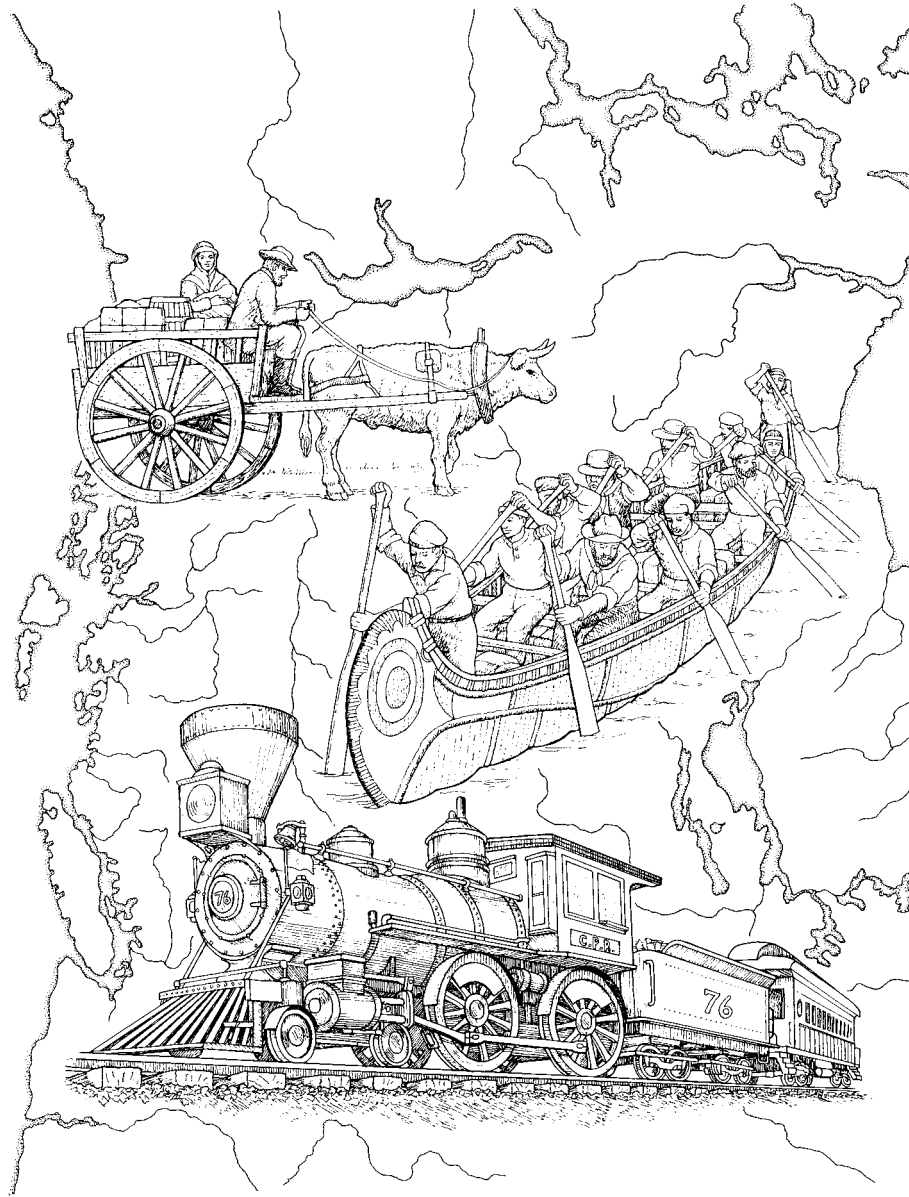


THE LOYALISTS PIONEERS AND SETTLERS OF THE WEST



A TEACHER'S RESOURCE

Loyalists, Pioneers and Settlers of the West: A Teacher's Resource

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INTRODUCTION

It is an honour to write a brief introduction to this valuable document. For those of us with Loyalist ancestors, we are fascinated with such a background – not in an elitist sense, but because it is exciting to know one has ancestors involved in such stirring times. Granted, many of the original Loyalists might not have seen it that way. The Loyalist who spent several hard years in a Provincial Regiment, with his life in danger from the Rebels, his house burned, his land confiscated, and his family facing hardships, may have used other adjectives to describe the times.

This Resource Book will give you an overview of the Loyalist experience, the events during and after the American Revolution, and in particular a look at those areas of Canada where they settled. Why a Western book? The Loyalist political influence and settling of the land spread across the whole country over several generations. Open any phone book in Canada, and you will likely spot the surnames that can be traced back to the original Loyalists.

The Loyalists are central to the history of this country. I invite you to trace their journey in these pages.

Loyally,
Peter W. Johnson UE
President, United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

The Loyalists, Pioneers and Settlers of the West, the fourth in the series of resource books developed by the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, has consumed several years of research in its development. The material has been gathered not for any specific grade level but as a general information package about the United Empire Loyalists and their pattern of settlement. In fact, much of this edition makes use of material presented earlier to assist with the teaching of the Loyalist heritage in the classrooms of Ontario, the Maritimes and Quebec.

We are truly indebted to Dr. Michael Payne of Edmonton, who contributed the results of his research in his papers delivered at UELAC Annual Banquets, both Edmonton and Winnipeg. His work included here as the "Foreword" clearly establishes the fact that it was the Loyalists and their descendants who established the historical base which continues to contribute to the settlement and growth of Western Canada to this day.

From the start of this century, Margaret Carter UE (Manitoba Branch), Prairie Regional Vice President UELAC, with assistance from Lorna MacKenzie UE (Regina Branch), and Audrey Wirtzfeld UE (Calgary Branch) and Linda McDowell (Manitoba Public School Curriculum Supervisor) researched material about Loyalists' descendants that illustrates their westward migration, their lives and the contributions they made to the growth of Canada. Lois Dickinson UE (Chilliwack Branch) and Ivy Trumpour UE (Edmonton Branch) supplied the material for British Columbia. Shirley Dargatz UE (Chilliwack Branch), Pacific Regional Vice President UELAC, has also contributed greatly to the formation of this resource.

Not just individuals or families who achieved prominence in the 19th and 20th centuries were selected to expand on the theme developed by Dr. Payne. The stories of those whose rural and urban toil illustrates the trials, tribulations and successes of life in early Western Canada deserve our attention. However, little research has been done on the many minority groups of Loyalists, the Jews, the Aborigines, the Blacks and the Quakers who in succeeding generations have made their homes in the west. This research will continue as this teacher's resource is just a beginning to the vast unwritten history of our country.

Last, but by no means least, we are indebted to all who have contributed their family histories. Without their assistance, this resource would not have been possible. The work of Mary Perfect from Manitoba who spent an entire summer editing this material is greatly appreciated.

Although every care has been taken to ensure accuracy, errors may be found as we continue to discover our history.

Fred H. Hayward UE
Chairman, Education Committee UELAC
2000-2006

FOREWORD

Loyalists and the Teaching of Canadian History: Old Ideas, New Trends and a Local Connection Or Two

Michael Payne

Over the years, I have had the pleasure of teaching Canadian history to students of varying ages and levels of interest and aptitude. I make no claims to being particularly expert in Loyalist studies, but I do have an interest. Year after year, I contemplate what students should know about this period in our country's history.

This isn't as easy a question to answer as some might suspect. History is very political. As some academics like to say, it is "contested terrain." Loyalists changed the course of history in at least two countries. If you contend that Quebec is actually a country trapped inside Canada, this number becomes three, and the tally rises even more when you consider that the events that produced the Loyalist émigrés could be felt in dozens of British colonies, as well as Britain itself.

These questions did not trouble past generations of Canadian history teachers much. For example, I have a copy of my father's Canadian history textbook from the late 1920s. A popular reference in its time, it emphasizes the bitterness of the American Revolution and its character as a civil war. In the aftermath of the war, the book details the persecution of those who remained loyal to Britain and the scope of their losses in the conflict. It suggests that many were wealthy and prominent citizens of the old Thirteen Colonies and notes that they faced not just material losses, but were forced to learn completely new pioneering skills. In overcoming adversity and eventually succeeding in rebuilding their lives, they are portrayed as stout, and more than a little stoic. Overall, the emphasis in this and other textbooks of the time is on the Loyalists' heroism, sacrifice and dogged defense of a political ideal.

The only twist in this story is a brief mention of the so-called "late Loyalist" phenomenon: namely, American settlers attracted by Governor Simcoe to Upper Canada, not for any noble political ideal, but by the promise of free land. The textbook suggests that many proved to be "excellent settlers," but others showed their true republican colours in 1812, with most eventually leaving Upper Canada for the U.S. For historians of this generation, late Loyalists were a type of self-fulfilling prophecy. If you left, you were not a *real* Loyalist; if you stayed, you were.

The textbooks of my high school and undergraduate years a generation later had a slightly different emphasis. Many hint at an intriguing aspect of the Loyalist legacy. On the one hand, early views of Loyalists often emphasized their political conservatism and elite origins; and yet, their arrival in the old colonies of Nova Scotia and Quebec resulted in elected legislatures and more local autonomy. This would suggest that the Loyalists might not all have been quite so conservative and royalist as earlier histories implied, and that the political struggle in the Thirteen Colonies was really a sophisticated argument over democratic institutions.

In The Story of Canada, one of the more influential textbooks of the 1960s and early 1970s, Donald Creighton argues that the Loyalists were not some aristocratic fragment of American society, but rather broadly representative of the societies that they had to leave. He describes them as a "cross-section of rich and poor, literate and uneducated, town and country, seaboard and frontier." He goes on to describe the make-up of this settler stock, which ranged from the educated Harvard elites who made up the appointed executive council in the new colony of New

Brunswick to the tough veteran soldiers who settled along the St. Lawrence and the Niagara frontier.

Creighton suggested that the struggles in the Thirteen Colonies were about constitutional government versus rebellion, unity of the Empire versus disruption, monarchism versus republicanism. Creighton's Loyalists turn out to be not so different from the American revolutionaries after all. What distinguished them was a willingness to accept the British tradition of "representative Parliamentary democracy." Admittedly, this was the unreformed British Parliament of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Creighton and other historians of this time managed a neat trick: they cast Loyalists as politically progressive settlers by asserting their North American-ness, without denying the importance of their decision to support Britain in the American War of Independence. This in turn gave them an important place in the constitutional evolution of Canada.

This process was neatly summarized by another equally prominent Canadian historian of the period, A.R.M. Lower, in the title of his textbook, Colony to Nation. This view of Canadian history placed constitutional and political history at the centre of our national story and put particular emphasis on a series of constitutional turning points: the Proclamation of 1763, the Quebec Act, the Constitutional Act, the Act Of Union, Responsible Government, the British North America Act and the Statute of Westminster, followed more recently by the repatriation of the Canadian Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Charlottetown and Meech Lake accords. Within this framework, Loyalists were crucial; they altered the political calculations of the Quebec Act and led directly to the creation of new colonies with elected legislatures.

The other major consequence of the Loyalist migrations, at least in textbooks of this period was that this massive resettlement of people changed the demographic, and therefore the political and cultural face of British North America. In 1776, no one imagined that the colony of Quebec would ever be anything other than French speaking and Catholic. Seven years later, this assurance was gone. The American Revolution actually prompted the migration the British had hoped for in 1763. Unwillingly perhaps, but no less comprehensively, the struggle in the Thirteen Colonies made Britain's largest remaining North American colony bilingual and bicultural.

Much of the early teaching about Loyalists might have agreed on their place in Canadian history, but beneath this surface unanimity, important distinctions were beginning to appear. There are several reasons for this. In the years leading up to the American Bicentennial in 1976, American historians began a critical reappraisal of the revolution and what it meant. This inspired renewed interest in the leading figures and political theories behind the revolution, as well as a new consideration of those who opposed it. In Canada, a growing interest in what historian Maurice Careless called "limited identities" — questions of class, gender, ethnicity and region — encouraged historians here, too, to reevaluate their views on the Loyalists.

The result has not been a rejection of earlier ideas of the significance of the Loyalists so much as a broadening of their story. For example, it's worth considering what Loyalism meant in 1776. For years, American pop culture has encouraged the view that support for a break from Britain was the common colonial position, and what needed to be explained was why some opposed this natural step. In reality, support for the Continental Congress was hardly continent-wide. In 1775, when hostilities first broke out, Britain had about 30 distinct colonies in the Western Hemisphere. These ranged from sugar islands in the West Indies to the fur trade posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. Most colonies did not rebel; most never even considered rebelling. Arguably, the Loyalist position was the majority position among all colonies and colonists, and perhaps it is George Washington and Ben Franklin's ideas that were the anomalies.

This observation has led historians to look at Loyalism in two ways: the Loyalism of entire colonies and the Loyalism of individual residents of colonies that rebelled. I think it is important students understand both forms. As historians John Finlay and Doug Sprague suggest, the former was “quiet and situational” and might reflect more passive neutrality than active hostility towards the idea of rebellion. The sugar-producing islands of the British West Indies were not likely to rebel against Britain in 1776 — why would they, when Britain bought all the sugar they produced and plantation owners were probably second only to the mighty East India lobby in terms of influence in the British Parliament. Why revolt against a Parliament that is likely to do your bidding? Why separate from a country that buys all your products?

Similarly, Newfoundland had little interest in revolution when most of its fishing economy was so closely tied to Britain. Many inhabitants were still only seasonal residents of Newfoundland returning to their West Country homes in England each winter. Equally, there were few reasons for residents of Prince Edward Island or the scattered population of Cape Breton to rebel. Like the larger settlements of Nova Scotia, people in these areas had good reason *not* to. For one, they ran the risk of attack by the Royal Navy. Many earned their living supplying British military garrisons and ships or producing fish and timber for British markets, and the military base at Halifax cast a long shadow on the region. There may well have been some support for the position of the American revolutionaries in parts of the Maritimes, especially among the expatriate New Englanders living in Nova Scotia, but for most residents, active rebellion was simply not practical.

In Quebec, the situation was complicated by questions of language and religion. Few historians still believe the Quebec Act was the reason Quebec remained at least nominally loyal, but many think the American response to that act — adding it to their list of “Intolerable Acts” as another proof of British tyranny — was very significant. Invading Quebec was probably not a prudent way to encourage the population of that colony to rise in rebellion, either.

For all of these colonies, loyalty was the sensible and practical choice. Individual Loyalism, however, was a more complex matter. When active hostilities broke out in 1775, opinion in the Thirteen Colonies was sharply divided. It has been estimated that at the start of the American Revolution, about one-third of the colonists supported the cause, one-third opposed it and one-third simply tried to stay uninvolved and out of trouble. Open hostilities, however, changed the mix and made it very difficult for anyone to publicly oppose the Continental Congress. Out of a population of about 2.5 million people living in these colonies, a sizable but vulnerable minority of about 400,000 people openly sided with Britain.

Most eventually stayed in what became the United States of America, and had a very rough time of it. We can only assume they had no choice but to stay, since this was probably even riskier than leaving. About 100,000 or more of these Loyalists left the 13 Colonies during or immediately after the war. According to most estimates, about half of these Loyalists — about 45,000 — departed for what would become Canada. I think it is important for students to understand that the Loyalist migration is not just a Canadian story. They were, in many respects, the first political refugees of the modern world, and they had an impact on places ranging from Sierra Leone — where 1,200 black Loyalists were resettled in 1792 — to the British West Indies, as well as what would become western Canada.

The struggle between Britain and the Thirteen Colonies did more than create the United States and serve as a dress rehearsal for the French Revolution. It was also a watershed in imperial history between what historians call the First and Second British Empires. As John Bowle puts it in The Imperial Achievement, the irony is that though Britain may have lost America, it emerged

Nor were they willing to buy the proposition that freed from British control, the new American nation would become a better, freer England. It appears many suspected the opposite was more likely to be true. What this reappraisal suggests is that Loyalists had very plausible reasons for their position and were not the reprehensible political reactionaries they are sometimes portrayed as being in American popular culture.

This new research helps explain why the Loyalists who arrived in Nova Scotia and Quebec were such a varied bunch. It is important for students to know that Loyalists added more diversity to Britain's remaining North American colonies than helping to make Quebec more bilingual and bicultural. For example, more than 10 per cent of the Loyalists who came to what would become Canada were not Europeans. Out of about 45,000 people, there were about 2,000 Iroquois and other First Nations people who had to resettle in Upper Canada because they had supported the British. Equally interesting are the over 3,000 slaves, former slaves and free black Loyalists who settled in Nova Scotia. Many had been granted their freedom in return for serving with Loyalist and British regiments in the war. Despite this service, many faced discrimination and unfair treatment as Loyalists (for example, they received smaller land grants, in less desirable areas) and over 1,200 chose later to move again to the country of Sierra Leone when the opportunity presented itself.

Even among the European Loyalists, many were not "English." The Loyalists included people of Dutch and German background, religious minorities such as Quakers and French Protestants and significant numbers of Scots and other Celtic peoples who were still part of Britain without being English. In fact, Loyalist migrations helped make Canada such a multilingual and multicultural nation.

The other group of Loyalists, whose stories have started to emerge through more recent research, are the women and children who were also part of the migration. In some cases, they may have actively supported the British cause in the war, but many became Loyalist refugees due to decisions taken for them by husbands, fathers and brothers. Together, these women and children make up the majority of the people classed as Loyalists, and students should know that theirs was neither the "situational" Loyalism of colonies like Nova Scotia or Jamaica nor the obvious Loyalism of a man who joined Butler's Rangers or imprudently expressed political opinions in town hall meetings. Their Loyalism was situational because the social and economic position of women and children in 18th-century North America put clear limits on what they could independently do or say. As a result, we need to be cautious in assuming the reason behind their forced migration.

I promised a local connection or two to this story. I suspect few Canadians know that a major campaign in the American Revolution was actually played out on Hudson Bay and led to the capture and destruction of two of the Hudson's Bay Company's most important posts there. This led to a serious disruption of the fur trade for several years and helped to encourage the expansion of interior posts.

The American War of Independence was not a local conflict. It took on a much larger global dimension when France seized upon it as an opportunity to strike a blow at Britain. After years of offering indirect support to the Continental Congress, in the early 1780s, France decided to take a more active part in the conflict. In 1782, a French naval squadron with supporting troops was dispatched to disrupt British trade, particularly in furs. This force was commanded by Count de la Perouse and comprised three ships: a 74-gun ship of the line and two 36-gun frigates. In addition, the ships transported 250 infantrymen and 50 artillerymen along with mortars and other weapons to undertake any sieges that were necessary.

La Perouse successfully navigated his way into Hudson Bay, despite having neither charts nor men with any experience sailing in these northern waters. On August 8, they reached Fort Prince of Wales at Churchill, Man. After an initial reconnoitre, Major de Nostaing, the commander of the infantry and artillery, landed with his troops and found Samuel Hearne, the HBC factor ready to surrender. Prince of Wales Fort was captured without a single shot being fired. All the HBC employees, including Hearne, were taken prisoner; the post was then looted and blown up (which is why to this day, it remains a ruin, albeit a reconstructed one).

La Perouse then sailed on to York Factory, which was surrendered on the 25th of August. Once again, the French looted the post and made everyone prisoners. By September 2nd, they were on their way home. The losses to the HBC were over 15,000 pounds sterling; trade was disrupted for years to come. In the following years, the HBC made major adjustments in its system of trade, partly in response to La Perouse's raid. In particular, the HBC expanded its system of inland posts; by the late 1780s and early 1790s, the first posts were built in what would become Alberta.

The American War of Independence also had two other significant impacts on the fur trade in western Canada. Although French fur traders were active in the area north and west of the Great Lakes prior to 1759, much of their activity was focused in Detroit and Michilimackinac, south and west of the lakes. After 1759, the newly arrived English traders out of Montreal continued this trade. It was the loss of the territories south of the Great Lakes to the Americans after 1783 that really encouraged the development of the North West fur trade. In fact, it would later be discovered that the great fur trade centre of Grande Portage was actually in American territory, forcing the North West Company to move its operations to Fort William on our side of the border.

More than just shifting the geographical focus of the fur trade, individuals with Loyalist backgrounds played significant roles in the development of the Montreal-based fur trade after 1783. One of the key figures in the fur trade on the mid-18th century was Sir William Johnson of New York. Johnson had close ties with the Mohawk tribe, including Molly and Joseph Brant, and offered land on his estate to Scottish and Irish settlers. He gave many of these settlers a chance to try their hand at the fur trade with his patronage, and if you look at the founding partners and many of the early officers of the North West Company, a significant number got their start with William Johnson.

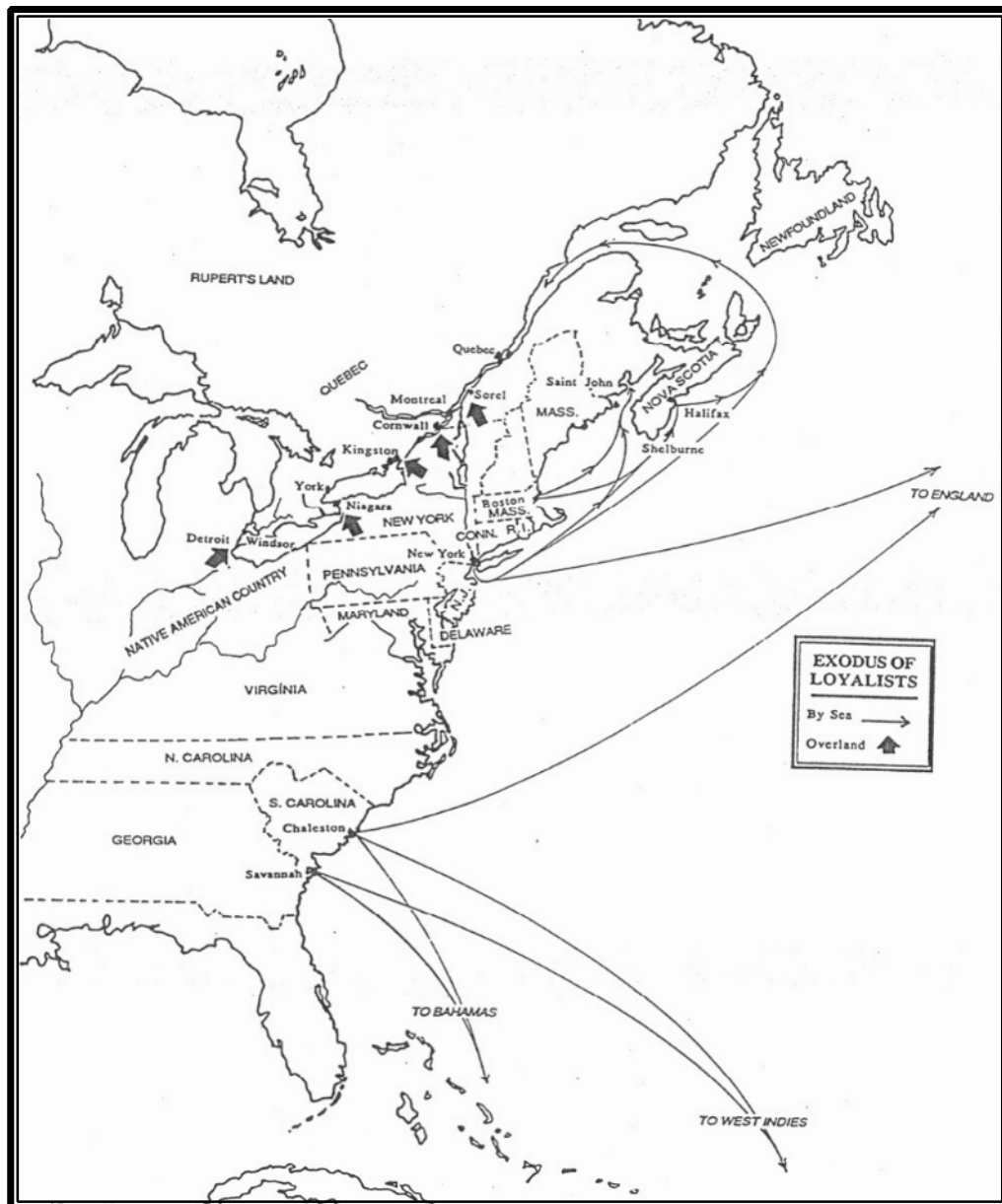
Johnson died in 1774, and his son, Sir John Johnson, inherited his estates. When war broke out, John Johnson's political views in support of the connections to Great Britain were well known and he had to flee into Quebec. From there he raised a Loyalist regiment, largely from residents of this family's estate: the King's Royal Regiment of New York, or the Royal Greens. Many other Johnson tenants joined a second Loyalist regiment, the Royal Highland Emigrants. After 1783, many of the veterans took up land in what is now eastern Ontario (roughly between Kingston and Cornwall, which was originally called New Johnstown). Johnson's friends among the Mohawks also moved north of the border.

Not surprisingly, more than a few in each of these groups moved on to work in the fur trade. In particular, the Loyalist settlements of eastern Ontario provided a high proportion of the staff of the North West Company, building directly on their business and political connections through the Johnson family.

So if asked what students should know about Loyalists, I would say it would be all of the above. The Loyalist story is interesting because it is so complex and demanding. It is important to realize that, although this story took place over two centuries ago and thousands of kilometres away, it

really isn't remote or irrelevant at all. The Loyalist story has global implications, and at the same time, it is also very much part of our Canadian story.

Michael Payne is Head of the Research and Publications Program for the Historic Sites and Cultural Facilities Branch of Alberta Community Development. He studied history at Queen's University, the University of Manitoba and Carleton University. He has published several books on early western Canadian history including The Fur Trade in Canada: an Illustrated History and The Most Respectable Place in the Territory, Everyday Life in Hudson's Bay Company Service at York Factory 1788 to 1870. His next publication is a two volume edited collection of essays on Alberta history produced for the centennial entitled Alberta Formed-Alberta Transformed.



The Exodus of Loyalists
by J. Rogers '96

(Ontario 10)

LOYALIST SETTLEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX

At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776, two-thirds of the people of Nova Scotia were of Yankee birth or parentage. Halifax soon became an armed camp; most of the British troops destined to fight in New England went there or to New York. When General Howe abandoned Boston in 1776, he sailed to Halifax with many of the King's supporters.

They arrived in crowded ships "with health and strength almost exhausted." Profit-hungry local inhabitants charged the refugees six times the usual rent for "miserable lodgings," and double for food and clothing. By May, many of them had sailed for England. Between 1772 and 1781, the population of Nova Scotia dropped from 19,000 to 12,000, but by 1784, after the continued arrival of new Loyalists, the population soared to 32,000.

Troops and Loyalists vied for proper food and accommodations. Landlords, brewers and madames of the bawdy houses filled their pockets while ordinary townspeople had to compete for overpriced food and lodging. Halifax enthusiastically supported the British cause by equipping loyal privateers; the pro-American sentiments of pre-Loyalists soon changed when they learned that Lunenburg, Annapolis and Canso had been raided and completely sacked by Yankee privateers without regard to the previous connections of the citizens. From 1778 to 1781, a brigade of Scottish troops, as well as many regiments of Hessians, were stationed in Halifax.

Upon arriving, refugees lived in tents on Citadel Hill and Point Pleasant and in St. Paul's and Mathers churches. People were fed in the streets near Granville and Hollis; even as late as 1783, many refugees endured the unsanitary conditions and other miseries of an overcrowded town. At night, press gangs roamed the streets with cudgels to persuade new recruits to join His Majesty's Navy. Hundreds of French and American prisoners were confined in jails and ships moored near the dockyard. Escapes were common; many prisoners of war successfully fled the province to return quietly to their homes in the Thirteen Colonies.

As the war dragged on, many of the Loyalists yearned to see their old homes; their hopes were dashed when the British surrendered at Yorktown in 1781. Many Loyalists set forth from Halifax to lands that had been put aside for them along the coast and in townships throughout Nova Scotia. They adapted to the local industries: lumbering, shipbuilding and fisheries. They lived off the capital they had, or the compensation they received from the government. Their loyalty was not forgotten; 4,000 claims, amounting to £3,000,000, were paid to such Loyalists as Phillip Marchington, who escaped from New York with a large fortune. Establishing a successful mercantile business, Marchington built a church on Argyle Street in Halifax to air his sermons; eventually, squabbles with his congregation forced him to close the church. Joseph Howe, was the son of a Loyalist from Boston who printed the first issue of *Halifax Journal* which served the city from 1781 to 1870.

After 1783, discharged military personnel drifted aimlessly after eight years of war. Government officials struggled with the settlement and support of thousands of Loyalist refugees. The city adjusted to peacetime conditions, marked by a stagnant economy and declining population.

SHELBURNE

based on articles by Mary Archibald, Watson Kirkconnell and Gerald A. MacAlpine UE

Shelburne, originally known as Port Roseway, is located near the southwest corner of Nova Scotia on one of the finest natural harbours in the world. In 1765, the area had been granted to Alexander McNutt, who hoped to establish a model community there. When his plan failed, the grant

reverted to the Crown in 1783.

At the end of the American Revolution, a group of Loyalists from New York formed the Port Roseway Associates; their intention was to obtain a grant in that area. Charles Morris, Surveyor-General for Nova Scotia, had recently appointed Benjamin Marston as Deputy Surveyor, and had ordered him to meet the Loyalists at Port Roseway to lay out a township for them. Marston was a Loyalist and graduate of Harvard who had fled to Halifax after losing all his property during the Revolution.

The first fleet, carrying about 400 families, arrived on May 4, 1783. After some early disagreements, the passengers were soon ashore, clearing the town site and erecting tents and log huts for protection. Despite their inexperience, they built nearly 1,500 houses the following summer. A list of the disbanded Loyalist soldiers in the fall of 1783 shows that the majority were from the British Legion, the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment and the New Jersey Volunteers.

Black regiments also came to Port Roseway, but they settled by themselves across the bay, in an area they called Birchtown, named for Brigadier-General Samuel Birch, who had befriended them in New York.

As the year progressed, hundreds more refugees and disbanded soldiers sought shelter in Port Roseway, swelling the population by year's end to between 9,000 and 10,000. Before the last refugees turned up, however, some of the early arrivals had already left for other parts. This underlines the problem created by dumping the remnants of New York's Loyalist population on the township after the peace: it turned the community into a refugee camp. Because there were few good reasons to stay, a great majority of the refugees remained only briefly before moving on to greener pastures.

On July 22, 1783, Governor Parr, on his first visit to the community, named the town Shelburne in honour of William Petty Fitzmaurice, Earl of Shelburne. During the peace negotiations, Fitzmaurice was Secretary of State for Home, Colonial and Irish Affairs. Although Parr revered him, Lord Shelburne was not popular with many Loyalists; they blamed him for the terms of peace, which granted full independence to the United States.

In the summer of 1784, Marston was compelled to leave town. There had been dissatisfaction with his conduct from the start. He had been blamed for errors in running some of the survey lines, and had also been accused of favouritism in the allocation of some lots. A riot broke out on July 16, 1784, when the disbanded soldiers drove the free Blacks out of town and went searching for Marston. He took refuge in the barracks across the harbour from the town and sailed for Halifax the next day. Parr, who laid the blame for problems at Shelburne on Marston, was more than happy to have a scapegoat.

In 1785, there were five sawmills providing lumber for the West Indies market. A whale fishery had been started and 10 boats were ground fishing. An energetic program of road building was also started that year, in an effort to link the farms in the surrounding area to the town. The township was not yet self-sufficient, however, and King's rations were supplied until 1786.

The decline in population continued until it stabilized around 300. There were various reasons for Shelburne's waning population, but one of the most important was that it was an unsuitable site for settlement. The sour soil, spread thinly over granite and littered with glacial boulders, was less

than ideal for farming. The marketable timber within reach of the coast soon petered out, and two of the three "instant sawmills" soon ceased to operate, owing to a lack of sawlogs. There was no habitable hinterland to be served by the stores of Shelburne. Apart from fishing, a skill few of the settlers had experience in, there was no lasting gainful occupation to maintain even a village, let alone a city. An economic base was almost non-existent.

The government at Halifax was indifferent to the plight of Shelburne. In 1784, Halifax merchants had tripled the price of their goods and then complained to the government that Americans were selling produce to the new settlers at lower prices.

The smallpox epidemic of 1788, as well as natural disasters, also contributed to the decline of the settlement. In 1786, a hurricane from the Caribbean demolished the warehouses and wharves along the shore. There was a devastating drought in 1791, but perhaps the greatest blow of all was a disastrous forest fire in 1792. From the middle of June until a substantial rain on July 9, fires raged through the tinder-dry woodlands in the southern end of the province. Fifty houses are said to have been burned, but a list of the poorest and most distressed includes the names of 84 settlers in the area from Birchtown to Port Herbert. Birchtown was particularly hard hit, with 17 families requiring aid.

Besides the loss of houses, outbuildings and crops, the forest, which had provided one of the few industries, had been destroyed. Most of the roads extending from town had been rendered impassable because their bridges were burned.

There were, however, some hardy pioneers who decided that Shelburne was still a good place to live; these became permanent settlers. They were a mixture of true Loyalists, disbanded soldiers and those who preferred the British form of government. Many Loyalist surnames are still represented in modern Shelburne and the surrounding area, and such Loyalist homes as the Ross-Thomson house, built about 1785, have been restored and renovated.

DIGBY

based on the MA thesis of Taunya Dawson,

The Church of England's Role in Settling the Loyalists in the Town of Digby, 1783-1810, Acadia University, 1991

Digby was a Loyalist settlement in Nova Scotia, second only in size to Shelburne (Port Roseway). Its location — directly across the Bay of Fundy from Saint John, near the entrance to the Annapolis Basin on a body of water known as the Digby Gut — was a major attraction for Amos Botsford, agent for the New York Refugee Association in 1782. He had been dispatched to find a suitable location for a sizeable group of Loyalists who expected to be refugees at the end of the war. The area had been named Conway Township when the first white settlers moved into the area from Annapolis in the 1760s.

On April 27, 1783, 44 ships departed for Nova Scotia from Long Island with close to 6,000 Loyalists, most of whom went to Port Roseway because Botsford had not yet been able to decide whether to send his people to Saint John or to the Annapolis Basin. By May 2, another convoy of nine ships left for Saint John, Annapolis and Digby with 2,434 Loyalists, 1,000 of whom would go to Digby. Another group, including 51 heads of families, arrived on October 18. Some of them stayed on the ship until spring, while others camped on shore.

Botsford obtained 65,000 acres in Conway Township for 201 settlers on February 20, 1784, and secured land for a town plot. The town, named Digby after the admiral responsible for the Loyalists' transportation to Nova Scotia, was designed on a grid but had more character than most

towns, owing to its location on a peninsula. Land was reserved for a glebe (clergy reserve) and school in the town.

After taking the Oath of Allegiance, Loyalists were able to purchase a town lot. These had to be purchased because they were considered to have been "improved." Grants in the township were free, with the size depending on the military rank of the head of the household and 50 additional acres for each family member and servant. The average size of the rural lots was 200 acres.

Of those Loyalists who could be traced, originally 50 percent were from New York, 20 percent from New Jersey, with additional representation from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, Georgia and the Carolinas. The regiments included the New Jersey Volunteers, the Royal Garrison Battalion and the Loyal American Battalion. Black Pioneers, including Thomas Peters, who settled near Annapolis, and Joseph Leonard, along with 200 Black veterans settled in Brindley Town, now Acaciaville, were shortchanged with land and rations in the same way as Blacks who settled elsewhere.

Digby prospered from the West Indian trade with merchants exporting cod, timber, beer, dairy and farm produce, and especially herring. Enough herring was caught to provide employment for 400 workers. Many occupations were associated with the sea. Daniel and James Leonard were sail makers. In 1785, Digby was designated a Port Town and Captain James Baseley was appointed Harbour Master. A post office opened in the home of Andrew Snodgrass in 1784, and daily ferry service to Saint John began that same year.

Loyalists were occupied in various businesses. Henry Rutherford and George Nash operated a general store. James Reid and Robert Ray were hotelkeepers, and Fleming Pinckston was one of the town physicians. Loyalists also held public office. Isaac Bonnell was the first Justice of the Peace and was later appointed Puisne Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. Andrew Kysh was another Justice of the Peace. James Wilmot was Collector of Duties for the port and Deputy Registrar of Deeds and Conveyances.

Reverend Jacob Bailey, rector at Annapolis Royal, visited Digby often and assisted in the establishment of the parish, which the Loyalists named "Trinity," after one that many of them had been forced to leave in New York. Anglicans did not constitute the majority of the population, however, and both Presbyterians and Methodists were active in the community. The Methodists, in particular, appealed to the Black population and the efforts of Methodist missionaries were met with enthusiasm in that community.

By 1786, a small town existed in Conway Township, but its growth did not fulfil its potential. Botsford's indecision about the site caused considerable confusion, and many Loyalists decided to follow the Port Roseway Associates to what became Shelburne. There, Loyalists did not have to pay for their town lots. Botsford was not meticulous about legalities; records and legal titles to land were questionable. Poor distribution of food and supplies also hindered successful settlement. Nor did Digby have a wealthy agricultural hinterland. Many of the town's first settlers stayed for only a short time and then moved on to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

GUYSBOROUGH

from articles by Roy Stanley-Chisholm

One of the largest concentrations of Loyalists was at East Country of Guysborough. The Loyalists came from Halifax to a place now known as Country Harbour Mines, at the upper end of Country

Harbour. They arrived late in the year and endured a horrible first winter in primitive, improperly roofed log cabins. Many died from exposure and sickness.

Some 150 Blacks came with them, and it must be concluded that although some were slaves, many more were not, and had served as bondsmen, servants and pioneers in both the British Army and Loyalist Provincial Corps. The lot of the Black Loyalist was a hard one. Compared to the 150 acre land grants of whites, the Blacks' grant of one acre for service rendered to Crown and Country was a poor reward for seeing service in very arduous times. Black provincial units, which did not participate directly in combat were recruited for garrison and other duties in North America. These were: the Jamaica Rangers, all Blacks but including independent companies, which were partly black and partly white, and the Jamaica Volunteers, made up of mixed races. Another black unit, the Negro Horse, was raised in New York in 1782 and performed provost duty picking up deserters. They also fought at Dorchester in what is now New York County.

The Loyalists at East Country Harbour were initially under the jurisdiction of a Georgian officer, Major James Wright. They were principally from three regiments: the Royal North Carolina Regiment, the King's (Carolina) Rangers and the South Carolina Royalists. All of them had experienced heavy fighting in Southern campaigns. The Royal North Carolina Regiment had absorbed a militia unit, the North Carolina Highlanders, composed of Scots who had seen action at Moore's Creek Bridge. Some extant Scottish names in Guysborough County are those of people descended from Loyalist Scotsmen.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND (ILE ROYALE)

The Treaty of Utrecht allowed the French to retain Île Royale, and it was there that they built the fortress of Louisbourg. It also became a haven for Acadians after the British deportation in 1755. When the British captured Louisbourg in 1758, they totally destroyed the fort. Although they received the island through the terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, they paid little attention to it, beyond having an official survey conducted by Captain Samuel Holland between 1765 and 1767. He identified the coal deposits, which were to be of value later on.

The last troops left the island in 1768. The population consisted of approximately 300 Acadians on Isle Madame, and about 400 Newfoundlanders, Irish and "American" fishermen.

Interest in the island grew in 1784 when Abraham Cuyler, a former mayor of Albany, New York, informed the British authorities that he had 3,100 Loyalists, then living in Quebec, who would be pleased to settle on Cape Breton Island (as the British called it). In anticipation of this influx, the British separated Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia at the same time as they created the separate colony of New Brunswick. Major Joseph Frederic Walle Des Barres, an engineer of French-Swiss descent who had migrated to England as a young man and had spent 20 years surveying northeastern North America, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the colony — partly because his compensation for service as a surveyor had been woefully inadequate.

In the autumn of 1784, Cuyler found 140 "Associated Loyalists" in Quebec who were willing to go to Cape Breton. They used three ships to make the move. Two shiploads landed at St. Peter's, where one stayed and the other went on to the Baddeck River the next spring. The third went to Louisbourg. Jonathan Jones of the King's Rangers of New York was named magistrate for Baddeck and granted 200 acres. John Leaver and the sons of Hezekiah Ingraham also settled at Baddeck. John D. Meloney of Long Island was the head of the first family at Sydney, the town

that grew near the ruins of Louisbourg. In February 1785, Des Barres brought settlers from England to Spanish Bay (now Sydney Harbour), and in the summer of 1785, six companies of the 33rd Regiment arrived. Some families, like those of Henry Lewis from Virginia and William Watson from New York, left Sydney and settled on farms previously held by Acadians. William Hood and his family settled at Bras d'Or, while Hezekiah Ingraham, who had come from Hartford, Connecticut in 1783, settled at Margaree Harbour along with James Ross and Irad Hart. A group of Loyalists from New York, who had arrived at Shelburne with the Spring Fleet of 1783 and had become disillusioned with life there, arrived in Upper North Sydney in 1788. Among them was Peter Sparling's family.

Cape Breton did not have an elected assembly, but rather was ruled by the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive Council, which was made up of Loyalists and English. Almost from the beginning there was dissension among the Loyalists, the military, the English and members of the council. For example, problems with the distribution of food to Loyalists — being carried out by the military rather than the Lieutenant Governor — became so heated that Des Barres was removed from office. David Mathews, former mayor of New York City, led one faction that was opposed by The Rev. Ranna Cossit, the minister of St. George Anglican Church, organized as the garrison church for the troops stationed in Sydney.

Other Loyalists crucial in developing the economy on Cape Breton included William Brown, who came from New Jersey and operated a retail business along with his sons, and Samuel Plant, from New York City, who opened North Sydney's first general store. Other Loyalists went to sea to fish and trade. Some Blacks came as slaves, married and were eventually buried in the cemetery at St. George Church.

Despite a sizeable migration of Scots beginning around 1800, the population grew slowly and remained isolated in the remote glens in the interior of the Island, quite unaware of the administrative chaos at Sydney. Matters came to a head in 1819; judgment concerning a court case regarding the charging of a duty on imported rum implied that all government on the island since 1784 had been irregular, if not illegal, because of the absence of an elected assembly. Rather than grant an assembly, the British government decided to rejoin Cape Breton to Nova Scotia. The change took effect in 1821, without a great outcry from the islanders. Part of the reason for the minimal opposition may have been the prosperity that followed the General Mining Association of London's acquisition of the Duke of York's mineral rights. Markets were found for coal in the United States, and Sydney became a coaling station of considerable importance for new steamships crossing the Atlantic.

BLACK LOYALISTS IN THE MARITIMES

Among those who left the American colonies for the Atlantic Region immediately following the Revolution were more than 3,000 Black Pioneers, as well as Loyalist Regiments. Others were servants or slaves of Loyalists and had no choice but to accompany their masters. Wallace Brown, UNB Professor Emeritus in History, estimates that approximately 1,200 Blacks came in this way. Some households had at least 20 slaves and advertisements for slave auctions routinely appeared in newspapers. Only one settlement, the Quaker community in Charlotte County at Beaver Harbour, prohibited slaves. At the top of their agreement was written, "No Slave Masters Admitted." The last recorded sale of a slave in New Brunswick was in 1787. By that time, masters were beginning to pay wages and slavery was slowly disappearing.

The largest group of Black Loyalists, some 1,500, settled in Birchtown, named after Brigadier-General Samuel Birch who had befriended Blacks in New York. Located across the bay from Shelburne, this was the largest free black settlement outside Africa.

The story of Black Loyalists is one of broken promises. The British had promised the same treatment to Blacks and Whites, but the majority of Blacks received no land, and those who did found their grants were smaller than those of Whites, and located on poorer soil. Black farms at Birchtown averaged 34 acres, while White farms amounted to 74 acres. Blacks received only a fraction of the promised three years provisions and, as a result, slid into chronic poverty.

When Shelburne's population fell, employment opportunities for Blacks decreased. In 1784, race riots broke out in Shelburne as disbanded White soldiers tried to drive away Blacks who lived in Birchtown and worked in Shelburne, because they provided cheap labour and competed with Whites for jobs. The bitter winter of 1798 brought terrible famine and death to the Blacks of Birchtown.

It was not uncommon for Blacks to be kidnapped and sold back into slavery or to suffer from the double standard of justice, whereby Blacks were given much harsher punishments than Whites for crimes. At least 200 Blacks left the Birchtown settlement for New Brunswick.

In 1785, the government of New Brunswick said that Blacks were to form themselves into Companies and they would then receive 50 acres each near Saint John and additional land when they proved they could develop it. There were no such restrictions on Whites. Eventually, three large tracts were surveyed: one on the Nerepis River, another on Milkish Creek and a third near St. Martins.

Blacks faced the same problems as Whites, but had the additional burdens of lack of experience, money and household goods. As a result, free Blacks tended to gravitate to towns where they could find work as servants and labourers.

Leadership was provided mainly by such preachers and teachers as Thomas Peters and Boston King. Stephen Blucke was probably the most successful Black Loyalist. He ran a school in Birchtown and owned 200 acres, a fine home and a pew in Christ Church in Shelburne. A colonel in the militia and protégé of Lieutenant-Governor Parr, he tried to persuade the government to stop the movement to Sierra Leone, which disenchanted Blacks undertook when they feared that their future in the Maritimes held little promise.

As a result of the recruitment efforts of Peters and John Clark-Clarkson of the Sierra Leone Company, a total of 1,196 Blacks agreed to resettle in Africa and embarked at Halifax on January 9, 1792. Of these, nearly 600 were from the Birchtown-Shelburne area, 220 from the Preston area, 180 from the Annapolis-Digby area and 200 from New Brunswick. The fleet of 15 ships got under way on

January 15 and arrived in Freetown Harbour between February 26 and March 9, 1792.

This departure left the remaining Blacks in the region with a leadership vacuum for decades. The sense of community had been established, however, and the unending struggle for fair treatment and equality in which they had been engaged continues to inspire their descendants and those of later migrations to the Maritimes to the present day.

For further information:

<http://www.blackloyalist.com/historypage.html>

LOYALIST SETTLEMENT ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Until 1769, the Island of St. John was part of Nova Scotia. The first European settlers were Acadians. In 1767, the island was divided into 67 townships and granted to 17 friends of the Crown, who were supposed to settle the island and pay quit rents to the government. These people and their descendants were the notorious "absentee landlords" who took the blame for the slow development of the island, and for resulting problems islanders hoped Confederation with Canada would solve in 1872.

Orlo Jones states that the population of the island at the time of its separation from Nova Scotia in 1769 was 18 English and 204 French. Cpt. Walter Patterson was the first Governor. In 1776, four companies of Provincials, under the command of Major H. Hurlihy, were sent from New York to defend the island. In 1779, these were the first Loyalists to petition the government for land. Their petition was denied, although five other proprietors were allowed to purchase land in 1781.

In June 1783, the proprietors agreed to relinquish a quarter of their land, amounting to 109,000 acres, to the government so that it could be granted to deserving Loyalists and disbanded soldiers. In October of that year, in the mistaken belief that the British government was going to furnish passage to any Loyalists who wished to come to St. John's Island, Governor Patterson issued the following message throughout British North America:

Whereas the Proprietors of this Island have very generously given up a considerable portion of their estates to be distributed among such of the Refugees, Provincial Troops or other American Emigrants, as are desirous to become its inhabitants, the lands to be granted by the Governor and Council in the same proportion and on the same terms as are offered in Nova Scotia, and to be given out of the different townships by Lot; in the fairest and most equitable manner, according to the quantity assigned for by each proprietor. ...in a few days after [the Refugees'] arrival at Charlottetown, they shall be put in possession of such lands, as they shall be entitled to, free of every expense. That they may depend upon the lands being good, neither mountainous, rocky nor swampy, contiguous to navigable harbours, many ports convenient for the fishery, and in every respect preferable to any lands unoccupied throughout His Majesty's American Dominion.

Shelburne proved woefully inadequate to serve as a centre for settlement, and therefore became a point of departure to other Maritime areas. After the terrible winter of 1783-4, six boatloads (800-1,000 civilian and military refugees) came to the island from Shelburne. Of these, about 600 stayed. From September of 1783 to December of 1785, 208 land grants were made to disbanded troops from the island, as well as others who had disbanded in New York and Rhode Island. Military grants were made according to rank. Most of the disbanded troops clustered in the eastern part of the island, in areas more appropriate for fishing than farming. Although the government gave generous amounts of lumber to the Loyalists, other items like bronze hinges were not practical.

Between June 1784 and November 1785, 153 civilian Loyalists received grants — 500 acres if married, 300 if single. Thomas Hooper brought 12 families from New Jersey to the Bedeque Bay area, and 30 civilian families from the St. John River valley settled near Summerside.

Problems for Loyalists on the island began when proprietors failed to honour their commitments and denied Loyalists legal title to their land; the result was that newcomers had to become tenants or leave. Because of this, there was an outward migration from 1786 to 1795. By the time the government forced the proprietors to recognize Loyalists' titles to land in 1793, many had left.

LOYALIST SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW BRUNSWICK LOYALISTS

based on an article by Linda Hansen Squires

Despite the fact that many, if not most, of the Loyalists considered themselves to be both American and British when the American War of Independence began, they felt obliged to offer their allegiance to the British government. In return, they expected that authority to protect their property and their persons. They further expected the British army to triumph over revolutionary forces, which talked so glibly of liberty while seeming to practise anarchy. Instead, the Loyalist "friends of government," as they were sometimes known, saw their property confiscated, their beliefs vilified as treasonous and found themselves forced to stand helplessly by while the British government signed a preliminary peace treaty that did little to ensure their safety. In fact, the months immediately following the treaty of January 1783 were perhaps the worst of all for Loyalists.

Seeking protection, they poured into New York City, which had been serving as British headquarters. There, they made hasty plans to depart their native land, mainly by ship, to seek refuge elsewhere. So many seemed to pour into the Maritime area of British North America that one Loyalist, Joshua Upham, wrote to his friend, Edward Winslow, "We shall all soon be with you - everybody, all the World moves on to Nova Scotia."

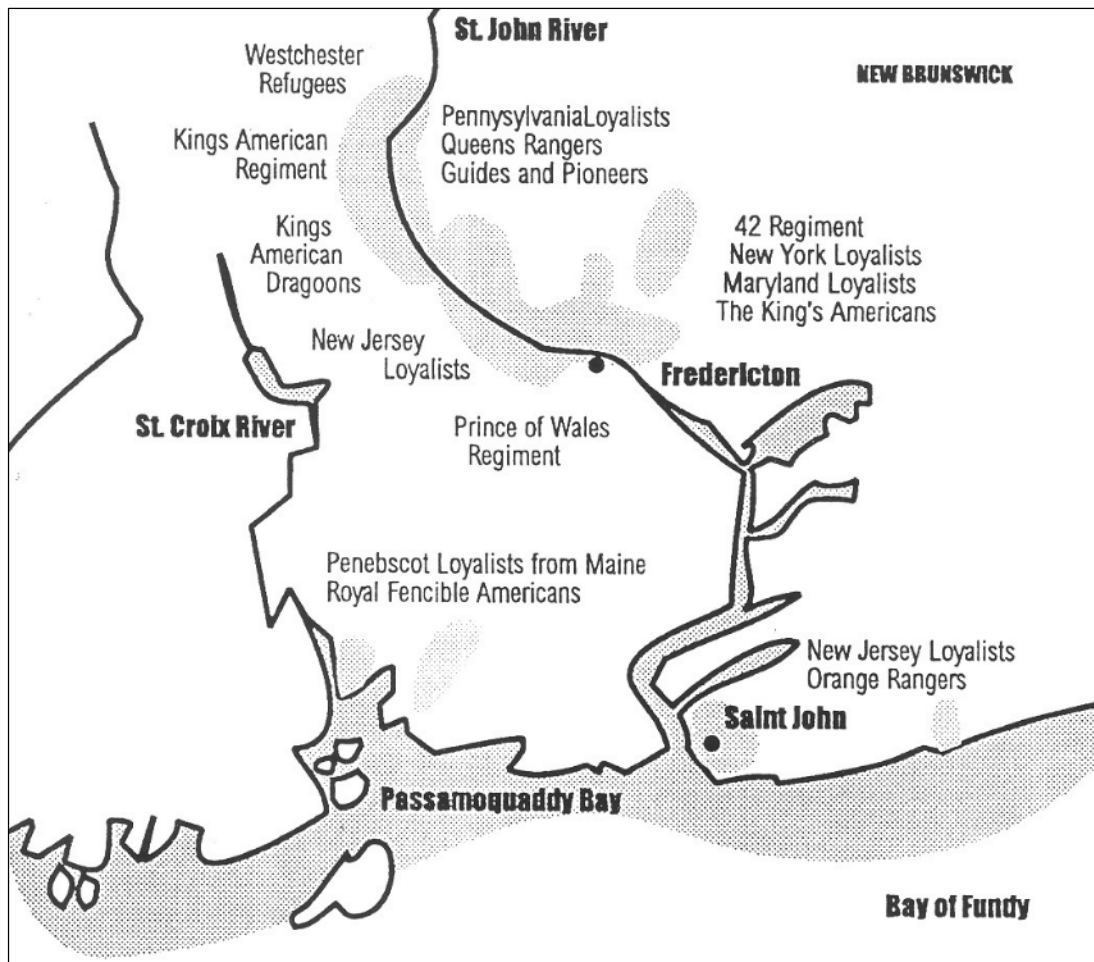
Not surprisingly, the influence on the area was incredible. In total, almost 35,000 people moved into the Maritime region. Nearly 15,000 of that number went to Sunbury and portions of Cumberland Counties. These counties, which formed part of Nova Scotia at that time, were separated and incorporated into a new province named New Brunswick by an Order-in-Council on June 18, 1784. A short while later, Thomas Carleton, brother of Sir Guy Carleton, was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor of the province.

What kind of people were the New Brunswick Loyalists? Characterizing them is not an easy task. Most of them were native-born Americans from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, though there were small groups from the Southern and various New England States. It has been frequently assumed that, like such prominent figures as Edward Winslow, Ward Chipman and John Coffin, large numbers of New Brunswick Loyalists came from Massachusetts. In actual fact, only about six percent were from that colony. Some of them had what might be called an "aristocratic" background, but many of them were farmers, disbanded soldiers and British-American regiments, or small merchants.

The majority of the Loyalists reached their new land via the Spring, Summer and Autumn Fleets anchored at the mouth of the St. John River. There, the Pre-Loyalists, or "old-comers," had established a military presence, represented by Fort Frederick and Fort Howe, and a small trading settlement. A number of Loyalists elected to stay in this trading settlement, even though they had been granted land farther up river. It was not long before the tiny community had grown into two bustling towns, known as Parr and Carleton. The increase in population and trade led to the eventual incorporation of the City of Saint John — "Canada's Loyalist City" — by Thomas Carleton in 1785.

Many Loyalists, however, preferred to seek their homes away from Saint John. When the leader of the Spring Fleet, the ship *Union*, loaded with Connecticut Loyalists, arrived at Partridge Island in Saint John harbour on May 10, 1783, its passengers, unlike some who were "precipitated" shore by impatient captains, "remained comfortable aboard" until a suitable place for settlement was found.

They shortly disembarked onto a small sloop and set sail up the St. John River to Belleisle Bay. Despite their caution in looking for a good place to settle, when they first arrived, they found "nothing but wilderness," and the "women and children did not refrain from tears!" Nevertheless, it was not long before an area at the head of Belleisle Creek was laid out by a surveyor who reserved land for a church and a school, as well as setting out lots. The Loyalists named their new village Kingston. By the time winter set in, according to Walter Bates' account, "every man in the district found himself and family covered under his own roof... enjoying in unity the blessings which God had provided... in the country into whose coves and wild woods we were driven through persecution."



New Brunswick Settled By Regiments

(Maritimes 44)

Other Loyalists were not so lucky. At St. Anne's Point (later to become Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick), some 90 miles from Saint John, most of the settlers did not arrive until late in the fall of 1783. Although a few of them managed to build small log huts before the snow fell, a number of them spent the winter in tents with the cold ground serving as the floor. It wasn't until the following July that the first real house was constructed. It was also not until the early summer of 1784 that supply ships arrived and a King's Provision Store was opened to serve the needs of St. Anne's surrounding areas.

Nearly one-fifth of the New Brunswick Loyalists chose to reside in what is now called Charlotte County, in southwestern New Brunswick. As a result of the relocation of the border between Maine and New Brunswick in that area, the Loyalists had to evacuate their initial settlement. With the border being established at the St. Croix River, the Penobscot Loyalists, as they were called, moved by ship to settle in what is now the town of Saint Andrews. Some of the families moved their houses, as well as their household effects, by ship, a sailing distance of about 200 miles.

Late in 1783, they acquired, as neighbours, "such persons discharged from the several Departments of the Army and Navy as... agreed to form a joint settlement at Port Matoon..." This group headed first for Nova Scotia, but under the leadership of Nehemiah Marks, Thomas Grimmer and William Murchie, those who sailed with the Autumn Fleet laid out the town of St. Stephen.

There were, of course, many other areas of New Brunswick settled by Loyalists. Of these, a number were granted to disbanded regiments. Along the Saint John River, the King's American Dragoons inhabited Prince William; above them was the King's American Regiment; and nearer to Woodstock was Delancey's Brigade. On the banks of the Nashwaak, the Maryland Loyalists and the Forty-Second Highlanders received land. Although it was not mandatory that regiments be granted land all in one block, many of the soldiers preferred to stay together. In all, the Loyalists spread up the St. John River nearly as far as Grand Falls, and, in a period of readjustment following 1785, into the valley of the Miramichi, moving to Newcastle, Chatham and other settlements in eastern New Brunswick.

There are many tales of the hardships faced by New Brunswick Loyalists. After that first hard winter of 1783, however, most New Brunswick Loyalists probably took the attitude expressed by Edward Winslow, just being pleased not to be "in danger of starving, freezing, or being blown into the Bay of Fundy."

(Maritime 27)

LOYALIST SETTLEMENT IN QUEBEC

About half the 80,000 Loyalist refugees went to the remaining British North American provinces, 30,000 settling in the Maritimes, while the rest, including the loyal Mohawks, came to Quebec, which then included what is now Ontario. Most Loyalists originally settled in present-day Quebec, but were subsequently moved west of the Ottawa River to present-day Ontario, where Crown lands were surveyed and granted to them by the government, which favoured their settlement there.

Where did they settle in Quebec? Governor Frederick Haldimand believed that present-day Quebec was the rightful patrimony of French Canadians, and should be reserved for their future settlement. He preferred to maintain the area immediately north of the U.S. border, uninhabited for the moment, as a “buffer zone” between the two countries. He also feared that if the Loyalists settled there, renewed hostilities with the U.S. could result, as well as extensive smuggling. Therefore he insisted that most of the Loyalists move to what is now Ontario, where some had already settled in the Niagara and Detroit areas. These settlers, along with the First Nations, numbered 8,000 or more.

Those permitted to remain in Quebec settled at Sorel or in the Gaspé. Haldimand intended to forcibly remove Loyalists resident in the Missisquoi Bay area, but after his return to England in 1784, they were permitted to stay by Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton, who was more attentive to their petitions and more open to Loyalist settlement along the border. The administration had no control over Loyalists not receiving land grants or subsidies from the government, however; and there resulted a modest diffusion of the more affluent families throughout the province.

The majority of those residents around Missisquoi Bay were farmers, but also present were former army officers and some successful businessmen. All settled on territory belonging to English seigneurs, who permitted them to hold land for nominal fees. Those who settled at Sorel, which was intended as a military colony, were mostly former soldiers, while in the Gaspé, as at Missisquoi Bay, farmers predominated with a few fairly prosperous entrepreneurs also in the mix.

Many of the Sorel Loyalists, dissatisfied with the land there, later petitioned for grants in the Eastern Townships and moved to that area after 1791. In Gaspé, where there were already some English-speaking residents (largely fisherman from the Channel Islands between England and France), the Loyalists settled around New Carlisle. Today, the British Heritage Centre in New Richmond commemorates the contributions of the Channel Islanders and the Loyalists to the development of Gaspesia.



General Sir Frederick Haldimand
Library and Archives Canada
C-003221 copy of Abbott Messer's
original painting by
Mabel B. Lemuel-Francis

WHAT WAS THE SPECIAL CASE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS?

Perhaps the greatest role of the Loyalists in Quebec was their contribution to the settlement of the Eastern Townships, which began in 1792. It is there that the Loyalists are best remembered, although the majority of the original settlers were not Loyalist. The story begins during the American Revolution, where the Loyalists drifted into the Missisquoi Bay area.

The land there was controlled by three English seigneurs. Colonel Henry Caldwell had purchased what had been the Foucault Seigneurie, which ran along the Richelieu River and a little over the

The Missisquoi Loyalists were in a unique position to play a leading role in this population movement. Perhaps the most conspicuous of them was Gilbert Hyatt, who founded Hyatt's Mills; it later became Sherbrooke, now the metropolis of the Townships.

Loyalist families like the Ruiters were originally from the Palatinate in Germany. In the early years of the 18th century, several thousand German Protestants left the "Palatinate" area along the Rhine River and took refuge in England to escape the poverty of their homeland — which had been ravaged by European wars — and because of alleged religious persecution. The British Government sent many "Palatines" to Ireland and then to America, where most settled in the colony of New York. During the American Revolution, their descendants tended to support the Crown. Henry Ruiter, for example, served as a Loyalist officer, and subsequently became a Justice of the Peace in Quebec. John Ruiter became an officer for the administration of oaths and Jacob Ruiter established a sawmill near Cowansville.

Captain John Savage, born in Ireland, had immigrated to New York, where he was a large landowner near Albany, when the Revolution began. He then became a Loyalist. In Quebec, he first settled on the part of Caldwell Manor that was assigned to Vermont in 1791. He moved again to lead a party of fellow Loyalists to the Shefford area. There was also Henry Bolton, a preacher who helped form Bolton Township, as well as the Baptist Ebenezer Clark, who settled in Stanbridge Townships; and the Methodist Samuel Embury in St. Armand. Loyalist founding fathers can be found in most areas of the Townships and families of long residence usually have Loyalist ancestors.

Like the Puritan families in New England, the Loyalists set the tone of the Eastern Townships' development. Loyalists provided the one positive political idea among the early settlers. In a sense, the Eastern Townships may be recorded as the outstanding achievement of the Loyalists in the province, and the Loyalist tradition is still preserved in local historical societies, and in Township branches of the United Empire Loyalist Association. Sir John Johnson, perhaps the most eminent of the Loyalists, is buried at Mont Saint-Grégoire (formerly called "Mount Johnson"), not far from the Townships. (PQ7)

WHAT WAS THE LASTING CONTRIBUTION OF THE LOYALISTS TO QUEBEC?

The Constitutional Act of 1791 divided the old Province of Quebec into two new provinces - Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (now Quebec). It also provided both the new provinces with an elected legislative assembly — something the Loyalists had long wanted. The Act also permitted the settlement of the Eastern Townships on lands that the settlers would own in freehold tenure (without being obliged to pay seigneurial dues), another longstanding demand of the Loyalists.

Settlement of the Townships began in 1792, after the passage of the Constitutional Act. The Loyalists already established at Missisquoi Bay were ideally situated to take the lead. Prominent among them was Gilbert Hyatt, the founder of Hyatt's Mills (now Sherbrooke), as well as representatives of the Savage and Ruiter families. The Ruiters, for example, included Henry, an agent for the seigneur, Thomas Dunn, and John, a member of the board of commissioners for administering oaths to American settlers. Captain Jacob Odell founded Odelltown, while Frederick Scriver did the same at Hemmingford, as did Nicholas Austin at Bolton and Samuel Willard at Stukely. The Loyalists made a signal contribution in organizing the colonization of the

Eastern Townships, although Americans (or at best "late Loyalists") soon came to form the majority of the settlers.

Loyalists and their descendants were active in economic and political life. Among them was Chief Justice William Smith and his son-in-law, Jonathan Sewell, also a Chief Justice. John Richardson was responsible for the construction of the Lachine Canal, and among early champions of French-Canadian institutions, Andrew Stuart featured prominently. During the Rebellion of 1837, Wolfred Nelson and Thomas Storrow Brown commanded Patriote forces, while Attorney General Charles Richard Ogden served the government.

Apart from this, Loyalists dispersed throughout the province as artisans, domestic servants, merchants and professionals. That at least some Loyalists (or their direct descendants) intermarried with French Canadians is indicated by the fact that both former Quebec Premier René Levesque and former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau had Loyalist ancestors. Loyalists appear in many family trees of both English-speaking and French-speaking Quebecers, and thanks to intermarriage, Loyalist descendants can be found today among newer Canadians as well, in Quebec as elsewhere in the country.

(PQ9)



Philipsburg United Church - 1819
Oldest continuously operating former Methodist chapel in Quebec

LOYALIST SETTLEMENT IN PRESENT DAY ONTARIO

THE ROYAL TOWNSHIPS (EASTERN ONTARIO)

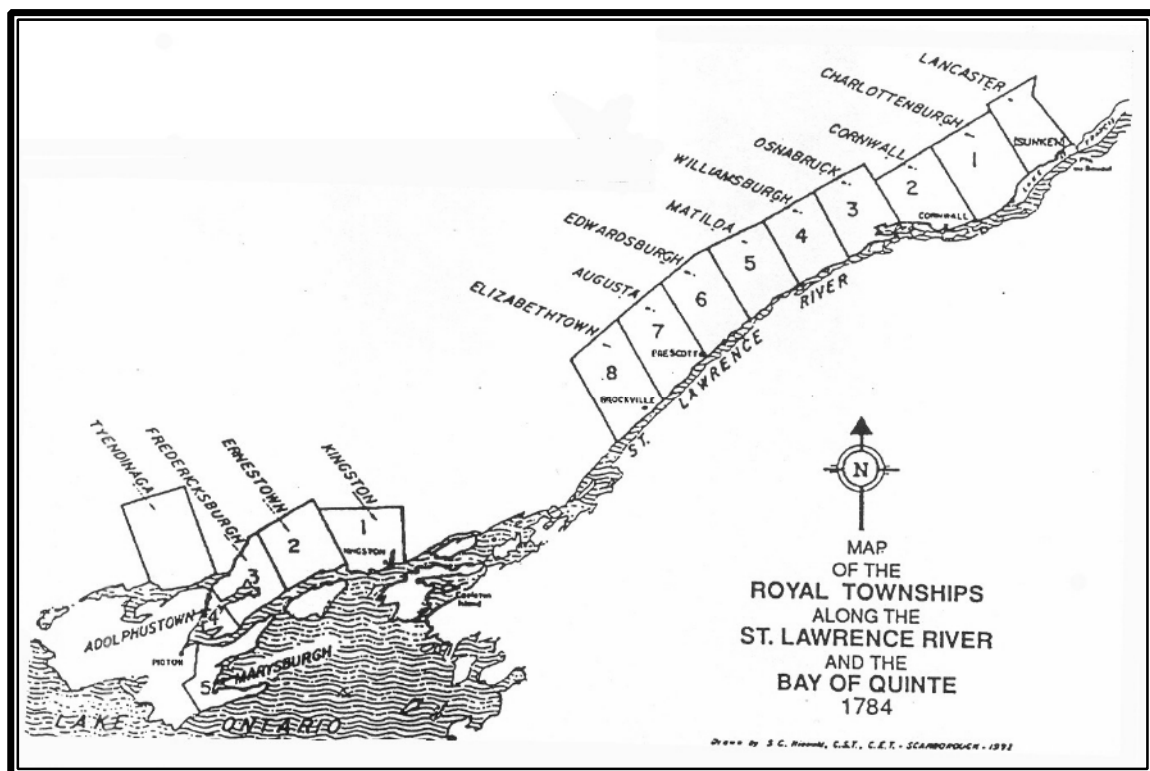
By 1783, large numbers of refugees had gathered at St. John's, on the Richelieu River and in the vicinity of Sorel at the mouth of the Richelieu River. New York City, which never fell to the rebel forces, was also home to many Loyalists.

The British government did not encourage Loyalists to settle in the present-day Eastern Townships, and the Loyalists themselves were not inclined to live under the seigneurial system of land tenure established by the Quebec Act of 1774. Loyalists arriving by sea from the former colonies flooded the Atlantic colonies, and officials there did not think they could deal with more refugees from Quebec.

Two parties, led by Captain Grass and Major Peter Van Alstine, sailed from New York when Sir Guy Carleton evacuated the city in 1783, and made their way to the Montreal area. Grass, who was familiar, from earlier trips, with the territory around the eastern end of Lake Ontario, convinced Governor Haldimand there wasn't a more desirable site for a settlement. Grass's opinions were supported by the findings of surveyors, who had been working along the St. Lawrence west of Lake St. Francis to provide land for Indian Loyalists.

Consequently, Michael Grass took 200 families to Cataraqui; townships were surveyed and settled beginning in the spring of 1784. Kingston was the major settlement in this area.

The first nine townships west of the seigneurie of Longueuil (the most westerly of the established seigneuries in Quebec) were known as the Royal Townships. The next five townships, known as the Cataraqui townships, took up the area west to the Bay of Quinte. Land was granted according to military rank, with a minimum of 50 acres given to each member of a Loyalist family, including unborn children.



Disbanded military units settled together in townships. Sir John Johnson's Royal Yorkers, for example, held the first five of the Royal Townships; at the settlers' request and with Lord Dorchester's approval, they were organized according to nationality, language and religion. Catholic Highlanders, Scottish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans and Anglicans occupied those townships in that order. Initially, administration of justice and local government continued according to military custom under the authority of former officers. In the earliest days, some civilians even received military rank, in order to fill the offices necessary for basic administration.

By 1788, the authorities had given the numbered townships and settlements names that honoured the Royal family. Sophiasburg, Williamsburg and Matilda, for example, commemorated some of King George III's children, while Charlottenburg was named after the Queen. In that same year, the government divided the western part of the old province of Quebec, which would become Upper Canada, into four districts for the purposes of future political administration. These districts, from east to west, were Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse. The names reflected the German origins of the Royal family, as well as the large German element among the Loyalists.

The Loyalists who came to Quebec brought with them the tradition of freehold land tenure, British laws and representative government. They did not want to give up these rights by living under the Quebec Act, which stuck to the seigneurial system of landholding and denied the people of that colony an elected assembly.

Shortly after their arrival, Loyalist representatives petitioned the government to alter the system of holding land to freehold tenure.

In 1791, the British Parliament passed the Canada Act, usually known as the Constitutional Act, which provided for the division of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. Both colonies were granted an elected assembly, and the freehold system of land tenure went into effect in Upper Canada (later Ontario). For purposes of parliamentary representation and militia organization, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, proclaimed the creation of the original 19 counties in the colony, including Glengarry, Frontenac, York, Essex and Kent. The names of all 19 counties still designate administrative jurisdictions in the province of Ontario. The arrival of the Loyalists, therefore, changed the course of Canadian history and created the basic design of the province of Ontario.

(Ontario 10)

NIAGARA

The earliest settlers to come to the colony of Quebec as a result of the American Revolution arrived on the west bank of the Niagara River during the war. Fort Niagara, on the east bank, had been a military installation since the French regime, and it was the base from which the British campaigned against the rebellious colonists in Pennsylvania and northern New York. It was the headquarters of Butler's Rangers, a Loyalist unit, British regular soldiers, members of the Indian Department and as many as 5,000 Indians from the Six Nations. Clearly overcrowded and needing enormous provisions, the commanders, including Colonel John Butler, decided to move some of Butler's Corps to the west bank. In 1779, Colonel Butler had a log barracks constructed for the Rangers and their families. One of the reasons for the barracks was that it would be a source of supplies for Fort Niagara. Another rationale is that the British wished to move the Rangers away from the poorly paid regular British soldiers.

By 1780, four or five families had built homes. It is possible that the presence of the Rangers had attracted non-military refugees to the west bank. The settlement was further secured when the British purchased land along the river from the Mississauga Indians in May 1781.



Col. John Butler
The Valiants - Ottawa

Butler reported in 1782 that there were 16 farmers in the Niagara Settlement. Within two years, refugees from New York and Pennsylvania, many of German and Huguenot origin, found their way to the west bank of the Niagara River, making it the first permanent settlement west of Montreal since the arrival of the French around the Detroit River a generation earlier.

In the fall of 1783, arrangements were finalized for the purchase of more land from the Mississaugas. This included land along the north shore of Lake Ontario, from Cataraqui to the mouth of the Trent River, an area from Niagara west to the head of Lake Ontario and a stretch six miles wide on both banks of the Grand River from Lake Erie to its source. This territory was to become significant, as the government made arrangements to compensate the Six Nations for their losses during the war.

When Butler's Rangers were disbanded in 1784, many of the families decided to stay on at Niagara, thereby forming the first permanent British Settlement in what was to become Upper Canada.

The significance of this settlement is further indicated by the choice of Niagara as the location of the first capital of the new colony of Upper Canada in 1791.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS

The Six Nations, who lived in the northern part of the colony of New York, maintained their loyalty to the king partly because of the influence of Sir William Johnson, a British Indian Superintendent whose estate was located near the Indian villages. The leadership of Thayendanegea (Chief Joseph Brant), who was elected war chief during the Revolution, was of enormous importance as well. When their lands were devastated in 1779, the homeless Six Nations fled to Fort Niagara and remained there until the end of the year.

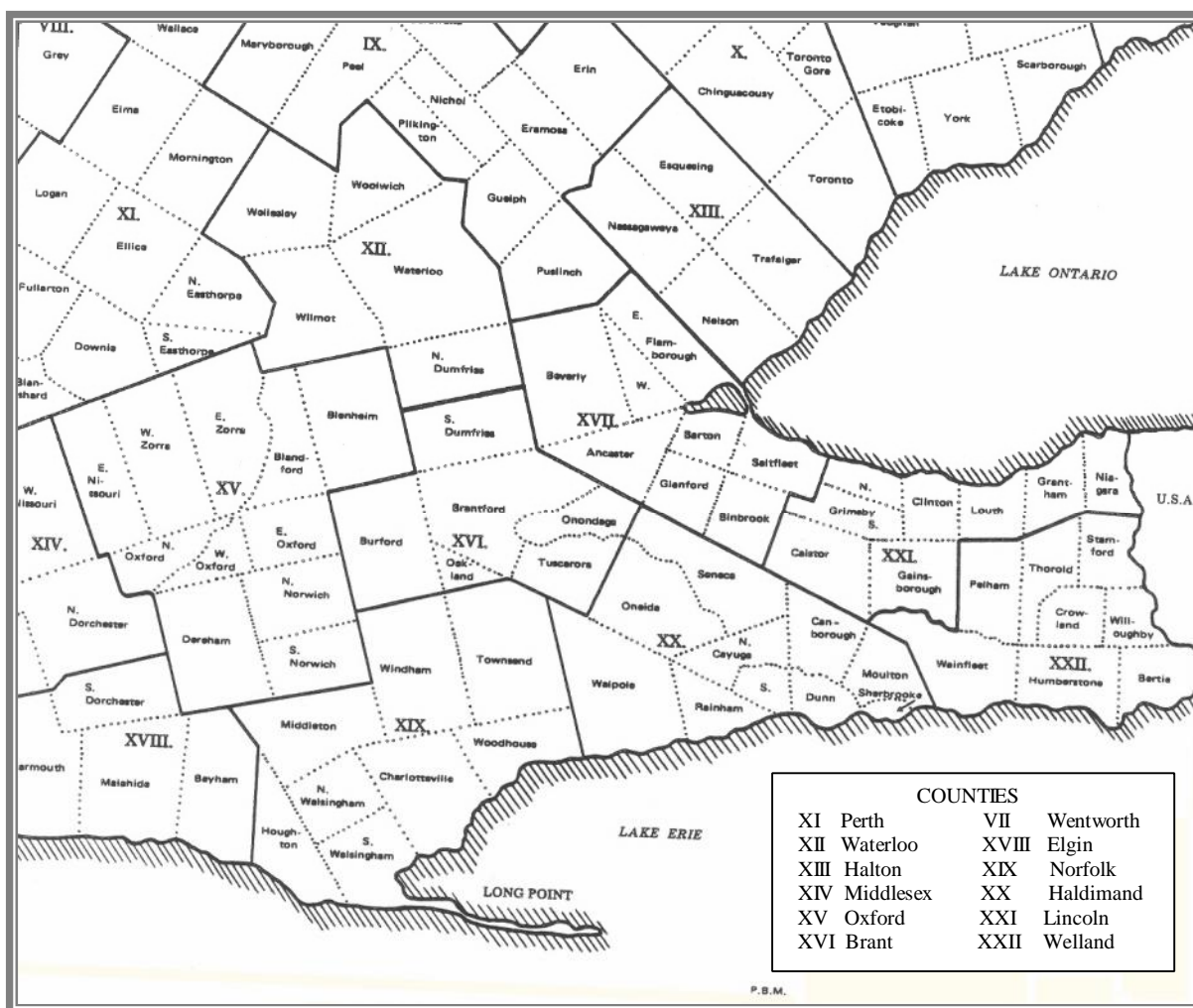
The British realized that these native Loyalists needed land to compensate for what they had lost in New York, and decided to provide them with territory in additional tracts purchased from the Mississaugas in 1784. Brant initially accepted the offer of land in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte, but then decided that the west end of Lake Ontario would be preferable, because it would be more accessible to the Senecas and other members of the Six Nations who had decided to stay in New York. He pointed out to the British that from that location, his people would also have better contact with the "Western Nation" in the Ohio Valley, whose loyalty the British wished to maintain.



Joseph Brant,
The Valiants, Ottawa

In 1784 and 1785, Brant and about 1,600 of his followers took possession of 768,000 acres along the Grand River. A few hundred others followed Brant's cousin Chief Deserontyon to the Bay of Quinte because they thought the more isolated site would provide them with better protection from the Americans.

The Mohawks consolidated themselves at Brant's Ford on the Grand River. Brant received Power of Attorney from the Six Nations Council to disperse tracts of land to persons he might deem "meet and proper." Beginning in 1787, he invited old friends from the Indian Agency and Loyalist soldiers to settle on Indian lands. He realized that the original tract was much too large to be opened by the Six Nations alone, and he thought that white farmers and merchants would be useful in the development of farms and businesses. As time passed, non-Loyalists began to arrive and develop settlements along the fertile banks of the Grand River. The result was that the Six Nations lost control of all but approximately twenty per cent of their original grant.



Townships and Counties in Southern Ontario before Regional Government
 from Loyalist Ancestors – Some Families of the Hamilton Area
 by Hamilton Branch UELAC 1986 - page 6

THE LONG POINT SETTLEMENT

by Wm. Yeager

Halfway across the north of Lake Erie, the peninsula of Long Point stretches about 20 miles to the east as part of the old Norfolk County. In the early 1790s, Loyalists began to arrive from New Brunswick, Eastern Ontario and Niagara to establish settlements in the townships of Charlotteville, Walsingham, Woodhouse, Townsend, Windham, Middleton and Houghton. The town of Simcoe, named for the lieutenant-governor, was one of the centres of government for Talbot District and later Norfolk County. On a tour through the Long Point area in 1795, Simcoe camped along the Lynn River, where the future town would develop.

The Loyalists had left their former homes in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, many joining Loyalist regiments when the war broke out. Some of these were first-generation settlers from overseas, but many others were children or grandchildren of immigrants from the German states, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and the Netherlands.

Captain Samuel Ryerse (later spelled Ryerson), a friend of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, was one of the leaders of the community. His brother, Col. Joseph Ryerson, another Long Point Loyalist, was the father of Egerton Ryerson, who was instrumental in the establishment of the public school system in the colony (later Ontario).

Ryerse's daughter, Amelia, married John Harris, who held a number of government posts, including that of treasurer of the London District, whose original capital was located at Vittoria on Long Point. In 1826, after fire destroyed the courthouse there, the capital was moved to London. The Harris family became one of the leading families in London and their home, Eldon House, built in 1835 and still standing, became the city's social centre.

THE NEW SETTLEMENT (ESSEX COUNTY)

When Butler's Rangers were disbanded in 1784, a select group of veterans and people from the Indian Department were invited to settle the north shore of Lake Erie from the Detroit River to the site of present-day Kingsville. The purpose of this settlement was to protect the frontier and to continue good relations with the Indians in the Ohio Valley and the western Great Lakes regions.

Captain William Caldwell of Butler's Rangers obtained a tract of land near the mouth of the Detroit River and named it "The New Settlement" to distinguish it from the "Old" French settlements at Petite Côte and L'Assomption. He also obtained an additional parcel of land to the east that came to be known as "The Two Connected Townships." Captains Bird, McKee and Elliott, all former Indian agents, made their own arrangements with the Indians to acquire land in the Amherstburg area.

With the support of Governor Haldimand, Captain Caldwell encouraged disbanded Butler's Rangers to come to establish a settlement with a strong military influence and structure. By 1787, a total of 173 heads of households had applied for lots. One-third of these were Butler's Rangers, and the rest were simply designated "Loyalists". Among these were civilian refugees from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New York who had made their way to Fort Detroit. While they waited for lots in the New Settlement, they rented farm plots from large landholders on Grosse Isle and Hog Island in the Detroit River. Although many had moved on by 1794, a strong Loyalist influence, characterized by Pennsylvania German and Black traditions along with French and British backgrounds, remained.

The various Loyalists who established the New Settlement were united by military ties as well as ties of language, tradition and culture, and often shared hardships because of their races and beliefs. Although they came from many backgrounds and experiences, they learned to cooperate and persevere in order to survive.

THE BLACK LOYALISTS IN UPPER CANADA

As early as 1775, Lord John Dunsmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, offered freedom to rebel-owned slaves who would join His Majesty's Army. Over 300 Blacks responded to the call. In 1779, Sir Henry Clinton, commander-in-chief of All His Majesty's forces in America, issued a proclamation offering protection within British line to Blacks who deserted the rebel standard and their rebel owners. As a result, hundreds of Blacks fled to British lines and freedom.

Approximately ten percent of the Loyalists who came to British North America after the war were Blacks. Of these, the majority, including the all-black regiment under the leadership of Colonel Stephen Buck, settled in Nova Scotia. In total, about 3,000 Blacks migrated to Nova Scotia. These were declared free, while most Blacks who came to Upper and Lower Canada were defined as slaves. According to military and land records, only a few dozen Black Loyalists settled between the area east of Cornwall to Windsor, Ontario. Most of the Blacks who came to Upper Canada were owned by their military masters. Many of these Black servants fought alongside their masters in the battlefield, but were not granted land for their loyalty to the British Crown.

There were slaves in practically all of the Loyalist settlements in Upper Canada. According to Robin Winks, in his book The Blacks in Canada, political figures like Richard Cartwright at Cataraqui, Major Peter Van Alstine (who helped found Adolphustown), Captain Justus Sherwood (one of the founders of Johnstown), Peter Russell, William Jarvis and Peter Robinson all owned numerous slaves. By 1778, there were 127 Blacks in the Detroit-Windsor area, and by 1791, the veterans of Butler's Rangers in the Niagara area had 300 slaves, designated as servants of the household.

Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe of Upper Canada ruled that Black Loyalists who had served in the military were eligible for free land grants and provisions in Upper Canada. After an incident in which a Black settler was kidnapped and returned to slavery in the U.S. because Blacks had no legal rights in Upper Canada, the parliament of Upper Canada introduced a law in 1793 that would have freed all slaves. This law had to be modified owing to the objections of slave-owners. Eventually, a bill stating that no more slaves could be brought into Upper Canada and that children of slaves were to be freed when they reached the age of 25 became law. Thus Upper Canada became the first British territory to legislate against slavery, although the conditions of slavery continued for some time.

SOME BLACK LOYALISTS OF UPPER CANADA

1. Jack Baker (Blackman) James. Residence: Home District. Served in Pioneer Black Rangers.
2. Adam Lewis, of Clinton Twp., Lincoln County. was a military grantee.
3. Peter and Richard Martin, Home District. Peter and Richard Martin were slaves of Colonel J. Butler, who were seized by the rebels and sold at auction but later regained their freedom. They joined Butler's Rangers and served until the end of the Revolution. Richard died in 1783 and Peter received a soldier's grant of land. In 1797, Peter asked for the land that would have been allotted to Richard in order that he would be able to buy the freedom of his son, who was a slave of Thomas Butler. The petition was granted.

4. Richard Parepoint (Pierpont), Residence: Home District. Pioneer, Butler's Rangers. After Dec. 1780, he joined Butler's Rangers and was granted freedom. He came to Canada in 1780, first settled in Grantham Twp., Niagara County, and after the war of 1812-1814 in West Garafaxa Twp., Wellington County with Black Loyalists of Butler's Rangers, including Robert Jupiter and John Vanpatten.
5. Cato Prime, James Fonda, Jack Powel, Jos. Goff, Wm. Thomas Londonderry and Sambo were likely military claimants of Lot 7, 2nd Concession, Lancaster Twp., Glengarry County.
6. James Robertson, Butler's Rangers, was granted land on Lot 81, in the New Settlement on the north shore of Lake Erie east of Detroit River in 1787.
7. Edward Smith, a former slave taken prisoner by the Cherokee Indians during the war, was the only Black Loyalist who received land in the Lower Valley of the Thames River.
8. Joseph Try, or Fry, of Butler's Rangers, was a land claimant in the New Settlement, Western District, in what is now Essex County.

In 1864, Dr. S.G. Howe, a member of the Freedmen's Inquiry Commission, visited Canada West (Upper Canada) to study the conditions of the refugees who had entered the British province and made it their home. In an article in the Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records in 1922, Professor Fred Landon quoted part of Dr. Howe's report:

Advances have been made by these people in their new homes... They earn a living, gather property; they marry and respect women; they build churches and send their children to school; they improve in manners and morals - not because they are picked men, but simply because they are free men...

In Canada, the Black man faces hardships compared with the South, sometimes there was difficulty in making a livelihood, and there was occasional prejudice. On the other hand, there was justice and opportunity and, above all, freedom from bondage.

THE BARAGARS OF MANITOBA

Charles Arthur (1885-1936), Henry William (1887-1976), Francis Bell (1889-1943), Ernest Albert (1890-1960), Frederick Drury (1891-1964) and Sophia Jane (1883-1972) were the great, great, great grandchildren of Heinrich Berger of Churchtown, Columbia County, New York. Heinrich's son Jacob married Elizabeth Finkle in St. Paul's Anglican Church in Fredericksburg in Canada West. Elizabeth's father George Finkle had enlisted in the Royal Regiment of New York. It was through her that a land grant was applied for in that area.

Jacob's son Henry Berger became *Henry Baragar, married Catherine Rose, and along with his brothers served in the War of 1812 under Ketcheson. Henry's son Charles Baragar married Jane Ward and settled in Rawdon Township, Hastings County.

It was Charles Baragar's son Charles Inkerman Baragar who came to Manitoba in 1892. He bought land at Elm Creek in 1895, and was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1899. He won the first prize in all of North America for his alfalfa seed at the Dry Land Exhibition in Kansas City, Missouri in 1917. He was Secretary Treasurer of the Wingham School Board from 1905 to 1917 and Secretary Treasurer for the Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church from 1898 to 1917. Willingly he shared his great knowledge of nature with school students in the area and taught them how to prepare projects for school fairs.

The eldest son of Charles Inkerman Baragar and his wife Emily Bell was Charles Arthur. He attended **Wesley College in Winnipeg, taught school in the summers and graduated from the Manitoba Medical College in 1914, having specialized in Pathology. He went to work with Dr. D. A. Stewart at the Ninette Sanitarium to assist him with the treatment of tuberculosis in the province. However, in 1915, in spite of a heart condition caused by a childhood bout of rheumatic fever, he was called by Col. Blanchard to join his army medical unit in England.



L-R Francis Bell (Frank), Frederick Drury (Fred)
and Charles Arthur (Arthur) Baragar

After service at the front lines in France, his final posting was as Commanding Officer of the 2,000 bed Canadian Special Hospital in Lenham, Kent. Here he became very interested in patients with mental problems and shell shock. Upon his discharge, he was offered the position of Superintendent of the Brandon Mental Hospital by Dr. A.T. Mathers, the Dean of Medicine at the Manitoba Medical College. Before returning to Manitoba in 1920 he took special training in England and New York for his future work in Brandon, where he remained until he resigned in 1930 to become Provincial Psychiatrist for Alberta. While in England, Charles Arthur married Nursing Sister Blanche Eugenie Ledoux, who had been born in Quebec City but raised at McCreary, Manitoba. In 1936 he died and was buried in Edmonton.

The second Baragar son Henry William worked for the Bank of Hamilton before taking over the management of the farm from his father and experimenting with new types of crops. He became a

member of the Wingham School Board in 1917 and later served many years on the Elm Creek School Board. He and his brother Ernest were partners in Baragar Brothers, a company which did winter hauling for mine and dam projects in Northern Ontario in the 1920s, dug ponds for water conservation during the “dry thirties”, built emergency airfields for the original Trans Canada Airway and later was heavily involved in road construction. Henry married Edith Belle Nugent, a teacher and registered nurse from Sanford, Manitoba.



PA-101269
Frank Baragar, Bill Francis and Matt Berry, N.A.M.E. [Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration] Camp, 15 miles north of Dismal Lakes, July 2, 1931
Library and Archives Canada

Their next son Francis Bell graduated from Manitoba Agricultural College. He joined the Royal Air Force (RAF) and was awarded the Air Force Cross in World War I. After the war he became a bush pilot, flying into Northern Manitoba, Ontario and the Coppermine area of the Northwest Territories. Madeleine Halloran became his English war bride in 1921.

Their fourth son, Ernest Albert, earned his degree at

the Manitoba Agricultural College and taught at Raymond Agricultural School in Alberta, returning to Manitoba to rejoin his brother in Baragar Brothers. At the time of his death in 1960, he was the Reeve of the Municipality of Grey. He married Alice Maude Brownlow, a school teacher from Altamont, Manitoba, in 1920.

The fifth son, Frederick Drury, graduated from **Wesley College. He was a Major in the Canadian Army and was awarded the Military Cross for bravery in World War I. During World War II he served as an instructor at Camp Shilo, Manitoba. As a teacher, then as the principal of Principal Sparling and Laura Secord schools he spent thirty-seven years in Winnipeg schools. In 1919 he married Edith Anne Robertson, a graduate of Wesley College.

Sophia Jane (Jennie) Baragar, the eldest sibling and only daughter, married Frederick Laing in 1913. They farmed at Claresholm, Alberta.

*In the Guffin Cemetery, Sydney Twp., Hasting County, Ontario, the headstone for Henry read “Bargar” and for his wife, Catherine, it is Baragar. From then on, this branch of the family used Baragar, however other lines (and many that remained in the Palatine settled region of New York) have used many and varied ways of spelling their surname.

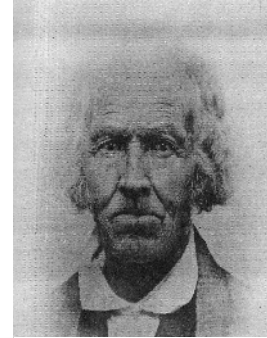
** Wesley College became United College and then the University of Winnipeg.

Source: D. Anne Baragar Crossin, Registered Nurse, daughter of Henry William Baragar and Edith Belle Nugent. Anne married Alan L. Crossin in 1957 and owns the Baragar Centennial Farm at Elm Creek, Manitoba. July 31, 2005

MAJOR WILLIAM HAROLD HUNT 1884–1976

William Harold Hunt was the great, great grandson of the Loyalist Daniel Scott. At the time of the American Revolution Daniel Scott owned 193 acres of land and household goods valued at 304 sterling at Rupert, Vermont. The compensation by the British for his losses was only 86 sterling. He chose to settle at St. Armand in Quebec disregarding Haldimand's wishes for those who had fought under Col. Jessup and in Butler's Rangers, to settle in Canada West (now Ontario). It is doubtful that he ever did get a land grant although he applied three times.

Eventually his son Lemuel settled at Sweetsburg, Quebec where Daniel, his wife Lois (Burritt) Hurd, their son Lemuel Scott and his wife Keziah and her mother Mary Martin, are buried in the Scottsmore Cemetery. Lemuel Scott fought in the War of 1812-14 and was taken prisoner. It was through their daughter Chastina Scott that the Loyalist lineage descends.



Lemuel Scott

Rev. Francis Hunt had emigrated from Ireland with his parents and settled in Fitzroy Harbour, Ontario in 1832. His first charge as an ordained Methodist minister was based at *Philipsburg in St. Armand's Parish in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. There he met and married Daniel Scott's granddaughter (Lemuel's daughter) Chastina Scott, who was then the church organist. As the couple moved eastward in the Townships of Quebec there were children born every two or so years until Rev. Francis Hunt was superannuated at Lennoxville.



Chastina Scott

As he conducted a daily worship service in his home, including family and servants, a great impression was made on his grandson, William Harold, son of William Francis Hunt. William Francis married Catherine Maria Ives of Huntingville, Quebec and managed his father's farm near Lennoxville. He eventually took a position with a life assurance company that necessitated moving his family to Manitoba in 1901. He died in Winnipeg in 1906 of typhoid fever, leaving his wife and four children. Harold was the eldest.

Harold Hunt was born near Lennoxville in the Eastern Townships of Quebec on November 24, 1884. He was educated at the Lennoxville Academy and both Wesley College and the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. He entered the newly formed Faculty of Engineering as a student in 1908 and financed his further education by working on the Hudson's Bay Railway survey party, staying out of classes one winter to help finance his studies. (See Manitoba Historical Society's History 2001/02 Spring and Fall Issues). He graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1913 with a degree in Civil Engineering and that same year married Pearl Taylor of Richmond, Quebec.

He was employed as an engineer by the City of Moose Jaw SK helping with the design and installation of that city's waterworks. After working on several projects in Saskatchewan he was appointed District Engineer for the Good Roads Board of Manitoba, to locate and supervise the construction of the eastern section of first Trans Canada Highway from Whitemouth to the Ontario boundary. During this period he and his family lived in the Town of Selkirk where he

served as Chairman and President of the Town of Selkirk Board of Trade, returning to Winnipeg in 1926. This project was completed and the No.1 Highway officially opened July 1, 1932 - an enormous task carried out during the Great Depression. D. L. Campbell the Premier of Manitoba at that time was later quoted as saying of the highway construction "Never has so much been done by so few, with so little money, as was accomplished by the Good Roads Board and Land Reclamation Branches of the Manitoba Government."

When World War II broke out Harold signed up for active service with the rank of Captain as a member of his reserve unit, the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. In 1940 he transferred to the Royal Canadian Engineers with promotion to the rank of Major. He led the first party of engineers to prepare for the building of the camp at Chilliwack, British Columbia. In 1945 Harold Hunt returned to civilian life and his position as District Engineer in District No.1, which included all survey, construction and maintenance work for highways and market roads east of Red River, and from the United States boundary northward as far as road work was carried out.



Visitors' Centre Plaque on
Trans Canada Highway -
Manitoba side of ON/MB
Boundary



Maj. W.H. Hunt

In 1950, six months after his 65th birthday he was appointed Supervisory Engineer by the Federal Government for the construction of the Trans Canada Highway through Saskatchewan with headquarters in Regina. This project was completed in March 1954. From May 1955 until November 1957, Harold took over the task of engineer in charge of the layout and construction of Falcon Beach Development in the Whiteshell Provincial Park for Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources of Province of Manitoba. From June 1958 until August 1959 he worked as a consultant on the installation of a water supply for the Clear Lake Golf Course in Manitoba.

He was an accomplished horseman and rode regularly into his eighties. He bred dogs and horses; homesteaded at both Star Lake and Manigotagan in Manitoba, where he planted gardens and fruit trees. He studied French well into his senior years. He was skilled and at home in the woods, a superb canoeist, an excellent marksman with both pistol and rifle and an amateur prospector.

He was very proud of his Loyalist ancestry. He spent many years researching family history, drawing together his four contributing lines culminating in the publishing of Birtherights: A Genealogical Record of Canadian Branches of Hunt, Scott, Ives and Farwell Families in 1958.

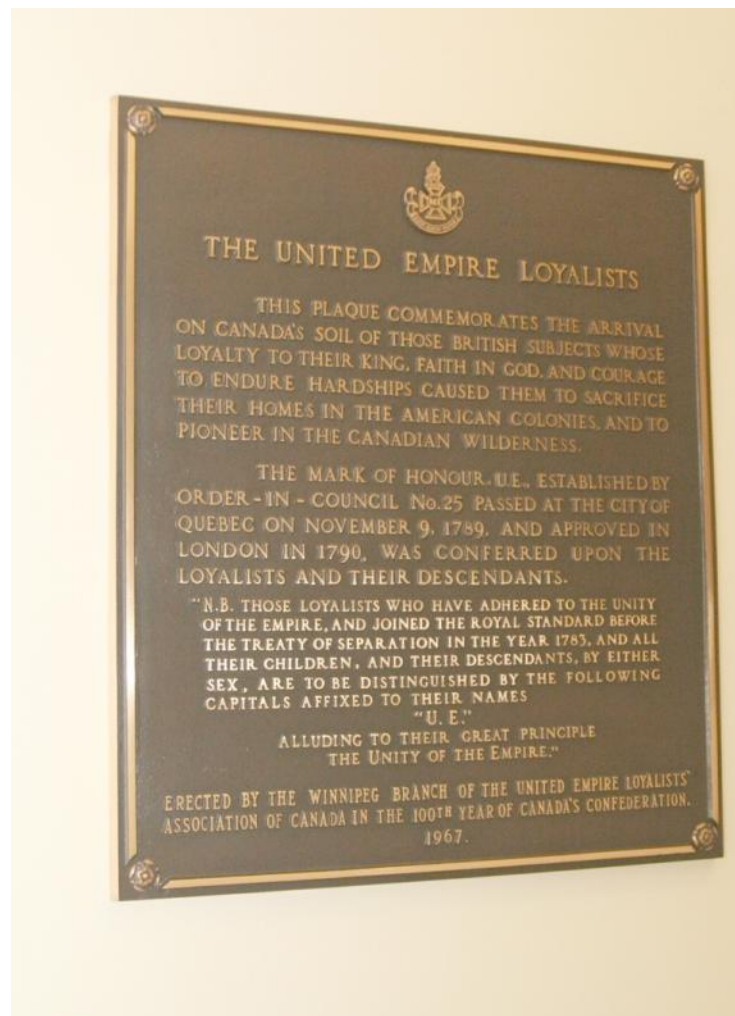
Major Hunt took an active part, holding several offices such as Branch president, treasurer, genealogist and historian in the Winnipeg Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada from the time of its formation in 1932 until his death in 1976. He also researched his wife's four family lines. These works stand as remarkably accurate with all of the information located long before the advent of the computer and the internet. He died in 1976 leaving his wife and four children – two sons, two daughters and fourteen grandchildren. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

He was a member of Riverview United Church, the Manitoba Association of Professional Engineers, the Manitoba Historical Society, The Manitoba Archaeological Society, The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, The Royal Canadian Legion, the Alumni Association of the University of Manitoba, and a Life Member of both the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Prince Rupert Masonic Lodge No.1. His extensive collection of archives is housed in the Special Collections of the Archives in the Elizabeth Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba.

Hunt Lake in the Whiteshell Provincial Park was named after him.

* Now Philipsburg United Church (where Chastina Scott was organist in 1832)

Sources: Margaret A. Carter UE , Manitoba Branch UELAC
from her father's book Birthrights: A Genealogical Record of Canadian Branches of Hunt, Scott, Ives and Farwell Families 1958 - W.H. Hunt
Second Edition 1978 including Scott Supplement



For Canada's Centennial, the Winnipeg (now Manitoba) Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada was instrumental in having a Loyalist plaque unveiled in the Provincial Legislative Building on 29 May 1968

THE ROBLINS OF MANITOBA

At the time of the American War of Independence in 1776, the Roblins were farmers at Smith's Clove, Orange County, New York. Some of them were Loyalists and served in the King's army. During the Revolution when the Roblin's homestead was raided, Elizabeth Miller Roblin dared to swear allegiance to King George III. She suffered no harm but her husband Philip, was badly wounded in this fracas. As a result the Roblins along with other United Empire Loyalists moved in 1783 to the Bay of Quinte district, first landing at the place that is now Adolphustown, Ontario. Here, the tombstones of several of the early Roblins and others have been set into a U.E.L. pioneer's memorial wall.

Since the early 1800's, five Roblins have been politicians. John, Elizabeth and Philip's son, was elected three times as a Reformer to the Upper Canada legislature. In the next generation, a second John Roblin was a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada. In 1854-61, David Roblin was a two-term member of the parliament of the united Canada. Rodmond Palen Roblin ("R.P.") was a colourful and dominant figure in Manitoba politics for thirty years and the premier from 1900-15. His grandson Duff Roblin is a dynamic and distinguished Manitoban, who has served his province as its premier from 1958-67, and his country as a senator 1978-92.



Sir Rodman P.
Roblin

"R.P." was born in Ontario and in 1853 and came to Manitoba with his wife, Adelaide De Mille to farm near Carman. He entered the provincial legislature as a Liberal in 1888. As a conservative he became Premier of Manitoba first in 1900. Roblin governed through a period of dramatic social and economic changes due to the rapid population growth in the province at that time. New public services in the form of schools, hospitals, educational and commercial facilities, Crown corporations, good roads, municipal buildings, railways and the extension of boundaries of the province, north of the sixtieth parallel were all part of the government's achievements.

However, the Roblin Conservatives were reluctant to lead on social issues. "R.P." was strongly opposed to women's suffrage and publicly feuded with Nellie McClung over this issue. His government employed patronage to an unprecedented extent, resulting in accusations of corruption and the forced resignation of the Roblin government over the "Legislature Scandal" connected with the construction of the new Manitoba Legislature building. The subsequent Royal Commission found no fault with Roblin himself, but he retired with a mixed legacy.

Dufferin Roblin, grandson of "R. P." and son of Charles Dufferin Roblin and Sophie Murdoch, was born in Winnipeg in 1917. He was educated in Winnipeg and at the University of Chicago. He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force when World War II broke out, became a Pilot Officer and spent the next six years in uniform. As a Squadron Leader, Roblin and his crew were posted to Harrogate, England to the R.C.A.F. Liaison Section. In 1944 he became a Wing Commander with the 83 Group, a mixed unit of British and Canadian pilots who provided support for the D-Day invasion and subsequent battles on the continent. On the anniversary of D-Day in June 2004, Duff Roblin represented Manitoba and spoke on behalf of the Normandy campaign veterans at Beny-sur-Mer and then attended the Juno Beach celebrations on June 5, 2004.

After World War II, Roblin entered the Manitoba legislature in 1950 as an Independent back bencher in opposition to the Coalition Government. By 1954 he was leader of the Opposition and then became Conservative premier from 1958-67. Roblin's government had a major impact on

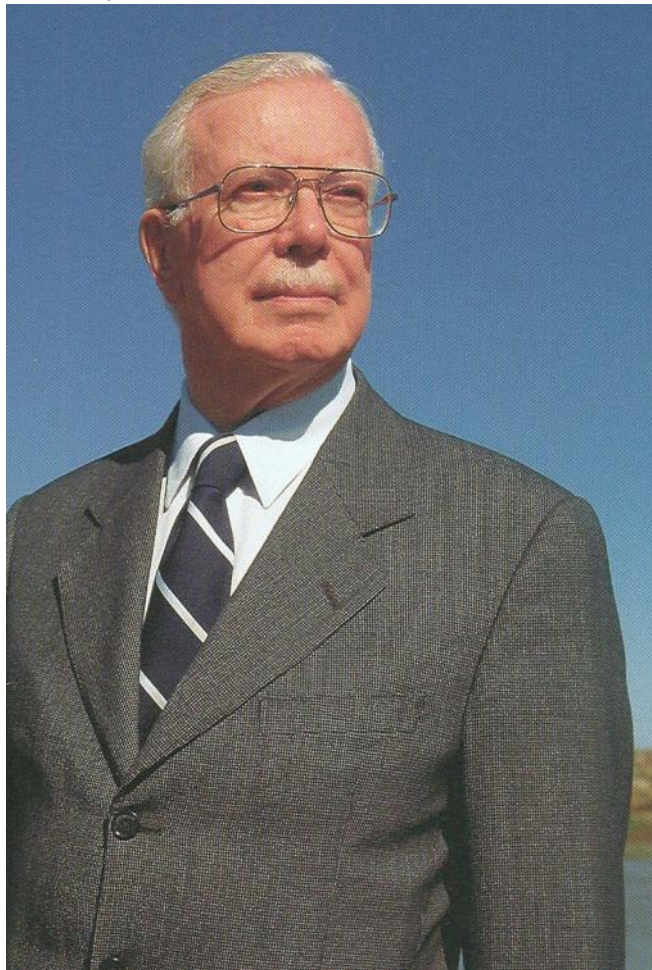


Duff Roblin

the development of the province during those years. Sweeping changes in the areas of education, welfare, hydro and roads were also instituted. However, the building of “Duff’s Ditch”, the forty-kilometer long floodway, east of the Red River remains Roblin’s most famous achievement. It was designed to protect the City of Winnipeg from high water in the flat Red River Valley. Since its completion it has been used eighteen times. When the “flood of the century” came in 1997, the city was able to withstand the onslaught of water from the south and west because “Duff’s Ditch” was there and it worked.

Duff married Mary McKay on 30 August, 1958. He is a Privy Councillor, Companion of the Order of Manitoba and holds honorary degrees from McGill University, the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg.

The Town of Roblin in Manitoba and Roblin Boulevard in Winnipeg bear the family name.



Duff Roblin

Sources: Speaking for Myself – Duff Roblin UE, GC, PC, DM, LLD, DCL
The Government of Sir Rodmond Roblin - Time Links -1998
Winnipeg Free Press – 2 Jun. 2004

JAMES SHAVER WOODSWORTH 1874-1942

James Shaver Woodsworth's lifetime of work affected the life of every Canadian during his career as a church minister, as a social worker and as a Member of Parliament. Moral courage, a social sympathy, a passion for clarity and an intellectual prowess are the qualities that make J.S. Woodsworth a pioneer in the social movement of Canada. He was raised in a Methodist household, which instilled moral values into his life.

James Shaver Woodsworth came from a Loyalist background. His maternal ancestors, the Schaeffers, were part of an eighteenth century mass migration from the Palatine region of Germany, who fleeing their homeland because of religious persecution, territorial wars and exorbitant taxes settled in Sussex County, New Jersey.



"Applewood"

The James Shaver Woodsworth Homestead Foundation

After the end of hostilities, about 1793 Wilhem Schaeffer's son, John (1739-1796) who had fought with the Royal Yorkers, came to Niagara Falls in Canada. The family anglicised the name from Shaeffer to Shaver. His son, William (1771-1830), married Mary Catherine Book (1776-1845). They had thirteen children. Their sons, John and George, purchased land in Etobicoke in 1820 and 1824. In 1830, their eighth son, Peter (1809-1890), purchased nearby land which became known as Applewood. Two years later, he married Esther Vansickle (1813-1870) whose ancestors had come from the Netherlands. Their daughter, Esther Josephine (1846-1925), was one of their seven children.

Josephine (as she was known) met James Woodsworth while he was a young Methodist circuit rider who boarded at the Shaver home. When they were married in 1868 he had become an ordained minister. Their first child was James Shaver Woodsworth born 1874. In 1883 the family consisting of James and three more children travelled by train to Fargo in North Dakota Territory, by steamboat to Winnipeg and then by buckboard to the parsonage in Portage la Prairie. In 1905 after the formation of the two Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and a time of great expansion in the West, James was moved to Winnipeg as Superintendent of Missions responsible for the growing Methodist empire extending from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains.

For J.S. Woodsworth, his evangelistic background made him critical of society and his Loyalist background made him aware of the importance of tradition. Nevertheless, Woodsworth saw at an early age that there were things in Canada that needed to be fixed. Woodsworth was educated in Winnipeg at Wesley College. He then went to Toronto to study theology at Victoria College. He went to Oxford, England in the fall of 1899 for a year to complete his studies and to reflect on life and the role he was to play in life. While at Oxford, he did not register as a student but sat in on some of the classes and participated in the conversations of the students. While he was there the Boer War broke out enabling him to be privy to the discussions that occurred about the moral values of imperialism. The next year, the British Labour party was founded and again he was able to hear many conversations about social-reform.

His moral background was enlightened during travels around Europe. Attempting to see "English life" rather than the tourist view, he lived at a university social-service settlement that was situated in one of the most poverty-stricken areas of London.



C-066634

Family of James and Esther Josephine Woodsworth, 1898

Back Row, l-r, Joseph, Mary, Richard. Front Row, l-r, F. Harold, James Sr., Edith, Esther Josephine, James Shaver
Library and Archives Canada

Woodsworth returned to Canada in July, 1900 and went on to Brandon Manitoba where on August 26 he was ordained as a Methodist minister. Even at the beginning of his evangelical work Woodsworth was troubled. He began to question whether or not he could accept the dogmas of the Methodist "Discipline" and whether the continual effort to "save" the individual, while ignoring his social context, was really practical Christianity. In 1902, he wrote his first letter of resignation from the church. He brought it to the annual conference but never submitted it because he was convinced by others that the time was not right.

The conference appointed him assistant pastor to Rev. R. F. Bowles of Grace Church, Winnipeg. He threw himself into his pastoral work and began visiting young people's organizations. He finally began to feel a working basis within Methodism.

In 1904, he married Lucy Lillian Staples whom he had met during his years in Toronto. Their home in Winnipeg became a gathering place for young people. His wife became a great confidante throughout his troubles with the church. As many of his letters prove, she was very supportive of any decision he felt that he had to make.

His second resignation, along with an accompanying statement of explanation was given to the Manitoba Methodist Church Conference in 1907. The conference struck a special committee that later rejected Woodsworth's resignation.

He was then offered and accepted the post of the Superintendent of the Methodist City Mission Winnipeg along with a free hand to reorganize and revitalize it. The All People's Mission was supported financially by the Methodist General Board of Missions, the Women's Missionary Society, contributions from Winnipeg Methodist Churches, collections at Mission church services and special collections. Though it had many contributors and had grown somewhat during its nine years of existence, it had not grown in its philosophy and played only a small role in Winnipeg's charities.

Woodsworth changed the whole operation of the People's Mission and in turn, improved its contribution to the city of Winnipeg. He first concentrated on unifying the scattered branches of the mission and on expanding the facilities and staff. He later moved his family into the mission and felt comfortable that it was adequate for the assimilation of foreigners. His daughter, Grace MacInnis, described the house as always being an open and welcoming environment to any traveller that passed by its door. (She was a Member of Parliament from 1956 to 1974.)

Woodsworth came to realize that Winnipeg's social problems were due to the huge numbers of immigrants. Not because they were moving from rural settings to urban settings, as was the case in England, but it was far more complicated because of the new and very different population. Woodsworth directed the mission's work to be primarily focused on this problem. Through his work and research, Woodsworth became the foremost authority on Canadian immigration as well as one of the leading sociologists in the country. His work at the mission lasted six years and he continued his social work by becoming the Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League in 1913. He was made Director of the Three Prairie Provinces Joint Bureau of Social Research in 1916. He travelled throughout the West during these years investigating social conditions, writing reports on them with the result that he became a nationally known lecturer.

In the winter of 1916-17 he decided that he must publish his objections to conscription. He objected to the church becoming places to recruit men and where ministers communicated to the worshippers that it was their duty to serve. He was opposed to war on a moral basis and could not condone the church as a vehicle of recruitment. He was instantly closed down at the Bureau of Social Research.

In 1918, Woodsworth decided that the time had come to again resign from the church. In his resignation he stated his opposition to the church becoming more commercialized, that the control of the church did not lie in the hands of the people; rather it was invested in the control of the men who controlled the wealth. He also pointed out his disagreement with the church and the position it had taken on the war. "I thought that as a Christian minister I was a messenger of the Prince of Peace." His resignation from the church was accepted.

Without a job, he moved on to the Pacific Coast and found work as a longshoreman. During Woodsworth's time there, he joined the longshoremen's union, helped organize the Federated Labour Party of British Columbia and wrote for the labour paper. He became a regular speaker at labour meetings and was sent on a speaking tour of Western Canada in 1919. By the time he arrived in Winnipeg, he found that the strike had escalated into a citywide sympathy strike (Winnipeg General Strike). Immediately upon arrival in Winnipeg, Woodsworth began addressing the massive striker meetings.

He helped edit the workers' strike bulletins when the chief editor was arrested and charged with libel. Woodsworth was arrested a week later but the charges were later dropped. His identification with the labour movement later gave him a seat in Parliament. He was elected to Parliament in the federal election of 1921 as the member for Winnipeg North Centre, a seat that he kept for twenty years. His first resolution was one on unemployment insurance. He kept pressing the King government on the obstacles of the constitution when it came to presenting changes in the social reform policy until he succeeded in getting a committee struck to examine constitutional difficulties in 1935.



J.S. Woodsworth c 1921
Library and Archives Canada

During the 1920s and 1930s, the House of Commons had many different parties represented in its chamber. The Progressive Party became more splintered after every election and soon an independent group nicknamed the "Ginger Group" broke away from the Progressives. This Group was mostly farmers from Alberta. Woodsworth and Agnes Macphail from Ontario began to work with the group of farmers and became the founding nucleus of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.) in 1932. They found that it was possible for farmer and labour representatives to work together because they agreed on every main issue that came up and shared a common belief that what was needed in Canada was a far-reaching change in the whole economic and social system. His work in the House of Commons and beforehand as a social worker made J.S. Woodsworth the inevitable first leader of the C.C.F.

J.S. Woodsworth was a pioneer of his time. His moral courage was evident in his willingness to make sacrifices for his principles. This was demonstrated in his struggle to remain with the church. His social sympathy is best demonstrated through his many years as a social worker and with identifying himself with the unfortunate and the exploited. Woodsworth possessed a passion for clarity that forced everyone to face up to the unpleasant issues that confronted the Canadian society.

Lastly, he was an intellectual pioneer because he had an understanding of and a new approach to the issues that confront us. From The All People's Mission, to Unemployment Insurance Legislation, Woodsworth projected new ideas and solutions to the people of Canada when it came to solving social problems. In his career, he made changes to our system that, in the end, affect the life of every Canadian during his time and those to come. He made the first steps in improving the Canada that we have come to know and appreciate today. He was truly a pioneer of his time.

Sources: NDP Website in Saskatchewan,
Shirley Shaver Cranston U.E. Hamilton Branch UELAC
60 Maryland Street- by Sheila Grover (1981) (Winnipeg Historic Buildings Committee)



The Woodsworth House at 60 Maryland Street in Winnipeg was built in 1907 and purchased upon completion by Woodsworth's father. Between 1908 and 1917, the younger Woodsworth and his growing family shared the house with his aging parents. As the family lived in Ottawa from 1921 until 1942, 60 Maryland served as a home base

THE HONOURABLE FRANK LINDSAY BASTEDO 1886-1973

Frank Bastedo was born 10 September 1886 at Bracebridge, Ontario and passed away at Victoria British Columbia in 1973. His parents were David Edgar, born in Oxford County, Ontario and Elizabeth Ann Oaten, who was born in Cornwall, England. His father was editor and publisher of the Muskoka Herald.

Mr. Bastedo's great, great, great grandfather Jacob Bastedo (born in Scolharie or Schenectady NY) fled to Cataraqui (Kingston) ON. The family later moved to the Niagara district where Mr. Bastedo's ancestor Captain David Bastedo fought in the War of 1812-14.



Hon. Frank Lindsay Bastedo
by Elizabeth R. Goward
The Legislative Building Art Collection
Government of Saskatchewan

Frank attended school in Bracebridge, took a commercial course at Central Business College in Toronto and worked a year with a newspaper. In 1904 he pursued the application of law with several firms and studied at University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, receiving his law degree in June, 1909. After two years in Ontario, he was invited to join a law firm headed by Norman Mackenzie, KC of Regina. He became a member of the firm Mackenzie, Thom, Bastedo and Jackson.

Mr. Bastedo argued and won several international cases. One in 1948 entailed appearing before the Privy Council in London, England on behalf of the International Harvester Company of Canada for which Regina received a settlement of one million dollars.

Frank Bastedo married Alma Anderson BA, daughter of G. Alexander Anderson in 1911. They were blessed with four children, Dorothy Alma, Edgar Frank, Jean Ann Clementina and Donald Lou Alexander Bastedo. Mr. Bastedo was a member of Knox-Metropolitan Church, a Conservative and President of the Regina Federal Conservatives in 1924. He held

memberships with the Canadian, the Wascana Country, the Assiniboia, and the Regina Boat Clubs. In 1934, he became the first Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

In 1934 He married Lillian Michaelis (1899-1977), daughter of G. Michaelis, founder of the Regina Trading Company. Frank Lindsay Bastedo, KC, UE was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan in 1958 by Prime Minister Diefenbaker. The Bastedos retired to Victoria, British Columbia.

Source: The Regina Leader Post, 29 Jan. 1958, 15 Feb. 1973, 28 July 1977.

Lorna Mackenzie UE, Regina Branch UELAC

JESSIE FLORENCE (LAURIE) DEGEAR

Jessie Laurie was born in 1868 in Windsor, Ontario, daughter of P. G. Laurie and his wife of Loyalist descent, Mary Carney. The family started westward when Jessie was two, travelling by train, boat, stage coach, and steamer to reach Winnipeg in what was then the Red River Colony. Ten years later by train, boxcar, and democrat they arrived in Battleford in the Northwest Territories (Assiniboia). In 1885, when the Riel Rebellion broke out, Jessie described the refuge of the town's people's in the barracks, east of the new town.

"I remember when crossing the Battle River sitting on the bottom of the buckboard at the back that water came in the buckboard, as the river was melting. That was March 28. The barracks was situated on the south side of the Saskatchewan River, about a mile east of the new town. At that time it was surrounded by a ten foot stockade made of large logs placed side by side on end. There was a bastion at the southeast corner of the stockade. From there one could get a good view. A trench had been dug around inside the enclosure and bags of sand piled against the stockade with portholes for the men to shoot through if necessary. A sentinel was in front of the guardroom, which was in the northwest corner of the stockade, then more outside quite close, then even farther out. The next ones were mounted and went scouting farther out from the barracks. At certain hours the call would start, "NO. 1, ALL'S WELL," to be taken up by No. 2 until all had answered. If the sentry was mounted he might have been too far away to hear the call. One night there was great excitement as a shot was heard. The assembly was sounded and all the men turned out. On investigation it was learned that a sentry had stepped into a gopher hole, causing his rifle to go off."

Jesse married J. C. DeGear, a former constable of the Royal North West Mounted Police in 1887. He joined the force as DeGear and mustered out as DeGear. He was the son of Cicero DeGear and *Barbara Young. They lived in Hamilton, Ontario for a short while and then spent the rest of their lives in Battleford, Saskatchewan with the exception of two years at the White Fish Lake Reserve in Alberta. Jessie had a child about every two years and watched some of them die from whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria. She also suffered from some of the diseases herself.

Her father P.G. Laurie brought a printing press with him from the east and founded the Saskatchewan Herald. Her brother, Dick, took it over in 1903 when their father died. Jessie worked there for many years until in 1938 it ceased publication on Dick's death. She set type, did some writing and helped distribute the papers, ending with the issue reporting her brother's death. Jessie also worked as the relieving matron at the Women's Jail for a summer. At the age of seventy-one she taught herself to type and wrote her memoirs.

* Barbara Young was the granddaughter of Peter Young. She was descended from five Loyalists – Adam Young, Daniel Young, Hendrick Windecker, Christian Risely,**Hannah Schauer, Roloef Vandecar (many other spellings) and Jacob Smith Sr.

** Hannah Schauer (Showers) was one of the few Loyalist women who received her land grant in her own name. She had three sons in the Butler's Rangers.

Information for all mentioned above is from To Build a Cairn, a publication of the Regina Branch UELAC - ISBN 0-9738140-0-4

Source: The Story of My Life 1868-1940 – Jessie Florence DeGear
Memoirs of Pioneer Life on the Prairies - Sisters Jessie DeGear and Effie Storer, in the possession of Jessie's grandson, Robert Morgan, Edmonton Branch, UELAC With permission from Robert Morgan UE Edmonton Branch UELAC and Harold Morgan UE - Victoria and Thompson/Okanagan Branches UELAC

JACOB CICERO DEGEAR 1862-1923

Jacob Cicero DeGear was born in Glanford Township, Ontario, 19 December 1862. Jacob was only ten months old when his father died. At his father's request, he was raised by his grandfather. It has been suggested that although his mother wanted to raise him, he would probably have had to take his stepfather's name should she remarry. (Young widows usually did.)

Family lore has the grandfather, Michael Degear, born in France in 1786. He then appears in Barton (Hamilton) about 1811. He married twice: (1) Charity Crisp, (2) Julia De La Hentley. He served in the Lincoln County Militia #1853 and fought in the Battle of Queenston Heights. He died in 1868.

Jacob Degear was born in 1813 in Glanford Township, Ontario. Over time he owned several different lots, one being next to his father's. He married Catherine Smith about 1822. She was related to Loyalists Vandecar and Smith. She died in 1880 and was buried in the Bowman Cemetery. Jacob died in November of 1878 while visiting friends in Michigan, USA. He too, was buried in the Bowman Cemetery. There are no tombstones for either of them.

Their son Cicero Degear was born 28 April 1840, the son of Jacob Degear and Catherine (Gage) Smith, the great granddaughter of Jacob Smith Sr. He married Barbara Young in 1861 in Seneca Ontario. (She is related to Christian Riselay, Hannah Schauer, Daniel Young, Windecker, and Adam Young - all Loyalists.)

Jacob Cicero *DeGear joined the North West Mounted Police at Winnipeg 13 May 1882 as Constable No. 813 "K" Division. He spent the first few years in the Force at the following posts: Moose Jaw, Fort Qu'Appelle and Regina. While in Regina he was a four-in-hand teamster and drove Governor Dewdney and the Police Commissioner when they were on trips.

He was transferred to Battleford where he took part in the Poundmaker trouble in 1884 and the Rebellion at Cut Knife Hill. As the close of his time in the force in May 1887 he married Jessie, the youngest daughter of P.G. Laurie, the founder and publisher of the Saskatchewan Herald. They went back to Hamilton but after about a year they returned to Battleford. They settled there, apart from a few years he spent as a farm instructor on the Whitefish and Poundmaker Reserves. From 1912 to the closing of the office in 1918 he was the Immigration Agent. Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were quartered in the Immigration Hall during World War I. He was awarded the North West Medal and Clasp. He died in July of 1923

*Jacob changed the spelling of his name while in the service.

Source: To Build A Cairn, Logan Bjarnason, UE - Regina Branch UELAC Poundmaker Racket - June 1884
Cut Knife Hill - 2 May 1885 - D Division Battleford

WILLIAM MACAULEY HERCHMER 1844-1892

William McCauley Herchmer came from a prominent Loyalist family. His great grandfather John Jost Herkimer served in Butler's Rangers and settled in Cataraqui (Kingston) Ontario in 1783. He was born 13 December, 1844 in Shipton-on-Cherwell, England, the son of Rev. William Macauley Herchmer and Frances Turner

Rev. Herchmer, a friend and schoolmate of John A. Macdonald, had received his university education at Oxford and had become an Anglican clergyman. Although his family lived in Kingston, Ontario, he insisted that his children be born in England: his dutiful wife crossed the Atlantic for each of the births of their nine children. William Macauley and his brothers were sent to school at Henley-on-Thames in England.

When his father, Rev. Herchmer, died in 1862, he returned to study law at Osgoode Hall and passed his junior examinations the following year, returning to practise law in Kingston. While articling and practising law in Kingston, he joined the local militia, and by 1869 had risen to the rank of major in the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment. In 1870 he joined the expeditionary force under Colonel Wolseley that was sent to quell the troubles in the Red River Settlement and given command of a company in the First (Ontario) Battalion of Rifles. After returning to Kingston to practise law the following year, he returned to Winnipeg and was admitted to the Manitoba bar.



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Library and Archives Canada

William Macauley Herchmer

In 1876, Herchmer was appointed Superintendent of the North West Mounted Police and was for four years in charge of the detachment at Shoal Lake, near the Manitoba/Saskatchewan border. He was then transferred to North Battleford, Saskatchewan because of the rising discontent among the Plains Cree. Three years later he was moved to the new NWMP headquarters at Regina and assigned to be in charge of the detachments guarding the Canadian Pacific Railway property during a strike. Next came a move to Calgary and when the North West Rebellion broke out in 1885, he and some of his men were ordered to Swift Current, Saskatchewan. At the Battle of Cut Knife Creek, the seventy-four men under Herchmer made up almost a quarter of the force sent to relieve Battleford.

On 1 April, 1886, Sir John A. Macdonald selected Lawrence Herchmer, William Herchmer's older brother, as Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police as his experience as soldier, businessman, and Indian agent gave him suitable qualifications. As the

force was rather disorganized with its men poorly trained and lacking in discipline, Lawrence Herchmer introduced training courses, strengthened the training, instituted rigorous medical examinations, and a probationary period. He managed to get a pension plan introduced to keep the men in the force when their initial five-year enlistment was ended. He also improved the living conditions introducing sports, a library and other means of occupying the troops.



Commissioner Lawrence William Herchmer
1844-1915
City of Regina Archives Photograph Collection
CORA-RP-A-134

Although never a popular commissioner because of his uneven temperament he did raise the standards of the organization. When Herchmer left the NWMP, it had attained a high reputation both at home and abroad and was beginning to be recognized as a symbol of Canada – with its wide-brimmed felt hats and the introduction of the first musical ride.

Three months after Lawrence became a commissioner, he promoted his younger brother, William Macauley, as Assistant Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police. Perhaps because the appointment had the flavour of nepotism, William McCauley spent the next year in a relentless round of activity. He visited every NWMP post, travelling more than 15,000 miles by water, rail, horse, and snowshoe. This energetic approach to his work characterized the rest of his career. Unlike his older brother, William Macauley Herchmer was popular both within and outside the force.

William Macauley Herchmer was married to Eliza Helen Rose. They had two daughters. In the early hours of New Year's Day 1892, Herchmer suffered a heart attack and died. He had the largest funeral yet seen in Calgary. In his background and attitudes, he was typical of the officers who led the force in its formative years.

Source: R.C. MacLeod, Dictionary of Canadian Biography – Volume XII
Lorna Mackenzie UE, Regina Branch UELAC

MAJOR GENERAL AYLESWORTH BOWEN PERRY 1860-1956

Aylesworth Bowen Perry was the only man to command the Mounted Police under the three different names by which the force has been known.

Loyalist Robert Perry (1751-1836) was a sergeant in the Loyal Rangers during the American Revolution. He was born in Rebooth, Bristol County, Mass. and married Jemima Gary Washburn, daughter of Simeon and Jemima (Gary) Washburn, descendants of Francis Cooke of the Mayflower, Dec. 19, 1772 thus giving two Loyalist connections to their descendants. They came from Rebooth Mass. and settled on the E ½ of Lot 2, concession 2 in Ernestown Township, Lennox County ON (Bay of Quinte Loyalists). They are buried in St. John's Cemetery, Perth ON. Their son Daniel Perry was born in 1779 and married Jane (Williams) Perry. They had a son William Hawley Perry born 1810.

Aylesworth Bowen Perry was born in Lennox County, Ontario on 21 August 1860, the son of William Hawley Perry and Eleanor Fraser. He graduated from the Royal Military College at the age of sixteen winning the Governor General's silver and gold medals as the most proficient cadet in his class. He started as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers serving in England for a year. In 1881 he resigned from the Army to accept a position with the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1882 he was appointed an Inspector in the NWMP when it was only nine years old. About 1883 he married Emma Derrarty Amy Meikle who was born 18 February 1863 in Quebec of Scottish ancestry. They had three children; their first child, Kenneth M. Perry, was born in Alberta in 1884.

Four years later, shortly before his 25th birthday he was promoted to Superintendent in 1885 for helping the police during the Riel Rebellion. He worked in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In 1889, he took command of the Yukon Territory from Sam Steele during the gold rush. He commanded a detachment in 1897 that attended the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign in England and returned on a similar mission in 1914 for the coronation of King George V. In 1900, Sir Wilfred Laurier made A. Bowen Perry the Commissioner for the RNWMP, succeeding Lawrence W. Herchmer.

When the force became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1920 and the headquarters were transferred from Regina to Ottawa, Commander Perry remarked that the most important and romantic period of the police force was coming to an end. He retired in Ottawa on March 31, 1923 and was given the title Major General in return for his service to Canada. He died in Ottawa on February 14, 1956.

Although known as a strong disciplinarian he was also able to attend to the most minute concern of those under his command. Perry was awarded the Order of St. Michael and St. George and given the title of Honorary Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in 1920.

His daughters, Jessie and Jean, erected a plaque in the Regina RCMP Chapel in memory of Commissioner Aylesworth Bowen Perry, CMG, UE.

Sources: Regina Leader Post – film #399 15 Feb. 1956
Regina Public Library
Viewing of Regina RCMP Chapel
William Mackay – RCMP Museum, Regina
Ken MacKenzie UE, Regina Branch UELAC

WELDON U. PICKEL
1877-1958

Weldon Pickel was born in 30 July 1877 and lived in Hillsdale, New Brunswick. He received his education at Sussex Grammar School, Provincial Normal School in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Brandon College in Brandon, Manitoba and the University of Saskatchewan in Regina.

Weldon's roots trace back five generations on his father's side to Nicholas Pickel (1745-1843) of Hunterdon county, Western New Jersey and six generations on his mother's side to Andrew Sherwood (1739-1823) of Rye, New York.

Nicholas Pickel was a blacksmith and one of the first in his community to enlist in the British Army at the time of the American Revolution. He was captured twice by the Americans but refused to take the oath of allegiance in the new republic when taken before the American Committee. He was fined \$200.00 and jailed but escaped to Philadelphia where he joined the army and left with it when Pennsylvania was evacuated. When peace was signed Nicholas, his wife and eight children were among 12,000 Loyalists to disembark at Saint John Harbour NB in 1783. With his family he settled two miles above Hampton on the north bank of the Kennebecasis River. His possessions were expropriated by the Americans and sold for more than \$1000.00.

In 1756, Andrew Sherwood married Martha Curry (1739-1778) lived in Hempstead, Long Island, NY until 1778, the year Martha died in childbirth and when rebels robbed their home and the family fled to British lines. In 1784, Andrew and his eight children sailed from New York to Saint John NB settling in King's county at Old French Village (later called Smithtown) on Lower Hammons River. Andrew remarried in Canada and had one more child.

Weldon Pickel taught school in New Brunswick and moved west four days before Saskatchewan's inauguration in 1905. He entered the ministry of the Baptist Church, serving at Midale and Windthorst in Saskatchewan and Hawkeye in Alberta. He married Enza Alves Northrup of Hampton New Brunswick in 1906. Her Loyalist ancestor was Benajah Northrup of Connecticut who settled in Bellisle New Brunswick in 1783. They had two daughters, Enid and Vesta.

Upon retirement, Weldon Pickel embraced genealogy, resulting in a book in 1948 Ancestors and Descendants of the Sherwood and Pickel United Empire Loyalists in Canada. Another publication of Weldon's was on the First Baptist Church in Regina. He died in 1958.

Source: Regina Leader Post – film #433, 1 Dec. 1958 – Regina Public Library

Lorna Mackenzie

UE Regina Branch

UELAC

Gaye Kinney Beechy – granddaughter of Weldon Pickel

JOSEPH ERNEST SYMES 1879-1910

It would be interesting to know how many of the settlers who flooded into what is now Saskatchewan prior to 1905 were of Loyalist descent. Among these were Ernest and Mary Symes*. They were cousins and so shared the same Loyalist lineage. One was of Palatine German background, the other Dutch.

The Barnhart family had fled to the English colony across the Atlantic, where with Queen Anne's help, they and others relocated to New York province. A grandson, John, was farming on the east branch of the Delaware River when the American Revolution broke out. Before 1780, he had gone on raids into New York State with Joseph Brant and joined the King's Royal Regiment in New York. (KRRNY)

The Midaugh family, from Heicop, Holland had established themselves around Brookland about 1652. A grandson Stephen lost a farm and grist mill in Ulster County when the war ended. His brother, Jacob, was hanged by the rebels at Kingston Landing. Stephen was at Fort Niagara about 1776 with John Butler and joined Munroe's Company in the King's Royal Regiment of New York in 1777. Both John Barnhart and Stephen Midaugh initially settled in the Royal Townships of Upper Canada. John went to Cornwall, Ontario, while Stephen farmed at Moraviantown, prior to the War of 1812.



The family of Margaret Pilkey Symes and Joseph Symes c 1892

John Barnhart's daughter, Catherine, married Peter Pilkey of Scarborough Township and they raised nine sons. Stephen Midaugh's daughter Margaret married Peter Thibaudeau and settled in the Humber Valley area. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Catherine and Peter's son, George Pilkey and raised their family of four. George Pilkey and raised their family of fourteen at Markdale, Ontario. Elizabeth and George Pilkey's daughter, Margaret, married Joseph Symes from Goodwood, Ontario. Their oldest son of a family of seven was Joseph Ernest Symes, born 27 December, 1870.

Mary Symes, the daughter of Elizabeth Ann Pilkey (sister of Margaret) and Thomas Symes, brother of Joseph, was born 20 March, 1875 at Markdale, Ontario. Joseph Ernest and Mary married in Toronto and came west to Winnipeg about 1899. Their son, Henry and daughter Royal were born there. (Royal was named because she was born the day the Princess Royal died.) Another daughter Aline was born in 1903 but died of pneumonia in 1904. They moved from Winnipeg to Boissevain, Manitoba in 1903, where Ernest's brother Jack was working.

Before 1905, Saskatchewan was called the District of Assiniboia in the North West Territories. When the area east of the present day Weyburn was opened for homesteads the promise of land prompted the Symes to file in 1904 on a quarter section, three miles south of what would become the hamlet of Froude. Ernest's parents and his brothers Jack and William filed on adjoining

quarters. In April 1905, they shipped their belongings by rail to Heward, the nearest station. Ernest, Mary and the daughter Royal, traveled by buggy from Boissevain. They arrived in the late afternoon and slept under the buggy that night. Royal remembered walking in the furrow, behind



Ernest, Royal and Mary Symes, November 1904

her father as he broke the first ten acres. In 1907, a frame house of the same size replaced their sod house. A good well was bored and trees from Indianhead, Saskatchewan were planted.

A bright promising future ended when on 27 September, 1910 Ernest died of tuberculosis. He was buried on the homestead, just south of the trees he had planted three years before. Ernest's father had died suddenly in February 1910. Ernest's

brother Jack had been killed in a well-drilling accident in September of the same year. In November, Ernest's mother, Margaret, his brother William and Jack's widow Marie returned to live on the farm at Goodwood, Ontario.

Mary Symes and her two children stayed in Froude. Henry farmed his father's homestead and eventually bought more land. Royal married Kristjan Bjarnason and raised a family of ten on their farm 3 miles east of Froude.

* Symes rhymes with hymns

Source: Logan Bjarnason UE, Regina Branch UELAC



Ernest and Mary Symes' homestead prior to restoration in Aug. 1994



Symes' homestead restored as it would have been in 1907

DR. HELEN BELYEA
1913-1986

Helen Belyea was born in St. John NB on February 11, 1913 from Loyalist of French Huguenot origin. Helen Belyea was the daughter of William Sancton Belyea and Elizabeth McDonald, the granddaughter of James Belyea and Elizabeth Jane Richards, the great granddaughter of William Bulyea and Phoebe Tucker, and great, great granddaughter of Hendrick Bulyea and Engeltie Storm, great, great, great granddaughter of Jan Boulrier and Helena Williams, and great, great, great, great, great granddaughter of Louis Boulrier and Anna Konnick. William, Hendrick and Jan were all United Empire Loyalists.



Dr. Helen Belyea

Dr. Helen Belyea received both her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Geology from Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia. Her doctoral thesis was titled "The Geology of Musquach Area, New Brunswick". It earned her a Ph.D. from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

During WW II she became a lieutenant in the Canadian Navy's WRCNS. At the end of the war she joined the Geological Survey of Canada and spent the following forty-one years doing what she loved to do – working as a geologist. Although the petroleum industry was a male dominated profession, Helen Belyea was a determined woman and quickly became admired and accepted as a colleague.

Dr. Belyea's career was shaped by the chance discovery of oil in Leduc, Alberta in 1947. The Geological Survey decided to open an office in Calgary and Dr. Belyea was one of two geologists first on the scene in 1950. She spent the remainder of her career publishing papers and trying to understand the Devonian system of Western Canada. As a sub-surface stratigrapher Dr. Belyea worked painstakingly to explain and synthesize knowledge about these rocks and their relation to adjacent sedimentary basins. She officially retired in 1975 but continued to work as a research scientist emeritus at the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology (ISPG).

Dr. Belyea wrote numerous papers on the Devonian system of Western Canada that gained the recognition of her colleagues. Her first paper was published in 1952. Her paper on the reef patterns of the plains caught the attention of industry. In the late 50's the Geological Survey mapped the southern Northwest Territories. Dr. Belyea contributed her accurate work on the region west of the Hay River, south of the Mackenzie, and her broad knowledge of the regional geology to produce a synthesis for the Devonian rocks of the region. Her findings still hold today. She is probably best known for her contributions to the volume on the "Geological History of Western Canada", better known as "The Atlas". She published maps and detailed text for the entire upper Devonian region. After 1971, Dr. Belyea published papers that were more exploratory and based on the interpretation of the vast amounts of data from the sub-surface and her field work.

She was an excellent role model who encouraged women who worked as her assistants during their student days. She received many honours in acknowledgement of her contributions to Canada and to geology. In 1959 she received the Barlow Memorial Medal from the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. In 1962 she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of

Canada, (a rare achievement for a woman), and was also made an Honourary Member of the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists. She received Honourary Degrees from Windsor and Dalhousie Universities and in 1967 became an Officer of the Order of Canada.

In addition to her work, she was an adept athlete who enjoyed mountaineering, skiing, walking, and swimming. She was also an accomplished equestrian. Dr. Belyea rode a horse on many of her field excursions that often lasted several days and took her into the foothills and mountains of Alberta, British Columbia and the Great Slave Lake area. She loved travelling in Europe, especially in France where she gave numerous lectures. Her wide variety of interests also included the arts and music. She served as a member of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra League and was an Associate Director of the Calgary Zoological Society. She died in Calgary in 1986 at the age of 73 years.

Sources: from Audrey Wirtzfeld's book written by two descendants of the Boulier, Bulyea, Belyea family and information from the Council of Women in Alberta.

Picture by permission of Audrey Wirtzfeld UE, Calgary Branch UELAC

ROY BURNS 1892-1985



Roy Burns

Roy Burns was born at Fort Pomme de Terre, Minnesota, just outside of Elbow Lake, to Wilfred Burns and Lily Mae Patterson. In April 1906, Roy moved with his parents, brothers and sisters to Bowville, Alberta, a community ten miles east of Carmangay. When they had arrived by train with all their farm animals, machinery and household effects in Lethbridge, they purchased wagons and travelled thirty-five miles to the homestead where Wilfred had built a house the year before. Wilfred and his older boys returned to Lethbridge to take out the remaining supplies. As it was then very busy in Lethbridge they were forced to sleep in the stable with their horses. Wilfred contracted pneumonia and passed away two weeks later. Lily stayed in Canada and with the help of Roy who was fourteen and his brothers Charlie, Frank, Phillip, Earl and Leslie, they assisted their mother in raising the younger children, breaking the land and establishing their new homestead. Lily also filed for her own homestead and completed all the requirements to obtain this land as well.

When Roy was young, each child in his family had a job to do to help run the Burns' family home. Roy's job was to help take care of his grandmother, Rachel Belyea (Bulyea) Burns. He heard many stories from her. Her family had arrived in New Brunswick in the first sailing from New York following the American Revolution. She told Roy about her life in New Brunswick and about the trip her husband, David Burns, and she made to Blenheim Township, Oxford County in Ontario in 1840 where they had a good life until the market for wheat stopped at the end of the Crimean War.

Rachel also told Roy about how David travelled to New Munich, Minnesota to trap furs for one winter. She then told Roy about her trip the next year with her twelve children by covered wagon from St. Paul, Minnesota where David met her when she first came to Minnesota. (The oxen yoke they used is still in the family.) After the family had lived in New Munich, Minnesota, they purchased Fort Pomme de Terre just west of Ashby, Minnesota. They operated a stagecoach stop for several years. There were many stories from this time. He heard about the great stagecoaches pulling into the old fort and of the "coureurs-des-bois" as they journeyed to Winnipeg with their Red River carts.

Roy's paternal great grandparents Samuel Burns Jr. and Hannah Brill* were both born in New Brunswick where their families had settled following the American Revolution. Roy listened as she told the story of his great grandfather, Samuel Burns, coming to St. John, New Brunswick in 1782 as a baby. Roy's great, great grandfather, Samuel Burnes Sr., worked with John Parr helping to settle Parrtown where many of the Loyalists first settled. Samuel Burnes, Sr., Samuel Burns, Jr., and David received land grants in New Brunswick. David later received a land grant at Moscow, Ontario where David and Rachel first settled when they went to Ontario in 1840.

Roy's maternal great grandparents were Henry Bulyea and Elizabeth Purdy. Elizabeth's mother, Hannah Birdsall, was a Quaker.** Hannah came to New Brunswick with her father Benjamin Birdsall, Jr., one of the many Quaker families who became part of a group of people who were exiled at the end of the war because of their beliefs. They did not want the established government overthrown by the rebellion. The Rebels would not accept the fact that their religion forbade them to fight. Hannah Birdsall married Archelaus Purdy after they arrived in New Brunswick. Archelaus was born at White Plains, Westchester, New York. The house where

Archelaus Purdy was born is still standing, and is known as the "Jacob Purdy House" after Archelaus' uncle who remained in the New York area. This house was the headquarters for General George Washington during the "Battle of White Plains."

Henry Bulyea and Elizabeth Purdy were married in New Brunswick. When Elizabeth died, Henry remarried and moved to Birr, Ontario. The log house that was built at that time has been refurbished but is still used by family members. Henry's parents were James Albert Bulyea and Jemimah Purdy. James was stripped of his clothes, ill-used and imprisoned when he crossed Rebel lines while he was visiting his parents, Hendrick and Angelica Storm Bulyea. He managed to escape. After he came into British lines, he served with Colonel DeLancy.

Hendrick and Angelica Storm Bulyea and their family were forced to leave their home at Cortlandt Manor near Tarrytown, and take refuge in New York where many refugees were forced to go during the Revolution. They were in the first sailing that arrived in New Brunswick in the spring of 1783 following the American Revolution. The first winter they settled on the Lower Musquash, on the St. John River. When the ice broke up in the spring, they were flooded out. Later they moved to Sugar Island, above Fredericton. The family packed their belonging into boats and made their way down river to Hendrick's third grant. It was Lot # 2 at Greenwich Hill on the Long Reach of the St. John, opposite Canton's Island. This land was called Oak Point Bay on the St. John River, Greenwich Parish, Kings County. It later became known as Bulyea Point. He farmed here until his death in 1802. Hendrick's parents were Jan Bulyea and Helena Williams and his grandparents were Louis Boulter, a French Huguenot, and Antje Konnick. Antje was one of the founding members of the Sleepy Hollow Church.

After Roy's brothers left home and married, he continued to live with his mother, Lily Mae, and take care of her and the farm. She passed away in 1929. Roy married Frances in 1931 and continued farming in the Carmangay district until he retired in 1973. Roy and Frances had three daughters who became a teacher, a secretary and an accountant. They all married and had families of their own. Because there was no school when he arrived in Alberta, Roy was a self-taught man. He was very involved in the community. He assisted with the upkeep of the Bowville Cemetery, looked after the Burns School as a janitor, and an inspector, boarded the teachers, and helped build the telephone lines. It was always said that if anyone needed help or food, Roy and Frances were there to help. Roy was always so proud of his United Empire Loyalist ancestry and passed this love on to his three children.



The Burns' Homestead

As of July 2001, there were 271 Burns descendants from the Wilfred Burns' family. They are living mainly in Alberta and British Columbia. This family played a major role in the settlement of the west and its development over the years.

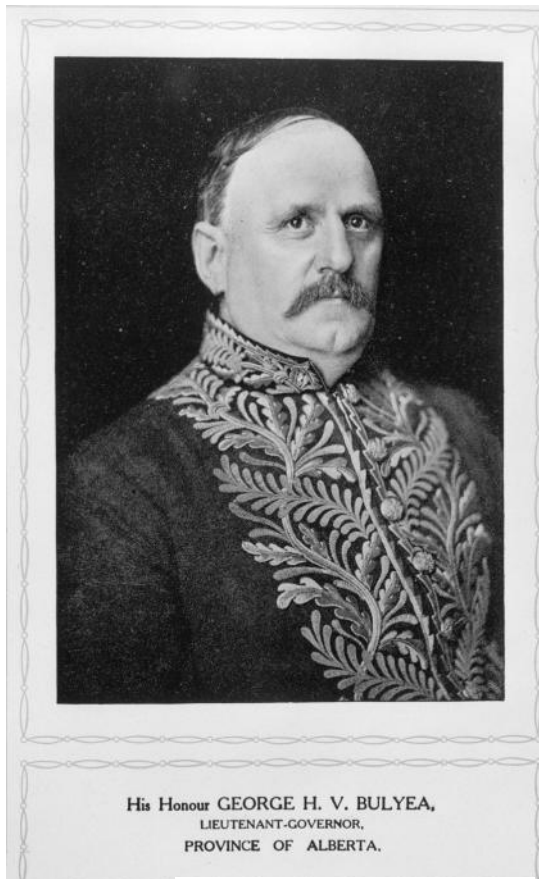
Source: Documents of Audrey (Burns) Wirtzfeld UE, Calgary Branch UELAC

* It is evident by Roy Burns' genealogy that he had several Loyalist ancestors as the result of many families and friends moving to the same location move en masse or in tandem – one group following the other. Because of this there was a tendency to intermarry within the same group or family.

** A Christian sect of the Society of Friends founded by George Fox (1624-91). Many Quakers were driven out of the colonies during and following the American Revolution as their doctrine forbade participation in the war.

In Western Canada research to date has shown that there was a settlement established in Dand, Manitoba. For many years the Chapel at the University of Winnipeg was used as a meeting house. There are groups that meet in Alberta and British Columbia.

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE H. V. BULYEA
1859 - 1928



C-023533

Library and Archives Canada

In 1905, when Alberta became a province, someone who could combine executive ability with diplomacy and tact was needed as its first Lieutenant Governor. Tolerant, dignified and capable, the Commissioner of Public works for Regina, George Hedley Vicars Bulyea qualified for the important position. He served for ten years from September 1905 until October 1915.

George Bulyea was born 17 February, 1859, in Gagetown, Queen's County, New Brunswick. He was of good Loyalist stock. His father James Albert Bulyea was the son of James Albert Bulyea and Jemima Purdy who had come to New Brunswick in 1783 with the first fleet of twenty ships carrying 7,000 Loyalists from New York City to Nova Scotia following the American Revolution. George's great grandfather, Henry (Hendrick) Bulyea and his sons were tenant farmers in Philipsburg Manor in Tarrytown, New York. The five sons served with the British Army during the revolution, one of them being taken prisoner. The family lost all its property in New York because it sided with the losing forces and moved north to Bulyea's Cove in the St. John River Valley. Bulyea Point in New Brunswick is named after them.

Besides his father, George's mother, Jane Blizzard was also of Loyalist descent through William Blizzard who signed a 1782 New York Loyalist Petition.

George was educated at Gagetown Grammar School and the University of New Brunswick, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1878. He was first in his class with honours in Mathematics and French. Until 1882, he was principal of Sunbury Grammar School and then, attracted by the opportunities for young people in the west, moved to Manitoba at the age of twenty-three. The following year he moved to Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan and was elected in 1894 to the North-West Territories Assembly (which at that time included present day Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon). His businesses (surveyor, undertaker, and merchant) in Qu'Appelle prospered and his interest in public affairs grew as he held the various posts in the Assembly, as Special Commissioner to the Territories, Administrator of Territorial Affairs in the Yukon, the Territorial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. He was author of an official handbook of the North-West Territories, published in 1902. George was also one of the two representatives of the territories in the negotiations with the federal government leading up to the establishment of Alberta and Saskatchewan as provinces.

Dignitaries at the inauguration ceremonies of the first Lieutenant Governor at Edmonton in 1905 included Governor General Earl Grey, and Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier. There was a twenty-one gun royal salute! The Universities of Alberta and New Brunswick awarded the new

official with Honorary Doctor of Law degrees. Following his retirement after his second term as Lieutenant Governor, George was then appointed Chairman of Alberta's Board of Public Utilities. The village of Bulyea, Saskatchewan was named after him.



C-008210

Library and Archives Canada

George and his wife Annie Blanche Babbit, whom he married on 29 January 1885 in New Brunswick, had one son Percy who died at age fifteen in a skiing accident at Banff, Alberta. The Bulyeas owned a summer home at Peachland, British Columbia, where George engaged in one of his favourite recreations which was driving horses. When he was in residence in Edmonton during the winter, he was annoyed that he was unable to drive the horses on official occasions. He died in Peachland, 18 July, 1928 and was buried at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan in the Qu'Appelle Cemetery.

Sources: Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Territories and Alberta, 1876-1994, Alberta Legislative Assembly Office

Between Long Lake and Last Mountain, Bulyea, Duval, Strasbourg, Strasbourg, Saskatchewan - Strasbourg, Bulyea, Duval History Book Committee 1982

Edmonton Real Estate Weekly, a Division of the Edmonton Real Estate Board

Alberta Government - www3.gov.ab.ca/Alberta_centennial/Albertacentennial.asp.2003

Bob Hudson - Bilyea, Belyea, Bulyea at www.bilyea.net or bob@bilyea.net 2003

ROBERT DOUGLAS HALL 1923 - 1999

Robert Douglas (Doug) Hall always knew he came from United Empire Loyalist stock but it wasn't until he moved to Calgary that he seriously investigated his lineage.

One of his Loyalist ancestors was William Buell Sr. who with his parents Timothy and Mercy Buell and four younger brothers, crossed into Canada before the American Revolution started. Timothy, who had been educated in the Church of England (possibly as a member of the clergy) had been imprisoned by the Americans at Albany in 1774 for his British leanings. After eight weeks he managed to escape and with his family reached Canada. Although too old to serve in the army himself, he recruited for the British cause. His son William founded the City of Brockville and was editor of the first newspaper, the Brockville Examiner. He gifted the town with four acres of land which he envisioned as a town square similar to those he had known in New England. Today there is a church on each corner of this charming park. The square is graced by a fine statue of its donor.

William Buell Sr. was a member of the Queen's Loyal Rangers and carried dispatches, serving under General Burgoyne at Quebec in 1777. After the war he was granted land along the St. Lawrence River. He then served as Mayor of Brockville and was three times elected to the Legislature of Upper Canada. He was a reformer but not a revolutionary. His son William followed his father's conservative example. Both believed that government should be modified but never overthrown. William Sr. also maintained membership in the militia and during the War of 1812 was awarded "a medal with clasp" following the Battle of Chrysler's Farm in 1813.



William Buell Jr. – by Frederick W. Lock
c 1860 – Brockville Museum



Edith Reay Hall

William Buell's daughter Phoebe married Stephen Richards, whose parents were Loyalists too. Their son William Buell Richards became the first Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada and was knighted in 1877. His brother, the Honourable Albert Richards was a celebrated lawyer and Member of Parliament for Niagara, as well as one of the early Governors General of British Columbia.

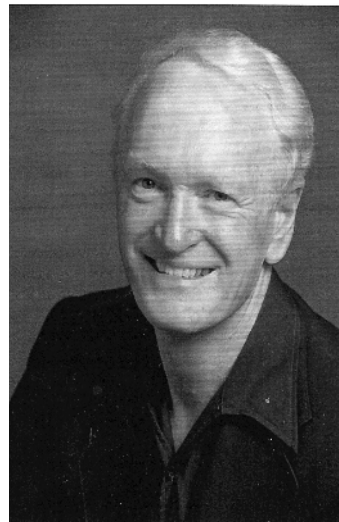
However from then on, it is through the female line that the Loyalist lineage descends from William Buell. His daughter Phoebe Buell Richards, whose family was also Loyalist, her daughter Sarah Richards Sippell, her daughter Helen Sippell, and her daughter Edith Reay Hall who was Douglas' mother. Robert Douglas Hall was born in Camrose Alberta. His father was a banker and been transferred from Montreal to Calgary in 1916. Doug served in the Canadian Army from 1943-45 and graduated as an Electrical Engineer from the University of Calgary in 1948. The following week he married Dorothy Patterson and then embarked on an interesting and varied career. After working for three years with Ontario Hydro he

returned to the West where he worked for eighteen years as Utility Director for city of Lethbridge. In 1969 he went to Ottawa to work at the National Energy Board, and by virtue of his work there became a Petroleum Economist.

In 1974 (because of his experience) he was hired by the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission (set up by Peter Lougheed) where he worked for ten years to exercise Alberta's rights over the province's oil royalties. When that organization dissolved he and his former chairman formed a consulting company.

He was always active in community affairs. He served on the first senate of the University of Lethbridge. He was active in both the Southminster and McKillop United Churches in the city. He often served as a judge at School Science Fairs in both Calgary and Ottawa. He was Provincial Vice President of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Doug Hall was President of the Calgary Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada in the early 1990's.

Doug and Dorothy had four children - three daughters and one son. He died in Calgary January 1999. He was a wonderful, compassionate human being.



Robert Douglas Hall

There is a large picture of William Buell hanging in the Brockville Museum. It bears a remarkable resemblance to Doug. Both were outstanding multi-talented, generous men.

Although William Buell and Robert Douglas Hall were separated by six generations, both men were equally known for their fine qualities – a credit to their Loyalist ancestors.

Source: Dorothy Hall, Calgary Branch, UELAC



Oxendon Villa was Edith Reay's girlhood home in Lachine QC (now part of Montreal) where the Buell cousins from Brockville were frequent guests.

JAMES MILTON VERNON STEWART

James M.V. Stewart is the 3rd great grandson of James Stewart Sr. who was born at Alva, Clackmannanshire, Scotland in about 1726. He came to New Jersey as a young boy before the Battle of Culloden in 1746. He was illiterate and could not sign his will before his death at age 96 in 1822. About 1750 James married Mary Jemima Taylor who had been born and raised along the Susquehanna River area of New York State. She died in 1833 at the age of 109 years near Niagara Falls. They settled on a small farm at West Field, New Jersey about seven miles west of Elizabeth in Essex County. One daughter and six sons were born between 1750 and 1775. In 1772, due to the early hostilities with Britain, the family moved from New Jersey to a small farm a few miles west of Goshen, in Minisink Township, Orange County of New York State.

The story of the Late (or Simcoe) Loyalists in Upper Canada has never really been told, either due to neglect or due to the extreme pressures exerted by the early Loyalist settlers. They felt that these Late Loyalists were traitors who had collaborated with the American Rebels and should not be accepted and given free Crown Land Grants. But Governor Simcoe did welcome a lot of these late comers into Upper Canada so that by the War of 1812 the Late Loyalists outnumbered the Early Loyalists by a ratio of about 4 to 1 according to Professor Dennis Duffy of the University of Toronto.

During the American Revolution, James and his eldest son, Joseph, signed the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Rebels at Goshen in 1775. Joseph had three tours of duty in the rebel army in southern New York State. James and his family remained on the farm at Minisink until Governor John Graves Simcoe offered Crown Land Grants to the Late Loyalists (Simcoe Loyalists) in 1793. In 1794 James brought his family to Upper Canada and resided at St. David's-Virgil, close to Niagara Falls. They applied for land grants for himself, one daughter and the five sons who came north with him. Governor Simcoe granted the family a total of 1900 acres of Crown Land between 1797 and 1809, situated in Concession 2 of Rainham Township, Haldimand County, Upper Canada. The location was about forty miles from Niagara Falls, west of the Grand River and south of the village of Cayuga.

When the War of 1812 broke out James's youngest son, Enoch served in the Royal Artillery on the British side. He died in 1813, not from military action but from disease. At the conclusion of the war the fourth son, Benjamin Stewart, Sr. took up residence on his 200 acre land grant. The 1828 Census at Rainham Township shows his son Benjamin Jr. living on a 200 acre lot. In the 1840's Benjamin, Sr. purchased a small 70-acre farm from Lemuel Vaughan in Gainsborough Township, Lincoln County about a mile and a half west of the village of Wellandport along the Chippawa River. Benjamin Sr. with his wife Elizabeth and son Joseph took up residence at the Gainsborough farm. After the deaths of both his parents, Joseph took over the farm. He married Francis Phoebe Heaslip about 1845.

Joseph and Phoebe had eight children. The third son Joseph, Jr. was born in October of 1856. He was raised on the farm at Gainsborough and subsequently moved to the Orillia and Georgian Bay area to gain employment in the lumber mills. Joseph, Jr. made good wages as a sawyer in the mills but he was constantly moving from one mill to another.

In 1879 Joseph, Jr. married Martha Warner-McDowell whose family lived near Barrie, Ontario. They had two daughters and one son, Joseph Milton Stewart (called Milton) who was born on Christmas Day 1889. Things went well for the family until Martha, who had worked very hard as a practical nurse and mid-wife in the community of Victoria Harbour contacted pneumonia and

died at the age of 48 in 1902. Milton went to live with Martha's sister Mary Murdoch in Orillia, Ontario.

Circumstances were becoming difficult for Joseph and he was tired of working in an assortment of lumber mills. Because of that and combined with his recent losses, he couldn't resist the lure of cheap land out west (\$10 for a homestead quarter section) and the opportunity to make a man out of young Milton. Joseph had about \$20,000, which was a great deal of money at the time, so it was westward-ho to Saskatchewan via the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1907.



Joseph Stewart 1856-1925
and Joseph Milton Stewart 1889-1940

The first few winters Joseph and Milton both worked at a lumber mill near Fernie, (Hosmer) British Columbia. In 1908 they each filed on a homestead quarter section plus an additional pre-empt (or option) quarter for Milton. These homestead claims were seven miles north of Shaunavon, Saskatchewan - a few miles east of the Cypress Hills.

The first winter at Fernie, Milton contacted the dreaded typhoid fever and almost died. Joseph was badly shaken and tried to protect Milton from everything, including hard work. They survived the flu epidemics during World War I. Milton married 18-year old Magny Viola (Violet), the eldest daughter of Gisli and Anna Christianson at Shaunavon on February 19, 1923. They had three children Doris May, Viola Jean and James Milton Vernon. The Christiansons were Icelanders whose families had immigrated to North Dakota in the early 1880's, and had come to Saskatchewan in 1910, where they had homesteaded two miles southwest of the Stewart farm. Unfortunately, the hard times and drought drove Gisli to commit suicide in 1934.

Joseph was a great handyman who could repair almost anything. He was a fine carpenter, mechanic, farmer, horseman, a good cook and a crack rifle shot who could hit a deer or antelope on the dead run. Because of this the Stewart farm at Shaunavon performed well until Joseph died in 1925 at the age of seventy-one. Milton had to take over, and although he was pretty adept with numbers, he was definitely not a farmer. The farm started to deteriorate and went downhill rapidly when the depression and drought of the 1930's came along. Milton died 23 July 1940 – another farmer destroyed by hard times on the prairies of Western Canada.

The mortgage company took over the three-quarter section farm and the three children, when evicted, went to live with their grandmother Anna Christianson on a small farm at Semans, about eighty miles north of Regina, Saskatchewan. Violet, with no specialized training or education went to work for farm neighbours for \$5.00 a month, plus her room and board. In 1946 James went to live with his uncle on another farm until that farm was sold. He stayed for a year with a farm neighbour until his mother sent for him to join her in Alberta at a small hamlet called Iddesleigh about one hour north of Medicine Hat. He arrived just in time for the oil boom following the famous oil discovery at Leduc.

From 1947 to 1951 James attended high school at the Bow Valley Central High School in Cluny, Alberta, a small village near the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, some sixty miles east of Calgary. During the summers he went back to Iddesleigh to work for his stepfather doing track maintenance work for the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the fall of 1951 he registered with the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. With very little of his own money, his mother's last \$300 and loans and grants from the University he graduated in the spring of 1955 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Petroleum Engineering. He had taken summer jobs in Lethbridge, Great Slave Lake and Lloydminster. Jobs were plentiful in 1955. He was employed by the Shell Oil Co. with training in Calgary, Regina and Weyburn SK, before spending a 9-month training experience in Texas. In the spring of 1957 he was transferred to Edmonton where he worked on the Athabasca Tar Sands at Fort McMurray. He also worked on many wells that Shell drilled in Northern Alberta.

In 1962, he married Lorna Little who was also working in the Shell Edmonton office. They both resigned and moved to Calgary that year. He went to work as a petroleum engineer for the Lewis Engineering Co. Ltd. In 1966, he moved to Dome Petroleum Limited where he remained for 18 years. In 1984, he retired from Dome and took employment with Pan Canadian Petroleum Limited until his retirement in 1995.

Their four children all have obtained degrees from the University of Calgary. James is active at St. Andrew's Anglican Church, with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada and the Alberta Family Histories Society.

Source: James Milton Vernon Stewart UE, Calgary Branch

WILLIAM ANDREW CECIL BENNETT 1900-1979

William Andrew Cecil Bennett, known to his friends as “Cec” was the longest serving premier of British Columbia – from 1952-72.

Cecil Bennett was born 6 September 1900. He was one of five children of Andrew Havelock and Emma (Burns) Bennett of Hastings, Albert City, New Brunswick. He was proud of his Loyalist heritage. He attended school in Saint John but left at the age of seventeen to work in a local hardware store. Due to the War (1914-18) there were few workers available to maintain essential services. He later took correspondence courses and also learned a great deal about financing.



Wm. A.C. Bennett

When he was seventeen he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force but the war ended before he was called up. “Go west, young man, go west” was the slogan in New Brunswick at that time. By the time he was twenty he had gone west to Edmonton and was again working in a hardware store. He took part in church activities, the Youth Group, the Tuxis Boys and taught Sunday School to Chinese young people who in later years expressed appreciation for his friendship at this time. It was at the Young People’s Group that he met Annie Elizabeth May Richards who became his wife in 1927. They could afford no wedding trip as he was only drawing \$100.00 a month from his partnership in a small furniture and hardware store and of this \$25.00 went for rent. In 1930, the Bennetts with their two children moved to British Columbia – briefly to Victoria and then to Kelowna. Bennett had not yet had his thirtieth birthday when he took over his Kelowna store. So began his long association with the Okanagan Valley.

As a young man in New Brunswick, he had developed an interest in politics. In 1941, he was elected to the British Columbia Legislature. In 1952, he pioneered the Social Credit Party in the province and subsequently was elected premier. He made a remarkable contribution to the Province by encouraging the building of roads and hydro dams for electricity. It was an era of great development.

The Loyalist descendant, farm boy, and hardware clerk from New Brunswick holds a unique place in Canadian and British Columbian history.

Sources: S. W. Jackman - Portrait of Premiers, an Informal History of British Columbia, Sidney, B. C. Gray’s Publishing 1969

Derik Pethnick - Men of British Columbia

R.B. Worley - The Wonderful World of W. A. C. Bennett, Toronto, McClelland and Stewart 1971

SIMON FRASER

1776-1862

Simon Fraser was born 1776 in Mapletown, Vermont and died Aug. 18, 1862, near Cornwall ON. He wrote that his exploration of the river that now bears his name brought him to places “where no human being should ever venture. Words can never describe our situation at times.”



Simon Fraser
Public Archives of British Columbia

The son of Scottish Highlanders, Fraser was a fur trader and explorer who charted much of British Columbia. In 1805, the Northwest Company commissioned Fraser to find a navigable trading route through the Rockies and establish settlements along the way. In 1807, Fraser founded modern-day Prince George, and in 1808 explored the river which now bears his name. In 1820, Fraser settled in the Cornwall area, and died there in 1862.

Part of that entry in Fraser's diary might apply in a different sense to his childhood situation. His parents had emigrated to America and his father fought in the Battle of Bennington in what is now the State of Vermont. Simon was born in 1776, one year after the first shots were fired in the American Revolution. His parents Simon and Isabel (Grant) Fraser had emigrated from the Outer Hebrides, Scotland two years

earlier as they thought that America would provide better opportunities for their nine children. They settled in Albany New York in a hamlet called Mapleton in Hoosier Township in 1776 the same year that Simon was born. They sensed that a cousin Hugh, a resident of the area for several years was not popular in the community but they paid little attention as they felt secure. They worked hard on their farm and they were confident that it was prospering, but new boundaries were being established and they lost most of their land. Then war broke out. Simon's father and his eldest brother joined the British forces. Simon, still a baby, never saw his father again. His mother's life was difficult in the midst of neighbours and other relatives who would not speak to her because she was a Loyalist.

Simon's father General Fraser (some books say Captain) was taken prisoner and sent to Albany Prison where he became ill. The family organized a petition for his release but it was disregarded. He died in prison when Simon was only three. His mother struggled on. The family had to pay a series of fines because Simon's brother refused to join the Americans. The Fraser farm was raided. To make ends meet they sold some of their animals while others were confiscated. This was the tense life that Simon lived until the Revolution ended in 1783.

His older brother William was already in Canada. His second oldest brother followed to assess the situation there. The boy's uncles, Judge John Fraser of Montreal offered help so Isabelle Fraser and her family undertook the long trek to Canada in 1784. They acquired land near Cornwall in what is now Ontario, and began clearing it for their new home. Isabelle believed in education and in 1790, when Simon was fourteen, sponsored by his uncle, he went to school in Montreal. Whenever he could he stole away to the Montreal waterfront where the aspects of the fur trade fascinated him.

A relative of his father's was involved in the industry and accepted the boy as an apprentice. For sixteen-year old Simon his dream was about to be realized. He received no favours and worked hard, learning the business from the ground up. Before long he was posted to Athabasca. There he continued clerking and learned the outdoor skills – paddling a canoe, snowshoeing, interpreting the weather and repairing equipment. The winters were hard but not like the terrible first winter the Loyalists spent in Canada. His leadership abilities were recognized and Simon Fraser set forth on his first venture. His explorations westward are well reported in numerous books. He died in 1862 and is buried near Cornwall, Ontario.

There is a saying “Nothing ventured, nothing gained”. From Simon Fraser's adventures, we as Canadians have gained much – in Loyalist, Canadian and Provincial history.

Source: Lois Dickinson UE, Chilliwack Branch

An Excellent Site: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/explorers/h24-1640-e.html>



Simon Fraser Descends the Fraser River
Library and Archives Canada C-070270

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE 1764-1820

Alexander Mackenzie was born near Stornway in the Hebrides (Scotland). His mother had died in 1774. His aunts decided to leave Scotland taking him with them to the New World where some of the family had already settled. He was in his teens when he arrived in America, the year before the American Revolution began. They settled in the Mohawk Valley of New York.



Alexander belonged to the militia where he learned many outdoor skills. When the war broke out the family moved to what is now Glengarry County, Ontario. Alex was sent to school in Montreal. At the age of seventeen he went to work in a counting house of a fur trade company.

Meanwhile his father, Kenneth Mackenzie, who had been a clan chief and a military man, joined the Royal Yorkers (Royal Regiment of New York) under Sir John Johnson. He died in 1790 near Kingston (in what is now Ontario) where his regiment was guarding the southern section of the St. Lawrence River.

Alexander continued his apprenticeship with the North West Company and in 1785 was admitted as a partner in the business. He then began his explorations which culminated in the great trek ending at Bella Coola, British Columbia. Here he and his men inscribed on a rock the words: "Alex Mackenzie from Canada by land, 22 July 1793".

He was in his early thirties and the first person of Loyalist descent to view what is now British Columbia. He died in 1820 and was buried in Avoch, near Inverness, Scotland.

Source: The MacMillan Dictionary of Biography
Barry Gough – First Across the Continent, Toronto, McLelland and Stewart 1997, University of
Oklahoma Press
Excellent Site: Avoch Heritage Association: <http://www.avoch.org/html/mackenzie.html>

THE REVEREND HARRY RALPH TRUMPOUR

1879 - 1947

Harry Ralph Trumpour was born in Napanee, Ontario, on September 16, 1879, to Samuel Dorland Trumpour and Mary (Losee). He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1900 with first class honours in classics. Four years later he obtained his Master of Arts degree and was appointed tutor in Toronto's Wycliffe College, where he earned his Bachelor of Divinity degree. During this time he was also curate of the Church of the Redeemer in Toronto and ordained as a Priest in 1906. His knowledge of New Testament Greek was profound and there were few who were his equal as a student of the writings of the early Christian church. From 1906 to 1908 he was headmaster of Rothesay Boys' College in New Brunswick, following which he served as Rector of All Saints' Church in Peterborough, Ontario, until 1911.

After marrying Helen Frink of Saint John, New Brunswick, they relocated to Vancouver where he became Professor of New Testament in the newly formed Latimer Hall. Later he held the same post in the Anglican Theological College and in 1936 became its Principal. He received honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees from both the Union College of British Columbia and Wycliffe College in Toronto.

Not content as merely an academic, in 1912 he established St. Helen's Church in West Point Grey and was appointed its rector. An active parish visitor, Dr. Trumpour usually succeeded in visiting each family in his growing parish at least once a year, dividing his time equally between parish and college.

The *Canadian Churchman* noted that he was gifted with a sense of humour, and did not take himself too seriously. He also served two years as President of the United Empire Loyalists' Association. The Trumpours raised one daughter and two sons.

He retired from the College in 1946, but continued as the Rector of St. Helen's until his death in November 20, 1947. He had planned to act as a judge in a debate at the College on the evening of his death.

Walter N. Sage writes, "By nature a mystic, Dr. Trumpour had penetrated deeply into the things of the spirit. He was a great spiritual leader and a true pastor of his flock. Only those who were privileged to enjoy his friendship can realize what he really was, but all can recognize that he was one of the great pioneers for Christ in British Columbia."

The progenitors of the North American Trumpour family were Niclaus Trombauer and Magdelina Stier, who fled the Palatinate area along Europe's Rhine River after a harsh winter and years of power struggles and ravages of war had ruined their vineyard livelihood. With three young children, they left their homeland in the spring of 1709, spent the winter as refugees in London, and endured the arduous voyage to the New World the following spring. They arrived in New York City and were relocated in the bush at West Camp on the Hudson River where, along with their fellow immigrants, they were expected to produce tar and masts for the British sailing fleets. The political and economic climate changed, promises were not kept, and the tar production venture failed. Having no recourse, the Palatines toiled to create settlements, and the Trombauers became farmers.

One of Niclaus and Magdelina's nine children was Johannes who married Christina Fiere, a member of another Palatine family. This couple also had nine children, and by the 1770s the families had settled into a farming prosperity that was shattered by revolt against British

authority. Whether out of conviction or circumstance, two sons sided with the British, one remained neutral and three fought with the Americans. Twenty years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed, Paulus joined the British cavalry. At war's end, brothers Johannes and Paulus found themselves ousted from their properties. In a migration similar to his grandparents' 74 years earlier, Paul and his wife Deborah (Emery) with an infant, set sail for the St. Lawrence River on September 8, 1783. This time New York City was the departure, not the arrival port. They reached Quebec a month later, spent the winter in Sorel and arrived at Adolphustown on June 16, 1784.

In Upper Canada, the spelling of the name evolved into Trumpour. Paul and Deborah's son Joseph married Lydia Dorland, a member of the Quaker Dorland family. Even though Lydia's father John had refused to fight, his brothers did join the British and all were persecuted for it. The three Dorland brothers settled in Canada. Joseph and Lydia were parents of Samuel Trumpour, and grandparents of Harry Ralph Trumpour, the aforementioned "great pioneer of Christ in the province of British Columbia."

Sources: Contributed by Ivy Trumpour U.E. Edmonton Branch

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Research by Ivy Trumpour UE, Edmonton Branch UELAC

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

Loyalists came from each of the Thirteen Colonies. Some historians put the number of Loyalists as a percentage of the total American colonial population as high as 33 percent.

Georgia, New York and South Carolina were the Loyalist strongholds, followed by New Jersey and Massachusetts. New York colony produced as many members for the British forces as the rest of the colonies combined, and at least half the total American Loyalists.

One noted historian estimates that as many as 55,000 men and boys may have fought for their King on a regular basis, with perhaps as many as 8,000 serving in the regular army in 1780. At least 312 companies were on the establishment of 50 separate Provincial Corps. Loyalists took part in almost every important engagement of the war.

Between 80,000 and 100,000 Loyalist families migrated to:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| -the United Kingdom | -Canada |
| -the Bahamas | -Florida |
| -Bermuda | -Dominica |
| -Sierra Leone | -St. Vincent |
| -Jamaica | |

It is estimated that at least 35,000 Loyalist families settled in the Maritimes, with about 10,000 Loyalist families settling in Quebec (later Quebec and Ontario).

Some historians estimate that there are at least four to six million Canadians living today (about one in five) who are descended from a Loyalist ancestor.

The Loyalists migration to Canada can truly be described as multi-racial, multi-ethnic and multi-religious. Loyalists were:

- men and women
- white, black, and North American Indian
- English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, German, Swiss, French, Dutch, Italian and American.
German may have represented the largest national group.
- Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Mennonite, Quaker, Dunker, Lutheran, Calvinist, Methodist, Jewish and Congregational.
- Farmers, shopkeepers, government officials, fisherman, butchers, soldiers, blacksmiths, glassmakers, merchants. Almost 50 percent of the Loyalists who submitted claims to the British government were farmers.

Loyalist claims for compensation represent only a small number of the people who arrived in Canada. There were 4,118 claims, which amounted to over 8 million Sterling. The British government eventually agreed to a payment of approximately 3 million Sterling, equivalent to \$20 million. In addition to free land, the British spent nearly 30 million (or \$200 million) including compensation, to settle Loyalists in Canada.

The majority of the Iroquois under Chief Joseph Brant settled near the Grand River on a grant of between 570,000 and 675,000 acres of land. The Fort Hunter Mohawks, under Chief John Deserontyon, settled at the Bay of Quinte.

LIFE OF LOYALIST FAMILIES – OVERCOMING HARDSHIPS AND OBSTACLES

Loyalist settlements developed in the wilderness, far from established colonies. Although many of the families had come from somewhat similar situations, they needed support in the early years to help them survive. This support came from three main sources: the native people who were already living in the area, the British government and each other.

A number of the Loyalist narratives tell of the friendliness and generosity of the native people whom they met in their new surroundings. Natives gave the Loyalists animal skins and showed them how to make clothes from them. This clothing proved to be more comfortable and durable than homespun attire, which could be scratchy and easily ruined in the forest. Mrs. Sophia Rowe described the respect and friendship between her father, Captain Thomas Anderson, and Assiginack, an Ottawa chief, as they worked together in the Indian Department at Drummond's Island for more than 30 years "shoulder to shoulder, heart and soul for the good of the Indians."

Until June of 1786, the British government provided a few basic tools, and rations of food, clothing and seeds. Accounts mention the abundance of fish and game in the forest and streams. This was augmented by food shipped in barrels from Montreal. The amounts were based on a private soldier's daily ration and consisted of flour and pork, with small portions of beef, butter and salt. Clothing consisted of shoe soles, blankets and bolts of coarse woolen cloth and linen. Seed for spring wheat, peas, corn and potatoes were also part of the government provisions. Travellers through the Loyalist settlements refer to the happiness and prosperity they observed among the settlers.

These pleasant circumstances were interrupted, in many settlements, by the winter of 1788-89. This period came to be known as the "hungry year" or the "starving time." The severe hardships had a number of causes: a poor harvest in 1788, the end of government support (on which some families might have become overly dependent), careless and inexperienced farming common in many pioneer settlements and an especially severe winter.

Henry Ruttan, whose family had settled in Adolphustown, related that his uncle had sent two Negro slaves through the heavy snow to Albany, New York (a distance of 150 miles) that winter to buy food with some money he had saved from the sale of his army commission. They were able to return safely with four bushels of corn, enough to feed a family of eight until the next harvest. The Ruttans were fortunate to own a cow, which provided them with dairy products. Records show that families also existed on roots, nuts, bark and the leaves of trees, as well as bullfrogs, small birds, various edible wild plants, even the next year's seed potatoes.

All pioneers regarded the forest as an enemy to be destroyed as quickly as possible so that they could establish their farms. Trees were chopped down with axes or killed by "girdling," a method whereby a fatal ring was chopped around the trunk of the tree. Then the trees were burned, either where they had fallen, or in windrows or piles if oxen were available to drag them into place. Huge and very dangerous bonfires reduced the trees to ashes, leaving stump-filled fields for planting crops.

Clearing the land was one of the many backbreaking or boring tasks that became a part of life for the Loyalists. To finish such work more easily and quickly, and to have fun at the same time, neighbours organized "bees," to which everyone in the surrounding area came. The men would work together to clear land or build a barn or complete some other task that may have been an

impossibility for one or two men. The women would prepare the meals and the children would have a chance to play with friends who lived a distance away. Women also had bees to make quilts or card wool or shell corn. In this way, families had a chance to visit with one another as they were working. Loyalist narratives make many references to neighbours helping each other in times of sickness, accident or childbirth, as well as gathering for weddings, funerals and church services. In this way, the community provided support, which made the difficulties and loneliness of life more bearable.

(1-Ontario 13)

THE BADGE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

by Conrad Swan, Herald of Arms-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen



“Within a wreath quarterly of maple leaves Gules and Oak Leaves Vert fructed Or charged with four crosses formy - the letters and figures G III R also gold.”

The badge of the Association consists of a wreath made up of red maple leaves and oak leaves and acorns. Maple leaves occupy the upper left and lower right quarters of the circle; oak leaves make up the remainder; each quarter is separated by a cross formy (i.e. a cross made up of four triangular shapes equal in size).

The maple leaves are an obvious relevance, as the Association is “of Canada.” On the other hand, the oak leaves and acorns are a long-held symbol of loyalty and fidelity to the monarchy. In the British traditions, this has been particularly so since Charles II was hidden in the oak tree after the Battle of Worcester in 1651. As a consequence, he chose an oak tree as the symbol for his Coronation Medal following the Restoration; ever since, the oak has had this particular symbolism of fidelity for Loyalists.

The crosses formy placed at each point where the maple and oak come together in the Badge is inspired by that form of cross that has long been used by the Association. In the centre is the cypher used by the Association. In the centre is the Cypher G III R, signifying Georgius Tertius Rex, the sovereign to whom the Loyalists gave their devotion and their service in such a preeminent manner. This cypher is similar to the one actually used by George III during his lifetime.

LOYALIST CHILDREN'S GAMES

by Myrna Fox UE

GAMES

Since toys were scarce, Loyalist children had to amuse themselves with simple objects that were available around their houses or yards. Large families guaranteed an abundance of playmates, but time free from work was limited. Sometimes, work and play had to be combined, and toys were made from materials left over from everyday tasks.

TOYS

DOLLS were made from corn husks and carved pieces of wood. Their clothes were made from scraps of material left over from dressmaking, or from worn-out clothing.

TOY ANIMALS AND WAGONS were whittled from scraps of wood.

TOY BOATS were made from leaves, birch bark to imitate Native canoes and twigs bound together with thongs or willow withes to form rafts.

WHISTLES were made from poplar wood. The bark was carefully removed from a small, four- to six-inch-long piece of wood, and a groove was cut from a V nick at the top to the opposite end. When the bark was replaced, it was possible to make a whistling sound by blowing into the groove.

HOOPS were made from willow branches fastened to make a circle. Children would run beside the hoop, propelling it with a stick to see how far they could run before it fell over.

OUTDOOR GAMES

Loyalist children played many of the same games modern children play. They jumped rope, skipped stones across water (using the same techniques as if tossing a Frisbee), played hopscotch and tug-of-war. They also played tag, hide-and-seek and leap-frog.

A snowfall was always a good time to make snow angels or play fox-and-goose. Children also imitated their fathers or older brothers who served in the militia by marching back and forth carrying sticks instead of guns.

Singing games, such as *Ring-Around-the Rosy* (whose words referred to the Great Plague of London in 1664-65), *London Bridge* (whose words date back to the 11th century, when troops of Norway's King Olaf destroyed one of London's bridges while Britons were standing on it) and *Drop the Handkerchief*,

CLOTHING IN LOYALIST TIMES

by Margaret Carter UE

The kind of clothing that was worn at the time of the American Revolution was very different from that worn today. Other things were also very different. You couldn't go to a store and buy an article of clothing. There were no patterns that you could buy at a store either. When people needed a new piece of clothing, a pattern had to be cut specifically for them. In many cases if it were to be made of wool, first the sheep would have been sheared, the wool carded, then spun, then woven on a loom to make the cloth. There were single loop-stitch sewing machines – the first English patent for a complete machine for sewing was issued in 1790. Mass production of sewing machines did not begin until the mid 1850's. This meant that the sewing of clothing was almost all done by hand. How many of you can sew? knit? For clothes made of linen it was much the same story. The flax was grown in the fields, harvested, spun and then woven into cloth. Silk could be purchased at a store but it was extremely expensive and only the very wealthy could afford to wear silk clothing.

Underwear too, was very different then. When a girl or woman started to dress, she first put on a shift. Then came the stays or corsets. In fact small babies were put into stays to ensure that their backs stayed straight. These were laced up the back. The next layer was a bodice. This was followed by a petticoat or two, or perhaps even three. Some petticoats were quilted for extra warmth. Pockets tied around the waist with a cord were worn outside if the girl was single. Once she was married it was kept where no one could see it. The nursery rhyme "Lucy Locket lost her pocket" made no sense until I found out that this was the way pockets were worn in the 18th century.

Hair styles were strange compared with today's. Women changed their shape by piling their hair up, sometimes to a height of three feet. They then decorated them with things like birds and lace, feathers and ribbons. Their hats had to be worn with a great forward slant so they would stay on with ribbons tied at the back. The most popular one was the shepherdess or gypsy hat. Mob caps were worn under them but also alone. If hair was only washed about once a year, it was a good thing that they pretty well kept it covered.



Baths were pretty infrequent as they thought that bathing was unhealthy as it washed away one's oils in the skin. There were no deodorants but sometimes a little lavender was worn to make a person smell a little sweeter. Lead compounds, which we now know leads to lead-poisoning was used in cosmetics. Teeth were brushed with several things that ate away all of their enamel. Aren't you happy that we live today?

You may all have heard the story of Little Red Riding Hood – most capes were red wool although some were made of blue material.

Shoes were made the same for both feet. There were several different kinds of boots and shoes. Stockings were seamed up the back and depending upon a man's station in life made of different material. The wealthy wore silk stockings while the less fortunate wore coarse linen or heavy knitted woollen ones.

Men's trousers were breeches that fitted very closely over the knees until pretty well the end of the 18th century. A man was almost never seen without his waist coat - not to have it on was considered to be undressed. These were a man's most elaborate article of clothing and were made of silk, cotton, wool, or linen, and could be adorned with embroidery, tassels, silver and gold lace. Their coats were skirted and flared. There were buttons up the front that were sometimes buttoned and sometimes not. It was not until the end of the 18th century that the great coat began to come into fashion. Before that it was the cloak, again often red, even for a man.

Some men wore wigs or perukes that were powdered white. They were made of human, horse, or goat hair in many styles – hair tied at the back of the neck - not quite a pony-tail – but almost! The hats were called cocked hats as they were folded to be carried under the man's arm. The tricorne hat was not called that until after it had gone out of style in the next century. It wasn't until the 17th century that standing armies had been established and a beginning was made toward uniforms. The custom of dressing one army to distinguish it from another was begun during the first half of the 18th century. As early as 1645 the British regulars were wearing red coats. Regiments within the same army were distinguished by their coat facings, companies by minor trimmings and officers by insignia of their rank – especially their hat cockade. A cockade is a rosette.



The armies at the time of the American Revolution wore whatever they could manage to find for as the war continued cloth became more and more difficult to find. Those regiments loyal to the King or Loyalists wore green.

Do you know what a spatterdash was? This was an article that went over the boot and part way up to the knee to protect the soldier's legs from bushes while on the march, and to keep twigs and stone from getting into his shoe or boots.

We cannot forget about the children. Both sexes were dressed in similar clothing until they were toilet trained. A boy did not get his first breeches until he was about five or six. All of the children were then dressed as little adults.

There are so many good stories written about Loyalist times, but please be thankful that you live today – hot and cold running water, indoor plumbing, comfortable beds, food easily available, clothing to fit at stores close-by, automobiles with heat, antibiotics, immunization, airplanes for fast travel. Can you name other things that we can be thankful for today?



General Sir Guy Carleton
Lord Dorchester
National Archives of Canada C-002833

THE MARK OF HONOUR - UE

After the initial flurry of settling the United Empire Loyalists on their new lands, Lord Dorchester, Governor of British North America, decided to honour those who had lost virtually everything they owned.

On November 9, 1789, in Council at Quebec City, he gave particular recognition to the "First Loyalists." The Dorchester Resolution, approved by the Council,

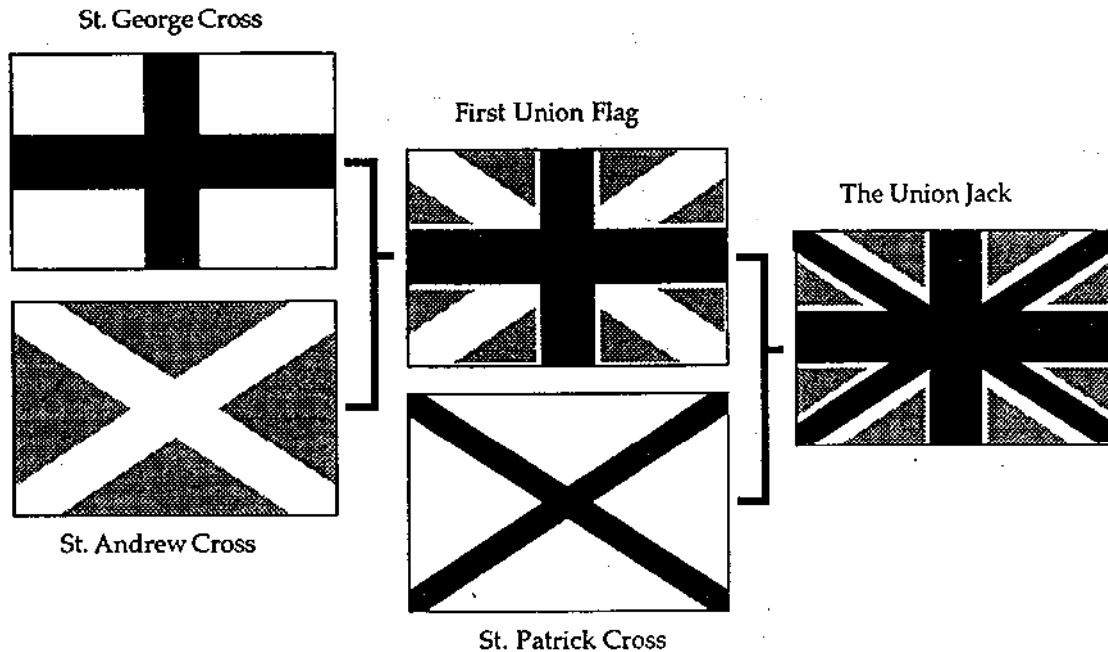
- 1) defined the UE Loyalists as those who had adhered to the Unity of Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America [publicly showed support for the British]
- 2) put a Mark of Honour upon the Families of the UE Loyalists
- 3) approved the granting by the Land Boards of 200 acres of land to the sons and daughters of the UE Loyalists.

Accompanying the resolution to be laid before King George III in London was the following:

"N.B. Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard (in America) before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their children and their descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals, affixed to their names: UE - Alluding to their principle The Unity of the Empire."

In the covering letter, Lord Dorchester explained: "Care had been taken to reward the spirit of loyalty and industry, to extend and transmit it to future generations." Today, descendants of those "First Loyalists" are entitled to use these initials.

THE LOYALIST FLAG



The First Union Flag, which came into being in England in the year 1606, is the flag that symbolizes the heritage of the United Empire Loyalists. Created at the command of James I of England (formerly James VI of Scotland), it symbolized the unity of those two countries under his rule. The flag was composed of the Cross of St. George, patron saint of England (a red cross on a white background), and the Cross of St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland (a diagonal white cross on a blue background).

Neither the English nor the Scots welcomed the new flag. Each complained that its part of the flag was blurred or obliterated by that of the other. Their protests, however, were to no avail, and a new union flag, which was to fly in many new and strange lands, was born. The flag was intended chiefly for use at sea, to be flown on the mainmasts. By 1707, the flag, then known as the Union Jack, was accepted without question as the flag of the British Empire. The word "Jack" comes from the same root as "Jacket" and refers to the coat that warriors and knights wore for protection as early as the Crusades. The cross of the patron saint of each warrior was sewn on his surcoat and served as identification.

It was such a flag that the British explorers, and later the settlers, brought to Canada during those early years of our country's history. This flag was flown on the ships of such explorers as Henry Hudson and James Cook. It flew from the ramparts of the Hudson's Bay Company trading posts and the British military forts all over the world. The forces of Gen. James Wolfe and Col. George Washington marched behind this flag during the Seven Years War in America, and it replaced the French *fleur-de-lis* on the fortifications of Louisbourg and the Upper Town of Quebec when those strongholds fell to the British in 1758 and 1759, respectively. It flew from the masts of the ships that brought the despised tea belonging to the East India Company to Boston in 1773.

When the Continental Congress of the Thirteen Colonies adopted the “Stars and Stripes” in 1777, forces loyal to the British government continued to display the First Union Flag. Indeed, the First Union Flag still flies at colonial historic sites in the United States. When the United Empire Loyalists left the United States for their new homes in British North America, they brought their flag with them.

The Union Jack, that we know today, became the official flag of Great Britain in 1801, when the cross of St. Patrick (a diagonal red cross on a white field) was incorporated in the first Union Jack. (Refer to the flow diagram at the top of the previous page.)

In 1892, the Canadian Red Ensign — a red flag with the Union Jack in the upper corner next to the staff and the Canadian Coat-of-Arms to the right — became the official flag of Canadian merchant ships. Both the Ensign and the Union Jack were accepted as Canada's flags until 1965, when the Canadian Parliament approved a distinctive national flag.

The Union Jack is flown in Canada today as the national flag of the United Kingdom and as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth and her allegiance to Queen Elizabeth II, the Queen of Canada. It is flown during Royal visits, for example, and is flown, along with Canada's national flag, on such occasions as the official observance of Her Majesty the Queen's birthday (the Monday preceding May 25).



The First Union Flag, now recognized as a symbol of the United Empire Loyalists

Originally the symbol of the union of two peoples, today the First Union Flag represents the unity of the British Empire for which the Loyalists stood. In addition, it reminds us of the traditions of peace, order and good government that the Loyalists upheld and brought with them to their new homes.

THE LOYALIST CAIRN – REGINA

by Logan Bjarnason UE

The cairn was built by the Regina Branch UELAC to honour the Saskatchewan pioneers of Loyalist descent who had come to settle in what was to become the Province of Saskatchewan. The year 2005 being the Centennial of Province was an ideal time to make the UELAC more visible in Saskatchewan.

The cairn is cylindrical to suggest renewal/rebirth and soul/spirit. It is constructed of field stone with Tyndall stone rounds top and bottom and stands five foot six tall, two foot six in diameter. At present it has two plaques, eighteen by twenty four inches, which give a short history of United Empire Loyalists, the Armorial Bearings, and the cypher. A third plaque will be mounted in 2014, when the Association celebrates its centennial.

The Regina Branch members, on their own initiative, raised the finances for this project. These dominion wide donations came from interested individuals as well as a number of UELAC branches. Funds were also received from the Memorial Fund Committee through Dominion office and the 2014 Promotions Project. Stones were collected from land in Saskatchewan known to have Loyalist connection. Many of these stones came from the actual homesteads of the Loyalist descendants. One stone came from Ontario and was strategically placed at the base of the column of stone between the two plaques. Construction started October 5, 2004, the time capsule was placed October 14th and on October 26, 2004 the final capstone was placed which reads “ United Empire Loyalists”. The plaque was ordered on February 4, 2005 and a final blitz for funding was initiated. The plaques were installed on April 28, 2005.



The United Empire Loyalist
Cairn
Regina - 2005

Our gracious patron, the Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Lynda Haverstock, unveiled the cairn on June 2, 2005 during the annual UELAC conference held in Regina. The cairn, as had been the site a year prior, was dedicated by Dereck Nicholls, a retired Anglican minister and chairman of the Monarchist League, South Saskatchewan Branch. The cairn stands on the Provincial Legislative grounds to the northeast of the Legislative Buildings, along the shore of Wascana Lake. A well used walking/riding path runs right beside it.

Wording for the third plaque will be finalized and the plaque ready for placement in 2014.

The inscription of the first plaque reads as follows:

The American Revolution split the population of the Thirteen Colonies into two main groups - the Patriots and the Loyalists. The Treaty of Separation of 1783 ended the eight years of civil war. A third of the colonists were granted no rights in the new country, the United States of America. They were forced from their homes and resettled in British held territory to the north. Those that travelled overland were settled around Niagara or along the St. Lawrence River towards Lake Ontario. Those that were evacuated from the City of New York relocated in

Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces. They were of British, French, German, Dutch, Jewish, Mohawk and Black Loyalist background. They came from all walks of life. All had a firm belief in parliamentary rule of law and a strong attachment to the monarchy.

Many Loyalists and their sons were involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company. Explorers such as Simon Fraser and Sir Alexander Mackenzie were sons of Loyalists.

The Loyalists and their sons and daughters rallied to defend their new homeland during the War of 1812. Their descendants have served, often with distinction, in subsequent World Wars. Loyalist descendants joined the North West Mounted Police and later the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Territories and Western Provinces.

Their descendants were among the first to settle in what became the province of Saskatchewan. Most filed on homesteads. Others used their talents and skills in the villages and cities that grew to serve their communities. In 1932, the Saskatchewan Branch was organized in Regina. The present branch was founded in 1984.

Today, one in six Canadians can trace to a Loyalist ancestor.

Erected 2005 by the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, Regina Branch.

The inscription of the second plaque reads as follows:

This cairn is built of fieldstone gathered from Saskatchewan homesteads and yards of descendants of United Empire Loyalists who settled here prior to and shortly after 1905. Included is one stone from Eastern Ontario where many of the Loyalists settled after 1783. The base stone and capstone of this cairn are of Tyndall limestone which is what the legislative building is constructed of.

These fieldstones, which came from all corners of Saskatchewan, are as diverse and unique as were the lives of those Loyalist descendants. Those people left comfortable homes and established lifestyles in Eastern Canada to carve out a new life in what is now our province. Like their Loyalist ancestors before them, their names and stories are not fully known.

Those families that today are aware of their background are equally aware of the sacrifices made by their forebears. Both the Loyalists and their descendants worked to create what we now take for granted. This pride in our past is what prompted those who built this cairn in this our centennial year. It is to be hoped it will serve as a reminder to the coming generations of the many contributions made by the Loyalists and their descendants to Canada and our province.

Let us remember how the Loyalist presence dramatically influenced how our country and our province evolved. The common threads of loyalty and parliamentary government were and still are the fabric of our society.

The foundation they built has served us well. God save the Queen!

*"When we build, let us think we build forever. Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for; and let us think as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and men will say, as they look upon the labour and wrought substance, See! This our fathers did for us!" --
John Ruskin*

Erected 2005 by the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, Regina Branch.

RECOMMENDED INTERNET RESOURCES

1. **United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada** (www.uelac.org) for
 - a. branch sites
 - b. the United Empire Loyalists' bibliography by Lt. Col. Wm. A. Smy OMM, CD, UE
 - c. historical documents, such as Lord Dorchester's Proclamation, and
 - d. a recommended reading list for elementary schools.
2. **Black Loyalist Heritage Society** (<http://www.blackloyalist.com>). The Black Loyalist Heritage Society, established in Birchtown, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia. Birchtown was the principal location in Nova Scotia where some 3,500 Black Loyalists who had fought for the Crown during the American Revolution settled after 1783, and from which some 1200 later departed to found a colony in Sierra Leone. The Society has also contributed to Canada's Digital Collection.
3. **Butler's Rangers** (<http://iaw.on.ca/~awoolley/brang/brang.html>). This site not only offers an excellent resource for information on this provincial corps but also offers good links to other Revolutionary War and living history pages.
4. **Canada's Heirloom Series** (<http://collections.ic.gc.ca>). Canada's Heirloom Series is part of the online educational materials on Canadian history made available by Canada's Digital Collections, a project of Industry Canada. This site deals primarily with the Loyalists who settled beginning in 1784, in what was then the western portion of the old Province of Quebec, now Ontario.
5. **Canadian Heritage Gallery** (<http://www.canadianheritage.org/books/canada4.htm>). A good history site, providing background information on the British Empire and the American Revolution, including pages on "The Question of Quebec" and "The Loyalists and Their Heritage."
6. **King's Royal Regiment of New York** (<http://royalyorkers.ca>) The website for the King's Royal Yorkers, a re-enactment group dedicated to recreating Loyalist soldiers and their families who fled to Canada to form the first Loyalist regiment raised on Canadian soil.
7. **Quebec Historical Corps** (<http://www.reenacting.net/qhc>). The website of the Quebec Historical Corps, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting a better understanding of 18th century military and civilian life in North America. The site features detailed information on four military reenactment groups whose originals operated in New York and other New England colonies during the American Revolutionary War.
8. **The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies** (www.royalprovincial.com) for a very comprehensive site about the Loyalist regiments, history and genealogy.

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Loyalist Gazette, UELAC

Loyalist Trails, UELAC

Library and Archives Canada

The Loyalists, Pioneers and Settlers of Ontario - Teacher's Resource

The Loyalists, Pioneers and Settlers of the Maritimes -Teacher's Resource

The Loyalists, Pioneers and Settlers of Quebec - Teacher's Resource

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