smith	Henry Simmons	Kingston & District	2018-01-25
William Fletcher Harris	Cornelius Sharpe	Bay of Quinte	2018-01-25
William Fletcher Harris	William Bell Sr.	Bay of Quinte	2018-01-25
James William Laurence	Geradus Dingman	Bay of Quinte	2018-01-25
Judith Anne Schryver McMahon	George Schryver	Bay of Quinte	2018-01-25
Linda Anne Healey	Marcus Snyder	Kawartha	2018-01-31
Dawn Suzanne Horstead (Howes)	George Harper/Harple	Kingston & District	2018-01-31
David Garrick Decker	James Hamilton	Nova Scotia	2018-01-31
Jill Jennifer Roberts	Ezekiel Younglove	Victoria	2018-02-01
Kellee Kathleen Rickwood Huebsch	Ezekiel Younglove	Victoria	2018-02-01
Sarah Kathleen Roddy	Silas Hopkins Sr.	Col. John Butler	2018-02-01
Arden Jameson Roddy	Silas Hopkins Sr.	Col. John Butler	2018-02-01
Ian James Rodddy	Silas Hopkins Sr.	Col. John Butler	2018-02-01
Andrew James Roddy	Silas Hopkins Sr.	Col. John Butler	2018-02-01
Vivian Lorraine Roddy	Silas Hopkins Sr.	Col. John Butler	2018-02-01
Amanda Lauren Parker	Ralph Morden	Col. John Butler	2018-02-01
Allyson Bethany Parker	Ralph Morden	Col. John Butler	2018-02-01
Harvey Glenn Packham	Isaac Lounsbury	Col. John Butler	2018-02-19
Ashley Dawn Rose Harper	Abraham Hopper	St. Lawrence	2018-02-19
Rory Robert Rickwood	Ezekiel Younglove	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Janet Catherine Ross-Kerr	Ebenezer Washburn	Edmonton	2018-02-20
Russel Dea Warren DDS	John Mills	Governor Simcoe	2018-02-20
Matthew Joseph Allen Rodger	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Tyler James Rodger	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Kristopher Wade Rodger	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Cory Wade Rodger	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Heidi Mae Rodger	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Clayton Robert Rodger	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Lance Kenneth Lidster	Henry Froats	Assiniboine	2018-02-20
Charlene Ann Widrick	George Bender	St. Lawrence	2018-03-01
Charlene Ann Widrick	Barnabus Hart	St. Lawrence	2018-03-01

APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Natisha Anne Taylor	Isaac DeMille	Toronto	2018-03-09
William Fletcher Harris	Barnabus Hough	Bay of Quinte	2018-03-09
William Fletcher Harris	Asa Hough	Bay of Quinte	2018-03-09
Bailey Lauren Watt	John Gould	Manitoba	2018-03-09
Floyd Eldin Sager	Johannes (John) Staats Sager	Assiniboine	2018-03-09
Deborah Anne Lewis	David Mahart Sr.	Assiniboine	2018-03-09
Marilyn Winters Strang	John McWilliams	Assiniboine	2018-03-09
Brian Neal Loney	John Loney	St. Lawrence	2018-03-09
Lee Ann McIndoo	Thomas Casselman Sr.	St. Lawrence	2018-03-09
Darlene Marie Fawcett	Martin Silmsen	St. Lawrence	2018-03-09
Harvey Glenn Packham	Margaret (Kaimes) Lymburner	Col. John Butler	2018-03-21
Harvey Glenn Packham	John Lymburner	Col. John Butler	2018-03-21
Harvey Glenn Packham	Mathew Lymburner	Col. John Butler	2018-03-21
Harvey Glenn Packham	Matthew Lymburner	Col. John Butler	2018-03-21
Mary Lynn Ridder	Adam Baker Sr.	Bay of Quinte	2018-03-21
John Royden Baker	Adam Baker	Bay of Quinte	2018-03-21
John Royden Baker	Samuel Adams	Bay of Quinte	2018-03-21
Donna Plunkett St. Clair	Peter Day Sr.	Nova Scotia	2018-03-21
Donald Muir Henderson	George Upper	Col. John Butler	2018-03-21
Scott Alexander Watson	Samuel Vetch Bayard	Nova Scotia	2018-04-04
Christopher Earl Wert	Conrad Wert	St. Lawrence	2018-04-04
Karen Elizabeth Ferguson	Thomas Casselman Sr.	St. Lawrence	2018-04-04
Ashley Christina Ross	Thomas Casselman Sr.	St. Lawrence	2018-04-04
Lynsey Leigh Steele	Thomas Casselman Sr.	St. Lawrence	2018-04-04
Lynn Lesley Roth	John Babcock Sr.	Bay of Quinte	2018-04-04
Michael Leroy Lucas	Peter Gordon	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-04
Eunice Margaret Drake	Phoebe Farr Vernon	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-20
Elsie Caroline Larkin	Phoebe Farr Vernon	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-20
Carol Mae Childs	Joseph Cryderman	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-14
Jennifer Elizabeth Childs	Joseph Cryderman	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-20
Andrew Gregory Childs	Joseph Cryderman	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-20
Fionnlagh Maxwell Childs Mitchell	Joseph Cryderman	London & W. Ontario	2014-04-20
Camille Anna Dupont	Isaac DeMille	Toronto	2018-04-14
Vanessa Taylor Dupont	Isaac DeMille	Toronto	2018-04-14
Tyler Jordan Dooley	Isaac DeMille	Toronto	2018-04-14
Elayna Anne Dupont	Isaac DeMille	Toronto	2018-04-14
Judith Margaret Czinege	Alexander McDonell	Vancouver	2018-04-14
Bridget Ann Ambrogio	Jacob Beam	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-20
Mark Christopher Ambrogio	Jacob Beam	London & W. Ontario	2018-04-20
Harvey Glenm Packham	Jonathan Greenlaw	Col. John Butler	2018-04-21
Harvey Glenm Packham	Jacob Young	Col. John Butler	2018-04-21
William Aaron Silver	William Mason	Nova Scotia	2018-04-21
Thomas Rex Matthew Thornton	Russell Pitman	Toronto	2018-04-21
Andrew Frederick Schofield	George Harpell	Toronto	2018-04-21
John William Lundstrom	John Young	Grand River	2018-05-16
Alice Jean Smith (nee Post)	Frederick Post	Bay of Quinte	2018-05-16
Richard MacKinnon Thackeray	Samuel Newkirk	Bicentennial	2018-05-16
Harvey Glenm Packham	John House	Col. John Butler	2018-05-16
Harvey Glenm Packham	Frederick Anger	Col. John Butler	2018-05-16
Matthew Stephen Botsford	Henry Runions	London & W. Ontario	2018-05-16
James Richard Adair	Thomas Hearns	Assiniboine	2018-05-16
James Richard Adair	John Conklin	Assiniboine	2018-05-16

APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Murray Charles MacDonnell	James Maxwell	Nova Scotia	2018-05-16
Thomas Galbraith Bastedo	Jacob Bastedo	Toronto	2018-05-16
Heather Lynne Harris	Jonathan Lane	Col. John Butler	2018-04-24
Janet Suzanne Hodgkins	Robert Cook	Col. John Butler	2018-04-26
Denis Fortier	William England	Victoria	2018-04-26
Janet Suzanne Hodgkins	Joseph Doan	Col. John Butler	2018-04-26
Debra Lynne Sloss	Francis Ellsworth	Grand River	2018-04-26
Beth-Lynn Adams	Stephen Arnold	Toronto	2018-04-26
Sally Margaret Gustin	Ralph Morden	Toronto	2018-04-26
Sally Margaret Gustin	Frederick Lampman	Toronto	2018-04-26
Rianne Margaret Lyon	Isaac DeMille	Toronto	2018-04-26
Chace David Lyon	Isaac DeMille	Toronto	2018-04-26
Johnna Laurie Chaisson	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Nyssa Violet Dove Chaisson	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Jesse Leigh Brain	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Jeffrey Lorne Brain	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Jory Alexander Brain	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Jamie Clinton Brain	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Jenilee Rae-Ann Brain	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Cruz Pierce Montgomery	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Arabella Rae-Ann Costello	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Silver Lily Costello	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Cohen William Costello	Jacob Ott	Assiniboine	2018-04-30
Nina Sybella Mae (Maxwell) MacDonnell	James Maxwell	Nova Scotia	2018-04-26
Stephen John Mason	Andrew Ostrander	Hamilton	2018-05-23
Paul Wiley Mason	Andrew Ostrander	Hamilton	2018-05-23
Dorothy Anne Isbister	John Smith	Hamilton	2018-05-23
Claire Ann Ward	Thomas Dempsey	Hamilton	2018-05-23
Wayne Warren Spencer	Robert Spencer, Sr.	Vancouver	2018-05-23
Alicia Kay Slater Carnevali	John Cameron	Vancouver	2018-05-23
Sophia Rose Carnevali	John Cameron	Vancouver	2018-05-23
Lisa Jacklynn Dutton	William Atwater Jr.	Assiniboine	2018-05-25
Frances Evelyn Rose (Peters)	Alexander McDonald	Victoria	2018-05-25
Diane Lorraine MacDougall	Heinrich (Henry) Davy	Vancouver	2018-05-25
Christie Jean May MacDougall	Heinrich (Henry) Davy	Vancouver	2018-05-25
Margaret Elinor Cleveland	Stephen Arnold	Toronto	2018-05-25
Raymond Peter Van Iderstine	John Van Iderstine	Abegweit	2018-06-01
Christina Claire Linton	William Judson	Abegweit	2018-06-13
Christina Claire Linton	John Acorn	Abegweit	2018-06-13
Bruce William Cheesman	George Barnhart	Vancouver	2018-06-13
Roderick William Romaine Lundy	Thomas Silverthorn Sr.	Col. John Butler	2018-06-13
Deborah Elizabeth Blair	Alida Vrooman Hare	Grand River	2018-06-13
Ivan Chester Forsyth	Peter Davy	Assiniboine	2018-06-22
Gary William Switzer	Patience Rose	London & W. Ontario	2018-06-22
Bonnie Anne Spencer-Beer	Robert Spencer	London & W. Ontario	2018-06-22
Douglas Roland McCallum	Jesse Strang	Vancouver	2018-06-22
Linda May (Blake) Hurtubise	John Burnet	Kingston & District	2018-06-22
Penelope Eileen Minter	Martin Alguire	Sir Guy Carleton	2018-06-22
John Edward Ross Holditch	Benjamin Willson	Hamilton	2018-06-23
Geraldine Esther Meacham	Henry Gesner	London & W. Ontario	2018-06-27
Allison Claire Neufeld	John Alexander Quick	London & W. Ontario	2018-06-27
Ryan Kenneth Neufeld	John Alexander Quick	London & W. Ontario	2018-06-27
Allison Claire Neufeld	Benjamin Knapp	London & W. Ontario	2018-06-27



Fort Life

Fort Ontario Revolutionary Weekend 2018



Photo by Amanda Fasken