

The
Loyalist
GAZETTE
VOL. LVIII • NO. 2 • FALL 2020



**LOYALIST
QUARANTINE**
AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN
LEGISLATIVE DATABASE
PAGE 12

**LOYALIST HERALDRY
IN CANADA**
PAGE 16

UNHAPPILY SEDUCED
FROM HIS ALLEGIANCE
PAGE 22

**FROM NEW-GATE
TO NOVA SCOTIA:
PRISONERS ESCAPE CONNECTICUT'S
HOLE TO HELL - PART TWO**
PAGE 28



The Loyalist Quill



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

This issue is the second one produced during the global pandemic.

During the beginning of the pandemic, my barbershop closed, with me as his last customer, on 17 March. It wasn't until 19 June 2020, following the Kawartha Branch raising the Loyalist flag at Peterborough City Hall, when I was able to finally get another haircut.



Communication is key to our ability to thrive and encourage or inspire each other. Many of you have joined virtual meetings and used increased free time to take another look at family history, learn new skills, share virtual family time, and connect with others. We learn from the past and it is important to share that knowledge.

Many Canadians independently have come to the conclusion that returning soldiers from the First World War carried the Spanish Flu home to waiting families, thus unwittingly creating the pandemic spread of that disease. Richard Yeomans' article speaks of the movement of people after 1786 with troops, whether Loyalists or Rebel, exacerbating the spread of a different disease: Smallpox. Yeoman's article is an example of the power of students obtaining the UELAC

Dominion Scholarship Fund to unearth new ways to look at historical events. It demonstrates clearly how history repeats itself.

Each article in this issue of *The Loyalist Gazette* gives you something to think about and compare to your own knowledge of Loyalist history.

I also hope that, after thinking about it, you will be inspired to take up your own "Loyalist Quill" and send us articles about your Loyalist discoveries and research.

The Designer of the *Gazette* is Amanda Fasken UE, while I continue to be its Publisher and Editor, responsible for gathering and editing the content of each issue of the magazine, before sending it back to the Designer, then doing a final proof-reading 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@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.

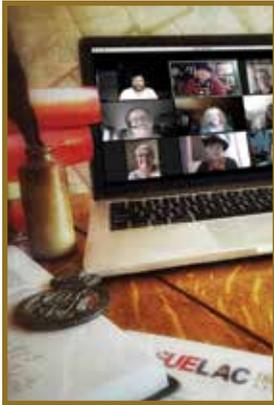
I am always thankful for your feedback and suggestions to ensure that we continue to maintain our high quality.

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.



6

UELAC CONFERENCE:
Cornwall Virtual
Conference

10

DORCHESTER AWARD
Robert Collins McBride
UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

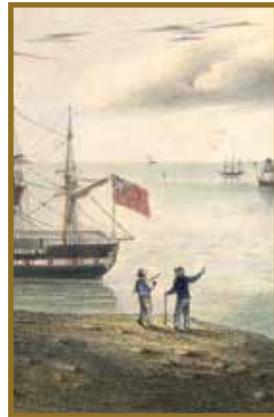


IN EVERY ISSUE:

- The Loyalist Quill - 2
- President's Message - 5
- The Loyal Review - 36
- Historian's Corner - 26
- New UE Certificates Issued - 44 to 47

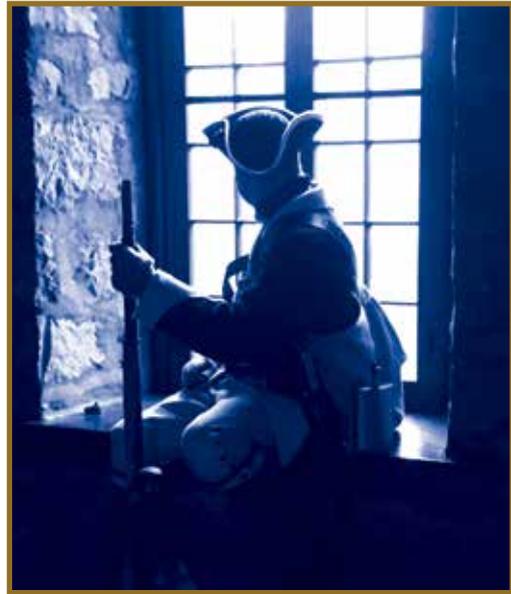
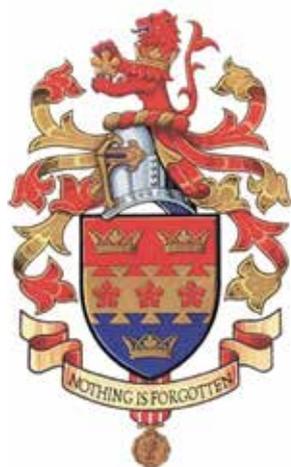
12

LOYALIST QUARANTINE
and the British North
American Legislative
Database



16

LOYALIST HERALDRY
in Canada

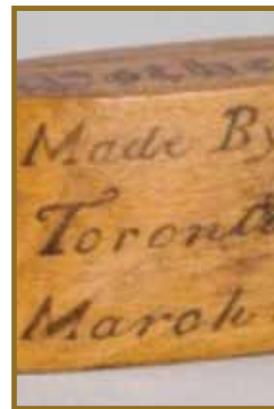


ON THE COVER:

American Revolution re-enactor gazes out the window at Fort Erie, Ontario. Photo by Amanda Fasken UE.

GRAPHIC DESIGN AND LAYOUT:

Amanda Fasken UE
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28

FROM NEW-GATE TO
NOVA SCOTIA:
Prisoners Escape
From Connecticut's
Hole To Hell - Part Two



22

UNHAPPILY SEDUCED
from his allegiance



THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

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BY SUZANNE MORSE-HINES UE
UELAC DOMINION PRESIDENT



DOMINION PRESIDENT'S Message

New ways of communicating

This is likely one of the shortest reports that I have written since taking on this role.

As dreadful as COVID-19 has been for everyone, it has also opened a door for our organization to look at new ways of communicating with our Members that has the potential to be incredibly positive. It is my hope that using these new tools will allow us to involve Members who, because of distance, health or other reasons, are not able to attend meetings, etc., and may offer both to the Branches and to Dominion, the opportunity to share their knowledge and ideas.

As I look at the many tasks and projects that are before us and the committees established to accomplish them, I am feeling excited about the direction that we are headed.

I am going to ask you to please think of individuals involved with our various Branches who may be unable to take on Executive roles in the Branch, but who might be prepared to sit as a member of the various UELAC Committees. Ideally, I would like to see representation from across Canada



on these Committees that, given our Zoom meeting structure, makes attendance at these meetings much more feasible.

I look forward to meeting with you in our new environment and hope that, as it becomes safe to do so, we will be able to meet face to face in the future. For now, however, it is important for us to use an abundance of caution, to follow the guidelines of the provinces that we live in, and to ensure that we are all able to stay safe and continue the work of this organization.

Stay safe and be well.

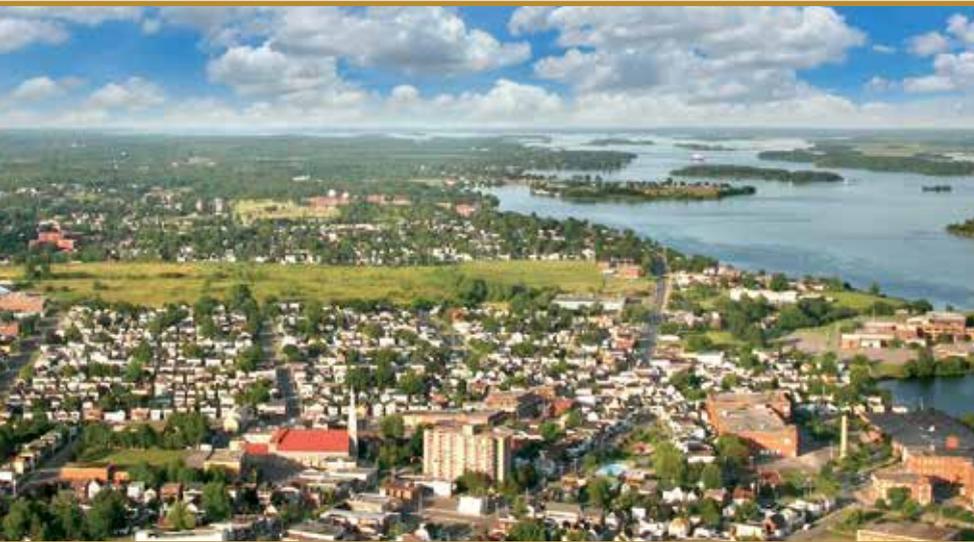
Loyally,

Suzanne Morse-Hines UE
UELAC Dominion President

UELAC CONFERENCE 2021

FIRST VIRTUAL UELAC CONFERENCE: 27 - 31 MAY, 2021

**JOIN THE REVOLUTION
COME BE PART OF THE STORY**



such, we applied to be the hosts of the UELAC 2021 Conference, to be held in Cornwall, Ontario. Settled by the United Empire Loyalists in 1784, it is rich in history and is the site of the well-known image by James Peachey, *Encampment of Loyalists at Johnstown, a New Settlement, on the Banks of the River St. Lawrence, in Canada, taken June 6, 1784*. Johnstown is the original name of Cornwall. Our planning began in earnest the moment we learned we were to be hosts of the UELAC 2021 Conference & AGM. We had lots of ideas and many incredible partners wanting to be part of the story. With

Join the rEvolution has never been a more apt slogan than it is now. Bridge Annex, the first virtual Branch of the UELAC, was born of a desire to be able to connect with the history of the United Empire Loyalists in new ways. Since our inception, we have welcomed Members from across Canada, the United States, and around the world. Our use of technology to connect people to a vibrant community of history keepers has meant that anyone, anywhere, can connect in meaningful and interactive ways with others within our community. The strength of our foundation is based on our co-operative efforts with individuals, organizations and communities that have a passion for history preservation through storytelling, sharing, and interactive, virtual and live events. As



➤ Trinity Anglican Church in Cornwall, Ontario.

such enthusiasm, most details were set for our innovative and exciting UELAC conference and historical event. We couldn't wait to welcome others to be part of the story too.

Fast forward to March 2020.

As the gravity of the Coronavirus pandemic set in, we knew we had to look at our plans, though we did not yet know how long the pandemic would go on, nor the impact that it would take globally. We decided that taking a proactive approach to the UELAC 2021 Conference & AGM, while assessing our options, given the limited information we had, was the way to keep moving forward. We had two main priorities: 1.) keep our conference guests safe, and 2.) PIVOT! Within a couple of weeks, the UELAC 2021 Conference & AGM Committee was meeting to discuss options. Remember, we were built on innovation, so as one of our Committee Members stated, *"If anyone can pull off a virtual conference, it's the first virtual Branch of the UELAC."* We looked forward with renewed excitement, no matter how the conference would come about. If we thought we had a plethora of ideas before the pandemic, the reinvention of the conference as a virtual one opened up so many new approaches that we had to temper our enthusiasm! We worked on our virtual plans for many weeks, while holding out hope that the in-person conference would move ahead, if it could. We had two very strong plans and were ready when the final decision had to be made. As our number one priority is to keep our conference guests safe, it became apparent that we would need to make the switch to a virtual conference. This decision was only finalized after our discussions with the UELAC Board of Directors. The decision made, we greeted this pivot with as much enthusiasm as we had in planning and executing the original weekend event. While we will miss

seeing everyone in person, the essence of our conference remains the same: innovative, interactive and memorable.

A CONFERENCE LIKE NO OTHER!

Virtual does not mean boring. We are dedicated to making the elements of this conference and living history event memorable, and we believe that means getting you involved.

Our original plans had two

complimentary components: the UELAC Conference, and the Living History Encampment. While we've had to adjust these, the essence remains true to our vision. We will be able to welcome both UELAC Members and those interested in history to our virtual weekend event. We expect that having expanded access will promote the interest in Loyalist history.

The interactive elements of the conference weekend will allow you to connect with others and participate in



➤ Encampment of the Loyalists in Johnstown, a new settlement on the banks of the River St. Lawrence, Cornwall, J. R. Simpson, James Peachey.

meaningful ways. Further details will be posted on our conference page in the coming weeks: www.uelbridgeannex.com/2021.

To get you excited, here are just a few of the features we have in store:

- UELAC Conference specific: Annual General Meeting (AGM), Awards presentations, committee meetings, and Sunday church service.
- Presentations by leading experts in their fields with Live Questions & Answers. The impressive lineup is just being confirmed, but we can't wait to share the exciting topics we have planned.
- Tours of Cornwall and Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Counties (SD&G): Produced video tours of historic sites with Live Questions & Answers. Bridge Annex Committee Members will field your questions live and onsite at one or more of the stops on the tour. What a way to armchair travel!
- Virtual Campfires: A concept started by the re-enacting community, we are thrilled to be hosting a virtual, LIVE, campfire.

It will be a great opportunity to meet re-enactors and others for a fireside chat.

- Legends, Lore & Haunted History: A popular favourite, we will be delving into the regional history after dark. Storytellers and historians will share fascinating history and chilling tales. You can

decide if they're true or not.

- Specialty Content: There will be: multimedia history and profiles, interactive activities, specialty demonstrations, discussion groups, research tips and links to partner organizations, promotional items for sale, and much more!



➤ Sir John Johnson House, Williamstown, Ontario. Photo by Jennifer DeBruin UE.

Our commitment for meaningful connection includes connecting you with the community and region we will be hosting from.

COME BE PART OF THE STORY

The regional focus of Cornwall, Ontario, and the surrounding counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry (SD&G), will provide attendees with the unique opportunity to explore the rich history of the area, that includes many cultures, stories, and experiences: the 1784 settlement of the United Empire Loyalists, including Black Loyalists, Palatines, and Scottish Highlanders, the Mohawk Nation, War of 1812, the Lost Villages, and much more.

Located on the mighty St. Lawrence River, Cornwall has historically been the epicentre of so much history, and its continued evolution into a vibrant, diverse community is a reflection of our rich Canadian story.

Our shared history with our American friends, particularly of the Mohawk, Schoharie, and Cherry Valleys, continues with their participation in the conference. Dedicated historians, they will



Members of the King's Royal Regiment of New York and the 84th Royal Highland Emigrants in front of the Wood House, Cornwall Community Museum, Cornwall, Ontario.

share stories and experiences of the United Empire Loyalists in the American colonies to help deepen our understanding of our history. Our connection and co-operation helps us to ensure the stories continue to be told.

A NEW AND INNOVATIVE CHAPTER BEGINS

We would like to thank our planning committee for their many hours of

hard work and support as we faced some daunting challenges, each being met with renewed enthusiasm: Patricia Groom UE and Jennifer DeBruin UE, Conference Co-Chairs; Barb Andrew UE, Susan Peters, Amanda Fasken UE, and David Smith, the Living History Sub-Committee.

A special thank-you to our major partner, Cornwall Tourism, City of Cornwall, Ontario, for their incredible support in bringing our vision to life. In particular, we thank Kevin Lajoie, Tourism Officer, for his enthusiasm of this event. There is such evident pride in their history and community that we are thrilled to highlight this community and region.

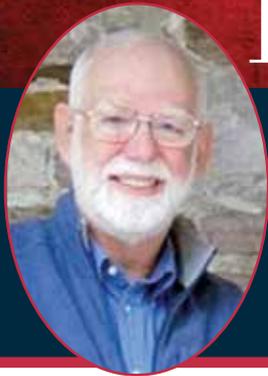
To all our partners and friends in the historical community, without you, our vision could not come to life. Thank you.

Finally, thank you to all of you for supporting us with your kind words of encouragement and excitement about our innovative conference. We look forward to seeing all of you in May 2021!

The UELAC 2021 Conference & AGM Information and Schedule will be posted at www.uelbridgeannex.com/2021. Keep watching for updates!



2020 UELAC Dorchester Award



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

ANOTHER DORCHESTER AWARD RECIPIENT FOR KAWARTHA BRANCH !!!

Unknown to Bob, the Kawartha Branch Executive submitted a letter to the UELAC Awards Committee last February. The award was established in 2007 by Dominion Council and is conferred on a selected Member to recognize the “*best in volunteerism*” in the Association.

Out of the blue, Bob received a phone call from the outgoing Chair of the Committee, Gerry Adair, to let him know that he has been selected as the 2020 Dorchester Award recipient by the UELAC Awards Committee. **WAS HE EVER SURPRISED !!!**

He joins two other Kawartha Branch Members who have received this award: Joan Lucas in 2016 and Elizabeth Richardson in 2010.

Bob will receive the award, along with the 2021 recipient, in Cornwall



➤ Elizabeth Richardson UE in 2010.

next June at the 2021 National Conference.

Grietje R. McBride UE,
Kawartha Branch President.

NATIONAL: UELAC DORCHESTER AWARD

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.



➤ Joan Lucas UE in 2016.

HONOURED RECIPIENTS

- 2019 – Peter Johnson UE
Bay of Quinte Branch
- 2018 – David Kanowakeron Hill
Morrison UE
Grand River Branch
- 2017 – Myrtle Johnston UE
Colonel Edward Jessup Branch
- 2016 – Joan Lucas UE
Kawartha Branch
- 2015 – Carl Stymiest UE
Vancouver Branch
- 2014 – Fred H. Hayward UE
Hamilton Branch
- 2013 – Elizabeth “Libby”
Hancocks UE
Gov. Simcoe Branch
- 2012 – Shirley Dargatz UE
Chilliwack Branch
- 2011 – Doug Grant UE
Gov. Simcoe Branch
- 2010 – Elizabeth Richardson UE
Kawartha Branch
- 2009 – John Chard UE
Kingston Branch
- 2008 – Margaret Carter UE
Manitoba Branch

Source: <http://www.uelac.org/Honours-Recognition/Honours-Recognition.php>

2020 RECIPIENT OF THE
UELAC DORCHESTER
AWARD:

ROBERT COLLINS
MCBRIDE

UE, B.SC., M.ED.

Bob McBride received his first two of seven Loyalist Certificates on 25 May 1993 and has been devoted to promoting Loyalist history ever since, whether filling the role of Member, Branch President, Central East Regional Vice President, Dominion President, or Publications Chair, Bob has demonstrated a willingness to do more than the ordinary on many fronts both nationally and locally.

One Member from Kawartha Branch recently wrote, *“He has made his mark as he has willingly and enthusiastically contributed so much to the preservation of Loyalist history and its dissemination to those perhaps only marginally cognizant of it”.*

His journalism has focused on accuracy, detail, and the celebration of special events in the lives of our Members.



In June 2004, Bob was named Editor of *The Loyalist Gazette*, a role he has embraced with passion, while volunteering many hours to edit and assist contributors for the past sixteen years. More than required, he accepted the challenge of the huge year-round time commitment required to work with authors, editing manuscripts and working with the new design team.

This he continued to do while serving as Dominion President.

In 2001, Bob served as Branch President and was instrumental in arranging Honorary Patronship for E. John Chard UE, Honorary Patron, Kawartha Branch, 2001.

In 2003 – 2004, Bob was part of the Kawartha Branch Conference



➤ 2020 recipient of the UELAC Dorchester Award: Robert Collins McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.



➤ E. John Chard UE
2001 Patron, Kawartha Branch

Committee.

From 2017 to 2019, he spear-headed the project of designing a memorial plaque or E. John Chard UE to be displayed in Adolphustown in 2020, arranging a suitable display space at the Loyalist Museum. This involved coordinating with five other Branches.

From 2017 to 2020, he has been instrumental in making connections



Kawartha Branch UELAC

with Trent University and Sir Sandford Fleming College to create scholarships, awards, and bursaries for promoting Loyalist research and financially



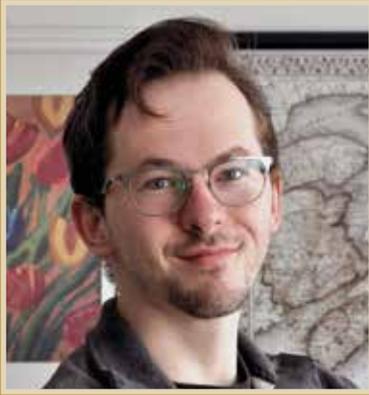
supporting Curatorship and Archive Preservation courses.

This has given Kawartha Branch a presence on the Trent University website and the Fleming College Awards Committee website.

Bob is diplomatic and encouraging and has a talent for rewarding the hard work of others in Branches across Canada and throughout the Association.

As a result of Bob's continuous and consistent involvement over and above regular membership duties since 1993, we, the Kawartha Branch Executive, unanimously support Robert Collins McBride UE as being very deserving of this award.

These words, written in 2012 by John Chard in a personal note to Bob, sums up the reason that Kawartha Branch supports his application: *“You have been working quietly on strengthening the permanency of the UELAC across the country ... You are extending greater public knowledge and acceptance of the UELAC similar to what other well-known Canadian historical organizations have done.”*



BY RICHARD YEOMANS,
RECIPIENT OF THE
2020 UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST
SCHOLARSHIP AWARD.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada is pleased to welcome Richard Yeomans as a recipient of the 2020 UELAC Scholarship Award. Richard is a PhD student at the University of New Brunswick whose doctoral research examines the late eighteenth and nineteenth century legacies of American Loyalists in New Brunswick. In particular, his dissertation asks how New Brunswickers employed scientific research for the purpose of regulating the natural resources of the province, and how that knowledge was disseminated through agricultural networks, voluntary associations, and colonial exhibitions until Canadian Confederation in 1867.

Richard was raised in Fredericton along the St. John River, where his family has lived since first arriving in 1783 following the end of the American Revolution. He has always expressed an interest in local history and New Brunswick's Loyalist heritage.

Richard continues to engage in local conversations about New Brunswick's Loyalist past, contributing op-eds to Brunswick News Inc. and the NB Media Co-op. He has also organized a panel for the 2020/21 Atlantic Canada Studies Conference, encouraging historians to create a "new" New Brunswick history, and to challenge the outdated narratives of the region and its peoples. Richard is the creator and website manager for atlanticdigitalscholarship.ca, the official website for UNB's Atlantic Canada Studies Centre. Working under the direction of Dr. Elizabeth Mancke, Richard continues to promote a richer and more complex history of New Brunswick.

By Bonnie Schepers UE,
UELAC Scholarship Chair

LOYALIST QUARANTINE

AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE DATABASE



➤ *Three Bay of Fundy Traders possibly in the Bay of Chaleur taken from the Passing Ships series.*

Scholars of the eighteenth century are often fascinated by the growing mobility of that era and the pace of change in the British Empire following the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763. Indeed, the late eighteenth century was characterized by the fever-pitch spread of new ideas about constitutionalism, the place of government in everyday life, and the ability of the state to legislate for a body politic, ideas amplified and shaped by peoples who traversed the globe. By 1775, changing ideas of liberty had swept across North America, igniting a civil war that rocked the British Empire and propelled thousands of Loyalist refugees into intensified,

if involuntary, mobility. In turn, movement of people engendered a more interconnected Atlantic world. Loyalist refugees, especially after 1783 and the finality of imperial rupture, were likewise harbingers of new ideas and ideological change for Britain's remaining settler colonies, moulding colonial societies with Janus-faced reckoning, looking back on their experiences of revolutionary upheaval and forward to a reinvigorated empire. Arriving at ports such as Halifax and Shelburne, and later Saint John, New Brunswick, and as far afield as Botany Bay, Australia, the Anglo-Atlantic world had become unmistakably global at the end of the eighteenth



➤ Partridge Island and the harbour of St. John, N.B. Artist: Mary G. Hall, 1835. Hand-coloured lithograph on woven paper from the John Clarence Webster Canadian Collection W1545. This artefact belongs to the New Brunswick Museum.

century. The migration of American Loyalist refugees was a defining moment of the late eighteenth-century British world.

As many contemporaries remarked, this new mobility was a double-edged sword, but how settler societies came to grips with that reality is revealed in how conscientious early Loyalist legislators were in crafting statute laws that could balance mobility and disease as interrelated problems integral to the regulation of public health. Prior to evacuation, Loyalist refugee centres, such as New York and Boston, became centres of epidemic disease with the outbreak of smallpox. One Boston Loyalist observer, Ann Hulston, commented in 1776, as Rebels attempted to seize the port, that, “amidst all these alarms

*dangers & distresses the Small pox spread Universally.*¹ The movement of troops, whether British, Patriot, or Loyalist, exacerbated the movement of contagious diseases.

In exile, Loyalist refugees were spared another major outbreak but accounts of smallpox and measles, and numerous testimonies about the effect of damp and cold in ports, such as Saint John, suggest the threat of a post-Revolutionary second wave epidemic was central to many refugee’s anxieties.² In an effort to stave off outbreaks of highly contagious diseases, Loyalist refugees, turned policymakers, carefully crafted public health legislation in every settler colony of British North America before 1800. The health and maintenance of the body politic in Britain’s colonial

empire after the American Revolution was closely connected to the colonial state’s ability to regulate the health of its citizens.

For Loyalist Studies researchers, or pre-Confederation scholars generally, the newly-built and expanding *British North American Legislative Database*, hereafter BNALD, offers a vast archival collection online for free. Housed by the University of New Brunswick, and managed by UNB’S Atlantic Canada Studies Centre, the BNALD is a fantastic research tool in the era of COVID-19. Legislation is perhaps the most underutilized archival source in social history, but is one that “contains considerable detail about the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of societies.”³ In particular, analysis of legislation designed to regulate the

public's health tells a great deal about the kind of society being built in places such as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where the lion's share of Loyalist refugees arrived after 1783.

Across Canada, the management of infectious diseases by provincial governments is one of the biggest topics of 2020, but is part of a centuries-long conversation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick about the relationship between public health and the role of the state to maintain it. BNLAD illuminates this, and so many other parallels between our present and the past.

Using the BNLAD, legislation is easily searchable by word or phrase, and can be refined using date ranges and acts specific to individual provinces: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Upper and Lower Canada, as well as the United Province of Canada after 1841. For example, entering "*Quarantine*" into the search bar of the database shows that the first piece of legislation regulating public health, passed by the assembly in British North America, was done in Nova Scotia when the House of Assembly in Halifax passed "*An Act to Prevent the Spreading of Contagious Distempers*" in 1761. As part of the act, any vessel coming into the port of Halifax carrying persons with visible symptoms of infectious diseases were required to anchor at least two miles from town and provide twenty-four hour notice of their arrival for the safe removal of the sick. The captain of any ship that didn't conform to these rules was "*liable to pay a Fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds,*" and was answerable to the governor of the colony or officials appointed by him to oversee the port (1 George III, Ch. 6).

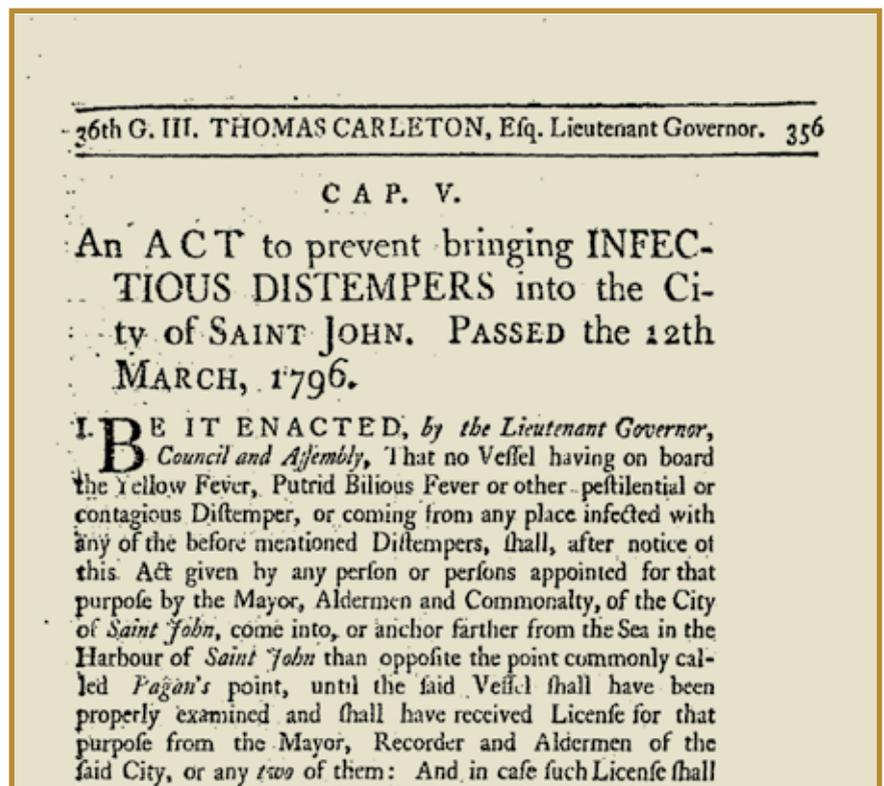
In New Brunswick, public health legislation was first introduced in 1796 with "*An Act to Prevent Bringing Infectious Distempers into the City of*

The captain of any ship that didn't conform to these rules was "*liable to pay a Fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds,*"

Saint John" (36 George III, Ch. 5). As in Nova Scotia, early legislation focused on sea ports with customs agents where all ships were to first land upon entering provincial waters. They were the gateways for commercial goods and immigrants into the provinces, as well as the place to set up protections against the introduction of infectious diseases. Unlike Nova

Scotia, that gave authority to harbour officials appointed by the governor, New Brunswick's House of Assembly delegated authority to the city of Saint John's municipal government to appoint a physician who would inspect ships and recommend fines for violators of the quarantine act. It was a notable distinction, considering that the act specified that any appointee by the city must be a physician and that that person would be answerable to local authority, to the democratically elected city council, and not an appointed executive as in Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick's efforts to regulate public health were remarkable, and the BNLAD reveals that New Brunswick's colonial government enacted more legislation for the security of the public's health than any other settler colony prior to Confederation in 1867. Legislation passed by New Brunswick's assembly in 1799 expanded to ports throughout the province and was amended in response to the spread of



yellow fever from the islands of the Caribbean to New England. The first article of the 1799 provincial *“Act to Prevent the Importation or Spreading of Infectious Distempers”* placed limits

acts pertaining to the protection of the public’s health, reinforcing that it was the assembly’s responsibility to the public to revisit the topic no less than every five years (59 George

weather (2 William IV, Ch. 27).

The early public health legislation in New Brunswick demonstrates that the experience of Loyalist refugees prior to their exile made them proactive legislators after 1786 when it came to managing infectious diseases. New Brunswick’s assembly wisely delegated authority to local officials, and entrusted the health and safety of those communities to individuals who were invested in them. The appointment of physicians to monitor and assess the risk of vessels arriving at Saint John, and later policy that mandated quarantine for ships that left warmer climates, also demonstrates how evolving scientific knowledge of disease influenced policy development in New Brunswick. Many parallels can be drawn between the actions of early legislators in New Brunswick, preventing the spread of infectious disease and government officials in 2020 attempting to stop the spread of COVID-19. Some will suggest that New Brunswick has benefited from having a largely rural population, but investigation into the legislative record uncovers a much deeper history that indicates that the province was long a leader in public health policy.

The first article of the 1799 provincial *“Act to Prevent the Importation or Spreading of Infectious Distempers”* placed limits on any ships arriving at ports in New Brunswick that first embarked *“from any port or place where the Yellow Fever, Putrid Bilious Fever, or other Pestilential or Contagious Distemper”* were known to have spread.

on any ships arriving at ports in New Brunswick that first embarked *“from any port or place where the Yellow Fever, Putrid Bilious Fever, or other Pestilential or Contagious Distemper”* were known to have spread. Justices of the Peace at the County level were given power to remove persons from within the limits of the provinces if they were suspected to have *“come into the said County, from any port or place, infected as aforesaid”* (39 George III, Ch. 8).

Public health legislation was not a static aspect of political culture in colonial society, but was incredibly responsive to changing attitudes and understandings of health and disease. New Brunswick’s ability to responsibly prevent the spread of infections, such as yellow fever, depended upon members of the assembly regularly renegotiating the province’s quarantine policy. By 1819, the New Brunswick House of Assembly inserted sunset clauses into

III, Ch. 7). Legislation specific to the city of Saint John was also frequently revisited because it was the province’s most active commercial sea port, and remained under municipal authority.

Over time, legislation to prevent the spread of disease became more elaborate and detailed, and is indicative of the influence of knowledge about how and when certain ailments spread. Partridge Island, in Saint John Harbour, was transformed into a quarantine station by 1830 *“in order to facilitate the recovery of those who are infected, and to prevent the spreading of the Disease among the other Passengers”* of vessels waiting to disembark (10&11 George IV, Ch. 27). New Brunswick’s other coastal communities were directed in 1832 to quarantine any ship arriving from ports south of Boston between the months of May and November, when the number of cases of yellow fever increased in response to warmer

ENDNOTES

- 1 Ann Hulton, *“Chester Jan 17, 1776,”* in *Letters of a Loyalist Lady*, ed., Humphry Milford (1927): 81.
- 2 See David Bell, *Early Loyalist Saint John: The Origins of New Brunswick Politics, 1783-1786* (Fredericton, New Ireland Press, 1893): 53-54.
- 3 *“Statement of Purpose,”* BNLAD, <https://bnald.lib.unb.ca/statement-purpose> [accessed 09 September 2020].



DR. JONATHAN GOOD UE

Dr. Jonathan Good UE was born and raised in Port Hope, Ontario. Currently he is professor of history at Reinhardt University in Waleska, Georgia, United States of America, and a Fellow of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada. He is a descendant of Everhart Wager UE (c. 1732-1796) of the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

I first met Jonathan when he was a student at Dr. Hawkins Senior Public School in Port Hope, Ontario, and I was a Consultant for Gifted Education in the Northumberland – Newcastle Board of Education, providing him with Gifted Education material that he faithfully completed for me. Jonathan, seen below in his yearbook, graduated from Dr. Hawkins Senior Public School in 1985.



LOYALIST HERALDRY IN CANADA

It stands to reason that Canadians of Loyalist descent would be well disposed towards *heraldry*, a symbol-system that both identifies *and* serves as a mark of honour from the Crown. Prior to 1988, Canadian persons or corporations wishing to receive a legitimate grant of arms would apply to the College of Arms in London or, if especially Scottish, to the Court of the Lord Lyon in Edinburgh. The United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada certainly did: in 1972, it received a grant of arms through the College of Arms, that is doubtlessly familiar to all UELAC Members.¹



It's a beautiful composition, and its meaning is straightforward. On the shield, thirteen swords and one

tomahawk, all extending outwards, surround a crown, neatly symbolizing Loyalists from the thirteen colonies, and their Indian allies, who defended the monarch against the American Revolutionaries. The symbolism is repeated on the crest: a colonist's arm and a native's arm both hold up the eighteenth-century British flag under which the Loyalists fought.



The UELAC was also granted a badge, a secondary mark useful for when a full coat of arms might be a little too elaborate. The UELAC badge consists of a cypher of King George III (1760-1820), surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves and oak leaves. I was pleased to see the badge in use on a sign for a UEL cemetery in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, last summer. As John Ruch once noted in the *Loyalist Gazette*: “the Royal Crown, the old Union Banner, and the Royal Cypher of George III can be granted only with Her Majesty's permission. To receive any one of these is regarded as an especial honour, but to be given three is very rare indeed.”²

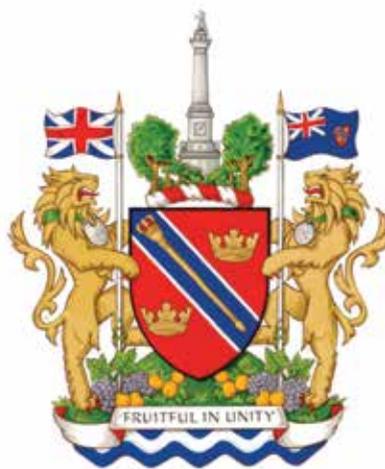
Persistent lobbying by the Heraldry Society of Canada paid off in 1988

when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney arranged for the foundation of the Canadian Heraldic Authority as a Canadian alternative to the College of Arms or the Court of the Lord Lyon.³ Since the CHA is headquartered in Ottawa, and not in London, and since the fees it charges are much lower than those required by the College of Arms, heraldry has become a lot more accessible to Canadians, whether individuals or corporations. By any metric, the CHA has been a great success, having granted or registered over three thousand different arms, flags, and badges to worthy citizens over the course of its thirty-two-year history. A new and enthusiastic Chief Herald of Canada, Samy Khalid, took office in June 2020, and is set to continue this legacy.

Canadians of Loyalist descent are understandably interested in recognizing their heritage, and the three symbols established by the granting of arms to the UELAC in 1972 have all made appearances in grants of arms from the Canadian Heraldic Authority. The most obvious is Great Britain's eighteenth-century flag, a combination of the Cross of St. George and St. Andrew's Saltire, the product of the parliamentary union of England and Scotland that went into effect in 1707. Since this flag was modified in 1801 by the addition of St. Patrick's saltire for Ireland, in recognition of the

Irish parliamentary union that took place that year, the previous version is now historic, and used quite a lot by the UELAC to honour those who fought under it, as a perusal of this magazine demonstrates. Settlements with Loyalist connections have also availed themselves heraldically of the flag. The Town of Gananoque, Ontario, whose arms was granted in 2000, displays it on the top left of its shield.

One of the lion supporters in the arms of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, granted in 2013, also holds it:



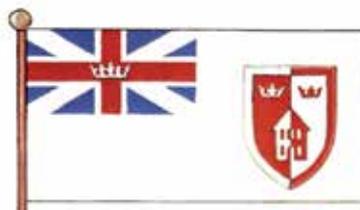
Loyalist-founded towns can also have it included it as a canton on their flags, as do the Town of Picton, in 1989, and Village of Bath, in 1997, both in Ontario. This design makes for a handsome flag, in the mode of Ontario's flag or the old Canadian Red Ensign.

Our second symbol, the royal cypher of King George III, is also definitely historic, as it represents the actual king whom the Loyalists fought for. The Anglican Church in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, founded by Loyalists, received a cypher of "GR", for "*Georgius Rex*", on its coat of arms, granted in 2006.



As far as I am aware, this is the only Canadian Heraldic Authority grant to include this mark. It would be nice to see more use made of it. One might say that it is a little too detailed, and purists claim that letters do not belong on coats of arms, but the cypher does help to rescue George III from the calumny heaped upon him by the United States Declaration of Independence. It would have been great if George III had a royal personal badge parallel to Richard II's White Hart, Edward IV's rose-en-soleil, or Richard III's boar. However, this essentially medieval custom was abandoned by the eighteenth century in favour of royal cyphers.

Yet the Loyalists were not just fighting for a particular king, but kingship in general. Our third symbol, the royal crown, unambiguously represents the monarchy as a concept, and not just a particular monarch. Insofar as Canada is still a monarchy, however, that also presents us with a slight problem. The crown is not just historic; it is current, and used by many official agencies to represent the power they exercise on behalf of the ultimate guarantor of it.



It is likely that significant overlap exists between descendants of Loyalists and supporters of Canada’s monarchy, but these are two separate things, and it is good to maintain a symbolic distinction between them. Furthermore, the royal crown, as an emblem, is not available to just anyone. Generally, the only *people* allowed to put it on their own coats of arms are Governors General. What’s a good Canadian Loyalist to do, if he wants to represent his heritage?



Image from Wikipedia..

The answer: use one of the two *Loyalist coronets* devised in the early days of the Canadian Heraldic Authority. The great thing about a coronet is that it references a crown without actually being one. The coronets consist of alternating maple leaves and oak leaves, as suggested by the wreath surrounding the royal cypher in the UELAC badge. This is a great combination: since they’re both leaves, they’re graphically parallel to each other; furthermore, the oak leaf is *royal*, representing a political principle; it’s not ethnically “*English*” necessarily. It is true that the Loyalists themselves might not have recognized a maple leaf as symbolic of their new homeland, but the maple leaf was certainly in use by 1867 to represent Canada and has remained a pre-eminent national symbol ever since. Finally, the Queen’s permission is not required to use a Loyalist coronet, only proof of descent of the sort required by the UELAC.

As a graphical mark it has several advantages. It can be shown in any colour or combination of colours. It can be shown on the shield in two dimensions, or on the crest or

supporters in three dimensions, and since it is circular, it can surround some other object. A separate “*military*” coronet, with pairs of crossed swords, is reserved for the descendants of those who actually fought for the king in the Revolution; otherwise, the “*civilian*” coronet can be used by individuals or corporations alike. Several Loyalist coronets may be seen in the grants of arms above. Others appear in the shield of the City of Quinte West, Ontario, granted in 1998:



On the supporters of the arms of Albert College in Belleville, Ontario, granted in 2017:



and on all three of the shield, supporters, and crest of the Black Loyalist Heritage Society of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, granted in 2006:



Three examples of Loyalist coronets in personal arms may be seen on the shields of David Dorward, granted in 2004; Robert Bengry, granted in 2011; and Kenneth Calder, granted in 2000. This is only a small sample of the many Loyalist coronets that the Canadian Heraldic Authority has granted to Canadians of Loyalist descent.





One more heraldic symbol may be mentioned. As you can see on the arms of Gananoque, above, Loyalist-founded settlements can sometimes depict *actual Loyalists* as their supporters. Gananoque's is designated "a Loyalist woman tempore 1784." The Village of Bath and Loyalist Township, formed from the amalgamation of Bath, Amherst Island, and Ernestown, in 1999, both show a "woman habited as a Loyalist settler" and a "man habited in the uniform of the Jessup's

Loyal Rangers tempore 1784." Loyalist coronets and the 1707 Union Flag may also be seen in these grants.

Anyone interested in the possibility of a grant of arms, with or without any Loyalist symbolism, should contact the Chief Herald of Canada at Rideau



The problem with human supporters, however, is that they come with a very high opportunity cost. Any person depicted automatically excludes everyone else! Thus does the Canadian Heraldic Authority tend to discourage them, although there can be no doubt, in these cases, whom they are supposed to represent.



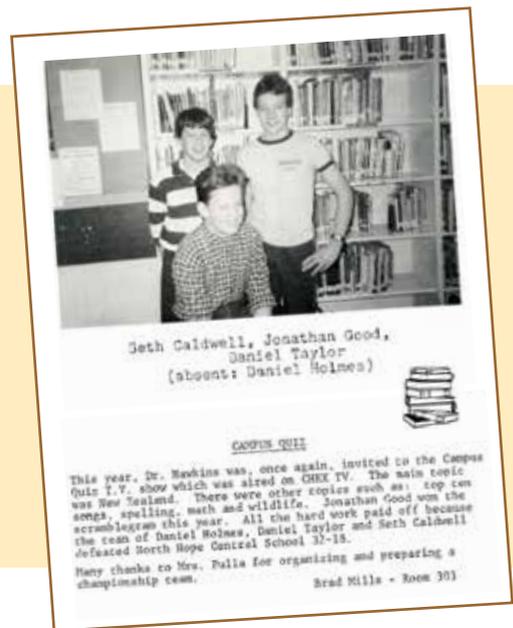
Hall, 1 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0A1, or by email at armorial@gg.ca.

Except where noted, all illustrations are from the Online Register of Arms, Flags, and Badges of Canada. Used by permission.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Jonathan's father, Ronald (Ron) Good UE, a former lawyer in Port Hope, is the Historian for Kawartha Branch UELAC and his mother, Sandra, was a public health nurse when I began teaching in Bowmanville in 1969, giving me excellent advice about my students at the time.

Bob McBride UE
Editor, **The Loyalist Gazette**.



ENDNOTES

(1) See Conrad Swan, "The Armorial Bearings of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada," **The Loyalist Gazette** 10.2 (Autumn 1972).

(2) John E. Ruch, "The Canadian Heraldic Authority and the Loyalists," **The Loyalist Gazette** 28.2 (Autumn 1990).

(3) See John E. Ruch, "An Heraldic Authority for Canada," **The Loyalist Gazette** 26.2 (Autumn 1988).

THE FOLLOWING ARMS WERE GRANTED TO CAPTAIN DAVID RUMBALL UE ON 22 JUNE 2002

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IS:

Arms: The shield is divided by two dovetailed lines into three horizontal sections, red at the top, gold in the centre, and blue at the bottom. At each of the three corners of the shield is a gold Loyalist military coronet, made of maple and oak leaves and crossed swords. On the gold section are three red cinquefoils, heraldic shapes that resemble flowers with five petals.

The red and blue refer to the colours of 7 Toronto Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, in which Captain Rumball served for nine years. He also served for eight years with the Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment, whose colours are blue and gold. The Loyalist coronets indicate Captain Rumball's descent from three Loyalist settlers. The cinquefoil is a symbol found in the arms of L. Col. O.F.C. Cook, for whom Captain Rumball served as Esquire in the Order of St. John. The dovetailed lines indicate Captain Rumball's hobby of restoring antique furniture, as dovetailing is a way of joining pieces of wood.

The Canadian Forces Decoration (CD) is shown pendent from the arms.

Crest: The upper half of a red lion with a gold Loyalist military coronet around its neck and holding between its paws a gold cinquefoil. This is placed on a steel helmet, draped in cloth mantling in red and gold, set in place by a wreath of twisted cloth in



these colours.

The crest repeats two of the symbols from the arms: the Loyalist coronet and the cinquefoil. The lion is a creature that particularly appeals to Captain Rumball.

Motto: "*Nothing is forgotten*" was chosen by Captain Rumball as a reminder to remember one's heritage and values. It signifies his fondness of historical and genealogical research and study.

Original concept by: Captain David Rumball UE, assisted by the Heralds of the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

As an aside, the Letters Patent, granting arms to Captain Rumball UE

and those to Joan Lucas UE, Kawartha Branch Genealogist (1988 – 2020), were signed by another Kawartha Branch UELAC Member, Robb Watt UE, during his time in office as the first Chief Herald of Canada.

LETTERS PATENT GRANTING A COAT OF ARMS FROM THE CANADIAN HERALDIC AUTHORITY.

Anyone with proven Loyalist ancestors can order their own personalized Letters Patent granting a Coat of Arms from the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

One can contact the Chief Herald of Canada to have heraldic emblems created for them. A grant of armorial bearings is an honour conferred within the Canadian Honours System.

1. OPENING OF THE FILE

Duration: 2 to 4 weeks

You send your request to the Canadian Heraldic Authority (CHA). As the creation of heraldic emblems is part of the Canadian Honours System, you need to have contributed to the well-being of your community to be granted heraldic emblems. The Chief Herald of Canada reviews your request and makes a recommendation to the

Deputy Herald Chancellor, who then signs a warrant permitting the grant to be made to you. An invoice for the processing fee is sent to you. Consult the Price List.

2. RESEARCH AND WRITTEN CONCEPT

Duration: 1 to 3 months

A Herald works with you to determine the themes to be included in your emblems. The Chief Herald of Canada reviews and approves the concept developed by the Herald. A written proposal, including all of the design elements and their significance, is sent to you for your approval.

3. PRELIMINARY ARTWORK

Duration: 2 to 3 months

You sign a contract with an artist of the CHA. The CHA artist creates a colour illustration of your arms, flag and/or badge. This preliminary artwork is sent to you for your approval, along with the artist's invoice.

4. FINAL ART AND CALLIGRAPHY OF THE GRANT DOCUMENT

Duration: 3 to 4 months

You choose one of two formats for the grant document. You sign two contracts for artists of the CHA to do the final painting and the calligraphy on the grant document. The artist paints your heraldic emblems; the artist's invoice is sent then to you. The calligrapher adds the text to the grant document; the calligrapher's invoice is then sent to you. The Chief Herald of Canada signs and seals the document.

5 MAILING AND PUBLICATION

The grant document, symbolism page and photographs of the emblems are mailed to you once all payments have been made. In the following 6 to 12 months, a notice of the grant is

published in the *Canada Gazette* and the emblems are added to the on-line version of the Public Register of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada.

From: *Apply for a Coat of Arms, Flag, Badge*, URL: <https://www.gg.ca/en/heraldry/apply-coat-arms-flag-badge>



DAVID RUMBALL UE

David Rumball UE was born in Peterborough but raised in Cobourg, Ontario. He returned to Peterborough in 1980 to attend Trent University, where he met a young lady whom he later married.

He served for eighteen years in the Canadian Army, retiring in 2000 as a Captain. His civilian employment was as a Bylaw Enforcement Officer and Security Supervisor at the Peterborough Regional Health Centre for eighteen years.

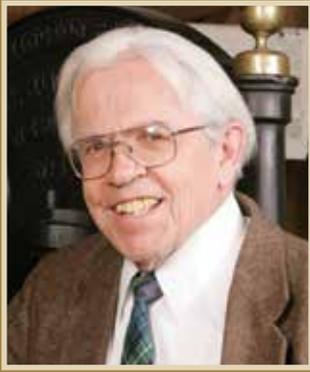
David graduated from the American Military University in Virginia with a Master of Arts in History, in April 2000. Before that, he graduated with an Honours Bachelor of Arts from Trent University, Peterborough, in June 1984.

He has been involved in a number of volunteer positions throughout his time in Peterborough, including:

The Canadian Red Cross; Saint John's Ambulance; Chair of an affordable housing charity; over 200 blood donations; a charter member of Basset Hound Rescue of Ontario; and is a Past President of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada.

HONOURS AND AWARDS:

- 2016: Sovereign's Medal for Volunteers
- 2012: Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee Medal
- 2010: Honorary Fellow, Royal Heraldry Society of Canada
- 2009-2014: Appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario
- 2007: Good Conduct Medal from the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires
- 2005 and 2003: City of Peterborough Civic Award
- 2004: Service Medal for the Venerable Order of St John
- 2002: Queen Elizabeth II's Golden Jubilee Medal
- 1999 and 1994: Priory Vote of Thanks, the Venerable Order of St John. He is the first person in Canada to receive this award twice.
- 1995: Canadian Forces Decoration



CHRIS RAIBLE

Chris Raible, retired as a minister, museum interpreter, and bookseller, continues as a writer and researcher of Upper Canadian history. His especial historical focus is the life and times of the controversial Scottish-Canadian, William Lyon Mackenzie and the 1837 Rebellion.

His book, *From Hands Now Striving to Be Free*, a study of nearly a hundred Rebellion prisoners' boxes and their makers, is available from its publisher, the York Pioneer and Historical Society.

He has written a total of four books, two explicitly about Mackenzie, and has published numerous articles and reviews in *Canada's History*, formerly *The Beaver*; the *Globe and Mail*, *The Toronto Star*, *Ontario History*, *The York Pioneer*, and various other periodicals. For many years, he was historical consultant to the Mackenzie Printery and Newspaper Museum in Queenston, Ontario. He has spoken and led seminars at many Ontario museums, historical societies, and UEL Branches.

He and his wife, Pat, live in Creemore, Ontario, where they are active community volunteers.

He can be reached at:

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UNHAPPILY SEDUCED

FROM HIS ALLEGIANCE

Early in March 1838, Jesse Doan began to carve a little box. There was nothing unusual about a farmer crafting a useful wooden object. Every kitchen in Upper Canada had boards and bowls, scoops and spoons, pounders and rolling pins: all manner of hand-crafted wooden utensils. Moreover, Jesse's father, John Doan, was one of the province's finest furniture makers.

The Doans, like many other immigrants, were "late Loyalists," not American Revolution refugees but voluntary settlers. In Upper Canada's early decades, thousands of immigrants flocked to Upper Canada, lured by promises of good land cheap, low taxes, and assurances of personal freedom, of being left alone. These "late" settlers, upon giving an oath of allegiance, became British subjects, their loyalty essentially unquestioned. However, in the period following the War of 1812, the legal status of many U.S.-born settlers, the so-called "alien question", would become a major political controversy.

But Jesse Doan was not whittling at home by his fireside. He was one of several hundred men packed into Toronto's jail, one of thirty men locked in one room on the upper floor. When, on 07 December 1837, the Upper Canada Rebellion met its sudden end with the routing of rebels at Montgomery's Tavern, north of Toronto, William Lyon Mackenzie, and nearly all the other rebel leaders, fled south to the safety of the United States. But hundreds of other men, rank and file rebels, were rounded up and locked up, accused of disloyalty, or, more accurately, "High Treason." These men were incarcerated for months, without explanation of the charges against them, without access to legal counsel, but not without hope.



➤ Parks Canada/Marni Wilson/FE 20.2.15

Crafted from a single piece of maple, Doan's box, with its sliding lid, was only 2½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, less than an inch high. On its top, he inscribed "E D", his mother's initials. Around the sides and ends he wrote "Jesse Doan To his Mother in Hope." On the bottom he recorded: "Made By Him in Toronto Jail, March 12th 1838." The Doan family's home village was Hope, later renamed Sharon. The double meaning of "to his Mother in Hope" was surely intended.

Doan's little box was but the first of hundreds of boxes crafted by jailed prisoners in the spring and summer of 1838. Rebellion histories published over the last two centuries make no mention of these boxes, but in the last few years more than 150 boxes, crafted by at least seventy-one different prisoners, have been identified. Nearly two centuries after their making, these boxes

are today treasured by descendants of their makers, prized by collectors of Canadiana, or preserved and displayed by museums and archives. Only in recent years have they become the subject of serious study.

The boxes were the work of ordinary men: not the instigators of rebellion, but the farmers, merchants, artisans, innkeepers, mill owners, teachers, doctors, lawyers and others who voluntarily joined in. Inscriptions on their boxes record basic facts: dates crafted, makers' names, and the names of intended recipients: wives, children, or admired friends. Also, after months of crowded incarceration, box inscriptions reveal their feelings: their hopes, their fears and their convictions.

Early that spring, in 1838, the jailed prisoners' world began to change. A new law brought promise of release: all that a prisoner had to do was to sign a petition declaring:

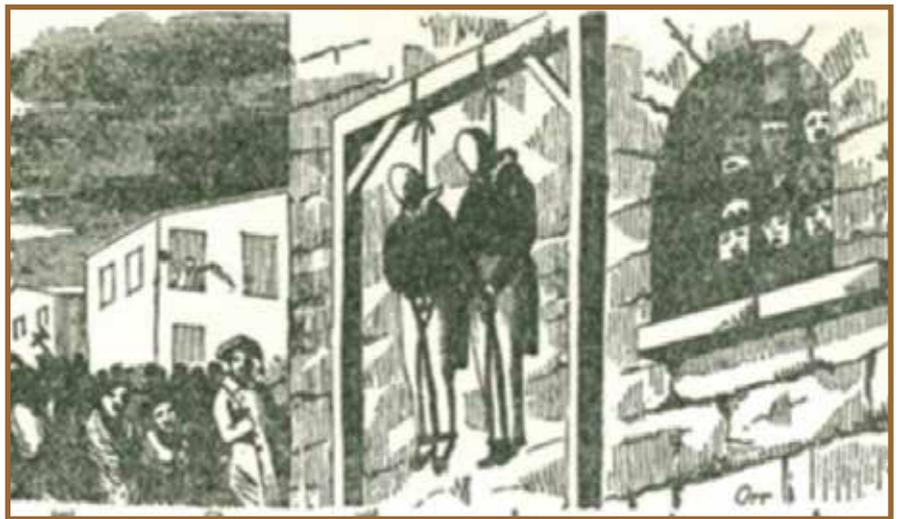
...That Your Petitioner was unfortunately led to take a part in the recent Treasonable Insurrections by the artifices used by desperate and unprincipled persons by whose persuasions he was unhappily seduced from his allegiance....

...That your Petitioner [is] deeply sensible of the treasonous offence which he has committed against the Laws of His Country and [is] desirous of making the only reparation now in his power by a candid avowal...

Having thus confessed his guilt, a prisoner might then be pardoned and released.

In March, dozens of men signed such petitions, each with its almost identical wording. They dutifully signed, not because they were overcome with guilt, but because they wanted to go home. To get out of jail, they would likely have confessed to almost any sin. They sought not absolution, but release.

Their expectations, however, were soon shrouded. Later that same month, two Rebellion leaders who had not escaped when the uprising collapsed, Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Gallows were constructed in the jail's courtyard. On 12 April, hundreds of people gathered to witness the public hanging; prisoner inmates watched through the barred windows of their jail.



➤ Image published in the **Caroline Almanac**, 1839.

Almost immediately, guided by Jesse Doan, his fellow inmates began to craft little boxes. Many took the form of Lount and Doan memorials.

The front panel of one such box, the work of Perciphen Hawke, carried these words: "*In Memory of Saml. Lount & Peter Matthews, first Martyr's [sic] to Liberty in Canada, April 12th 1838.*" On its back panel, a poem:

*Their minds were tranquil and serene,
No terror in their looks were seen,
Their steps upon the scaffold strong,
A moments pause, Their lives are gone.*

These lines were also inscribed on at least fifteen other prisoner boxes.

Hawke's box was more than a memorial; inlays on its end panels proclaimed: *Liberty* and *Equal Rights*.

Perciphen Hawke's grief was personal



➤ Image courtesy Darryl Withrow.

as well as political. His mother was Samuel Lount's older sister. Father Benjamin Hawke, freshly arrived early in the 19th cen-

tury from the United States, settled on new land in Tecumseth Township. In 1803, he married Mary Poly Lount, Samuel Lount's sister. During the War of 1812, he contracted to transport cannons and military supplies north to Mackinaw. In 1834, he campaigned as one of the reform candidates for Simcoe County, but was not elected. Two of his sons joined the Rebellion, but only Perciphen was arrested and imprisoned.

Another box-making rebel prisoner, James Cane, has his own sad story. Little is known about his background, but in 1837 he was living in Vaughan Township with his wife, Rebecca, and seven children. An area clergyman, for whom he worked, described Cane as "*a good boy*," but "*stupid and ignorant*." He was "*plagued with a stammering tongue*," could "*neither write nor read*," so "*other people took advantage of him*." For more than two years, nevertheless, Cane had been "*faithful and strict performing as a loyal servant*."

Cane's actions in support of the Rebellion are not clear. He was arrested during the week after the debacle at Montgomery's Tavern and charged with "*High Treason*" for "*Robbing the Mail*," that is, being one of the Mackenzie-led band that, on 06 December, interrupted the mail coach and stole its contents. However, sworn testimony of Cane's neighbours asserted that Cane that day was in Vaughn working on the roads. A less sympathetic neighbour judged Cane "*a very violent man ... on bad terms with his neighbours*" who "*are mostly Orangemen*" while he "*is Catholic*."

He is “*not a plotter, he speaks all he thinks.*” Nevertheless, Cane, like so many other prisoners, formally confessed he had been “*unfortunately led to take part in the ... treasonable insurrection by ... desperate and unprincipled persons by whose persuasions he was unhappily seduced from his allegiance.*”

Cane’s box-making is something of a mystery. An illiterate prisoner who signed his petition with an “X” cannot personally have inscribed his name on the lid of a box.



➤ Image courtesy Darryl Withrow.

In May, several hundred rebel prisoners were, in fact, pardoned, on condition of their “*swearing to keep the peace*” and “*providing securities for three years.*” Before their release, Chief Justice John Beverly Robinson admonished a group of them. He noted that most “*of them or their parents came from a foreign country ... whose institutions are different from our own.*” It was thus “*natural that they should feel a preference to those under which they were brought up.*” Robinson’s own parents were also Americans, but they, of course, were Loyalists. Nevertheless, he scolded them, “*it was their duty as men and christians [sic] ... to submit to the established Government ... obedience to the civil authority is one of the first and most important duties.*”

Like Robinson, for nearly two centuries, it has been widely assumed that the Upper Canadian Rebellion was inspired by the American Revolution; that its real mission was to join Upper Canada with the United States. There is little hint of such purpose on these boxes. No box inscription echoes the Declaration of Independence or quotes other Yankee slogans. Nor does any box challenge the British monarchy, attack the government or express disloyalty. Phrases like “*Equal Rights*” or “*Liberty*” are common, as were “*Peace,*” “*Hope,*” and “*Joy,*”

all emotionally charged and, no doubt, politically motivated. But such sentiments in themselves were not seditious. The freedom they sought was independence from injustice.

One box, the work of Joseph Watson, encapsulates the great tragedy of the Rebellion. British-born Watson migrated to Pennsylvania and later settled in Lloydstown, where he became postmaster. When his neighbour, Jesse Lloyd, for whom the village was named, sent out a call to join in rebellion, Watson readily responded. Family tradition boasts that he became Mackenzie’s secretary. Like several of his fellow-box-makers, after months in Toronto’s jail, he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and then banishment.



➤ Image courtesy Darryl Withrow.

The box is a miniature maple casket, covered in tiny script: mostly names. Drawing from memory, Watson recorded some fifty different Rebellion heroes, associating himself with Mackenzie, Montgomery, Lloyd, Duncombe and many more. He added “*&c., &c.*” on several box surfaces. Among the names he listed are at least a dozen of his fellow-box-makers. Crowded in among all these names is a single couplet, possibly a quotation from Oliver Goldsmith: *Hail to that land whatever land it be / Which struggling hard is panting to be free.*

One rebel box-maker, Joseph Brammer, was a native of Yorkshire who had settled in Hogg’s Hollow, north of Toronto. When arrested, Brammer freely confessed that, with hundreds of others, he had been “*armed and arrayed in a war-like manner ... with colours flying, and with guns, rifles, swords, pistols, pikes, clubs and other weapons ... maliciously and traitorously assem-*



➤ Image courtesy Darryl Withrow.

bled ... [to] wage and levy public war against our said Lady the Queen their supreme and undoubted sovereign contrary to the duty of their allegiance.” Nevertheless, he publicly declared, “*Your Lordship, I am an Englishman. I have a heart as true and loyal to the Queen and to Britain as any British subject in the country; but if you mean disloyal to the Family Compact and the men who are robbing this country, I am guilty.*”

AUTHOR’S NOTE:

Though many Rebellion prisoners had lived in Upper Canada for many years, only one, Timothy Munro, is known to have received a UEL land grant. His story is admirably chronicled by his descendant, Jo Ann Tuskin UE, who has also identified twenty or more box-makers who might also be UEL.

Searching for Rebellion prisoner boxes and researching their stories has been a personal project for many years, in co-operation with colleagues, John Carter and Darryl Withrow, and ably assisted by genealogist, Linda Corupe, family historian, Robert Harvey, and the staff of many libraries, museums and archives.

Since 1838, how many prisoners’ boxes were damaged, discarded, or even destroyed is unknown. But undoubtedly others were saved, their historic significance perhaps unrecognized. Any reader knowing of such a box is urged to contact me, with personal privacy, of course, fully respected.

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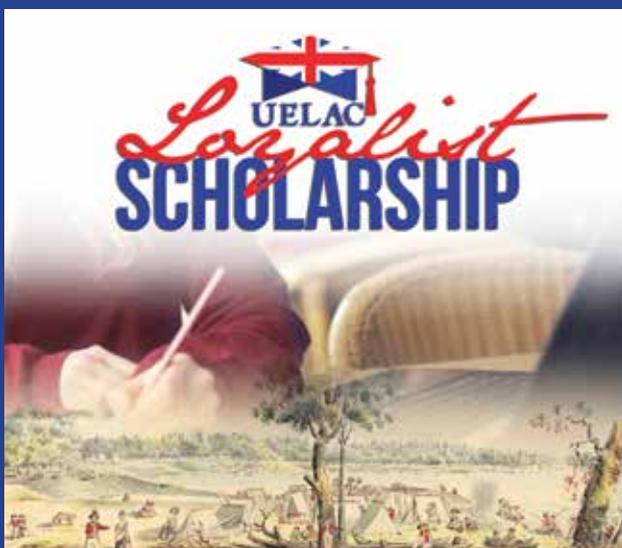


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The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship is available to Masters and PhD students undertaking a program in research that will further Canada's understanding of the Loyalists and our appreciation of their, or their immediate descendants', influence on Canada.

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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 2021.



HISTORIAN'S CORNER

PETER W. JOHNSON UE, DOMINION HISTORIAN AND DOMINION GENEALOGIST

Two Cemeteries. Two Provinces. Same Problem

It may have been with the best of intentions, but the results continue to cause mischief today. Regarding errors in published family trees or cemetery transcriptions, noted genealogists, Mildred and C. Loral R. Wanamaker UE, used to observe, “*once it is in print, it’s true forever.*” What they couldn’t have anticipated is that errors also take on a new life online these days.

The inspiration for this article originated in a query and concerns from Geraldine Knatz Ph.D, (knatz@usc.edu), a professor in Los Angeles. She is interested in the Rolfe family who has resided in America since 1635, settling variously in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and, after 1800, in Dudswell, Wolfe County, Quebec. The pioneering couple was: Moses Rolfe, 1765; and Judith Cheney. To sow the seeds of future confusion, there were three generations named Moses with the second and third born circa 1785 and 1814 respectively. To add an extra complication both Moses II and Moses III married women with the Bishop surname.

Rolfes are buried at the old cemetery at Ascot Corner, Quebec, and a handsome metal plaque lists a large number of names. Included are Moses Rolfe, who died in 1837, aged 53, and Sarah Bish-



➤ The Rolfe markers at Ascot Corner, Quebec.

op, who died 1836. This would seem to suggest Moses II except that he married Diana Bishop, not Sarah. The source for the plaque was inscriptions recorded by James E. Winslow in 1953 and, either as Professor Knatz speculates, his writing was hard to read or those preparing the

plaque made an error.

The Moses on the plaque is actually Moses III, born in 1814, and his intact grave marker indicates clearly that he died in 1867 not 1837. Furthermore, his wife, Sarah, died in 1886 not 1836. Unfortunately, when information is dis-



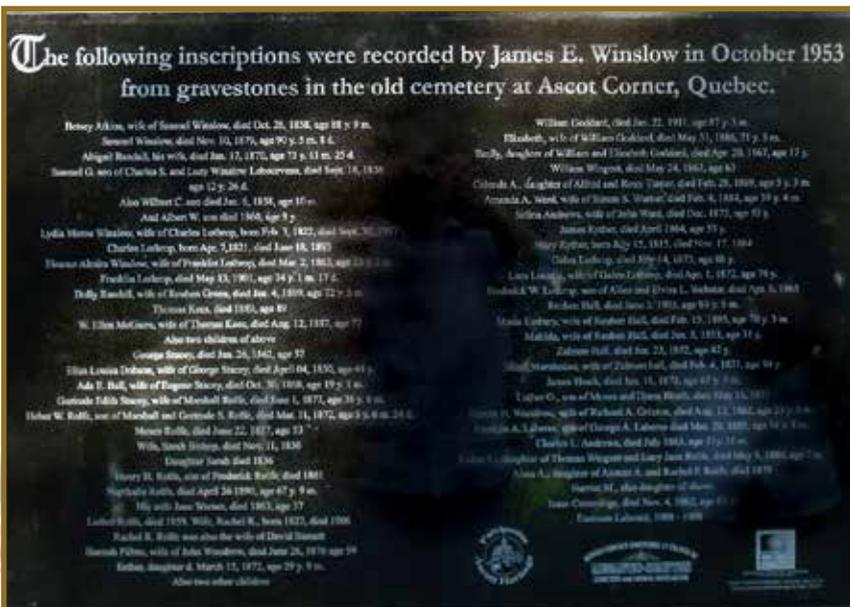
➤ The former W. Methodist Church, Frankford. The arches are still faintly visible. Photo 2012 by Peter Johnson.

seminated about the Rolfes, the faulty dates are referred to usually, creating confusion between Moses II and Moses III. Researchers need to take the extra step and check the markers. It would be useful if a disclaimer could be included with references to the plaque. Thank you, Geraldine.

A similar situation can be found in Frankford, near Trenton, Ontario. In 1851, the Wesleyan Methodists acquired property there and erected a substantial Church building in 1853, that still stands as an apartment building. A large tract of land was set aside for burials. By the 1930s, the grave

yard had become so neglected that I have heard locals refer to it as a “jungle”. Some years later the local Council had the site cleaned up. Three intact markers were saved and a substantial metal plaque was placed. It featured the names of many thought to have been interred there. As with the plaque at Ascot Corner, there is a problem. It proclaims that the site is a Quaker Cemetery and a wooden sign also stated the same. Why that conclusion was reached remains a mystery. It was Methodist property, not Quaker and, in my research, I haven’t discovered a single Quaker buried there. Of course the Quaker designation keeps turning up to confound researchers, but at least the wooden sign was removed. As for the metal plaque, that is a harder fix.

The lesson seems to be: don’t take modern plaques and transcriptions as thoroughly trustworthy!



➤ The plaque at Ascot Corner, Quebec.



BY ROBERT LIFTIG, EdD

FROM NEW-GATE TO NOVA SCOTIA:

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM CONNECTICUT'S HOLE TO HELL

PART TWO

EDITOR'S NOTE:

In the Spring 2020 issue of *The Loyalist Gazette*, the article, *FROM NEW-GATE TO NOVA SCOTIA: Prisoners Escape From Connecticut's Hole To Hell*, by Robert Liftig, EdD., appeared on pages 30 to 33. This picks up the story.

“Escape From New-gate”

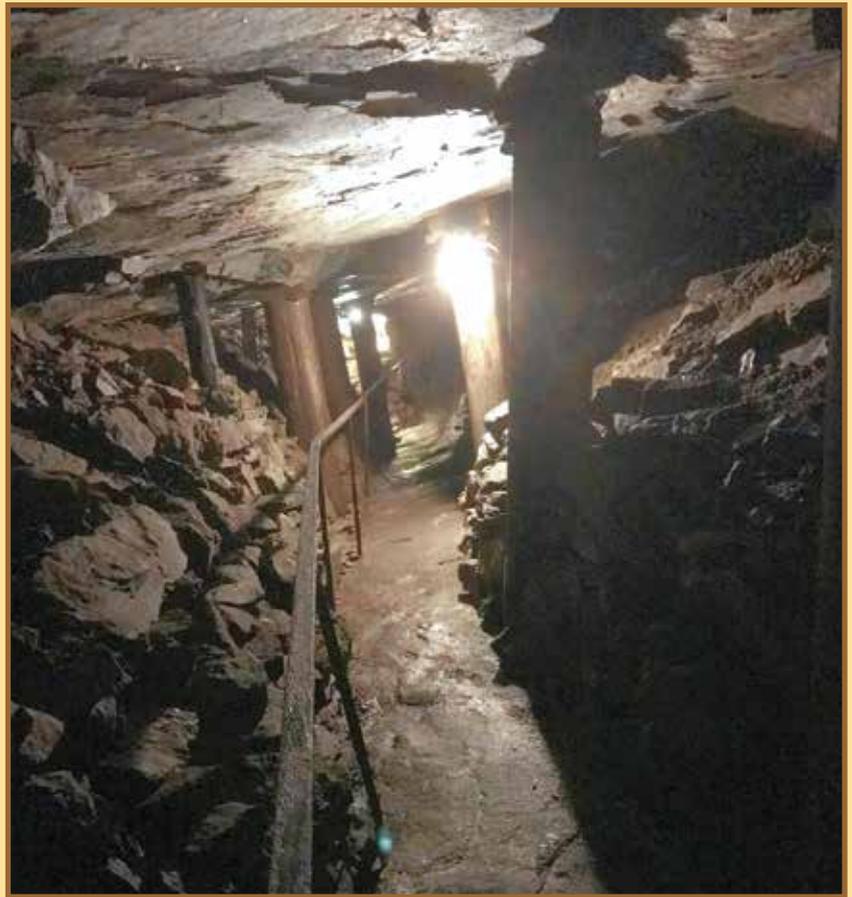
New-Haven, 24 May 1781

Last Thursday evening the prisoners confined in New-Gate, to the number of about 28, made their escape. They killed one of the sentries, a Mr. Shelden of Suffield, wounded one or two others, and carried off the arms belonging to the guard. Several of the prisoners are since taken.

- *Connecticut Journal*”

As secure as Connecticut tried to make the prison of New-Gate, some of the condemned of all sorts managed to free themselves, including the first man ever incarcerated, one John Hinson. Inmates jumped their guards and bribed them; their women served as decoys and smuggled tools in so they could free themselves; townspeople offered “*outside assistance*”; prisoners even set fire to their own cells to draw attention, and then mugged the fire-fighters who came to save them. One man even tried to saw his way through the bars with a bracelet and those marks could be seen until recently, the recent restoration appearing to have hidden them.

Inmates escaped by twos and threes and individually. Some died trying; some were caught after-



➤ Going underground Colonial mine and prison, long closed to the public, offers a glimpse of hard times of the past. Source: livingjournalinquirer.com

wards and executed; and some of the more crafty, gutsy, or lucky ones even lived to find their freedom.

But the Greatest of All Escapes From New-gate took place in 1781 and was reported in gripping detail by New York Loyalist newspapers:

“*New York, June 6. This day arrived here Ebenezer Hathaway, and Thomas Smith,*

who, on the 18th of May last, made their escape from Simsbury Mines, after a most gallant struggle for their liberty. These men declare, that they were two of eight belonging to the privateer-boat Adventure, which was duly commissioned, &c.; that they were taken in Huntingdon bay off Long island, on the 7th of April, by seven rebel whale-boats, manned with seventy-three men, and that night carried across the sound to

Stanford, in Connecticut: that the next day they were carried to what they called head-quarters, before Gen. Waterbury, who, with the air of a demagogue, ordered them to Hartford gaol, and told the guard they had his liberty to strip them even of their clothes remaining on their backs; but the captors had already stripped them; there they lay until the 17th following, when their trial came on before the superior court; that they were brought before the court, and directed to plead Not Guilty; but, aware of their knavish tricks, they declared themselves British subjects, and refused to plead either guilty or not guilty: therefore they were ordered to Newgate gaol, or rather to that inquisition, Simsbury Mines; which, from the following description, exceeds anything amongst their allies in France or Spain.

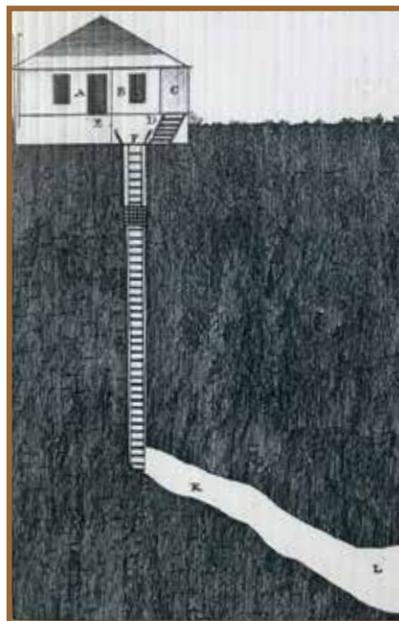
“These poor unfortunate victims relate, that they were taken from Hartford gaol, and marched under a strong guard to Simsbury, distant about seventy-four miles. In approaching to this horrid dungeon, they were first conducted through the apartments of the guards, then through a trap-door down stairs into a room half under ground, from thence into another upon the same door, called the kitchen, which was divided by a very strong partition-door. In the corner of this outer room, and near to the foot of the stair, opened another large trap-door, covered with bars and bolts of iron, which they call Hell; they there descended by means of a ladder about six feet more, which led to a large iron grate or hatchway, locked down over a shaft of about three feet diameter, sunk through the solid rock, and which they were told led to the bottomless pit. Finding it not possible to evade this hard fate, they bid adieu to the world, and descended the ladder about thirty-eight feet more, when they came to what is called the landing; then descending about thirty or forty feet [sic] more, they came to a platform of boards laid under font sic]. Here, say they, we found the inhabitants of this woful mansion, who were exceedingly anxious to know what was going on above; we told

them that Lord Cornwallis had beat the rebel army, with which they seemed satisfied, and rejoiced at the good news.

“They were obliged to make use of pots of charcoal to dispel the foul air, which, in some degree, is drawn off by the means of a ventilator or auger-hole, which is bored from the surface through at this spot, said to be seventy feet perpendicular. — Here they continued twenty days and nights, resolved, however, to avail themselves of the first opportunity to get out, although they should lose their lives in the attempt. Accordingly, on the 18th aforesaid, eighteen of them being let up to the kitchen to cook, they found means to break the lock of the door which kept them from the foot of the ladder leading up to the guard-room; they now doubly resolved to make a push should the door be opened, which fortunately was the case about ten o'clock at night, to let down a prisoner's wife who had come there, and was permitted to feed him. — Immediately they seized the fortunate moment, and rushed up; but before



any but one got out, the door was closed down on the rest, and he, the brave Capt. Hathaway, who commanded the Adventure, escaped with the whole of them for a few minutes, and was wounded in three different places — when he was nobly seconded by his trusty friend, Thomas Smith, and afterwards by the others; they then advanced upon the guard, consisting of twenty-four in number, and took the



whole prisoners; which was no sooner accomplished, than they brought their companions from out of the bottomless pit, and put the guard down into their room; then marched off With their arms and ammunition, but were soon afterwards obliged to disperse.

“This we the subscribers declare to be the way which we, and many others of the King's loyal subjects, vulgarly called Tories, are treated in Connecticut.”

The breakout embarrassed the State of Connecticut, that appointed a commission to investigate and discovered that Hathaway had enlisted “outside assistance” in the persons of John and Abigail Young, a married couple. For 52 silver dollars Abigail bribed a certain Sergeant Lilly who then had “purposely left the door of south jail unlocked.”

What happened to those on The List who managed to free themselves?

From the Connecticut records:

“Marchant Wooster, of Derby, represented that he was ‘always a friend to the United States’ and faithfully served as a soldier in ‘76, but was afterwards unhappily seduced by one Major French, a British Officer, to join the enemy, where he was taken a ‘prisoner of war.’ Professing a hearty and sincere repentance, he was discharged on taking the oath of fidelity.”



➤ Guards - Re-enactors by Bob Liftig.

It is an easy guess that the fate of “*Marchant (Merchant) Wooster*” represents that of both the Wooster brothers and that their decisions after their pleas were heard were similar.

Then there is Joseph Seely (Sealy), another one of the New-gate Brethren:

“In May, 1777, Joseph Seely junr. had been sentenced to two years in jail and a fine of 20. He says ‘that he had served the U. S. in the present war with faithfulness, and professing repentance for his evil conduct, promising reformation in the future’ prays for release upon his enlisting into the continental army. Granted, upon his so enlisting and paying or securing the cost of prosecution arising against him.”

This Joseph is probably related to Nehemiah Scribner, also on The List. But more on Nehemiah later.

From what I can uncover about the rest of them:

*** Captain Ebenezer Hathaway of Freetown, Massachusetts, one of the leaders of The Great Escape, is recorded in UELAC archives as being a resident of the St. John River,**

New Brunswick, after 1783, where he lived until his death at age 63 in 1811, exactly thirty years after his exit from New-gate.

*** Charles McNeil of Redding, Connecticut, also found his way to the St. John where he lived until his death in 1808.**

*** Andrew Smith of New Hampshire ended his days in Geary, near Oro-mocto, New Brunswick.**

*** Peter Sackett: Mystery surrounds the fate of the very young man who triggered The Great Escape when he sent a note to his friendly prison keeper, Reverend Roger Viets, who lived across the street:**

“Mr. Viets: If you have any meet cooked, you will much oblige me by sending me a dinner for I suffer for want.

- Peter Sackett”

Viets, an Episcopal clergyman, sympathized with the prisoners in his charge, and often “*expounded the gospel to them,*

and taught them the gospel precept, Honour the King.” After the breakout he “*took sudden leave, and emigrated to the British dominions of Nova Scotia, where his descendants now reside in respectable circumstances.”* There is no record of Sackett going with him.

The fate of another Loyalist on The List, the friend of Hathaway, who is mentioned in the New York newspaper article, is also instructive from Lorenzo Sabine, whose *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution*, 1864, is essential:

*** Thomas Smith** - proclaimed “*an enemy of his country*” in 1776, was an Officer on the privateer *Adventure*, He was captured and sent to New-gate, “*whence he made his escape and published an account of the treatment that he received from the Whigs while in their power ... Ebenezer Hathaway was his companion in prison.*” Smith lost part of his nose in the “*affray*”; settled in New Brunswick; survived his good friend Hathaway; and “*was an attendant in his last moments and evinced much feeling in parting with his old associate.*” Author Note: Thomas is not on The List, thus demonstrating the limitations of the available records. But might he be related to Andrew Smith?

Finally, there is **Nehemiah Scribner** of Norwalk, Connecticut, the last man on The List for whom I can account. Scribner was single, by all family accounts, He left for New Brunswick in 1783 with members of his extended family on the ship, *Union*, and, although he is mentioned in *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, he does not appear among the eight Scribners on the UELAC list.

I cannot determine what happened to the other “*traitors*” on The List, although almost all their surnames appear in records of Loyalist New Brunswick immigrants, but even this cursory research seems to indicate that these Loyalists had many Brethren, both spiritual and often family members, and, when one chose



➤ Guard House | Granby Connecticut Old Newgate Prison Street View. Antique Postcard K62388 - Mary L. Martin Ltd. Post-cards.

exile over living within the borders of the new United States, family often followed.

It is also apparent that there were a number of ways you could free yourself from New-gate if you were a Loyalist: bribe someone, serve your term, pledge your allegiance to the United States, or do ALL of these AND join Washington's army. You almost always had choices to make, even if one of them was to choose None Of The Above, and you could try to escape and plan on dodging some musket balls, or try NOT to escape and pray that disease or starvation would carry you off.

But, suppose you were a Loyalist and actually DID survive your incarceration? You still had choices: you could accept the King's invitation to "return" to England; you could relocate to one of his Caribbean colonies; or you could go to Canada, that at least five on The List succeeded in doing.

NEW-GATE TODAY

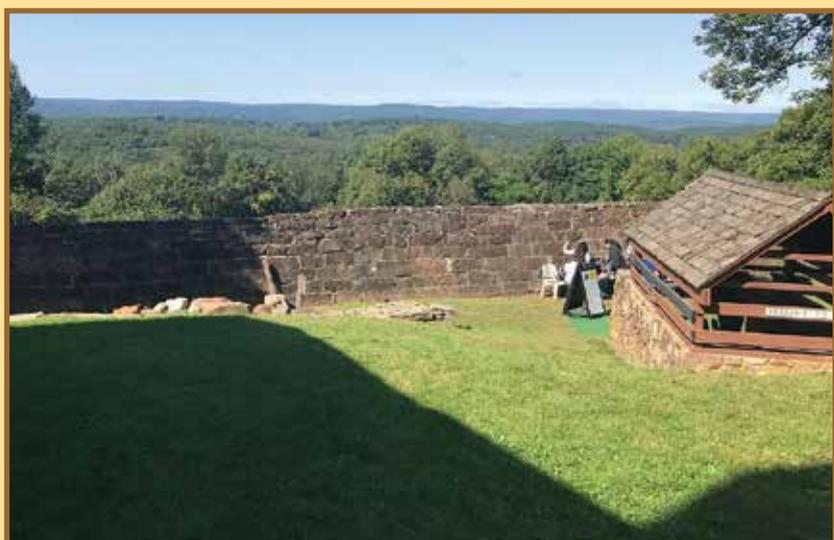
"A National Historic Landmark and State Archaeological Preserve, Old New-Gate Prison & Copper Mine (1773) in East Granby, Connecticut is the oldest surviving state prison in the nation. The site consists of 45 acres of land, including the one-acre prison yard enclosed by a 12-foot tall masonry perimeter wall that encompasses the entrance to the un-

derground copper mine, a rehabilitated two-story Guardhouse, and the standing ruins of four other buildings: a two-story Chapel, a two-story Nail Shop, a two-story Workshop, and a four-story Cell Block. The dank mine tunnels, menacing perimeter walls, and hulking prison ruins still convey an environment of confinement and awe. Across the street from the prison is Viets Tavern, the unrestored, mid-18th century home of first Prison Warden, Captain John Viets, and his wife, Lois. The museum was closed to the public from 2009 to 2017 for structural repairs. It was opened on a limited basis during the summer and fall of 2017, and hosted its grand

re-opening on Saturday, 14 July 2018." www.ct.gov/cct/cwp/view.asp?q=302258

Old New-Gate Prison & Copper Mine is open mid-May through October, Wednesday-Sunday 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For more information, call 860-653-3563, or, during the off season, 860-566-3005, or visit www.cultureandtourism.org.

The author wishes to thank Morgan Bengel, MA, Museum Assistant, for her help in providing The List and for her insights into the restoration work done at Old New-gate Prison.



➤ View from Newgate - Simsbury, Connecticut, by Bob Liftig..

Well Remembered



**Wallace Edmond
McLeod UE**

30 May 1931 – 03 June 2020

Last Post: Wallace Edmond McLeod UE
Taken from "Loyalist Trails" 2020-24: 14
June 2020

Wallace Edmond McLeod UE died peacefully on 03 June 2020, four days after his 89th birthday. He is survived by his wife of sixty-three years, Elizabeth (née Staples); four children: Betsy, John, James, and Angus McLeod; four grandchildren: Aubrey McLeod, Arthur McLeod, Kimberley Favron, and Zara McLeod; and one great grandchild: Percy McLeod.

Wallace was born in East York Township, now part of Toronto. He was raised in Scarborough, now also part of Toronto, and was educated at Scarborough Collegiate Institute, the University of Toronto, and Harvard University. From 1962 to 1996, he taught Ancient Greek Language and Literature at the University of Toronto's Victoria College.

From an early age, Wallace was interested in genealogy, particularly his Loyalist Fulton and Vanderburgh ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers of Richmond Hill, north of Toronto. When he was just 25 years old, he published a note on the

Vanderburghs in the *New England Historic Genealogical Register*, arguably the foremost publication in the field of American genealogy. This was followed in 1962 by a detailed genealogy, *The Family of Richard Vanderburgh of Richmond Hill (1797-1869)*, that to this day is cited by genealogists, for example, in Gary Boyd Roberts's 2009 work: *Ancestors of American Presidents*. Alongside genealogy, one of Wallace's main interests was Masonic history, and he became a world-renowned expert on the subject. He tied together his love of genealogy and Masonry in a series of articles that he wrote on Loyalist Masons. The articles were published in 1985-1987 in *The Philaethes*, the premier American journal of Masonic history, and formed the basis of talks that Wallace gave at both Masonic and Loyalist meetings.

In 1955, Wallace joined the Toronto Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada as a descendant of Judge Henry Vanderburgh UE (1717-1792), although it took him another 56 years, until 2011, to submit the paperwork documenting his descent from Judge Vanderburgh and from Captain James Fulton UE (circa 1755-1829). In 1978-1980 and 1984, he served with the late Dr. Frederic Branscombe on the UELAC's Dominion Historical Committee, and, in 1993, the Executive of the Toronto Branch voted to extend him a complimentary membership in the Branch. Two of Wallace's children belong to the Toronto Branch, Betsy McLeod UE and John McLeod UE. So did his late brother-in-law, Lawson Staples UE, who subsequently transferred to the Bay of Quinte Branch.

John McLeod UE

EDITOR'S NOTE:

As a Past Peterborough District Deputy Grand Master, I am very familiar with the works of R.W. Bro. Wallace E. McLeod, including his book, Whence Come We: Freemasonry in Ontario, 1764

– 1980, published by the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario in 1980. R.W. Bro. McLeod was certainly a well-known historian of Freemasonry in this province and elsewhere. I was very proud to know him well. Indeed, in my monthly newsletter, the Peterborough District's electronic *Beacon*, I quote excerpts from Whence Come We for the 1,000-plus Brethren who receive the *Beacon*. Heritage Lodge A.F. & A.M. No. 730 G.R.C. presented R.W. Bro. McLeod with the William James Dunlop Award on 20 November 1985.

R.W. Bro. McLeod comes from a Masonic family, his father and grandfather having been Members of the Craft. He was Initiated in 1952 in Mizpah Lodge No. 572, becoming W. Master in 1969, was a founding Member of the Heritage Lodge No. 730 in 1977, and was a honorary Member of three other Lodges in Toronto. In 1972, he was appointed a Member of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, and was annually re-elected until 1982 when he voluntarily retired, having held the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden. During his tenure he served as Chairman of the Library Committee and of the Committee on Masonic Education.

The source of some of this material was taken from *The Toast to the Worshipful Master*, when he became the W. Master, in 1982 – 1983, of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, its Latin title meaning Four Crowned Ones, a Masonic Lodge in London, England, dedicated to Masonic research, that was founded in 1886, the only other Canadian to be given this extremely high honour being M.W. Bro. John Ross Robertson (1841 – 1918), Grand Master of

the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, 1890 – 1891.

Sincerely and fraternally,

**R.W. Bro. Robert Collins McBride [Bob],
Peterborough District Deputy Grand
Master, 2007 – 2008.**

**PROFESSOR WALLACE
EDMUND MCLEOD A.M. PHD
A TRIBUTE BY
BRO. STEPHEN MAIZELS**

Wallace McLeod was a Mason, a professor of classics, and a passionate researcher, writer and lecturer on all aspects of Freemasonry who applied his considerable intellectual faculties and great erudition to his work on the history of Freemasonry and its symbolism. He was equally adept at writing and lecturing on the management of the Craft.

Early in my Masonic career in Canada, I came to know Wallace and to appreciate his tremendous appeal as a speaker and educator. On a personal level, I found that his great warmth, courtesy, and engaging demeanour drew me to him and encouraged me to embrace his approach to Freemasonry. I have no doubt that Wallace similarly influenced many other brethren.

Bro. McLeod, as a consequence of his tremendous talents, was appointed Prestonian Lecturer for the United Grand Lodge of England, was installed as the Master of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and served as President and as Executive Secretary of the Philalethes Society. Wallace also received many awards from premier research lodges throughout the United States and beyond. Wallace authored eleven books and numerous pamphlets, articles, and book reviews on Freemasonry, over a period of about forty years in the public Masonic forum.

Wallace was born in East Toronto on May 30, 1931. He graduated from Victoria College at the University of Toronto in 1953 with a degree in Classics (Greek and Latin). He

proceeded to Harvard University where he earned his master's degree in 1954 and his doctorate in 1966.

Wallace married his wife Elizabeth, a classmate whose subject was Latin and who went on to pursue a career as a teacher of Latin. Both with scholarships, they spent two years together in Greece studying archaeology as Fellows of the American School of Classical Studies in



Athens (1957-1959). A bit of the time was spent in Turkey.

On their return, after brief sessions of Wallace teaching at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut (1959), University of British Columbia (1960-1961), and University of Western Ontario (1961-1962), he returned to his Alma Mater, Victoria College. There he taught Ancient Greek Language and Literature from 1962 until his retirement as Emeritus Professor of Classics in 1996.

Wallace came from a Masonic family. His paternal grandfather was initiated into Edmonton Lodge #53, at that time on the Grand Register of Manitoba, on 10 February 1893. His father belonged to Mizpah Lodge #572, Toronto. His mother's oldest brother was the first Master of Todmorden Lodge #647, Toronto. It was truly a masonic family on both sides, as Elizabeth's father, grandfather and great grandfather were all Masons as well as all being professors of Latin at Victoria College. Wallace

was initiated into Freemasonry in his Fathers lodge, in 1952, and served as their Worshipful Master in 1969.

Wallace became a charter member of The Heritage Lodge (of research) #730, Cambridge, Ontario in 1977 and was made an honorary member of several Ontario other lodges along the way.

In the 1970s a large group of expatriate Hungarian Masons wanted to form their own Lodge in Toronto. As the Grand Lodge of Hungary was not recognized by the Ontario Grand Lodge special arrangements including re-initiation of the members was mandated. Wallace played a large role in mentoring them on their way under the name Andor Gero Lodge A.F & A.M. No. 726 GRC and continued to be an important part of their Lodge.

He served for 15 years as The Grand Historian from 1980. During his tenure Wallace brought the history of Freemasonry in Ontario to life through his publications and entertaining lectures.

He was appointed to the Board of General Purpose of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario in July of 1972 and was elected every two years thereafter. He voluntarily retired from the Board in 1982; he was an honorary member from 1989 until 1993. By virtue of his election he carried the rank of Honorary Past Grand Senior Warden. During those years he served at various times as the chairman of the standing committees on the Library and on Masonic Education and of the Special Committee on Publications. It was during these years that applied a great deal of his creative talents to his publications.

He was a Director of the Masonic Foundation of Ontario from 1976 to 1995, serving as Chairman of its Committee on Bursaries from 1981 until 1995 and as its President from 1993 to 1994. From 1993 to 1996, Wallace was the representative of the Grand Lodge of India at or near the Grand Lodge of Canada. That came about because his son John McLeod, a history professor, had spent three years in India doing research and writing books; it was John who made the

introductions.

He served as President of the Philaethes Society in 1992, the oldest Masonic Research body in the U.S.A., being the first person from outside the States to hold that position. In 1986, he was named a Fellow of the Philaethes Society, an honour limited to 40 at any one time. In 1983 he delivered the Anson Jones Lecture before the Texas Lodge of Research. In February 1986 he delivered the Philaethes Lecture at the annual meeting of the Society in Washington. Over the years he has written or edited fourteen books, and hundreds of articles and book reviews, dealing with Greek literature, archaeology, and mostly with Freemasonry.

He joined King Cyrus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons #232, Toronto in 1980 and was installed as First Principal in December 1986. Wallace was very involved in the Allied Masonic Degrees. Among his possessions I have some material relating to his AMD activities which clearly held a special place for him.

For his Grand Lodge, Bro. McLeod wrote and or edited three Beyond the Pillars (1973), Meeting the Challenge (1980), and Whence Come We (1980), and several booklets. For the Masonic Book Club of Bloomington, Illinois, he prepared extensive introductions to the reprints of The Sufferings of John Custos (1979) and The Old Gothic Constitutions (1985). As well a number of articles for various Masonic magazines such as the Proceedings of the Heritage Lodge, the Transactions of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, The Philaethes, and The Freemason Magazine (of Canada).

Outside of Freemasonry, Wallace performed research on ancient weaponry and, among other of his writings, authored a classic work on the Bows found in the tomb of Tutankhamen.

He became a subscribing member of the Quatuor Coronati Correspondence Circle in 1972 and in 1979 he was elected a full member of the Premier Lodge of Research, serving as Worshipful Master in 1983. He was the first North American to be so honoured in the Lodge's hundred years. He held the Delmar D. Darrah Medal of Ancient Landmarks Lodge

#3579, Bloomington, Illinois; the Distinguished Service Plaque of the Virginia Lodge of Research #1777; the Certificate of Literature of the Philaethes Society; and the William James Dunlop Award of The Heritage Lodge #730, in Ontario. He has been named a Member of the Masonic Brotherhood of the Blue-Forget-Me-Not, which is restricted to Masonic Educators. In 1984 he was proclaimed a member of the Society of Blue Friars, a very small and select group of worldwide masonic writers. He served in the role of Grand Abbot for several years.

In 1986 he served as Prestonian Lecturer. In that capacity he delivered his Paper entitled The Old Charges. This lecture was an excellent example of the way in which Wallace could present an academic topic in a manner that thoroughly engaged the audience with the subject. Wallace had an uncanny wit and humour that he wove so well into his presentations. The reports that he delivered verbally to the Annual Communications of Grand Lodge as Grand Historian had become the highlight of the proceedings. He was a brilliant academic and without doubt an accomplished entertainer.

By this point in his career Wallace had been established as one of the most sought after masonic speakers. This was evidenced by his accepted invitation to do a lecture tour in Australia in 1996 hosted by Bro. Tony Pope.

One of my most treasured experiences involving Wallace occurred while I was serving as Master of the Heritage Lodge GRC. I was approached by Wallace with the idea to conduct the annual Heritage Banquet as an almost re-enactment of a Grand Banquet put on by Most Worshipful John Ross Robertson in 1892. The original banquet was held to celebrate the 1792 arrival of Governor General John Graves Simcoe in Toronto. M. W. Bro Robertson was one of the outstanding Grand Masters in the history of Freemasonry in Ontario. Wallace had the original toasts, speeches, the guest list and even the menu. It was a huge success and Wallace had a large part in that. For the Banquet itself, Wallace appeared attired as M.W. Bro. Robertson along with a head table in period costume. A second head

table included the then current Grand Master M.W. Bro. Norman Byrne and members of Grand Lodge. The event planning and production, including a commemorative coin that was struck, took almost a year. During that time the whole committee became close with Wallace and his positive effect on them remained for many years. Wallace had that effect on all who knew and worked with him. At the Quatuor Coronati 1983 Installation toast to The Master of the Lodge, Bro. Harry Mendoza said of Wallace "those of us who have come to know him during his visits to this country can testify not only to his willingness to help others but also his kindness, courtesy and unfailing good humour". There is no better way to sum up a Tribute to Wallace than with those few words.

Tragically, some twelve years ago, Wallace started to be affected by Alzheimer's disease, and subsequently withdrew from public involvement in Freemasonry. This change in his personal condition was a great loss to the Masonic world and all who appreciated his presence and his contribution. During this later period, I was fortunate to have the opportunity to maintain my fairly close contact with Wallace, speaking with him on the phone and visiting from time to time.

It was in the later part of January 2019 I decided to pop in and visit with Wallace. When I visited I could not know if he was able to recognize me or understand me at all, but Elizabeth told me that he would be pleased to see me anyway, he liked company. This time, when I called to set a time to visit, she told me that she had been in the hospital herself over Christmas and New Years and that the Family had moved Wally, as she usually called him, to a very nice retirement residence, not too far from their house.

The decision had subsequently been made that they would stay together in the residence and sell their home which they had occupied since 1968, and in which they had brought up their four children, Betsy, John, James and Angus. Their new home was quite close to my office and so I went right over and I sat in their living room chatting for an hour or so. Wallace was his normal jovial self,

showed so much interest in all I had to tell him, but clearly he was just going through the motions. Elizabeth on the other hand was most interested and we had a nice chat. I left, promising another visit shortly but it was only another few days later that Elizabeth called me to tell me that they would be selling their house. She asked me if I could take out all of the masonic possessions that Wallace had accumulated over his nearly 70 years in the Craft. And so began nearly two weeks of heavy work, sorting, and

packing the contents of three rooms that were stacked with masonic treasures, treasures that represent the life of one of the most important masonic academics in the history of Freemasonry in Canada. A Freemason internationally renowned for his lectures, research, books, pamphlets and articles, and his extensive involvement with Freemasonry on both sides of the Atlantic, in Australia, New Zealand and India.

On June 3rd Wallace quietly passed to the Grand Lodge Above, as we say, to be

reunited with companions of his former toils.

Today as I sit in my library at home I am surrounded by his regalia and so many of Wallace's valued Masonic possessions. And from this vantage point I can not help but reflect on the special influence that he has had on my quest for masonic light, and to reflect on the similar influence that he has undoubtedly had on so many other brethren.



Kenneth Gordon

Runions UE

11 February 1925 - 22 February 2020

From *Loyalist Trails* 2020-28: 12 July 2020

Born in Morse, Saskatchewan, February 11, 1925. Passed away February 22, 2020 in Calgary, Alberta.

When Ken was nine, his parents tragically passed away. Ken and his two younger sisters went to live with other family members. Barbara, age six, and Vivien, age eight, were raised by their Aunt Eva and Uncle Edwin Fry. Ken, was separated from his sisters, and homed by his grandparents in Antler, Saskatchewan. They made it very clear that having Ken in their home was an inconvenience. Their expectation was that he move out after completing Grade VIII. In collaboration with his teacher, Ken "failed" Grade VIII and sat through Grade IX in his one-room prairie school.

In the Second World War he enlisted in the army, saw action in Holland and, at war's end, managed an excellent posting in Berlin. On his return to Canada in 1947, his army savings paid for a truck and he established his first business: hauling grain in the United States and Canada as well as seasonal road contracts.

He met Sarah Moen. They married and bought the Antler International Harvester dealership in 1949. He volunteered for numerous organizations in village and church life, usually as Treasurer.

Four children, Valerie, Gordon (deceased 2010), Neil and Ivan were born in Antler. In 1960, Ken sold his Antler dealership, and purchased the Virden, Manitoba IH dealership. For the next three years the Runions family lived in the house that is now the Virden Pioneer Home Museum. He achieved both his private glider and pilot's licence. His true learning passion, however, was Advanced Bookkeeping, with Elizabeth Dryden's tutelage.

After selling his business in the late 1960s, he became Controller of the growing Virden-founded TransX trucking business. In 1979, Ken became the accountant for Restaurant Dubrovnik in Winnipeg that had been co-founded by Valerie.

Sarah passed away in 1994 after a lengthy battle with cancer. During her illness, Ken was her dedicated caregiver. A man who previously had done no housework now cooked, cleaned and had a spreadsheet for medications and doctors' appointments.

Ken retired and thrived in his senior's life: travel, regular exercise, walking,

square dancing, round dancing, computer clubs, and a deep dive into the family's genealogy.

His active senior years were shared with Ann Neufeld. Diagnosed with Vascular Dementia in 2017, his children moved him closer to their families in Alberta and British Columbia. "Team Ken": his three surviving children: Catherine Emrick, Caryl Malcolm and Peter Stone, with Brian Owen tag-teaming support in his final years.

His personal commitment to "doing things well" was deeply honed into his children and grandchildren: Milana, Leanne, Adam, Cale, Jeff, and Derek. When we think of Ken and everything that made him the man he was, we are proud of his resilience and highly developed code of independence, hard work, honesty and respect for others, that he remained true through his life's many challenges.

Grateful thanks is due to the many people in different retirement homes father resided in. Also, Kudos to the Canadian Government and the staff at Veterans Affairs Canada for their support of veterans.

Please consider a donation to the Virden Pioneer Home or any of your own choice.

Celebration of Life was planned post Covid-19. To write a condolence visit [Carscadden Funeral Chapel](#) online.

Manitoba Branch UELAC: Ken was our Treasurer from the time he joined the Branch, and was also a Member of the Education Committee. He received his UE certificate for his Loyalist ancestor, John Everson UE, in 2005.

Robert Campbell, Manitoba Branch

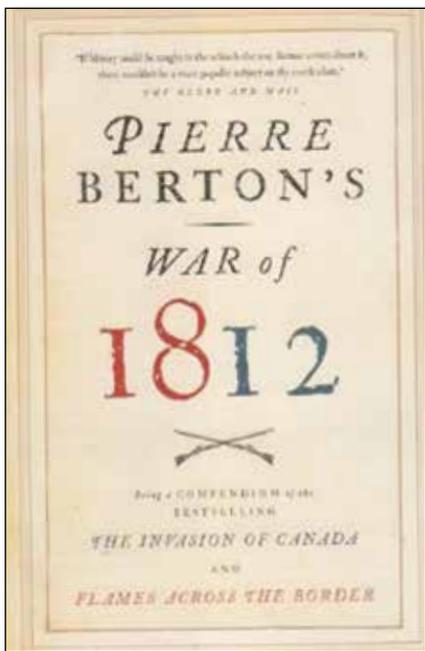
THE LOYAL REVIEW

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.



PIERRE BERTON'S WAR OF 1812: PART TWO: FLAMES ACROSS THE BORDER

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Part One, Pierre Berton's WAR OF 1812: The Invasion of Canada, appeared in the Spring 2020 issue of *The Loyalist Gazette*, Volume LVIII, No. 01, on pages 37 to 39.

The Invasion of Canada covered the causes of the War of 1812, along with some of the early battles along the Great Lakes. The author, who is Canadian, was fairly objective in this instance, as he is in this book.

After the American Revolution, the people in the Northwest Territories of the United States and Upper Canada were mostly farmers, and were friends and neighbours, overlooking the border, and crossing it daily to do business, or just visit friends and relatives. The Loyalists from the earlier American Revolution war who settled in Upper Canada became pro-American in a sense that there was no longer any reason for hard feelings for their southern neighbours, with the Americans feeling the same way. In fact, the Loyalists considered themselves Americans, which they were.

The author also stated that, had the War of 1812 never occurred, at least the

people of Upper Canada would have evolved to the point where there would have been a natural merger, adding more land and state(s) to the union without any conflict. I would like to add that any two nations can go further with one another in peace than they can in war. War simply destroys everything, including friendship and trust.

The War of 1812 changed this relationship between the United States and Canada for about a century.

With the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, the British began impressing American ships, [Impressment, colloquially "*the press*" or the "*press gang*", is the taking of men into a military or naval force by compulsion, with or without notice. Navies of several nations used forced recruitment by various means.] both merchant and military, looking for British military deserters, but taking Americans as well to fight in the British Navy.

This was an act of war. Even though the British lost the Revolutionary War, they remained a world power and they despised the Americans. In their arrogance, despite their defeat, they felt that they did not have to respect the Americans, and believed that they could

Author: Pierre Berton

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ANCHOR CANADA/Random
House of Canada, Ltd.

Date of Publication: 1980

Paperback, 911 pages

ISBN 978-0-385-67648-9

Reviewed by
Alastair S. Browne UE



Photo by Amanda Fasken UE

do anything they wanted with impunity.

They also armed the Indians to fight the American settlers. One little known fact mentioned in this book is that there were British trappers along the upper Mississippi River poaching furs, something the United States overlooked with indifference, up to a point.

All of this led to war, and the Americans, with no other choice, went to war against the British, which leads us to the focus of this book.

Flames Across the Border picks up where The Invasion of Canada left off, up unto the end of the war, but focusing not on the East coast but in the then-Northwest Territories, Upper Canada, and the Great Lakes region.

The war was bloody. Former friends and neighbours turned on each other, looting and destroying each other's property for no other reason than being of the other side of the border.

In fighting this war, the Americans overlooked the fact that the British were professional soldiers while the American were amateurs, and disorganized. They had to learn about fighting a war the hard way, by fighting the war itself.

Generals, both Americans and British, fought with each other on how the war should be fought, each ignoring the other and going into battles on their own. This is definitely one reason why the Americans failed in their later goal to acquire Canada. Battles that they lost could have been won had they been more organized.

Meanwhile, in the ranks, Americans were not prepared to fight in the cold climate of Canada, with their harsh winters way below freezing, along with inadequate clothing and a lack of food. There was also dysentery among other sicknesses, lack of sanitation, and alcoholism among the ranks. In every battle, half the combatants, on both

sides but especially the American side, were drunk. All of this led to massive desertions.

Regardless of all this, merchants and farmers who wanted no involvement in the war sold their wares, including weapons, to the opposing side. They made a profit from this and, to them, that's all that mattered. New England and the Maritimes colonies continued on, business as usual. New England even considered seceding from the United States.

The continuing impressment of American ships led the Americans to invade Canada, with the strategy that if the British were going to impress them at sea, then they, the Americans, would fight the British on land, being Canada, and there they proceeded to invade. They felt that they could easily invade and occupy Canada, originally to leave if the British would stand down. They later decided to drive them out of North America all together and annex Canada to the United States.

Washington, D.C., had that same idea. James Madison was President at that time and, after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, that doubled the size of the United States, Madison, along with Congress, looked to the North for further expansion. The United States would invade and annex Canada, thus becoming the third reason why the war was fought.

This was not the original nor primary reason why the war began, but the United States' government felt that they could get Canada as a prize for what they thought would be an easy victory.

Major-General William Henry Harrison, old Tippecanoe, and other generals would lead their armies across Canada in what they believed would be a cakewalk.

Were they ever wrong. They greatly

underestimated the British, the Indians, and the Canadians themselves.

Both sides fought fiercely for the next two years. The war itself would make or break many soldiers, from the buck Privates all the way up to the Generals.

For a few examples, British Commander Robert Barclay, joined the Navy at the age of 12, and had a hard but dedicated life. In one battle, he commanded starving soldiers and amateurs and knew they were not fit to fight the Americans, but commanded his men to "*fight the Americans anyway*" and they did.

Robert Dickson, who led a rugged life as a soldier, slept in the same conditions as his soldiers during the cold winter of the war. He was a fierce officer.

American Brigadier General Zebulon Pike, an American, was a dedicated military man, observed protocol, and was very loyal, but he could not win a battle. He was killed in York, Upper Canada.

General Willcock, a British General of Irish ancestry, had no loyalty, but only fought for personal gain. He betrayed the British by going over to the Americans when he felt the Americans were winning and helped to burn and plunder the Canadian village of Newark for money.

American General Elliott held off an attack on Lake Erie until the last minute. He captured a few British ships but was accused of cowardice for holding back from within fighting distance during the battle. His career was ruined.

American Colonel Richard Johnson was determined that England would be driven out of North America and Canada be annexed. He had fought Indians before, was a fierce and rough Kentuckian, and soldiers flocked under his banner.

Oliver Hazard Perry was one of the

great Admirals for America, and known for his famous quote, “*We have met the enemy, and they are ours;*” as he boarded the schooner, *Niagara*. James Lawrence, as he died aboard the *Chesapeake*, gave the message to Admiral Perry, “*Don’t give up the ship.*” Perry put that quote on a flag flying from his ships.

The lives of each general, admiral and subsequent fighters are given here. Many had a career in the military. Many others were promoted because they came from prominent families, even with no military experience.

Others, especially those soldiers from Kentucky, had a history of a rugged frontier, fighting the Indians. Both the toughness and the weakness of each soldier is detailed.

There was other generals and admirals, good and bad, corrupt and honourable, famous and forgotten, portrayed in this book, and they all determined the outcome of the war.

As these battles were fought, land, towns, and whole regions were taken and occupied by the enemy, whoever they may be.

All of Michigan was occupied by the British.

Amherstburg, Upper Canada, was taken by the Americans.

The battle for Fort Meigs, in Upper Canada, was a stalemate.

Fort Niagara and Five Mile Meadows in New York were taken by the British. Buffalo was sacked by the British and the Indians, and burned, in revenge for the American burning of Newark.

Individual accounts of homes being burned and looted have been written by the owners, telling of their experiences going through these ordeals.

The Americans burned the town of Kingston and went on to Montreal, setting fire to it, but were chased out by the Canadians.

The British retaliated by attacking and burning Washington, D.C., burning the United States Capitol, the President’s House, and the United States Treasury Building. An entire chapter is dedicated to that.

There were battles on Lake Erie, and two competing shipbuilding towns on both side of the Lake, with intense fighting on both the lake and the Niagara River.

What is mostly catching is the fierceness of these battles. Cannons were used on both land and sea, and the damage these cannonballs did are not to be overlooked. A cannonball striking a ship did intense damage, reducing great ships to splinters. The force of the wood from these splinters could penetrate a human and either kill or cripple him for life. Often the injuries were unsurvivable, given the medical skill and medicine at the time.

After the Treaty of Ghent, that was signed in Belgium, all lands captured were returned to their original owners.

There was one exception. The British wanted the Northern-most section of Maine to connect Canada to the Atlantic colonies, and they got it. Compare a map of the United States in the 18th century to a contemporary map, and you will see the difference.

Who won the war?

The Canadians, because they never lost any land to the Americans, and even acquired a small section of Maine. They eventually became an independent nation in 1867.

The Americans also won, because the British stopped impressing their ships, even though the Napoleonic War was over and there was no longer any need to do so. This was never mentioned in the treaty. As well, the British fur trappers, poachers really, left the United States for good.

This also raised American spirits, and this war was referred to as the Second War for Independence. They also gained more respect from the British and Europe as well.

The real losers were the Indians. They wanted an Indian nation in Ohio and Indiana, a buffer for the United States and Canada, to the latter’s advantage, but they never got it. As the century progressed, the Indians were treated worse by the American settlers, driven

off their land, leading up to the bloody battle of Wounded Knee in 1890.

There was a downside. As mentioned, nobody wanted to fight this war, but the war was no doubt necessary in order for the British to respect the rights of American seamen to traverse the oceans without harassment from the British. The British refused to respect their rights, so the Americans were left with no choice but to fight them.

The irony is that, had this war never occurred, at least part of Canada, Upper Canada, MIGHT have slowly evolved into the American union, since many of the inhabitants were Americans. With the advent of westward expansion, who knows what might have happened after that, but war prevented that, and one little-known casualty was that the goals of a country could be lost by war where they could have been acquired by peaceful means.

Instead, as the war progressed, American mobs invaded, looted, and burned Canadian farms, villages, and towns, alienating the Canadian people, insuring that they would NEVER join the Americans, eventually leading to the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, and giving the Canadians a bad impression of the Americans for the next one hundred years.

This was another casualty of war: people of different countries and cultures hating one another long after their war ended.

One comment I would like to mention is that this book inadvertently covers the adverse effect of war, a problem that plagues us to this day.

What was tragic about this war was that the United States and Canada, both English speaking nations, except Quebec, remained cold to each other for a century afterward. More tragic still was the fact that the Napoleonic Wars rubbed off on the peoples of North America, people who wanted nothing to do with the European war in the first place.

There has to be a better way.



Author: Brian McConnell UE

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\$17.86 CAN

Reviewed by
Grietje R. McBride UE

Author, Brian McConnell UE, has been sharing his interest, enthusiasm and discoveries about Loyalists in Nova Scotia since at least 2014. He is the President of Nova Scotia Branch UELAC and the UELAC Atlantic Regional Vice-President. For the past six years,

LOYALIST HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Reviewed by *Graham Hart UE*

Graham Hart UE, a Member and Programme Convenor of the Kawartha Branch UELAC,

LOYALIST HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA

the author has posted numerous informative talks about historic sites on YouTube playlists, on pages 57 and 58 in this book, and in *Loyalist Trails*, as part of his mission to trace and share knowledge about Loyalist sites in Nova Scotia. This sixty-three page book is another step in sharing our Loyalist heritage. Don't let the size of the book fool you: there is a lot of information contained here.

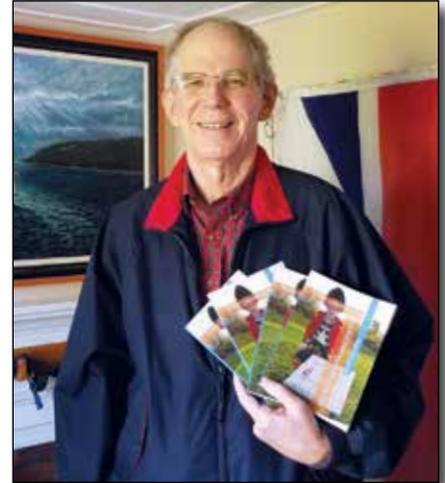
The Contents Page is organized into eight chapters, illustrated by numerous photos and descriptions. The main areas of Loyalist settlement in Nova Scotia are traced from Yarmouth and Shelburne, north and east, to Amherst and Guysborough.

It describes buildings, cairns, plaques, cemeteries, and other clues to Loyalist history as a colourful picture-documentary. An index lists, alphabetically, the Loyalists described in this book.

While my own Loyalist ancestor is not mentioned specifically, reading this book has enticed me to do some searching about the evidence of Loyalist settlement still discernable on the countryside and in urban areas of Nova Scotia. The one thing I really missed was a map to locate the

was the Senior Anchor and Producer at CHEX Television in Peterborough for forty-five years, retiring from broadcasting in April 2018.

When I became aware of Brian McConnell's recently released *Loyalist History of Nova Scotia*, I remember being immediately inclined to take a look. After all, Nova Scotia is my place of birth, thanks to the fact my ancestors had made the province their new home as Loyalists to the Crown after the



proximity of one settlement to another.

Google Nova Scotia Branch UELAC and there you have it: a map depicting the main areas of Loyalist settlement, museums with a Loyalist theme, and what regiments settled in which areas.

When print and the internet work together, the information is exponential. Explore and enjoy!

EDITOR'S NOTE:

On Thursday, 24 September 2020, Brian McConnell UE, author of *Loyalist History of Nova Scotia*, shown here in the Loyalist Room, presented copies of his new book to the Admiral Digby Museum in Digby, Nova Scotia.

American War of Independence. Only in the past few years had I become more intimately aware of my Hart family's Loyalist history as I waded through the complicated and challenging process of proving my Loyalist connections.

Despite the fact that I rarely take sufficient time to read for pleasure, I enthusiastically committed to sitting down to delve into what McConnell might have to say about those who, with my forefathers, escaped to Nova Scotia

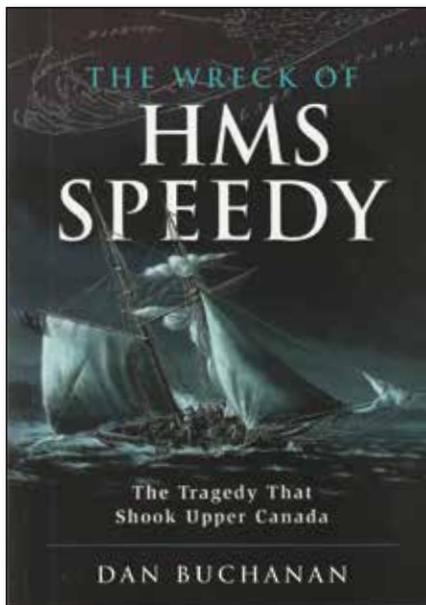
after America divorced itself from British rule. I quickly discovered he had a great deal to say and I found myself sailing through the pages without effort. His writing is easily read and understood, filled with information of which I had been hitherto unaware, the details of my own Loyalist connections having taken me on a relatively narrow path that had robbed me of the broader picture, to which I was now being happily exposed. Because I had spent the vast majority of my latter life in “Upper Canada”, I had become steeped mainly in Ontario’s Loyalist history, and had been left with a far too limited

sense of that significant history in my province of birth.

I found Brian McConnell’s Loyalist History of Nova Scotia a succinct, informative and, with plenty of pictures, visually pleasing opportunity to broaden my knowledge of the integral role Nova Scotia had played in providing a new home for a huge percentage of Loyalists in the mid 1780s. With tidbits of interesting facts, it outlines their impact and lingering influences on the province. It broadened my knowledge of those Black Loyalists who settled there, the challenges they faced on arrival and

sadly, in some cases, long after.

If you also have little time to read, I highly recommend you spend what limited time you have absorbing the fascinating Loyalist history outlined in this book. You’ll be surprised at how quickly, perhaps too quickly, you’ll reach its conclusion and I know when I am comfortably and safely able to return to Canada’s East Coast, next summer, I hope, I will have a plethora of new-to-me places and historic sites to visit, thanks to Brian McConnell’s Loyalist History of Nova Scotia, and, frankly, I can hardly wait.



Author: Dan Buchanan

Publisher:
Canada: Milner & Associates Inc.

Date of Publication: 2020

Paperback, 260 pages

ISBN 978-1-988344249

Reviewed by
Peter W. Johnson UE

THE WRECK OF HMS SPEEDY: THE TRAGEDY THAT SHOOK UPPER CANADA

Author and Historian, Dan Buchanan, has proven once again that he is capable of producing a fascinating and readable book, but he also recognizes the value of enticing the reader in with a striking cover illustration. In this case, he has utilized Peter Rindlisbacher’s dramatic painting of the last moments of the *Speedy*. The painting captures the impending horror of the situation and draws us in, rather like a good book on the *Titanic* does.

For those unfamiliar with the story, the *Speedy*, not seaworthy, was ordered to sail from York (Toronto) to Newcastle, not the modern Newcastle, but a site near Brighton, in October 1804. On board was an Indigenous prisoner and nineteen others including some very high ranking individuals heading for a murder trial. The *Speedy* encountered not one, but two severe storms and broke up not far from its destination. There were no survivors.

The book is divided into two parts.

The longer part tells the story of the *Speedy*, from before the fateful departure, to the fall-out following its sinking. The second part focuses on more recent research into the *Speedy* and especially the findings of the late Ed Burt. Appendices A – G follow, along with copious Notes, a Bibliography and Index. This is no casual production! The book is dedicated to Dan’s father, Rev. Charles Buchanan, who was known to frequent UELAC meetings years ago, and was a descendant of Peter Valteau UE.

As with Dan Buchanan’s previous book, it is difficult to put down once you have travelled back to 1804. Only begin it when you have a block of time set aside!

Is there anything to question? Perhaps, but not much. On page 51, the author refers to the Hessians as mercenaries. For starters, not all the German troops in the Revolutionary War were from Hesse, and referring to them as mercenaries is a bit off target.

Mercenaries are soldiers of fortune who fight for the highest bidder. These German troops were in regiments that were shipped to America to support the British Cause. They weren't necessarily here because they wanted to be, and they weren't mercenaries. Also, on page 125, there is a reference to the loss of *HMS Ontario* in 1780, attributed to the remnants of what had been a fierce hurricane, but is accidentally referred to as a "tornado" in the book.

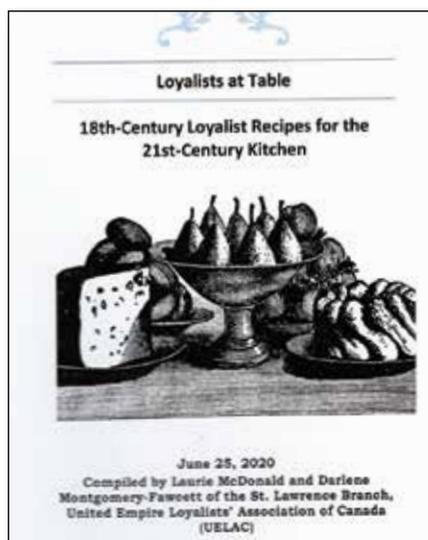
Does the world need another account of the *Speedy*? Before reading this book, I would have been doubtful, but Dan Buchanan does such a fine job of presenting the story, bringing the

characters to life, and also detailing the more recent findings that I am "sold". The before, during and after account of the events surrounding the *Speedy* story move along quickly and with a growing sense of doom. You will almost feel as if you were personally acquainted with the poor souls aboard the *Speedy*. As well, the Indigenous People are treated with sympathy and that is likely a departure from earlier accounts.

Coincidentally, I read Brian McConnell's recent book on Loyalists in Nova Scotia and both it and Dan Buchanan's book mention Brig. General Timothy Ruggles UE. In the latter case it is because James

Ruggles, a nephew of Timothy, has a minor part in the *Speedy* story. I was also surprised to see my William Marsh UE mentioned on page 210 regarding a Petition to move the Court House from Newcastle to elsewhere in the District, following the *Speedy* disaster. The signers included William Marsh's son, Benjamin, and son-in-law, Leonard Soper. Also mentioned is Timothy Porter UE, both a Loyalist and 1812 Veteran.

The book retails for just under \$25.00 and is easy to find in book stores or online. Has the wreck of the *Speedy* been found? That is an open question, but Ed Burt was 99.9% sure it had!



LOYALISTS AT TABLE: 18TH-CENTURY LOYALIST RECIPES FOR THE 21ST-CENTURY KITCHEN

From the front to back cover, this cookbook offers a different culinary experience from most history-based cookbooks. It is privately published by the St. Lawrence Branch UELAC. Only two authors selected, researched and tested the recipes and background stories associated with local foods and ingredients. Recipes or Receipts-the facts about very early cooking instructions are included as part of this very informative cooking history book.

For everyone interested in Social history and everyday life, the hidden gem of this book is the list of detailed sources the authors used to create the history behind the recipe: William Caniff; Dorothy Duncan; Edwin Gillet; Eliza Smith, *The Compleat Housewife 1773*; and numerous internet sites.



➤ Cookbook author, Darlene Montgomery Fawcett UE (left), with St. Lawrence Branch President, Lorraine Reoch UE.

Compiled by:
Laurie McDonald UE and Darlene
Montgomery-Fawcett UE

Publisher:
Saint Lawrence Branch UELAC

Date of Publication: 25 June 2020

Spiral bound paperback, 214 pages

Print books are \$20 plus shipping.
Digital PDF files are \$15.

Order from Darlene Montgomery
Fawcett at dmfawcett@ripnet.com

Or send a message to the Facebook
page of St. Lawrence Branch UELAC

Reviewed by
Grietje McBride UE

The cookbook is divided into eleven parts, the first four of which are devoted to historical background notes on open fire or oven cooking and the Loyalist experience in Johnstown, now Cornwall. The remainder of the cookbook covers Beverages, Breads and Biscuits, Condiments and Preserves, Sweets, Main and Side dishes, Soups, and finally, Vegetable Dishes. Each recipe is carefully documented and credited. Often a history lesson is included.

What is not included is modern processed ingredients and “Bernardin” canning.

The book proves two things that are self-evident: one, that Loyalists brought their own cooking knowledge from *back home* in America or Country of origin, and two, that necessity is the mother of invention! From friendships made with the First Nation inhabitants, new foods and uses for nourishment and medicine were introduced into the Canadian way of life. Hints here and

there are noted about how help from the First Nation people in the area boosted chances of survival during the Hungry Years.

If there was a Loyalist at Table: Part Two ever to be written, perhaps more history of the Native influence could be included in it.

I very highly recommend this “*easily digested*” cookbook for your own or Branch Loyalist Library. It’s a winner!

It's a Boy!!!

On Wednesday, 03 June 2020, Mary-Elizabeth Olive (nee McBride) Richardson UE, and her husband, Jeremy John Richardson, welcomed their newest child,

Maxwell “Max” Gary Robert Richardson UE into the world.

Max enjoyed meeting his seven-year-old brother, Benjamin Jeremy Collins Richardson UE, and his three-year-old sister, Autumn Elizabeth Richardson UE.

The ninth grandchild of Grietje R. McBride UE and Robert “Bob” Collins McBride UE, he is a direct descendant of the following Loyalists:

Jacob DeCou III UE,
Lieutenant Hendrick Dachstäeder Junior UE,
his son, Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE,
Sergeant Gabriel Purdy UE,
John Stevens Senior UE,
McGregory Van Every UE,
Adam Young UE (Johann Adam Jung),
and his son, Henry Young UE (Hendrick Jung).



*Life is a great
bundle of
little things.*

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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
Bruce Campbell MacGunnigle	James MacGunigle	Nova Scotia	1/11/2020
Scott Lee Archer	John Fordice	Nova Scotia	1/22/2020
Margaret Vandra Husar	John Cameron	Kawartha	1/11/2020
Margaret Vandra Husar	John Haggart	Kawartha	1/11/2020
Frances Hagar Backhouse	George Schryver	Calgary	1/11/2020
Elaine Vivian Farley	Daniel Cole	Bay of Quinte	1/11/2020
Elaine Vivian Farley	John Wees Jr	Bay of Quinte	1/11/2020
Elaine Vivian Farley	John Babcock Sr	Bay of Quinte	1/11/2020
Elaine Vivian Farley	John Shorts	Bay of Quinte	1/11/2020
Lillian Diane Manto	Hannah Sykes	Grand River	1/22/2020
Margot Lori Winter	John Hare	Grand River	1/22/2020
Brenda Ann Heartwell	Jeremiah Storms	Bay of Quinte	1/22/2020
Debra Lee Rolfe	Benajah Northrup	New Brunswick	1/26/2020
Marc Edward Smith	Thomas Phillips	New Brunswick	1/27/2020
Alan Robert Boyce	John Pickle	Kingston	1/27/2020
Alan Robert Boyce	George Schryver	Kingston	1/27/2020
Robert Powell Simpson	Obadiah Simpson	London	1/27/2020
Christopher Michael Heartwell	Jacob Smith	Toronto	2/6/2020
Dorothy Shirley Henderson	Geradus Dingman	Bay of Quinte	2/6/2020
James Richard Johnson	Benjamin Wood	St Lawrence	2/6/2020
Rebecca Elisa Furry	Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2/15/2020
Pamela Irene Rogers	Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2/15/2020
James Robert William	Robillard Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2/15/2020
Gabriel Christopher Lucas	Lunardi Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2/15/2020
Isaiah John Bruno	Lunardi Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2/15/2020
Frederick Charles Gregory	Philip Macklin Gregory	Col John Butler	2/15/2020

APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Frederick Charles Gregory	William Foster	Col John Butler	2/15/2020
Wesley Bruce Wallace	Petrus/Peter Ten Broeck	Col John Butler	2/15/2020
Wesley Bruce Wallace	Thomas Butler	Col John Butler	2/15/2020
Gregory Wayne MacDonald	John Lemon Sr	Kingston	2/16/2020
Lucinda Anne Hastings	John Lawrence	Bridge Annex	2/16/2020
Jo-Ann Savage	Edward Savage Sir	John Johnson	2/16/2020
Paul Albert Preece	David Palmer	Col John Butler	2/16/2020
Paul Albert Preece	John Brown	Col John Butler	2/17/2020
Carol Louise Weir	Isaac Titus	Nova Scotia	2/17/2020
Catherine Elizabeth Watson	Samuel Vetch Bayard	Nova Scotia	2/17/2020
William Harris Stevens	Levi Stevens	Nova Scotia	2/19/2020
Alice Ann (Evans) Walchuk	William Ackler	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Katherine Anne MacLeod	Hannah Sypes	Grand River	3/3/2020
Laurie Anne (White) Carter	Jacob Ball Sr	Col John Butler	3/3/2020
Dorothy Alma Stampe	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Judith Elizabeth Blanchette	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Sandra Louise Stampe-Sobering	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Steven Earl Stampe	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Rachel Lynn Stampe	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Catharine Rose Hirose	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Zoe Lynn Akemi Hirose	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Joan Abigail Hitomi Hirose	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Aaron Gregory Tenchi Hirose	David McEwen Sr	Manitoba	3/3/2020
Denis Lachlin Lloyd	Conrad Sills	Vancouver	3/3/2020
Willard Herbert Anderson	Joshua Quereau	Nova Scotia	3/3/2020
Willard Herbert Anderson	Amos Dillon	Nova Scotia	3/3/2020
Richard MacKinnon Thackeray	Gasper Brown	Bicentennial	3/6/2020
Beverly Joan Henderson	Samuel Schwerdfeger	Manitoba	3/6/2020
Brian Weldon Purdy	Gabriel Purdy	Manitoba	3/6/2020
Adam Douglas Istas	Peter Carpenter	St Lawrence	3/6/2020
Ernest Keith Carson	Daniel Lighthouse	St Lawrence	3/6/2020
Arnold Jonathan McBay	Benoni Crumb	Col John Butler	3/6/2020
Arnold Jonathan McBay	Isaac Vollick	Col John Butler	3/6/2020
Christopher Thomas Meathrel	Samuel Brownson II	London	3/6/2020
Tina Elizabeth (Cowan) MacKay	Ezekiel Younglove	Assiniboine	3/6/2020
Isabella Jessi May MacKay	Ezekiel Younglove	Assiniboine	3/6/2020
Lezley Ellen Prime	Abraham Lent	Nova Scotia	3/7/2020
William Merritt Atkinson	Abraham Beam	Kawartha	3/7/2020
Freyja Mayrene Atkinson	Abraham Beam	Kawartha	3/7/2020
Lois Evelyn Carrothers Hastings	John Lawrence	Bridge Annex	3/11/2020

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Diane Ruth Margaret Hiscock	Jacob Smith Sr	Hamilton	3/11/2020
Lanny Shelton Hiscock	Michael Showers	Hamilton	3/11/2020
Barbara Doris Olsen	Daniel Field	Hamilton	3/11/2020
Allan Roy McGillvray	Lemuel Caswell	Kawartha	3/11/2020
Jocelyn Victoria Currie	Thomas Merritt Sr	Governor Simcoe	3/11/2020
Jocelyn Victoria Currie	Thomas Merritt Jr	Governor Simcoe	3/11/2020
Miles D. O'Reilly	John O'Reilly	Kingston	3/11/2020
Jo-Ann Dorothy Leake	John Leake	Governor Simcoe	3/11/2020
John Thomas Babcock	Benjamin Babcock	Vancouver	3/11/2020
Dean Clark Hartley	Gershom Wing	Thompson-Okanagan	3/16/2020
Braydon Gerald Hartley	Gershom Wing	Thompson-Okanagan	3/16/2020
Caitlyn Brooke Hartley	Gershom Wing	Thompson-Okanagan	3/16/2020
Paul Albert Preece	Peter Secord Sr	Col John Butler	3/16/2020
Carolyn Joyce Coffin-Caputo	Alexander Brotherton	Sir John Johnson	3/24/2020
Kimberley Erin Meathrel	Samuel Brownson II	London	3/24/2020
William Christopher Meathrel	Samuel Brownson II	London	3/24/2020
Emily Jean Meathrel	Samuel Brownson II	London	3/24/2020
Brian Donald Berry	Jeremiah Storms	Bay of Quinte	3/24/2020
Adam James MacKenzie Wainwright	Jeremiah Storms	Bay of Quinte	3/24/2020
Natasha Elizabeth Wainwright	Jeremiah Storms	Bay of Quinte	3/24/2020
Douglas Peter Hube	Adam Green	Col John Butler	4/1/2020
Allan Roy McGillivray	Stephen Caswell	Kawartha	4/1/2020
Cassandra Kelly Preece	Peter Secord Sr	Col John Butler	4/1/2020
Braiden Alicia Preece	Peter Secord Sr	Col John Butler	4/1/2020
Alison Jane Young	William Foster	Col John Butler	4/1/2020
Alison Jane Young	Philip Macklin Gregory	Col John Butler	4/1/2020
Ray Howard Blakeney	William Colter	Nova Scotia	4/11/2020
Daniel James Corcoran	Jacob Bonesteel Sr	Chilliwack	4/11/2020
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Wendy Pearl Broda	Edward Armstrong	Col John Butler	4/11/2020
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Walter James Huff	Paul Huff	Bay of Quinte	4/11/2020
Susan Ann Sears	Joseph Denton Sr	Nova Scotia	4/11/2020
Alvin Brian Williams	Thomas Williams Sr	London	4/11/2020
Jacob Stewart Woodcock	Abraham Woodcock	Victoria	4/24/2020
Audrey Norma Imbert	Basnet Dell Sr	Col John Butler	4/26/2020
Joan Marlene Martin	Christopher Culp	Col John Butler	4/28/2020
Angela Maxine Johnson	George Finkle Jr	Bay of Quinte	5/15/2020
Angela Maxine Johnson	George Finkle Sr	Bay of Quinte	5/15/2020

APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Thomas David Graham	Samuel Pettingill	Bay of Quinte	5/15/2020
Mary June Matilda Owen	Jeremiah Storms	Bay of Quinte	5/15/2020
David Wayne Servos	Christopher Thomas Servos	Col John Butler	5/21/2020
David Wayne Servos	Daniel Servos	Col John Butler	5/21/2020
Anne Marie Whitlock Bedard	David Breakenridge	Bicentennial	5/21/2020
Anne Marie Whitlock Bedard	John Lawrence	Bicentennial	5/21/2020
Carol Ann Lawley	Christian Warner	Col John Butler	5/21/2020
Martin Edward Conroy Jr	Tertullus Dickinson	New Brunswick	5/26/2020
Debra Lee Willett Rolfe	Walter Willett	New Brunswick	5/26/2020
Lisa Michelle Turner Noble	Duncan Bell	Edmonton	6/1/2020
Lisa Michelle Turner Noble	William Bell Sr	Edmonton	6/5/2020
Lisa Michelle Turner Noble	Isaac Brisco	Edmonton	6/5/2020
Breccan David Osborne Bates	Paul Trumpour	Toronto	6/2/2020
Anthea Kay Jamieson Dwyer	Ebenezer Washburn	Bay of Quinte	6/6/2020
Susan Gail Jamieson Johnston	Ebenezer Washburn	Bay of Quinte	6/6/2020
Kristine Elizabeth Johnston Preston	Ebenezer Washburn	Bay of Quinte	6/6/2020
Linda May Ross Collier	Staats Overholt	Calgary	6/20/2020
Francis Leroy Sheard	Thomas Hearn	Saskatchewan	6/20/2020
Matthew Tristan Garrett	Thomas Hearn	Saskatchewan	6/20/2020
Blair Arthur Schafer	Thomas Hearn	Saskatchewan	6/20/2020
Ryder William Adair	Thomas Hearn	Saskatchewan	6/20/2020
Sidnee Elizabeth Venaas	Thomas Hearn	Saskatchewan	6/20/2020
Devin Phillip Venaas	Thomas Hearn	Saskatchewan	6/20/2020
Barry Joel Curran	Thomas Pearson	Victoria	6/20/2020
Janis Dorrene Gugelyk	Charles Depew Sr	Hamilton	6/23/2020
Timothy McCauley	John Depew	Hamilton	6/23/2020
Diane Ruth Margaret Hiscock	Ebenezer Jones	Hamilton	6/23/2020
Dalton Kevin Rayner	Ebenezer Jones	Hamilton	6/24/2020
Dalton Kevin Rayner	John Garner	Hamilton	6/24/2020
Dalton Kevin Rayner	William Vanderlip	Hamilton	6/24/2020
Dalton Kevin Rayner	Isaac Van Sickle	Hamilton	6/24/2020
Dalton Kevin Rayner	John Smith	Hamilton	6/24/2020
Dalton Kevin Rayner	Peter Gordon	Hamilton	6/24/2020
Dalton Kevin Rayner	Nathaniel Pettit	Hamilton	6/24/2020
Marie Marguerite Takman	Charles Depew Sr	Hamilton	6/25/2020
Paul Duane Whitescell	Andrew Whitesell Sr	Hamilton	6/25/2020
Denis Eric Walker	James Craig	Victoria	6/25/2020
Amanda Evelyn Godbout	Cyrenius Parks	Toronto	6/30/2020
Emily Georgian Godbout	Cyrenius Parks	Toronto	6/30/2020



*Wood House, Cornwall Community Museum,
Lamoureaux Park, Cornwall, Ontario*



Members of the King's Royal Regiment of New York and the 84th Royal Highland Emigrants in front of the Wood House, the very site where the Loyalists pulled lots to begin anew.

