Land turned and ran but was shot.

Morden would succumb to the hangman’s noose.

Stevens dragged by a rope about his neck.
The Loyalist Gazette was originally published from 1931 to 1933. It then lay dormant until E. John Chard UE revived it in 1967 during his term as President of Dominion Council.

John was Editor and Business Manager until 1987 when David K. Dorward UE took over the editorship. He announced his resignation in the Spring 1997 issue. Michael Johnson, Assistant Editor, took over the role on an interim basis, with the Fall 1997 issue; UELAC Vice President, Ed Scott UE, being its Managing Editor. In the Spring 1998 issue, three individuals were highlighted as Assistant Editors: Doris Lemon UE for Branch News, Mary Beacock Fryer UE as Historical Assistant Editor and Peter W. Johnson UE as Re-enactor Assistant Editor. Peter became editor in June 1998, very capably fulfilling this role until resigning in the spring of 2004 when I was officially chosen as the new editor. It was thus very gratifying to receive a number of congratulatory messages regarding my first issue, Fall 2004, and I trust that this issue will also contain information and articles of interest to our readership.

One is never alone in such a venture and I would like to thank the Dominion President, Douglas W. Grant UE, for his prompt e-mail replies to my many questions, UELAC Administrative Assistant, Mette Griffin, for her efficiency in researching various topics that arose, Assistant Editor and Designer, Michael Johnson, for his patience and guidance as well as Immediate Past Editor, Peter Johnson UE, for his valued advice. I would also like to thank our proof reading team for the Spring 2005 issue: Sherry Dotting UE, Dr. Marianne M. Gilchrist, Alex Lawrence UE, Doris Lemon UE, Griege McBride UE and Gail McCaull UE.

I am very pleased to include in the Spring 2005 issue, one article by first-time author, Alan Emerson Morden UE, and another, a university essay by Margaret M. Camp UE.

Too often one overlooks the information published on page 4 of each issue, listing the Honorary Officers of the UELAC, Regional Vice Presidents and Committee Chairpersons. With the Fall 2004 issue, I introduced a new column, "People Behind The Scenes", and I'm very pleased to announce that my invitation to individuals listed on page 4 has resulted in receiving many biographies. Honoured Benefactor Sqd Ldr. Philip E.M. Leith, D.F.C., C.M.H., UE, M.Sc., B.S.A., B.Com., Honorary Vice President Mrs. Mary (Teed) Gillis UE; and Regional Vice President Margaret A. Carter UE are highlighted in this issue. I would like to thank everyone who sent me their biographies as I look forward to including them in future issues.

Book reviews are another popular feature that has been a major component of the Gazette for many years. I thank the publishers who sent their materials to me for review purposes and I encourage everyone to let me know of publications that you'd like reviewed in future issues.

Branching Out has also been a regular feature for at least twenty-five years and provides each Branch with an opportunity to celebrate their accomplishments. Submissions are most easily dealt with if they are sent to the editor electronically as there is no Gazette staff to retypewrite material. Photos can also be mailed to the editor.

It is to be noted that the viewpoints of some Gazette submissions do not necessarily reflect the philosophy of the UELAC or this editor. An ad-hoc committee has been formed to design guidelines regarding content suitability for submissions. These guidelines will be discussed in greater detail as they are finalized.

I hope that you continue to enjoy each issue of The Loyalist Gazette, "the window to the world for the UELAC". Loyally,

Robert (Bob) Collins McBride, UE, B.Sc., M.Ed., Editor.

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Cover

Articles

8  Boston – The Past Revisited
   by Myrna Fox and Frances Morrisey

11 Hanging an Innocent Man
   by Alan Emerson Morden

20  General Timothy Ruggles UE
    by Mary Geraldine (Teed) Gillis

21 Day Trip to Historic Glengarry
    by Sir Guy Carleton and
    St. Lawrence Branches

22 Influence of the Printed Word
    by Margaret Robin Mary Camp

26 Suffering Everything but Death
    A biography of John Stevens Senior UE
    by Robert McBride

Columns

5  2005 Conference
   Regina: Westward Ho!

6  Tory Spy Contest & Answers
    by John Rudzik & Michael Johnson

14 Builders of Canada:
    David Thompson and Pierre Berton
    by Elizabeth Richardson

16 People Behind the Scenes
    Sqd. Ldr. Phillip Edward Meric Leith,
    Margaret A. Carter and
    Mary Geraldine (Teed) Gillis

22 Branch News Highlights
    & Well-Remembered (Obituaries)

25  Eye-Popping Publications
    Reviews of Books, CDs and Films

48  Certified Members
    Who recently received certificates

54  Be Proud of your Heritage
    Things for sale. See the clothing
    shown by our UE models: 58

55  Young Loyalists' Page
    by Grietje and Robert McBride

• The Loyalist Gazette • Spring 2005 • Page 3 •
President, Douglas W. Grant UE

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At the UELAC Conference 2004, Logan Bjarnason UE, President of Regina Branch, awaits the passing the Union Flag from Grietje R. McBride UE, President of Kawartha Branch.

The focus of the extended weekend will be the unveiling of our new cairn, which will be adorned with its plaques by that time.

RAMADA® HOTEL

A block of guestrooms has been reserved under the name of United Empire Loyalists' Association, at a special rate of $89.00 (single/double occupancy) or $99.00 (Includes a full hot buffet breakfast & parking)

Standard accommodations

Reservations can be made at:
Toll Free 1-800-667-6500 (prompt 2) or
Directly (306) 569-1666-EXT 7202 or
E-mail to: regina@saskramada.com

Rooms will be held until May 1, 2005, then they will be based on availability.

The Regina Branch is very excited about hosting our first National Conference. Plans have been underway since 2003. The tours will include many things very unique to Saskatchewan! Tour A will include the RCMP training centre and museum, the only one in Canada and Tour B will take you to a large seed cleaning plant with a large display of modern machinery and a new flax processing plant. As well as everything else exciting at the Conference, the focus of the extended weekend will be the unveiling of our new cairn, which will be adorned with its plaques by that time. For any other information please feel free to contact Gerry or Pat Adair by phone: 1 306 646-4952 or e-mail us at: gerry.pat@sasktel.net. We are looking forward to seeing you June 1-5, 2005 in Regina, Saskatchewan! (Details in The Loyalist Gazette, Fall 2004, pp. 7 - 9).
A New Contest: "Tory Spy"

by John Rudzik UE, Youbou BC  (Tie Breakers by Michael Johnson)

You are a "Tory Spy" and you're hiding behind the rebel lines. You must get word out to your commander about the Rebel's intentions for victory. But if you are caught with any pro-Loyalist notes on you, the Rebels will hang you for sure for being a Tory Spy.

But you outwit the enemy by turning your notes into "Cryptograms," by substituting each letter in the sentence with another letter, so that the sentence does not make sense.

Here are three "Cryptograms" the Tory Spy has on him for you to translate!

Try to figure out each one and also who said the quote. To help you get started, one letter is given in each cryptogram. Good Luck!

Send your answers before next submission deadline to: "Tory Spy" c/o the editor, by post or e-mail: see details on page two. We will randomly select at least three correct answers for prizes. Don't forget to do the "Tie Breakers" too.

Contest Creator's Note:
I submitted a contest called "Battlefields," published in the Spring 2004 edition of The Loyalist Gazette, to which Michael Johnson added some great pictures of battlefield leaders. One of my Loyalist ancestors, Samuel Tidd/Teed, was caught for being a Tory spy, but later escaped back to his unit on Long Island. Many others did not escape and were hanged.

— John Rudzik UE, jehr@shaw.ca

Sample Cryptogram:

```
K w x y a y p w m y f q b c f k w x y a y z y g q e
```

Answer:

"Give me liberty or give me death!" — Patrick Henry

---

Tie Breakers

Because we often have more winners than prizes, here are some tie breakers. Note: we don't expect you to get them all. Some of them are quite difficult. Please submit these with your "Tory Spy" answers.

4. Name a kind of war that can be spelled using only Roman numerals.
5. Where did we get the word "lynch"?
6. Who ordered the creation of the Union Flag and in what year?
7. The first MacIntosh tree, damaged by fire in 1893, died in ___.
8. This is an excerpt of a description of what movie? "When a loyalist ship approaching Selonia is blasted..."
9. A camel's hair brush is made from _______.
10. Using the same 4 letters, spell two 4-letter words. These words are homonyms for two other words (each with a different spelling) which spell what Canadian town or city? All words used are real words.

Example: Take 3 letters: A, B, C. Make words Cab and Bac [not a real word] which are homonyms of Kab and Back. Thus, Back Kab [a fictional town].

---

"..."
Contest Winners: “Take me to your Leader”

by Michael Johnson, Assistant Editor

Here are the winners of, and answers to, our last contest:

Ruth M. Bennett, Brighton, Ontario
Susan E. Feindell UE, Governor Simcoe Branch, Ontario
Mary Van Ryswyk UE, St. Lawrence Branch, Ontario
Rev. Dr. Marc Smith, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Noreen Stapley, Welland, Ontario
Miss Marion R. Thompson, Aylmer, Ontario

1. Revolutionary War leader: Corn____ [6]
2. Jericho’s tumbled. ______
3. Crooks break them. ______
4. He led his comrades [6] ______
5. Regal bed sheet material? ______
6. Picnic pests ______
7. America’s first and last leader [6] ______
8. Americans do it at a buffet ______
9. Past American “Vice-leader” ______
10. Loyalist military leader who served his King well [6] ______
11. Leader’s last lament: Et tu _____? ______
12. Loyal; or aligned, level & square. ______
14. Gracefully supple ______
15. Word of praise used often before #13 ______
17. Spanish for our “loonie” ______
18. Simcoe built a long one ______
20. Some leaders take a long time to get to the ______
21. French bridge ______
22. Passez-moi _____ [cheese] [2, 4] ______
23. Modern British Leader ______
24. Leader who speaks no truth ______
25. Of or about the British Empire [8] ______
26. Hollywood is _____ ______ real estate ______
27. After an hour in the sun, the lettuce was noticeably _____ ______
29. Do it after you shuffle ______
30. What a leader did ______

All six clever contestants will receive a book, signed and generously donated by the author, Connie Brummel Crook UE. In June 2004, Connie gave me some books when I attended the reenactment, near Peterborough, Ontario, of a Loyalist landing, which was featured on last issue’s cover. We had more winners than prizes this time, but Connie was kind enough to supply us with more books. Thanks Connie.

Connie Brummel Crook UE, with her books, June 2004. Connie’s third book in the Meyers saga is scheduled to be released by Fitzhenry & Whiteside in October 2005. It follows Flight and Meyers’ Creek, the first two in that series. Also, Meyers’ Creek, reprinted in a new format, may contain extra chapters that were cut from its first printings. Photo: Michael Johnson.

Clever Readers
We are always looking for appropriate contests and will reward you with a prize.

Bill Gates
On 17 June 2004, Myrna M. Fox UE, Frances Morrisey UE and Andrew Gunter UE travelled to the Boston MA area to represent the UELAC and participate in a number of events planned by the Colonial Loyalist Alliance of Massachusetts.

Tamsen E. George and her husband, George Trim, met us at the Logan Airport and drove us to the Quincy Inn. For the next few days we toured several Loyalist heritage buildings. The first of these was the Golden Ball Tavern in Weston MA that was built in 1768. It was the home of Loyalist Isaac Jones, who operated the building as an inn from 1770 to 1793 for travelers on the Boston Post Road. The Tavern was a refuge for General Gage’s spies who came to map the best routes to Concord and Worcester so that the British could capture the military stores of the Patriots.

We were treated to a video showing the history of this historic house that had been raided by a Patriot mob, and learned about the efforts of Howard Gambrill Jr. and his volunteer staff to turn the house into an educational museum. Joan Prince took us on a guided tour pointing out and discussing the many connections between Loyalists and Patriots. She spoke about the many furnishings – pictures, ceramics, Creamware and Queensware glassware – that belonged to the generations of the family that had occupied the tavern for six generations. Dr. John Bines, Executive Director, began the educational program in 1982 and has created very active collaborations with school systems in the area. We moved to the Wayside Inn for a dinner reception that provided an opportunity for socializing.

The Loyalist Day Celebration took place at Fort Independence, Castle Island. Bill Spain, President of the Castle Island Association, welcomed us at the main entrance, and introduced us to his group of volunteers who were organizing and setting up the display tables in the meeting areas within the Fort. The existing five-pointed granite structure was constructed under the direction of Colonel Sylvanus Thayer between 1834 and 1851, and is the eighth one to be erected on the site. It was evident to us that Castle Island was a strategic location for the protection of Boston from sea attack. The first fortification on Castle Island was an earthwork that was fortified in 1634 by Governor Dudley of Massachusetts Bay Colony, who ordered three cannon for its fortification. It is the oldest continuously forti-
lied site in British North America. After the evacuation of the British in March 1776, the Fort was repaired by troops under the command of Lt. Paul Revere. On 15 October 1970, Castle Island and Fort Independence were placed on the Register of National Historic Places.

High above us, flags of the United States, Canada, and Britain were flying as we sang the national anthems of each country. The Loyalist Day Celebration program began as Mr. Spain introduced these persons: John Rankin, HM Consul-General, British Consulate; Larissa Blavatska, Vice-Consul, Canadian Consulate General; Myrna M. Fox UE, Past President, UELAC; Frances Morrisey UE VP Atlantic Region; Andrew Gunter UE Councillor Atlantic Region and Tamsen George.

Mr. John Rankin, HM Consul-General, British Consulate addressed us: “History that once divided us in the past now provides the links which help to bind us together.” He particularly welcomed the initiative, which would help you people to learn about their heritage, and stressed the importance of the trans-Atlantic relationship as we face new global challenges. His eloquent words were attentively received and enthusiastically applauded. Vice-Consul Larissa Blavatska, who brought us words of greeting, represented our Canadian Consulate in Boston. Myrna M. Fox UE, Past President, UELAC, brought greetings and expressed sincere thanks and congratulations to all those who had taken a part in the preservation and restoration of the Loyalist sites that were noted on the Tory Trail Map brochure, especially those that we were able to visit. Her address included references to the differences between our two nations (and our Loyalist’s vision that was due in part to circumstances as well as loyalty and tradition). When agitation began, many colonists responded to the strong ties of the mother country, although some did want change. The Patriot colonists saw the necessity of a new relationship between crown and colony. They wanted a new system of government taxation. The Stamp Act was the catalyst that fired their determination to be separate from Britain. “Loyalists have a special place in the history of both countries. There has always been a strong link between Canada and the mother country and a friendly relationship between Canada and the United States with whom we share the longest unprotected border.” Myrna concluded by presenting a Queen Anne flag to Bill Spain, which he immediately hoisted on one of the main flagpoles. Frances Morrisey UE, VP Atlantic Region, thanked all for the opportunity to celebrate the inauguration of this magnificent trail guide to the Tory Trail of Massachusetts. “It is quite moving for us to see the homes where some of our Loyalist ancestors lived and suffered.” She invited all to visit the places in Canada, not so well preserved, where some of their ancestors settled after the Revolutionary War. “It is wonderful for citizens of both of our nations to be able to get together in this way and I hope there will be many similar occasions when we can meet in love and mutual respect.” Andrew Gunter UE, Councillor Atlantic Region, brought greetings from Atlantic Region and Fredericton NB. Tamsen George read a letter from the Loyalists of Hopetown in the Bahamas who sent greetings and best wishes.

Throughout the day there were representatives from His Majesty’s British Garrison: 1st Regiment of Foot Guards; 4th King’s Own Regiment of Foot; 5th Regiment of Foot; and 10th Regiment of Foot. There was a Field Hospital under the charge of reenactor Mike Lepage who portrayed Dr. Isaac Winslow. Reenactors depicted the difficult conditions under which doctors worked. Booths with information pertaining to Loyalist houses were set up in a prominent area of the
Bill Spain presents to Myrna Fox, the book *Castle Island and Fort Independence* by William J. Reid.

grounds, as well as a booth with genealogical data available for research purposes. There was a booth displaying interesting historical maps and related materials. Author Paul Bunnell displayed copies of his published books, autographing those that were purchased by visitors.

This was followed by a tour of the Shirley-Eustis House built in 1747. Our host Andrea Taaffe, Executive Director, met with us over lunch in the Great Hall. Afterwards Bill Kuttner, Head Docent, took us on a walking tour of the grounds and the house. He informed us that Governor William Shirley was appointed by the British Crown and lived in the mansion prior to the American Revolution and that William Eustis was a State Governor elected by the people in 1824 and lived in the house at a later time. Mr. Kuttner noted interesting connections with the Shirley Eustis House and Canada. In 1745, Governor Shirley organized the Colonial militia to capture the fortress at Louisburg on Cape Breton Island. Acting on orders of King George II he ordered General John Winslow to carry out the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755. Governor Eustis was active in the Revolutionary War as a surgeon and medical advisor to George Washington. He was not a Loyalist.

On Sunday, our final day, we visited Marshfield MA, a staunchly Loyalist town during the American Revolution that was once called on by General Gage for protection against rebel mobs. We had lunch at the house of Isaac Winslow that was built by him in 1699 and inhabited by two subsequent generations of Winslows. Dr. Isaac Winslow, town doctor, although a Loyalist and grandson of Colonel Isaac Winslow, was permitted to stay because he had provided an invaluable service of inoculating the people against smallpox.

Frances Morrisey is descended from members of the Winslow family who had lived in the house. She was given an especially warm welcome by our hosts. Afterwards, Norma Jane Langford continued our day long tour by driving us the short distance to Plymouth to see the outside of the home of Frances's Pilgrim ancestor, Edward Winslow. She returned us to the Quincy Inn by way of Duxbury, Marshfield, Scituate, Cohasset — all are locations we must investigate the next time we visit.

Our weekend in the South Boston area was a memorable experience. We encourage all UELAC members to travel to see the many Loyalist houses shown on the Tory Trail brochure.

---

**The Flying Loyalist of 1785**

*by John Ruch UE*

*Editor's Note:* Newspapers have been known to publish incorrect information, and even when corrections are sent, the papers don't always print the corrections. This is the basis for the following short article. After this appeared, John's correction was not published, the essential information about the Loyalist is not dated.

In *The National Post*, an item appeared in the regular “This Day in History” column commemorating the death of Blanchard, the pioneer French balloonist. His had been the first hot air balloon to cross the English Channel. The reporter added that Blanchard had been accompanied on this record-making flight by an Englishman named John Jeffries.

The Dr. John Jeffries who accompanied Blanchard in 1785 was not an Englishman but an American Loyalist from Boston, and educated at Harvard. He had served as a surgeon to the British Army during the Revolution, caring for casualties after such notable battles as those at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the siege of Charleston. Invalided out in 1780 after five years' service, he retired to England. Many years later he returned to his hometown where he died in 1819. (References: Lorenzo Sabine’s *Loyalists* and Peter Coldham's *American Migration*).
The Hanging of an Innocent Man

By Alan Emerson Morden UE

It is the year 1742, Yorkshire, England; a new day begins with the birth of a son, to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Morden. He opens his eyes to a hostile and violent world, of which he would become an unwilling part.

Ralph Morden would succumb... to the hangman’s noose

Ralph’s early childhood was no different from that of all the children born in that era. Deprivation and hardship abound and daily life is a constant struggle to survive disease, as death runs rampant within a society ill equipped to understand the complexities of death. Ralph Morden would succumb not to disease or bad health, but to the hangman’s noose and much too early in this young man’s life.

Ralph’s father, James, was no different than most people of that time, in wanting a better life for himself and his family. The lure of the Colonies was a strong magnet on people to forego their pitiful British existence, but they faced an often hostile and unknown life in the Colonies. So, with family in tow, James Morden set out for the “Promised Land” circa 1762, landing in New Jersey and eventually working his way inland to Northampton County, Pennsylvania. On 25 November 1775, he was granted forty acres of free land in Bethel Township.

Ralph endured the hardships of colonial life long enough to acquire 100 acres of his own land. It is surmised that Ralph became a Quaker upon his marriage to Ann Durham, as Ann’s parents were known to be of the Quaker faith. He was an outdoorsman and a registered guide well known as an honest and upright man. Both he and Ann learned the Indian dialect and acted as interpreters for the area residents on many occasions. He loved to wander the country far and wide, often visiting his father, James R. and brother, Joseph, who had taken up land in the Mohawk Valley.

Soon the rumblings of discontent began to ripple amongst the pioneer sett-

lers, as the people were not happy with the taxes, suppression and the supposed persecution being forced upon them by King George. This led to guarded talks of revolution throughout the countryside.

The mere thought of being scalped and certainly suffering a torturous death at their hands caused considerable agony and fear

Such was the mood when the first Declaration of Independence was read on 4 July 1776, and open hostilities became the norm. Rebel or Loyalist was the question on everyone’s lips. The Rebel mentality at that time was very matter of fact: either you joined and fought on the Rebel side, or faced almost certain death as a Loyalist. Much to the consternation of the Rebels, the Indians chose to fight alongside the Loyalists. The mere thought of being scalped and certainly suffering a torturous death at their hands caused considerable agony and fear among many of the Rebels and their families.

This fear helped further fan the flames of discontent. To be a Loyalist left one open to violent attacks from your former neighbour. If one was lucky enough to have secured and worked a homestead to prosperity, it was quickly seized by the Rebels and either burned or confiscated along with any furnishings, cattle and other livestock (driven off and later killed to feed the Rebel militia, or sold to faithful Rebel families).

Thus, persecuted families, including young children, were forced to flee for their lives. Such were the circumstances surrounding Ralph Morden’s family.

Ralph’s friendship with Robert Land, a British dispatch carrier who had been captured and then released, was about to take a violent turn.

Alan Emerson Morden UE, at his 4x great-grandfather’s burial site in Northport, Prince Edward County, Ontario.
The events leading up to Ralph's untimely death began around 1775 - 1776 when open hostilities began in earnest between the Loyalists and the Rebels. One day Land and two brothers named Faulkner were out commandeering horses for the British forces, and the theft of these prized animals so infuriated the owners that they assembled at a neighbouring farm and proceeded to dress up as Indians. While dressed as such, they descended upon the Land and neighbouring homesteads, burning his house and surrounding structures to the ground. But a friendly Indian had forewarned the Land family and they escaped into the night just before the arrival of the Rebels. As they fled, they passed the burned-out homes of their neighbours, who had been killed by the Rebels and left lying on the ground near their destroyed farm. Upon arriving home and finding his home in ashes, livestock stolen and no signs of his family, Land assumed they had all been murdered or taken prisoner. He therefore determined to flee to Canada, and that is when he left for Mt. Bethel to seek the aid of Ralph Morden.

On a cool and damp May morning there came a muffled knock on Morden's cabin door. Inside Ralph hurriedly rose and dressed in his buckskin breeches and linen shirt. He grabbed his musket and left, joining Land and three other Loyalists: Elisha Barton, James Griffin and [one] Josiah McCarty, on their trek through the mountains and on to safety in Canada. However, the Faulkner brothers, with whom Land had recently been working to help the British, wanted to be on the good side of everyone, so they told the Rebels of the Loyalists' escape itinerary. Thus, while working their way through the forest, Morden and the others were surprised by a Rebel patrol lying in wait for them. Poor Morden was captured in a trap due to the betrayal of informants whom he had trusted!

On two or three occasions Morden might have made his escape but, thinking to do so would be regarded as an admission of the charges against him, he allowed those opportunities to slip away. Having been previously captured and released by the Rebels because his name was not on the proscription list of known traitors, Land knew that being caught a second time meant certain death, so he turned and ran, but was shot. The bullet struck his knapsack knocking him down and, as he fell, his hand struck a sharp rock cutting his hand badly. Believing Land to be mortally wounded and with darkness descending and their immediate fear of Indians, the patrol quickly secured Morden and hurried left for the safety of the nearest village.

Land hid in a thicket until darkness, where he was found by sympathetic Indians who tended to his wounds. He eventually worked his way back to New York where he was reunited with his thoughts-to-be-deceased family, New York being one of the last bastions of British rule in the Colonies. After a brief recuperation period, he again left for Canada with express orders from Col. John Butler, Ralph, in the meantime, was put in the same jail in Easton, Pennsylvania, in which Land had been incarcerated earlier. Records from the time period state that on 12 May 1780 Ralph Morden was caught red-handed in what appeared to be a treasonable enterprise - helping Robert Land, a friend considered to be an old offender, flee the country.

It is improbable that Morden, Land or his captors expected at the time of his capture that he would be hanged for this offence. The judges were Thomas McKean of Delaware (a signer of the Declaration of Independence), George Bryan of Philadelphia and William Augustus Atlee of Lancaster. Truly a distinguished panel of jurists, they were tough but not considered "hanging judges." It appears judges were far more lenient towards soldiers and militiamen than people who considered themselves pacifists and refused to take up arms. Perhaps that generalization applies in this case?

Unluckily for Ralph, the prosecutor was one Edward Burd, brother-in-law to the infamous Benedict Arnold. He may have striven extra hard for a conviction of Ralph
Morden to prove where his loyalties were and what he personally thought of British spies and their agents. Chief Justice McKean, who on 27 September had been the first to inform the Supreme Executive Council in Philadelphia of Benedict Arnold's treachery, no doubt carefully watched his performance as prosecuting attorney.

"The Charges
That he, [Ralph Morden] being a British spy, it was charged that he maliciously and traitorously with a great number of traitors and rebels being armed and arrayed in a hostile manner with force and arms did falsely and traitorously assemble and join himself against the commonwealth and did give and send intelligence, and also charged with conspiring to bring the Indians down to massacre the inhabitants."

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Ralph Morden had no affiliation to the British Army. All he did was attempt to guide a friend through Rebel-guarded mountains to Canada!
2. A British letter of safe-conduct was said to have been found in Morden's knapsack. The possibility is stronger that the note was in Robert Land's knapsack and not Morden's.
3. Ralph had been nowhere near a British officer capable of signing such a note of safe passage!
4. When the defence asked for the copy of a proscription list of known traitors, none was given or could even be found, bearing Ralph Morden's name.
5. Ralph was always considered to be a Quaker and as their religion dictates he refused to take up arms against anyone!
6. There were seven witnesses for the prosecution and only one for the defence. The witnesses for the prosecution were the same seven who had captured Morden, and the two traitors, including Faulkner, who had turned him in!

A Befitting End to True Traitors!

A footnote concerning the Faulkner traitors:
One of them tried to attach himself to a band of United Empire Loyalists departing for Canada but one of the Loyalists knew of his treachery towards Morden and proceeded to inform him that should he set foot on Canadian soil, he would be made to expiate the blood of Morden. Discretion therefore determined that he stay south of the lakes. Ultimately, one of them drowned and the other, in a fit of remorse by his own act, terminated his miserable existence.

On 9 November 1780, Ralph Morden was condemned to death for his supposed treason by the Supreme Executive Council in Philadelphia. They confirmed the sentence and set the date for execution as 25 November 1780. Morden protested his innocence to the end as the Rebels led him out to Gallows Hill, but if he ever expected to be acquitted he certainly misunderstood the men who tried him and the temperament of the times!

The death so devastated the Morden family that the three oldest sons constantly protested their father's innocence but in vain. They fought throughout the war with area militias and rejoined their family and mother, Ann, who had received advice from Robert Land to resettle in Upper Canada at the head of Lake Ontario. She, along with over 400 people from Pennsylvania with similar hopes, made their way by foot to Upper Canada. In 1787, Ann, her four sons, three daughters, a nephew and two orphaned granddaughters, finally entered Cootes Paradise, the utopia that Robert Land had promised them. They had brought few belongings on their arduous journey but chief among them was a cradle, the only one the children would sleep in.

The Mordens settled in Flanders, not far from present day Dundas, Ontario where shortly after their arrival they were visited by Governor John Graves Simcoe, who, having become acquainted with their painful history, took this early opportunity of expressing his sympathy and good will to the widow and her family. The family found the remote new home and lands difficult, so when land east of the Head of the Lake was surveyed, the Mordens applied for, and were granted, 1800 acres of untouched property in west Flamborough Township, settling eventually at Flamhboro Stream near Greensville. In fact, the first sawmill was built on Flamhboro Stream in the year 1801 by James (Big Jim) Morden, son of George and nephew of Ralph. Then, in 1841, they added a flourmill.

The family became involved in the community and became known as "a founding family" of West Flamborough Township!

Editor's Note: Alan Emerson Morden UE would be very interested in learning if there are any court transcripts of Ralph Morden's trial. He can be reached directly at: Alan Emerson Morden UE, 147 Bloor St. E., Oshawa, Ontario. L1H 3M3. Phone: (905) 432-7398. E-mail: alanmorden@sympatico.ca

Who was Hanged in 1837?
Assistant Editor Michael Johnson recently learned more about the Upper Canada Rebellion. His friend Susan lives on Little Rebel Road in Lloydtown. Look for a story next issue.
David Thompson

David Thompson was an explorer, a geographer, a cartographer and, in his early years in Canada, a fur trader. He was born in London, England in 1770 of impoverished Welsh parents and, after his father’s death, attended the Grey Coat School, a royal foundation providing an excellent Christian education for those rare orphans fortunate enough to be accepted as pupils.

He was an outstanding student, and learned mathematics, geography, mechanics and navigation, as well as being exposed to travellers’ tales, such as Gulliver’s Travels. It was a curriculum that fed his own wanderlust, and it prepared him well for his future life.

In 1784 at the age of 13, David Thompson was hired as an apprentice for the Hudson’s Bay Company and embarked from London for Churchill Factory on Hudson Bay. The voyage, with a three-week delay in the Orkneys, was lengthy and allowed the young man plenty of time to take observations of the waters and icebergs surrounding them.

Once at Churchill Factory and engaged in his new duties, he at first became disheartened with the Company he was assigned to serve. It appeared that his sole duty was to record in the company ledgers the number of pelts arriving at the factory, where they had originated, and what price was paid for them.

But from his meetings with the fur traders, Thompson learned about the lands of the territory in which the factory was placed, and he was eager to explore and survey that land. Eventually the horizons of his employment did expand, but not enough to satisfy him. In 1797, he resigned from the Hudson’s Bay Company, without giving the customary twelve months’ notice, a discourtesy that may have contributed to his later troubles, and was hired by the North West Company, a rival and more far-ranging fur trading company.

His years with the North West Company were to become the most fruitful of his career in charting and surveying what he discovered. He recorded, for example, the terrain, the fauna and flora and the Indian settlements in an area that included the north Saskatchewan River, Lake Athabasca, the Assiniboine River and the Qu’Appelle River to the Rocky Mountains. In his journals he gave a comprehensive description of the territory that became the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This discovery of rich lands would soon attract settlers from eastern Canada to the prairies.

In 1806 the North West Company directed Thompson to open up a fur trade west of the Rockies. During the next five years he explored much of what was later to become the province of British Columbia and the states of Washington and Oregon, establishing posts and mapping the basin of the Columbia River, the mouth of which he reached in July of 1811.

His life on his western journeys was one of minimal comfort. In May the temperature suddenly soared; but any pleasure in the arrival of warmth was dissipated by the great clouds of mosquitoes and sand flies that arose from the marshes. The return of October brought bitter cold, frozen waters and limited hours of daylight in which to keep up his journals.

David Thompson is described as a man of short stature, with broad shoulders and a broad forehead, and he wore his hair long. Continued exposure to the elements darkened his skin. The Cree and the Blackfoot accepted him as one of their own and were in awe of his ability to draw the land and the animals. His wife, Charlotte, had a Cree mother. Charlotte bore him ten children and they and she shared the hardships of his life, living in tents or crude shelters.

During his final years he returned to the St. Lawrence region, purchasing the manor home of Rev. John Bethune at Williamstown. However, he had not prepared financially for old age and he was not successful in making money from the invaluable work he had carried out in his many active years. He had insufficient income, his health declined, and his family became homeless when his house was auctioned by the province of Upper Canada. He and his wife would have been completely destitute had it not been for some of their children, especially their son-in-law, William Scott, husband of their daughter, Elizabeth.

David Thompson died at Longueil, Quebec, in 1857, and his wife Charlotte died three months later. His body rests at the Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. Today, the home he purchased is known as the Thompson-Bethune Home, and is the property of the Ontario Heritage Society. It is open to the public yearly on Sunday afternoons.
Pierre Berton, whose full name was Pierre Francis de Marigny Berton, was born in 1920, in Whitehorse, Yukon, of Loyalist heritage, and died at the end of 2004. He was well known throughout Canada as a writer, a popular historian, and a media personality. He became a companion of the Order of Canada and was granted several honorary degrees, as well as three Governor-General's Awards.

His Loyalist ancestor, Captain Peter Berton, had sailed a ship of refugees from Oyster Point, Long Island, to Oak Point, on the St John River in King's County, New Brunswick, in 1784. In the December 1984 issue of The Loyalist Gazette, Pierre Berton quoted Captain Berton's comments on Canada: “a cold and barren uncomfortable country” into which “thousands of poor distressed families have been tumbled.” It is perhaps not entirely coincidental that Captain Berton’s descendant should have chosen Canadian history as the principal focus of his work as a writer!

After earning a degree in journalism from the University of British Columbia in 1941, Pierre Berton enrolled in the Canadian Army and, with the rank of Captain, became an instructor at the Royal Military College in Kingston; but his true vocation was writing and journalism. From 1942, he worked on various newspapers and magazines, including Maclean’s, of which he was editor-in-chief for fifteen years. He worked for the CBC as a commentator; and was for thirty-five years a member of the weekly programme, Front Page Challenge. Klondike, the first of fifty major books, appeared in 1958. Though he wrote books on other related topics, his forte was to present aspects of Canadian history in vivid detail. Particularly memorable, perhaps, are his books about the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway: The Last Spike and The Canadian Dream. Somewhat surprisingly, he also wrote children’s books: Golden Trails and the much-loved Secret World of Og, in which he used the names of his own children. His last book, Pioneers of the North, was published in 2004, the year of his death.

Pierre Berton was a passionate Canadian who loved every aspect of our country, believing that our stark geography and unyielding climate has created a nation that is unique in its resolution, endurance and independence.

Note by proofreader, Alex Lawrence: About a month before his death, I had the good fortune to be seated across the dinner table from Mr. Berton at a meeting of the Canadian Club in Oshawa, Ontario where he gave readings from his latest book. We had an interesting chat about Loyalists; why he had not written about them and why he should. He expressed considerable interest in the topic and had his agent/assistant make a note that he should consider such a book. Unfortunately we shall never see it.

Loyalist Association members with the surname GUIOU in their ancestral lines will be interested to learn of the scholarly study of the Huguenot/Loyalist family recently completed by Harry Macy, Jr. Editor of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record and published in four parts in that prestigious journal. Volume 132, number 3 and 4. Volume 135 number 1 and number 2.

The ancestor of New Brunswick Loyalist, Isaac Guiou, James [1] (Jacques) Guiou fled persecution in France and went to Rye, England where he married Anne Vigneau in 1698. The family is traced to New York (City) by 1701. The next two generations are detailed with copious explanatory footnotes but of greater interest to Loyalist researchers is the considerable attention given to Isaac [3] James [2] James [1], the United Empire Loyalist who came to (now) New Brunswick with his family in the fall fleet of 1783.

Extensive research and tireless effort on the part of Harry Macy has produced well-cited data for Isaac Guiou’s children and grandchildren which includes their connections with other New Brunswick families - Mooers, Atherton, Huestis, Herrett, Pearce, McNally, Howe and more.

Gwen Guiou Trask UE, CG(C) Mrs F. Stuart Trask E-mail: nstnl873@ca.inter.net.

By Robert C. McBride, UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

Phillip Leith has lived a full and outstanding life. His family mottoes, “Trustee to the end” and “NON TIMEO SED CAVEO,” which translates to “I fear not but I watch out,” sum up his approach to life’s challenges.

Born in Toronto on 19 June 1914, only son of Major Thomas Geoffrey Leith O.B.E. and Olga Renfrew Schwartz, just prior to the beginning of World War I, Phillip is a third great grandson of Captain (later Colonel) Samuel Ryerse UE, who served in the New Jersey Volunteers. In 1794 Ryerse came to Upper Canada and the following year received 3,000 acres near Youngs Creek where he erected a gristmill around which grew Port Ryerse. Samuel Ryerse played an important role in the early military and civil administration of Upper Canada.

“By ancestry, I am three-quarters Scottish and one-quarter Norwegian with a touch of Hollander-Huguenot.”

Phillip’s father, Major Thomas G. Leith was the son of Major Thomas Leith (Bombay Fusiliers, India) and Lady Mary Elizabeth Dalzell, daughter of Col. The Hon. Robert Alexander George Dalzell C.B. and Sarah Bushby Harris, daughter of Captain John Harris R.N. and Amelia Ryerse, daughter of Colonel Samuel Ryerse UE. “My father’s mother was the Lady Mary Isabella Dalzell Leith, the elder sister of the sixteenth and last Earl of Carnwarth. It is from her mother, Sarah Bushby Harris Ryerse, that I am a UEL. On my father’s side, my cousin once removed is Peter Leith, Lord Burgh. This descent is from my ancestress Maria Thorp, the daughter of Archdeacon Robert Thorp. (See Burke’s Peerage, where I am also listed.)”

The family, including Phillip’s younger sister, Thelma, went to Scotland during World War I, where Phillip’s father worked in London, England, supplying munitions for the Royal Flying Corps. At the age of nine, Phillip attended Wixenford, now Ludgrove, a Preparatory School in the south-west of England, twenty-five miles west of Reading. “It was right out in the English countryside and I spent the happiest days of my life while there. The other boys and masters were very kind to me. ... I was a very accomplished athlete, being in the first eleven soccer and cricket and first fifteen rugby football. Captain Vigo [the Math Master] called me ‘Whiskers’ after his service horse – a very great honour for me.” Returning to Canada each year for his summer holidays, his mother sent him to Upper Canada College for one semester at the age of eleven.

Had to sometimes run 200 yards to deliver two cheques, each worth one million pounds sterling.

At age thirteen, Phillip passed the entrance exams into Eton College, where he again excelled as an outstanding athlete. “My best game was English Rugby and I was in the first eleven Field, a game similar to soccer but only played at Eton. Being in the first eleven Field entitled me to wear a white stuck up collar and white bow tie which, with my tails, meant I was in full evening dress. I was also in the first shooting eight for Eton and so shot for Eton against all the other British Public Schools at 200 and 300 yards open sights with 303 Service Rifles, at Bisley. I was only a Colonial boy !!!”

After Eton, Phillip became employed by the Royal Bank of Canada at No. 6 Lothbury, just next to the Bank of England and the Mansion House and the Stock Exchange in London. “I received 60 pounds a year and had to sometimes run 200 yards to deliver two cheques, each worth one million pounds sterling, at 3 p.m., to the National Westminster Bank for clearing. I did not waste any time doing this !!!” At this time Phillip joined the Honourable Artillery Company, “mainly because they had a good English Rugger team. The HAC was the oldest regiment in the British Army, having been founded four hundred years before in 1540. I joined A Battery, G Subsection ... a horse battery when I was with them.”

Securing a transfer to Canada, Phillip worked in the Royal Bank of Canada Branch at Yonge and Richmond in Toronto. At the beginning of World War II, “I volunteered for the Artillery but the recruiting sergeant said that, with my expe-
rience, I should wait for a Sergeant’s posting. As there were demands for an air force aircrew postings, I then volunteered for the air force aircrew and was immediately accepted.” Having joined the RCAF on 24 June 1940, at the age of 26, Phillip was posted to Regina, Saskatchewan, “where we were selected for the jobs we were best suited for. Those who had the highest marks were designated to become observers and I was chosen for that job. From Regina I was posted to Malton for Navigational Flying and Training and then to Jarvis for Bombing and Gunnery. While there, I often flew over Lake Erie near the land of my Loyalist ancestor, Col. Samuel Ryerse.”

We were holed by flack over Kiel... The rear gunner...was just about frozen stiff when he got out of the rear turret.

From Jarvis, Phillip was posted to Rivers, Manitoba, for Astro Navigation training. Here he volunteered to fly over to England without having had a leave home; but instead went by ship, the California, and was posted to Abbington in the south of England near Oxford for flying cross-country training. Transferred to Pocklington RCAF 405 Squadron, he started flying on operations over Germany. “On the 7th of November 1941, I flew from Pockington Yorkshire to Berlin. In those days, we could route the aircraft whichever way we preferred. I considered it safer to fly across the North Sea and the first land I spotted was the Island of Feron on which my Norwegian ancestors, the Schwartzes of Dramon near Oslo, had owned iron mines. By finding my position, I was able to work out my wind direction and strength. I set course to Berlin. On the way back, I knew the wind had risen so flew south over Kiel as I knew otherwise we would not have sufficient fuel to get back to Yorkshire. We were holed by flack over Kiel... airborne for nine hours... we arrived back at Binbrook... The rear gunner, Bill Peers, was just about frozen stiff when he got out of the rear turret. The German flack over Kiel had severed his oil heating system to the rear turret. The first one thousand Bomber Raids from Pockington RCAF 405 Squadron... [included Phillip’s] 30 May 1942 to Cologne, 2 June to Essen and 16 June to Bremen on which I was awarded my D.F.C.” Phillip was presented with the Distinguished Flying Cross by King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

“Following the awarding of my D.F.C., I was then put in charge of the Radar Navigation at the Sixth Group Canadian HQ near Knaresbough and would travel to all our Canadian squadrons throughout Yorkshire. I would consult with Air Vice Marshall Brooks and the head of all the Air Force branches on the target for the night, etc. I would get the results in the morning of our losses the previous night.”

“I was the first Canadian to have completed thirty operations over Germany on the first Canadian Heavy Bomber Squadron 405. I believe because of that, I was then screened from Operations over Germany and sent to instruct new crews for Operations at OTU (Operation Training Units) near Stratford on Avon in the south-west of England. Later I also instructed the United States Squadron at Hemel Hemstead... I flew in the leading aircraft... of a formation of Fortresses as the navigator.”

Phillip was presented with the Distinguished Flying Cross by King George VI at Buckingham Palace.
Returning to Canada, Phillip then trained as a pilot and was posted to train navigators for overseas posting to German operations at Penfield Ridge, a Canadian Air Force station near Saint John, New Brunswick. "Shortly after arriving I received a telephone call from Air Marshall Leckie, the head of the RCAF, who asked me if I would like to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General Athlone." "I was at Government House, Rideau Hall, in Ottawa, from the end of 1943 to the end of 1944. I was treated as one of the family by Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone [Governor General of Canada]. He was very considerous of me and I considered him just like a father to me."

After a year as Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Athlone, Phillip asked to be posted back overseas. Phillip went for training at the Operational Training Unit in the south of England and was then posted to 419 RCAF Squadron at Middleton St. George in northern Yorkshire where he started his second tour of Operations over Germany. After completing a number of raids, some of them day flights, he was posted to Granston Lodge, Pathfinder RCAF 405 Squadron, as a pilot and Squadron Leader. This Squadron went in first and marked the German targets to be bombed with flares for the main force following to bomb. Following the surrender of Germany, Phillip volunteered for the Japanese front; but Japan also surrendered shortly after.

"After leaving the RCAF in Vancouver, I obtained my B.Sc. (Agriculture) and B.Com. degrees on the 12 and 13 May 1949 after being only 3 and a half years at the University of British Columbia. ... After obtaining my two degrees from the U.B.C., I went to the University of Alberta in the fall of 1949 towards obtaining a Master of Science degree but I then decided to go to New Zealand. While there I went to Massey Agricultural College at Palmerston North in the North Island. ... I wrote two theses while there. The one on Timothy Seed Development I brought back to the University of Alberta and for which I received my Master of Sciences degree in 1952. I also wrote a thesis in New Zealand on Red Clover Seed Development for which I used bumblebees for pollination assistance."

Phillip's ambition was to farm and he used the money he had saved from his flying pay during World War II to purchase "160 acres of grazing land with three farmhouses with their steadings." This land, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was "part of Phillip's family's holdings and was being sold. Phillip farmed this land for many years and even now spends April and May in the UK overseeing his land and cattle." "I also purchased 500 acres of wilderness near Bridge Lake (with a cabin) in the Cariboo region of British Columbia as well as 84 acres nearby on Otter Lake with a half mile of lake frontage. This was what was called pre-empted Crown land, no one having owned it before, and so was exceedingly inexpensive! I also obtained an excellent house with a smallish garden at Alcombe Minehead, in the south-west of England, in Somerset. I had supported my father and later his second wife in their later years until they died, he in 1969 and she six years later. ... I had myself inherited very little and having little was therefore exceedingly thrifty all my life." Throughout his life, Phillip took an interest in business and commerce. He invested wisely and prospered in all his undertakings.

"I am exceedingly pleased to be a patron of the United Empire Loyalists and of the Christian-British-Israel-World Federation."

In 2001, Sqd. Ldr. Phillip Edward Meric Leith, D.F.C., C.M.H., UE, M.Sc, B.S.A., B.Com., was presented with the "Most Honourable Order of Meritorious Heritage." Both Chilliwack and Vancouver Branches of the UELAC recommended him for this award, citing fourteen reasons, some being:

- His strong sense of history,
- His lifelong appreciation of his Loyalist heritage,
- His very passionate attachment and highly developed appreciation of the monarchy,
- His outstanding service in World War II, having achieved numerous military awards and completing thirty tours over Germany,
- Performing exemplary service as the aide-de-camp for the Governor General, Lord Alexander, the Earl of Athlone,
- Volunteering for a second tour of duty in World War II with over twenty missions,
- His tremendous sense of family and support of both his mother and father,
- His desire to assist people in British Columbia to attend UELAC conferences in the east,
- His generosity has created links between Loyalist descendants from east to west,
- His impassioned enthusiasm and his sense of appreciation for any small favours done for him,
- His establishment of the Phillip Leith Trust that assures the future of the UELAC.

"I consider that I have always tried to live a good Protestant Christian life. Treat others as you would like to be treated yourself. That is why I am exceedingly pleased to be a UEL from my ancestor Col. Samuel Ryerse. I am also a Patron of the Christian British Israel World Federation and, since a child, have studied the Bible and the Great Pyramids prophecy which forecasts the future."


Margaret Aileen Hunt was born in Manitoba and grew up in the Winnipeg Branch of the UELAC, as her father attended its first meeting in 1932. As a child, she performed in costume “Sir Roger de Coverley,” an old English dance; and participated in the “Landing of the Spring Fleet,” a reenactment on the banks of the Assiniboine River.

She joined the Branch in 1988 and served as President of the Manitoba Branch from 1993-2003. She will have served on the Dominion Council as Prairie Regional Vice President for ten years in June 2005. During this time Margaret has chaired two Dominion Conferences in Winnipeg, as well as arranged for four Prairie Regional Workshops with members of the Dominion Executive. She has visited each of the Regional Branches on more than one occasion. She has been instrumental in researching, and is currently editing the Prairie Region’s Teachers’ Resource material. Her Loyalist ancestor is Daniel Scott. Still unproven but awaiting research is his wife Lois (Burritt) Hurd and their son Lemuel’s wife Mary Martin, all of whom settled in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

She is a member of the Manitoba Historical Society, driving nearly 200 km, each way to attend their monthly meetings.

She has a great interest in her hobby - family history - and is compiling an updated version of her father’s book, Birthrights; The Genealogical Record of the Hunt, Ives, Scott and Farwell Families in Canada. She has been fortunate in being privileged to spend her summers ‘at the lake’ where she learned her camping skills. She has cross-country skied and played competitive badminton in the winter, is a lover of good music and is an amateur pianist. For almost 59 years she has been married to John R. Carter who recently retired as an automobile dealer. They have two sons and two daughters who have produced ten wonderful grandchildren.
Honorary Vice-President
Mary Geraldine (Teed) Gillis UE
Middleton, Nova Scotia

On the other, the seventh of ten children of John F. H. Teed and Muriel Wetmore Teed, I was born on August 13, 1921 in the Loyalist city of Saint John, New Brunswick, the oldest incorporated city in Canada. I was raised to be justly proud of my Loyalist heritage.

I attended Winter Street School in Saint John, Edgehill Church School for Girls in Windsor, Nova Scotia, Modern Business College in Saint John, and worked at the Royal Bank, Saint John, until my marriage in 1943 to F/Lt. Donald A. Gillis, RCAF. Don was posted overseas two weeks after we were married, where he flew Mosquito airplanes until the war ended. He returned home and saw his eldest son, Donnie, for the first time. We had nine children, seven boys and two girls. One of the girls died when she was almost a year old. We had her buried in the Annapolis Valley and moved to Middleton, Nova Scotia, the following year from London, Ontario. We have now been here for forty-eight years. Don was from Paradise, Nova Scotia.

I have done volunteer work since coming to Middleton, holding executive positions on the boards of several organizations and sports clubs, including: Holy Trinity Church Guild, Middleton Tennis Club, Middleton Badminton Club, Middleton Hospital Auxiliary, Provincial Hospital Auxiliary, Annapolis Valley Historical Society, Annapolis Valley Highland Games Society, Scottish Societies' Association of Nova Scotia, and the UELAC Bicentennial Association (as Provincial Chairman). I have been awarded certificates from the province for volunteer work and from the American Association for State and Local History, for work done on the Loyalist Bicentennial.

In the summer, I leave my name at the Tourist Bureau in Middleton as a guide for the Old Holy Trinity Anglican (Loyalist) Church, my favourite place to conduct tours.

My involvement with the UEL was encouraged by my mother and accelerated after my family and I moved back to the Maritimes from London, Ontario in 1956. Mother gave me a membership to the New Brunswick Branch of the UELAC. With this, I became more interested and attended meetings when able. I also became a member of the Halifax/Dartmouth Branch and, during the Bicentennial, took part in many of their plans and activities. At the National Convention in Halifax, June 1996, some members took bus tours to parts of Nova Scotia. When the Annapolis Valley was visited, I arranged for a luncheon to be served at our local Macdonald Museum; and then conducted a tour of our Loyalist church in Middleton and the one in Clementsport. I helped to have the necessary steps taken to have our Loyalist church declared a local provincial heritage site when it was in danger of being torn down. This lovely old church is a favourite of mine, and I do all that I can to promote it. I have given talks on the Loyalists at local schools, always dressed in costume. As the saying goes, "A costume speaks a thousand words".

My children have been made well aware of their Loyalist heritage and taught to be proud of it. This was especially significant during the Bicentennial when, as Chairman, I travelled by car over 50,000 miles around the province, giving speeches and attending functions at different Loyalist locations. I learned a great deal from what I heard and read, which made me very proud of the way these people helped build Canada into the wonderful country it is today.

Mary G. Gillis UE, January 5, 2005

General Timothy Ruggles UE

General Timothy Ruggles UE was the second most wanted "Tory" during the American Revolutionary War. He was a brilliant man in everything he did, whether it be a lawyer (he was a graduate of Harvard), a soldier, a politician, or an agriculturalist. He believed in some of the complaints of the rebels (or patriots as they called themselves) but not to present them through revolution, rather through negotiation. It was said by one writer that had he stayed on the side of the rebels he would have become the first president of the United States rather than George Washington. He raised a colony of Loyalist refugees on Staten Island and was put in charge of them.

After the war, he petitioned for a grant of land in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia and received around 10,000 acres in 1783 in Wilmot, just outside of Middleton. He, at the age of 72, developed his agricultural skills, planting the first apple orchard in the area and experimented with other crops with much success.

He died at the age of 84 of a hernia problem. He was a man of great size, six foot six, of a dark complexion and was handsome with a strong and commanding face. He was social, witty and profane - wise about human nature - a man of few words who never said anything silly. He was a vegetarian and drank nothing stronger than small beer.

This wonderful man is buried in the churchyard of Old Holy Trinity Church, which he supported. Regretfully, too few people know about him and his contribution to the Loyalist cause and to the development of this area of the Annapolis Valley.
The Bernice Wood Flett Loyalist Scholarship

A Scholarship awarded by
The UELAC Dominion Office
The George Brown House, 50 Baldwin St.
Suite 202, Toronto, ON M5T 1L4

The Bernice Wood Flett Loyalist Scholarship can be awarded to any graduate student who has taken an undergraduate course in Canadian History and who is interested in researching in the Loyalist era on a subject that will benefit the UELAC. Masters (2 years) and PhD (3 years) students will be awarded $2,500 per year. Upon graduation, the thesis must be presented to the Association.

The President and Scholarship Committee members will review the application with its summary of intended study area and decide who should receive the award.

The application is to be printed in each issue of The Loyalist Gazette.

To be eligible:

a) the student must have taken Canadian History courses in an undergraduate program.

b) the student must intend to use the award in the academic year following the receipt of the award and use the money for fees and books.

c) the student must provide a written succinct research proposal to the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada Scholarship Committee in which he/she sets forth his/her interest in the Loyalists before donation of the award. An interview may be scheduled.

d) priority will be given to a student of proven Loyalist descent.

The United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada reserves the right to award the Scholarship in accordance with its sole discretion.

— Irene MacCrimmon, Chair of the Bernice Wood Flett Loyalist Scholarship

NAME: ____________________________
ADDRESS: ____________________________
CITY: ____________________________ PROV.: _______ POSTAL CODE: _______
TELEPHONE: ____________________________ EMAIL: ____________________________
CITIZENSHIP: ____________________________
UNIVERSITY WHERE REGISTERED: ____________________________
NAME OF SUPERVISING PROFESSOR: ____________________________
PROFESSOR Telephone: ____________________________
PROOF OF STUDIES: (Attached)
DEGREE EXPECTED: ____________________________

Application is due by February 28 each year, at Dominion Office (address above).

Sir Guy Carleton and St. Lawrence Branches present:
Loyalist Day Trip to Historic Glengarry in Eastern Ontario

Saturday, September 17, 2005
Glengarry was first settled by Loyalist Scottish soldiers from The King’s Royal Regiment of New York and the Royal Highland Emigrants. Many of these Loyalists or their sons joined the Nor’wester Fur Company as fur traders. Others, such as Alexander MacKenzie, became famous explorers. From 1786 onwards other Scots emigrated to Glengarry from Scotland.

George Anderson and Edward Kipp have planned a day trip to Glengarry to explore historic sites on behalf of Sir Guy Carleton Branch and St. Lawrence Branch. The trip will travel along the St. Lawrence River from Cornwall to Lancaster. Then it will travel to Williamstown, St. Raphael’s and Martintown. There will be time to stop and explore Historic Williamstown. This village has the Sir John Manor House, historic St. Andrews Church and Cemetery, the Bethune-Thompson House and the Nor’westers and Loyalist Museum. The Blue Chapel Ruins at St. Raphael’s will be another stop. Three stops will also be made in Stormont at the Wood House (Cornwall Community) Museum, the SD&G Armoury and Museum in Cornwall, and at the Old Stone Church and Pioneer Cemetery at St. Andrew’s West. The tour will pass Loyalist farms and historic cemeteries, churches and other historic sites.

The registration fee for this bus tour is $50.00 per person. In addition each person will pay for a pre-arranged lunch. The registration fee is due upon registration. Cheques are payable to Sir Guy Carleton Branch. Registrations must be received by June 1st, 2005. If there is not enough interest, all deposits will be refunded. The bus will pick up people in Ottawa and Cornwall.

You can register by contacting George Anderson, 64 Saginaw Cres., Ottawa, ON K2E 5N7; (613) 226-6348; andrew1@magma.ca or Edward Kipp, 6242 Paddler Way, Orleans, K1C 2E7; (613) 824-1942; ekipp@magma.ca
The Influence of the Printed Word
and the Displacement of the Loyalists

By Margaret Robin Mary Camp, UE, BA (History)

loyalists who succeeded in rising through influence, patronage and family connections were rewarded for supporting the monarchical hierarchy of colonial rule in the thirteen colonies. Thomas Hutchinson, who rose through colonial assemblies, had been appointed by 1770 by the King to serve the crown as governor of Massachusetts. Influential and powerful citizens like Hutchinson serve as examples of the type of Loyalist who wished to retain ties to Britain for economic and political gain, and who had everything to gain by promoting the stability of the colonies as they existed. On the other hand, a lower middle-class shopkeeper like Bartholomew Stavers might support Loyalist principals by default. With no wish for violence, and preferring stability to objections to British taxes and restrictive laws affecting commercial enterprise in the colonies, a man like Bartholomew might try to ride out the revolution by minding his own business. By thus failing to support the perceived radical political ideas promoted through a series of pamphlets, men like Stavers were labelled Loyalists by their failure to take a stand. The geography of the thirteen colonies restricted population growth to the region east of the Appalachian Mountains. By 1774, Philadelphia had tripled its size to number 40,000 people by 1774 while 500,000 people settled near Chesapeake in Virginia. The concentration of citizens who were independent businessmen as well as the opportunities and leisure to assemble and exchange ideas and complaints created the right atmosphere for the dissemination of radical political views. The actions taken by the British government to curtail economic growth and increase tax revenues certainly were an added and timely impetus to create the right environment for radical change in America. Thus the influence of the printed word, sometimes referred to as the “pamphlet wars,” flamed by the suddenly oppressive

Editor’s Note: Margaret Camp UE, a Concurrent Education student at Trent University and Queen’s University, has completed her Bachelor of Arts degree (History) and is presently at Queen’s University in her last year of studies to obtain her Bachelor of Education degree. She enjoyed researching and writing this essay for a history course at Trent University, choosing this topic as a result of her interest in her own Loyalist ancestral heritage.

Imperial policy of Great Britain and, fanned by conflicting political ideologies, could only lead to the displacement of the Loyalists. Britain supported the colonies in America for the benefit of British interests and economic gain. The British Constitution maintained that the British crown must control and direct the economy and government of its colonies. Samuel Seabury, a Westchester farmer, declared that, as part of the British dominions, the colonies were directly subject to the governance of Great Britain. His ideas, reproduced in part below, represented the Loyalist views, which supported British rule over colonial America: Legislation is not an inherent right in the colonies. Many colonies have been established and subsisted with out it... The position that we are bound by no laws to which we have not consented, either by ourselves or our representatives, is a novel position, unsupported by any authoritative record of the British constitution, ancient or modern. It is republican in its very nature, and tends to the utter subversion of the English monarchy.

The pamphlet containing Seabury’s increasingly unpopular traditional Loyalist views was part of the thousands of political papers trying to influence public opinion in the growing controversy over the control of government in America. Britain had a vested interest in maintaining political and economic control of its colonies especially in America. Britain accomplished control through patronage appointments to courtiers who answered to the British King and administered the British laws to the colonial populations. At the same time Britain expected the colonies, through the constitution, to govern through the legislative assemblies on all internal matters. The conditions that led to informed local government was the fact that there were a large and growing number of landowners in the colonies. They enjoyed the rights to political representation and participation guaranteed under British law by the fact that they owned land, a requirement based on British constitutional rights. In fact, proportionately more men voted and exercised political rights in the colonies than in England itself. As long as Britain left the colonies to rule without stirring up strong political issues, British authority would appear intact. It was not long be-
fore British authority would be tested. Acts such as the Tea Act, passed by Britain in 1773 to generate revenue to pay for the costly Seven Years’ War, galvanized Rebel feelings of hatred for British authority. In America the Rebels argued that British policy after 1763 constituted a conspiracy to stifle autonomy and economic growth. While the Tories (future Loyalists) agreed in principle and in fact were participants in the American local economy, they were willing to work within the British system feeling that British policies did not justify rebellion. Influenced by writers like John Locke, Tories were confident that “the ruler’s prerogative to be obeyed was operative so long as he did not abuse power repeatedly.” The use of the press to criticize policies and issues gained influence as books, newspapers and pamphlets published in England reached America and spread ideas of democracy, rights and freedom. At the same time, well-educated activists like John Adams published influential pamphlets and challenged people to rebel against restrictive British authority.

Eighteenth century Europe saw the publication of several important theories on freedom and government and the use of authority in what became known as the Age of Enlightenment. Essays by John Locke, Thomas Paine and others found their way to American readers, both Rebel and Loyalist. There was no scarcity of examples of democratic models to influence ideas promoting freedom and self-government. In America, published writings formed the basis for debate among free men to complain about unfair British policies and share republican ideas. The freedom of assembly thus permitted the masses to spread rhetoric and provided a forum for debate in public meetinghouses and local pubs. Small town newspapers publicized the majority views in politics while divisions between Rebel and Loyalist factions deepened. A lot of wrongs were suddenly blamed on the Loyalists and Americans were exhorted to rout out the outsiders and expel them before they could do more harm to American interests. Thus a kind of witch-hunt began to take shape stripping the rights and freedoms from Loyalists and all outsiders. An excerpt is published in “A Newspaper Attack on Loyalists 1779”: (text box)

Who propagates lies among us to discourage the Whigs? The Tories! Who corrupts the minds of the good people of the States by every specie of insidious counsel? The Tories! Who hold a traitorous correspondence with the enemy? The Tories! Who daily sends them intelligence? The Tories! Who takes the oaths of allegiance to the States one day, and break them the next? The Tories! ... Who harbor those who do desert? The Tories! In short, who wish to see us conquered, to see us slaves, to see us hewers of wood and drawers of water? The Tories! The fanning of emotions was responsible for the increasingly radical actions taken by the Rebels against all people who wished to keep the status quo or just stay out of the conflict. A lot was at stake. Americans had been allowed to build factories and develop businesses without interference from Britain for a while. British economic policies rewarded courtiers subservient to British rule while punishing, through taxation, American enterprise.

American economic interests had developed to the point that American businessmen were looking to export not just raw materials but manufactured products using American resources. Before the Revolution the colonial economy depended on the export of “high volume, low profit staple.” Meanwhile Britain increased its own wealth at the expense of the colonies so that the country would be better prepared to keep the balance of power she enjoyed in Europe.

By 1774 after the Tea Act incited feelings of rebellion, and the Coercive Acts forced Americans to respond by declaring Independence, the British parliament found itself fighting to maintain control of what was already lost. On the global scene, America’s actions affected the economies of Britain, France and the Netherlands. If the Netherlands withdrew investments from Britain and invested them instead in France, the European balance of power might shift by strengthening Britain’s traditional enemy. With the Loyalists facing imminent expulsion from America, and with Quebec, now Canada, being so close to receive Loyalists, Britain could populate the French speaking lands to the north with loyal Americans. British self-interest could use the Loyalists for their own political purpose.
The courtiers who served the British government by appointment in America were easily identified in their communities by their public duties. They were easy targets for the anger directed toward Britain. The rise of assemblies “manifested itself as intensifying battles between appointed Royal Governors and elected representatives over the respective duties and prerogatives.” As Britain adopted more and more drastic imperial policies to control the colonies in America, political feelings in the colonies gelled into hatred of all things British except the rights to freedom and self-government. The Loyalists therefore became scapegoats and received the full anger of the Rebels who fuelled their anger by meeting and reading anti-British pamphlets and propaganda in regional newspapers.

Public entertainment, in the form of humiliating “reverse coronation” parties, otherwise known as tarring and feathering, have been documented. The whole effect was to terrorize and alienate anyone not supporting American independence. For Loyalists, often used to respect and comforts of wealth and privilege, the economic impact of the expulsion was extreme. The only option open to the Loyalist was to leave, often secretly, with whatever they could carry and flee to Britain, West Indies, or Canada and the Maritimes with the hope of starting a new life in a friendlier country and obtaining justice in the future. The effect of migrations of semi-skilled and skilled workers entering Canada in the form of displaced Loyalists had implications in political, economic, and social areas.

First settlement by Loyalists in Canada would ensure that the territories to the north would remain British. The influx of English-speaking settlers in French Canada hastened the establishment of a constitution guaranteeing French and British rights and law regarding property and civil rights through the Quebec Act 1774. But it also laid the groundwork for future conflict between English-speaking and French-speaking citizens over language rights and culture. Britain cooperated with the Loyalists with the motive of providing a strong deterrent to American expansion to the North. Canada in 1776 “remained[s] a French society with a British veneer” and served as the base for British forces fighting in the American Revolution until 1873. The Loyalists were very well aware of their real and perceived sacrifices for their beliefs in the Monarchy and demanded help in re-establishing their lives in Canada. Among them were “men who equated civilization with representative institutions and culture with general literacy, newspapers and public libraries.”

The Loyalists in Canada had the potential to provide a pool of leadership for the largely uneducated French population, as well as, helping to develop the infrastructure needed to accommodate the more than 50,000 refugees: 25,000 to the Maritimes, and up to 15,000 in Quebec. The new provinces of New Brunswick and Upper Canada were created and a legislative assembly was put in place in Lower Canada. Because of the need to survey lands for land grants, settlement across the whole southern border was accomplished as fast as surveys could be completed. With citizens strongly anti-American, the new “virtual nation” was defined mainly by its strong ties to the British government and its equally strong antipathy toward the United States.

Wherever Loyalists fled, whether to Canada, the West Indies, or other British holdings, the British Empire benefited. The Empire was strengthened by the presumed loyalty and the economic contributions made by the loyal settlers. The displacement of the Loyalists created two countries in North America and formed the need to strengthen the British Empire to compete successfully on a global scale. The control over the existing colonies was welcomed by the influx of Loyalists who sought good government and stability. Britain went on to pursue colonial expansion throughout the world. Learning from past mistakes, Britain avoided contentious trade policies while maintaining control of economic trade with America in the Atlantic. The mimicking of British institutions by the colonies made them more British than Britain.

The displacement of the Loyalists was a necessary outcome of the War of Independence. In choosing a scapegoat, all forms of opposition to the radical step taken by the colonies to rebel by declaring independence were crushed. The Loyalists provided a negative but powerful focus for patriotism and nationalism through public participation. Where the media fitted in was to incite public action by publishing Republican celebrations and inflammatory rhetoric and continually keeping the spectre of Tory atrocities in front of the population. Thus “the pamphlet wars” inflamed by Britain’s oppressive policy and fanned by conflicting ideologies, led to the Loyalists’ displacement.

Endnotes:

5. Moore 43.
10. David Waldstreicher, “Rites of Rebellion, Rites of Assent: Celebrations, Print Culture, and the Origins of American Na-
18. Waldstreicher 46.
19. Waldstreicher 44.
22. Neatby 207.
23. Bell 209.
24. Bell 211.

Bibliography:
John Stevens Senior UE is a fifth great grandfather of Robert Collins McBride. Research on this United Empire Loyalist is still ongoing and so this biography is a work in progress with many still unanswered questions. Little is known about John Stevens Senior UE and his life before the American Revolution. Like many researchers, finding one small clue (a reference, a name, a petition with some detail) sets off a search for truth that is never satisfied until all avenues of examination have been exhausted. Much can be discovered by setting all known facts in one location and then comparing them.

This essay on John Stevens Senior UE provides the readership with an examination of the evidence, from all currently known sources, establishing that: John Stevens Senior UE was a Loyalist, he was married twice, and Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader/Van Every was his natural daughter.

It is dedicated to the memories of Robert’s maternal grandmother, Olive Ida (Young) King (15 November 1877, Young Tract, Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario – 20 February 1934, Hamilton, Ontario) and his mother Helen Robina (King) McBride UE (5 December 1910, Lot 21, Concession 9, [west of Blackheath], Binbrook Township, Wentworth County, Ontario – 27 January 1997, Peterborough, Ontario) both of whom were inspirational with their dedication to their United Empire Loyalist ancestors. Appreciation is also extended to David Rodgers, a fourth great grandson of Philip Young UE, step-son of John Stevens Senior UE, for all the material that he shared.

The location and date of birth of John Stevens Senior UE is currently unknown.

John Stevens married Catharine Gleson on 16 September 1756 resulting in four known children.

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Henry Z. Jones Junior and Lewis Bunker Rohrbach, in Even More Palatine Families: 18th Century Immigrants to the American Colonies and their German, Swiss and Australian Origins, records “Johannes Stephan” who was naturalized on 3 July 1759. On 16 September 1756, a marriage bond for John Stevens and Catharine Gleson was recorded in the New York Marriage Licences. Their children were: 1. Johann Andreas, baptized 4 September 1762; 2. Friederich

John Stevens is included on the tax list of Canajoharie, Mohawk Valley, Province of New York in 1766.

“Johannes Stephan” married “Maria Jungin” on 12 January 1767 in the Stone Arabia Reformed Church. The Churchbook indicates that their son, Johann Peter, was baptized 18 February 1768, sponsors being Peter Foltz and Anna Elisabeth. John Stevens Senior UE and his second wife, Maria Young had both been married previously. Philip Young UE, in his Upper Canada Land Petition, “October 1796” states “The Petition of Philip Young respectfully shews – That your Petitioner is StepSon to John Stevens of Stamford …” Maria (Young) Stevens was first married in Tryon County, Province of New York, to Philip Young, born circa 1720, who had married Anna Maria by 1740, their children being 1. Jacob Young, born circa 1757 who was married by 1781; 2. Elisabeth Young, baptized 12 December 1763 at the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed church, sponsors being “Elis Frank and Geo. H. Bell”; 3. Philip Young, born 2 September 1765, baptized 2 September 1765 at the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed church, sponsors being “John Herkimer Esqr. and Cath.”

In his will, dated 10 May 1804, John Stevens Senior, states: “first I give & bequeath to My beloved wife Mary Stephens all My Cloths & Clothing Goods of all Kinds, cattle, horses, Sheep & hogsgs to her use for ever. … Tenthly the Lotts No. Thirty, Eleven & thirty one are to remain in the possession of Philip Young who is to Maintain My beloved wife Mary Stephens in a decent & comfortable Manner during her natural life & after her death & Mine he is to keep possession of the Lotts aforesaid for the time of four years from the Death of the last of us, according to
the terms & meaning of an article of agreement between us bearing date the twenty fifth day of January in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & one."

John Stevens Senior's Upper Canada Land Petition. "Newark 10th Sept 1792" is most interesting as it describes how he was physically treated by the Patriots for not agreeing to join their ranks during the American Revolution. [letter in box below]

"persecuted by the Revilled Americans for his attachment to his Majesty. He was dragged by a Rope fixed about his Neck across the River..."

One can only imagine the difficulties of being dragged by a canoe across a river with a rope about the neck as canoes, by their very nature, aren't speedy watercraft.

This Upper Canada Land Petition provides a tantalizing clue about where John Stevens Senior UE lived in Pennsylvania, prior to the American Revolution, i.e. "at the commencement of the American War was an Inhabitant of the County of Sunbury on the Susqushana River in the Province of Pennsylvania was Posesfed of One Thousand Acres of Land in said County."

Unfortunately, preliminary research by Robert McBride in November 2000 revealed that there wasn't a "County of Sunbury" on the Susquehanna River in Peninsula. However, "Sunberry" is located in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, having been formed in 1772 on the banks of the Susquehanna River, with only a few settlers in the region in that year. Their first church baptisms began in 1774 and a check of the Presbyterian church records for those early years do not list baptisms for a Stevens / Stephens family. Jack L Pensyl, Northumberland County Historical Society Librarian / Genealogist, suggested that John Stevens Senior UE perhaps had migrated into Northumberland County either from Cumberland, Gauphin, Lancaster or York counties, all of which had large Presbyterian populations and that it is also possible that his children were baptized on site by a travelling circuit rider whose records are long lost.

John Stevens appears on a list of early Warrantees of Land for Northumberland County with 301 acres in June of 1774 but, alas, the records do not indicate what happened to this John Stevens' ownership of this property. Mr. Pensyl provided a hand printed sketch or layout of the land in question, noted at the time as "PENNS to John Stevens, June 28, 1774". This 1774 sketch or layout is simply a rectangle with the following inscription within the rectangle: "Steengarden: 301 A: 140 P." (A referring to acres and P to perches.接管) The name of the adjacent land owner, Edward Raidon, to what is assumed to be Northumberland County either from Cumberland, Gauphin, Lancaster or York counties, all of which had large Presbyterian populations and that it is also possible that his children were baptized on site by a travelling circuit rider whose records are long lost. Beneath the rectangle: "Steengarden; 301 A: 140 P." (A referring to acres and P to perches.接管) The name of the adjacent land owner, Edward Raidon, to what is assumed to be Northumberland County either from Cumberland, Gauphin, Lancaster or York counties, all of which had large Presbyterian populations and that it is also possible that his children were baptized on site by a travelling circuit rider whose records are long lost. Beneath the rectangle: "Steengarden; 301 A: 140 P." (A referring to acres and P to perches.接管) The name of the adjacent land owner, Edward Raidon, to what is assumed to be Northumberland County either from Cumberland, Gauphin, Lancaster or York counties, all of which had large Presbyterian populations and that it is also possible that his children were baptized on site by a travelling circuit rider whose records are long lost. Beneath the rectangle: "Steengarden; 301 A: 140 P." (A referring to acres and P to perches.接管) The name of the adjacent land owner, Edward Raidon, to what is assumed to be Northumberland County either from Cumberland, Gauphin, Lancaster or York counties, all of which had large Presbyterian populations and that it is also possible that his children were baptized on site by a travelling circuit rider whose records are long lost.

"[number] 87
To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esqu.
Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada &c, &c.

The Petition of John Stevens an inhabitant of the County of Lincoln most
Humbly Sheweth.
That your Petitioner at the commencement of the American War was an Inhabitant of the County of Sunbury on the Susqushana River in the Province of Pennsylvania was Posesfed of One Thousand Acres of Land in said County; was severely persecuted by the Revilled Americans for his attachment to his Majesty. He was dragged by a Rope fixed about his Neck across the River Aforesaid at the stern of a Canoe, because he would not subscribe his name to a Paper, drawn up in the form of an Oath which he thought ended his obligation to Rebellion, after suffering everything but Death at their hands, made his Escape to Niagara, served Seven Years in the Company of Rangers at this Place, never made any return of his Losses to the Commissioner as he would not swear his property was confiscated; therefore only drew the Land as allotted to a Private in said Corps aforesaid granted without any allowance for his Wife and Daughter; [illegible word] and the whole of his Estate was Confiscated and he never received compensation from Government, hopes your Excellency will consider his case and Grant him an addition of Lands as he has faithfully employed his time Cultivation and the Corps to which he belonged was disbanded, or grant him such other relief as the Promises, as your Excellency may deem fit, and, your Petitioner in duty bound will ever Pray -

[signed] John Stevens
Newark 10th Sept 1792
Petition of John Stevens
Recd Sept 25th 1792
No. 47 Copied & Filed
No. 88 [crossed out] No. 87
Referred to His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Canada
Oct 17th 1792 to the Land Board for their Report
Lincoln
[signed] WZC [?]"
Three tombstones that are of importance to me in the Van Every wall.

On the left is that of McGregory Van Every UE (featured in my Spring 2000 article about Warner Cemetery's plight). Next to McGregory's tombstone is that of his son, William Van Every UE, second husband of Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader/Van Every. Elizabeth's stone is the white one to the immediate right of that of her husband, William.

As well, there is a number, "131", in the bottom right corner of the page, which may or may not be a reference number. xi

The Pennsylvania Archives Third Series, Vol. XXV. (Harrisburg, 1897) printed under the direction of David Martin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, edited by William Henry Egle, M.D., provides the following alphabetized entry on page 330: "WARRANTIES OF LAND, Stephens, John ... 301.140 June 27, 1774" xii

John Stevens Senior UE is recorded in Captain William Caldwell's Company of Butler's Rangers along with his future son-in-law, Frederick Dochstader.

Another Upper Canada Land Petition by John Stevens Senior UE, "Niagara, September 9, 1796" verifies that he served in Butler's Rangers during the Revolution. xiii "John Stephens" is also recorded in Captain William Caldwell's Company's pay lists of 24 December 1777 to 24 October 1778 inclusive, along with his future son-in-law, Frederick Dochstader who is listed on this pay list as a sergeant. xiv

A vast tract was purchased from the Mississauga Indians, almost 4,500 square miles, including the entire Niagara Peninsula on 22 May 1784 and "On June 24 1784 the Butler's Rangers were officially disbanded ..." xv

"John Stephens" appears in the "Master Roll No. 18. Settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the Head of Lake Ontario" in 1785. xvi

On 17 January 1793, John Stevens Senior and his two sons, William Stevens and John Stevens Junior, and twenty-two other citizens filed a petition indicating that they lived near the foot of the mountain (i.e. the Niagara Escarpment) and sought a road to be "laid out from the Landing to the Four Mile Creek". xvii The "Landing" was undoubtedly what became known as Queen's Town and, later, Queenston.

John Stevens Senior UE, submitted an Upper Canada Land Petition, "Newark, 22nd June 1795" as follows:
To His Honor Peter Raffell [Russell]
Esquire –
Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada &c &c &c
In Council –
The Petition of John Stevens Senr late of Butler’s Rangers, (of the Township of Stamford)
Respectfully shew –
That Your Petitioner has received 300 acres as his own military Land &
That he brought a wife and seven children into the Province in the year 1763 [crossed out] 1778 agreeable to the annexed Certificate, for whom he never received Land prays your Honor would be pleased to grant him 400 Acres — as family Lands and Your Petitioner as in Duty Bound will ever pray —
Niagara September 9, 1796

The above is on a single sheet. Included in the file at the Ontario Archives, one finds the following, on the left-hand side of a three-folded sheet of paper with the number 8a:

[number] 8 No. 117 [?] #
John Stevens Senr.
Received 3d Octr. 1796
of Wm. Ridout
Read 8th October
Family Lands Ordered
Gave a [illegible word] in 29 Nov. ?

Enters Land Book B Page 164. –

One should note that when this Niagara September 9, 1796 Upper Canada Land Petition was found on Reel C-2806, at the Ontario Archives in Toronto, the "annexed Certificate" was not present. p on 9 September 1796.

Six of the "seven children" referred to in this Niagara September 9, 1796 Upper Canada Land Petition probably were (not necessarily in birth order):

1. John Stevens Junior;
2. Fiona Stevens who later married Solomon Quick UE, also a member of Butler’s Rangers;
3. William Stevens;
4. Elizabeth Stevens (14 December 1764 – 6 September 1851 [GS]), xiii who first married, circa 1780 at Fort Niagara to Lieutenant Frederick
   Dorschater (circa 1761, Stone Arabia, Province of New York – 19 October
   1781, while on active duty as a Lieutenant under the command of Major Ross
   near Otsego Lake in central New York), xiiii married second, after the death
   of her first husband, 19 October 1781 and the birth of their daughter, Mary Van
   Every, 16 September 1787, to William
   Van Every UE (1765, probably at
   Lunenburg, Province of New York – 13
   August 1832, Niagara Township, Lin-
   coln County, Upper Canada);
2. Fiona Stevens who later married Solomon Quick UE, also a member of
   Butler’s Rangers;
3. William Stevens;
4. Elizabeth Stevens (14 December 1764 – 6 September 1851 [GS]), xiii who first married, circa 1780 at Fort
   Niagara to Lieutenant Frederick
   Dorschater (circa 1761, Stone Arabia, Province of New York – 19 October
   1781, while on active duty as a Lieutenant under the command of Major Ross
   near Otsego Lake in central New York), xiiii married second, after the death
   of her first husband, 19 October 1781 and the birth of their daughter, Mary Van
   Every, 16 September 1787, to William
   Van Every UE (1765, probably at
   Lunenburg, Province of New York – 13
   August 1832, Niagara Township, Lin-
   coln County, Upper Canada);
5. Philip Young (born 2 September
   1765, Stone Arabia, Montgomery
   County, Province of New York), John
   Stevens Senior’s step-son;
6. Mary Stevens (born circa 1771), mar-
   ried 7 November 1797 to Jacob
   Cochannon / Cochenour of
   Flamborough West, Wentworth County;
7. one other currently unidentified

The properties referred to in this Niagara September 9, 1796 Upper Canada Land Petition of John Stevens Senior UE, that he described as “300 acres as his own military Land”, were undoubtedly Lots 11, 30 and 31 in Stamford Township, Lincoln County, in that township’s north-western corner, each lot being one hundred acres in size, their western side being adjacent to the boundary between Stamford Township and Thorold Township.

The Ontario Land Registry Index, found on microfiche at the Ontario Archives, Toronto, indicates:

“Name: Stevens, John. Location: Stamford; Lot: 31, 11, 30. Date ID: 1
[location]. Issue Date: 17950720 [20 September 1795]. Transaction Type: FG [free grant]. Type Deed: OR [Old Regu-

Records in the Ontario Land Registry Office, Welland (Niagara South) Number 59, xiii indicate that John Stevens Senior received the Crown Patents for Lots 11, 30 and 31, Stamford Township, Lincoln County, on 6 May 1796. xivi (See tables.)

These Ontario Land Registry Office records for Lots 11, 30 and 31 in Stamford Township, Lincoln County, are very interesting in that they indicate:

1. John Stevens Senior UE received his patent from the Crown for all three lots on 6 May 1796.
2. A Quit Claim was recorded on Lots 30 and 31 on 2 December 1805 and registered on title on 8 March 1806 from Philip Young, step-son of John Stevens Senior, to Solomon Quick, son-in-law of John Stevens Senior and husband of Fiona Stevens, with the notation “Recites that John Stephens deceased by his will

devised said lot to Young to be held by him for four years after the death of
Mary, wife of said Stephens, remainder to
Solomon Quick his heirs and esigns
[sic]”. This notation conforms to the wishes of John Stevens Senior UE in his 10 May 1804 will in which he states: “Tently the Lots No. Thirty, Eleven &

thirty one are to remain in the
possession of Philip Young who is to
Maintain My beloved wife Mary
Stevens in a decent & comfortable
Manner during her natural life & after
her death & Mine he is to keep posses-

sion of the Lots aforesaid for the time
of four years from the Death of the last
of us, according to the terms & mean-

ings of an article of agreement between
us bearing date the twenty fifth day of
January in the year of our Lord Eight-
en hundred & one.”

The combination of these two primary source documents thus provides a death date for both John Stevens Senior UE and that of his wife, Mary, as being between 10 May 1804 (the date of the will of John Stevens Senior UE) and 2 December 1805 (the date of the Quit Claim by Philip Young, step-son of John Stevens Senior UE).

3. The “Bargain and Sale” of Lot 30 on 25 September 1806, registered on title

This photo, from October 2004, makes it easier to read the inscription on her tombstone. Unfortunately, the death date is buried beneath the sod but, for the purpose of my John Stevens article, her birthdate, as recorded on this tombstone, is one of my proofs of her relationship to her father, John Stevens.
Tables: Lot 11, 30 and 31.

Records in the Ontario Land Registry Office, Welland (Niagara South) Number 59, indicate that John Stevens Senior received the Crown Patents for Lots 11, 30 and 31, Stamford Township, Lincoln County, on 6 May 1796.

Lot 11, (100 acres), Stamford Township, Lincoln County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Instrument</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Its Date</th>
<th>Registry Date</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Quantity of Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5057</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>July 9 1816</td>
<td>October 10 1816</td>
<td>Jacob Couchanour and Mary his wife</td>
<td>Adam Hunt</td>
<td>All 100 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lot 30, (100 acres), Stamford Township, Lincoln County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Instrument</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Its Date</th>
<th>Registry Date</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Quantity of Land</th>
<th>Consideration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>992</td>
<td>Quit Claim*</td>
<td>Dec 2 1805</td>
<td>March 8 1806</td>
<td>Philip Young</td>
<td>Solomon Quick</td>
<td>All 100 acres</td>
<td>£63-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>Sep 25 1806</td>
<td>Feb 25 1807</td>
<td>Solomon Quick and Frenia, his wife who has inheritance</td>
<td>Adam Hunt</td>
<td>All 100 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lot 31, (100 acres), Stamford Township, Lincoln County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Instrument</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Its Date</th>
<th>Registry Date</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Quantity of Land</th>
<th>Consideration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>993</td>
<td>Quit Claim*</td>
<td>Dec 2 1805</td>
<td>March 6 1806</td>
<td>Philip Young</td>
<td>Solomon Quick</td>
<td>All 100 acres</td>
<td>£63-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1306</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>Oct 20 1807</td>
<td>Nov 24 1807</td>
<td>Solomon Quick and Fanny, his wife</td>
<td>Philip Meller</td>
<td>W ½ 50 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1309</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>Oct 20 1807</td>
<td>Nov 24 1807</td>
<td>Solomon Quick</td>
<td>Stephen Seburns</td>
<td>E ½ 50 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Quit Claim: Recites that John Stephens deceased by his will devised said lot to Young to be held by him for four years after the death of Mary, wife of said Stephens, remainder to Solomon Quick his heirs and esigns [sic].

1 “Land record abstracts for Lot 30, Stamford Township, Lincoln County”, Ontario Land Registry Office, Niagara South, ibid. Transcribed by David Rodgers and sent to Robert Collins McBride, e-mail Tuesday, August 05, 2003, 1:05 PM.
2 “Land record abstracts for Lot 31, Stamford Township, Lincoln County”, Ontario Land Registry Office, Niagara South, ibid. Transcribed by David Rodgers and sent to Robert Collins McBride, e-mail Tuesday, August 05, 2003, 1:05 PM.
3 Land Record Abstract, Lot 21, Concession II, Windham Township, Norfolk County, as provided by in an e-mail from David Rodgers, 12 Amberwood Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7B6 Phone: 1-613-723-3131 E-mail: davidrodgersis@rogers.com to Robert Collins McBride, “Last Minute Stuff”, Friday, August 08, 2003 3:45 PM.
on 25 February 1807, from “Solomon Quick and Frenia his wife who has inheritance” to Adam Hunt, 100 acres, identifies Fiona Stevens, daughter of John Stevens Senior UE and wife of Solomon Quick as “Frenia”. Similarly, the “Bargain and Sale” of part of Lot 31, on 20 October 1807, registered on title on 24 November 1807, from “Solomon Quick and Fanny his wife” to Philip Metler, 50 acres, west half, identifies Fiona Stevens, daughter of John Stevens Senior UE and wife of Solomon Quick as “Fanny”.

4. The “Bargain and Sale” of Lot 11 on 9 July 1816, registered on title on 10 October 1816 from “Jacob Cochanour and Mary his wife” to Adam Hunt, 100 acres, is another primary source proof that Mary Stevens was the daughter of John Stevens Senior UE and wife of Jacob Cochanour / Cochannon / Cocheen, of Flamborough West.

The Mini Atlas of Early Settlers in The District of Niagara, 1782 – 1876, coordinated by Corlene Taylor and Maggie Parnall provides a series of maps for Stamford Township, Welland County. Maggie Parnall*** corresponded with Robert Collins McBride about John Stevens Senior UE, stating in an e-mail, 12 February 2001: “Lots, 11, 30, and 31 are on the Townline in a row, next to Thorold Township and two Lots south of the Border between Stamford and Niagara Township. ... The problem is that the Lots in Stamford Twp. were renumbered a few times. In 1791, Lots 11, 30 and 31 were 191, 192 and 193. In 1813 they were 11, 30 and 31. There is no one on those lots in 1784.” ***

“Township No. 2 – Stamford (Mount Dorchester) Bureau of Archives”, undated, drawn by Maggie Parnall, 1983, indicates that only the first three or four rows of lots on the eastern side of Stamford Township were occupied at the time of this undated map.


“Township No. 2 was enlarged and renamed Stamford. 1797 Map of Township No. 2 Mount Dorchester (later Stamford) Higher nos. are new Survey 1797”, drawn by Maggie Parnall, 1983, shows Lots 11, 30 and 31 to be blank, despite the fact that the same locations were shown on the 1791 map of Philip Frey as being occupied by “John Stevens”, then numbered Lots 193, 192 and 191 respectively.


Given that the John Stevens is recorded as occupying three one-hundred-acre properties in the 1791 map of “Stamford Township, No. 2. District of Nassau. Copied from Philip Frey Map 1791” xxxix and the fact that his Upper Canada Land Petition, “Newark 10th Sept 1792” states in part: ... made his Escape to Niagara, served Seven Years in the Company of Rangers at this Place, never made any return of his Losses to the Commissioner as he would not swear his property was confiscated; therefore only drew the Land as allotted to a Private in said Corps aforesaid granted without any allowance for his Wife and Daughters; one can assume that he obtained and lived on Lots 11, 30 and 31, Stamford Township, Lincoln County, sometime between 1784 and 1791.

John Stevens Senior UE filed another Upper Canada Land Petition, “Newark 24 Feb’ 1797”, that records: (Letter below)

This Upper Canada Land Petition of John Stevens Senior UE, “Newark 24 Feby 1797” probably resulted in him being granted Lot 21, Concession 2, and Lot 22, Concession 3, Windham Township, Norfolk County. John Stevens Senior was granted a Patent from the Crown for these 400 acres on 31 December 1798.

While John Stevens Senior UE is not thought to have lived on these 400-acre properties in Windham Township, he bequeathed them to his children in his will, written on 10 May 1804.

The Land Record Abstracts in the Land Record Office Number 37, Simcoe (Norfolk) for Windham Township, Norfolk County, provide the following information for Lot 21, Concession 2: (See table.)

[number] 168
To His Honor Peter Rapel [Rusell] Esquire administrating the Government of His Majesty’s Province of Upper Canada &c &c &c
(In Council)
The Petition of John Stevens
Most humbly sheweth –
That your Petitioner served during the war in the Corps of Rangers:
- having joined the Royal Standard in the year 1777 (twenty years ago) & continued in this Service until discharged at the Peace – & in this Province – as a Settler ever since –
That your Petitioner suffered more in person & in property by his Loyalty than any one in this Province of his Station in life; and neither applied for, nor obtained any Compensation for his suffering that, your Petitioner was married prior to the War and brought his Wife and numerous family into this province, all which children have received Lands from the Crown, except the youngest, a Daughter [sic], now aged Twenty Years –
Wherefore Your Petitioner prays that
Your Honor may order an assignment of Two Hundred acres of Land to his said Daughter, Mary, & also two Hundred to your Petitioner’s Wife, none having as yet been drawn for either – Your Petitioner having only drawn his own quota of Three Hundred Acres & as in duty bound, he will ever pray &c –
[signed] John Stevens
Newark 24 Feb
defy
1797 xxxix

[...to be continued next issue.]
Lot 21, Concession II, (200 acres), Windham Township, Norfolk County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Instrument</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Its Date</th>
<th>Registry Date</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Quantity of Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>27 Sep 1815</td>
<td>31 Dec 1798</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>John Stevens Senior</td>
<td>E 1/2 100 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>28 Nov 1830</td>
<td>29 Dec 1830</td>
<td>Philip Young</td>
<td>William Cock</td>
<td>E 1/2 100 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2425</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>19 May 1836</td>
<td>21 May 1836</td>
<td>Philip Young</td>
<td>John Frayer</td>
<td>W 1/2 100 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2435</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>21 May 1836</td>
<td>2 June 1836</td>
<td>Philip Young</td>
<td>George Havens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2450 **</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>10 May 1804</td>
<td>14 June 1836</td>
<td>John Stephens or Stevens Sr</td>
<td>John Stephens or John Stevens, Philip Young, Mary Van Every, Mary Warner, Mary Coughenour, William Stevens, Solomon Quick</td>
<td>All 200 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Memorial 835 indicates that the sale took place in Charlotteville Township, Norfolk County, between John Stevens of Stamford and William Cook of Louth. The consideration was 37 pounds, 10 shillings, provincial money.

** Memorial 2450 describes the contents of John Stevens Senior's will.

Endnotes

1. Robert Collins McBride, UE, B.Sc., M.Ed., Maple Grove Farms, R.R. #1, Indian River, Ontario K0L 2B0. Phone: 1-705-295-4556 E-mail: bob-mcbride@heydon.com.

2. David Rodgers, 12 Amberwood Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7B6. Phone: 1-613-723-3131. E-mail: davidrodgersis@rogers.com.


10. "The Petition of Philip Young ... That your Petitioner is Stepson to John Stevens of Stamford -- has been in the Province nineteen years & has a Wife & Six Children, & never received any Land for himself or them --", Upper Canada Land Petitions. "Y" Bundle, 29 #4, V - 548, reel C-2980, photocopy mailed to Robert Collins McBride by Brenda Young, 14 Nassau Road, St. Catharines, Ontario O2M 4B1. Phone: 1-905-937-3423. E-mail: byoung@vaxxine.com.

11. Maryl Barton Penrose, Compendium of Early Mohawk Valley Families, Volume I. (Genealogical Publishing Company Inc., ISBN: 0806312793, Baltimore, Maryland, 1990) as cited in Allen R. Lewis, 941 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210, in a 27 October 1992 "Draft Genealogy Notes on Sergeant Philip Young of the Butler's Rangers Corps, UEL, and his Descendants in the Niagara Peninsula and Other Locations in the Canadas and the United States, 1750s to 1990", (Brock University, Special Collection Archives, St. Catharines, Ontario), this information being provided in an e-mail from David Rodgers, 12 Amberwood Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7B6. Phone: 1-613-723-3131. E-mail: davidrodgersis@rogers.com to Robert Collins McBride, "Your Comments", Sunday, August 03, 2003 1:57 PM.

12. William V.H. Barker, Early Families of Montgomery County, New York. (Montgomery County Department of History and Archives, Old Courthouse, P.O. Box 1500, Fonda, New York. 12068-1500. Phone: 1-518-853-8186. 1985), as cited in an e-mail from David Rodgers, 12 Amberwood Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7B6. Phone: 1-613-723-3131. E-mail: davidrodgersis@rogers.com to Robert Collins McBride, "Your Comments", Sunday, August 03, 2003 1:57 PM.

13. Will of John Stevens Senior UE, "of the Township of Stamford, District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada Yeoman", written 10 May 1804, as found in the Lincoln County Will's, Surrogate Court of Lincoln County Records, microfilm, St. Catharines Public Library. Special Collections. Also available at the Ontario Archives, Toronto, Ontario.

14. "[number] 87 The Petition of John Stevens an inhabitant of the County of Lincoln ... Newark 10th Sept 1792", Upper Canada Land Petitions "S" Bundle, 1792-1796. RG 1, L1, Vol. 448, Public Archives Canada also found in Ontario Archives, Toronto, S 1/87, Vol. 448, reel C-2806.


on this petition: Fras Goring, Corn, or the Upper Canada Land Book A. 1792 - 1796.


The Loyalist Gazette • Spring 2005 • Page 33


viii. Tombstone of Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader / Van Everly is located in the Van Every Plot, Warner Cemetery, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, adjacent to the Queen Elizabeth Way highway at what is locally known as Sand Plant Hill. Her inscription reads:

“Elizabeth wife of Wm. Van Every
Born Dec 14 1764
Died Sept 6 1851”


xvii. Perch is a measure of length of five and a half yards.


xix. MinuteStuff, Friday, May 8, 2003. 3:45 PM.


xlii. Land Record Index, Ontario Archives, Toronto, “Stevens surnames”.


xiiii. Land Registry Office, Welland (Niagara South), 200 Division Street, Welland, Ontario, L3B 4A2 Phone: 1-905-735-4011 or 1-905-735-4013. Fax: 1-905-735-2430.


xliii. Land record abstracts for Lot 11, Stamford Township, Lincoln County”, Ontario Land Registry Office, Niagara South, ibid. Transcribed by David Rodgers and sent to Robert Collins McBride, e-mail Tuesday, August 05, 2003, 1:05 PM.

xliiv. “Land record abstracts for Lot 31, Stamford Township, Lincoln County”, Ontario Land Registry Office, Niagara South, ibid. Transcribed by David Rodgers and sent to Robert Collins McBride, e-mail Tuesday, August 05, 2003, 1:05 PM.


xliii. E-mail from Maggie Parnall, <etj.parnall@sympatico.ca>, to Robert Collins McBride, “Re: Stevens”, Monday, 12 February, 2001, 8:35 PM.


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Chilliwack

By Shirley Dargatz UE

Our fourteenth anniversary, which we celebrated with a tea on 25 September 2004, emphasized two themes: "Ivory," which is the symbol for the fourteenth, and "The Acadians. Dispelling the Myth." Selwyn Wesley MacDiarmid UE and Gordon Vance UE received certificates in the name of Frederick Schaeffer. Only this past year, these two recipients discovered they were descendants of the same ancestor. Also during this meeting, Wes MacDiarmid reviewed the story of the Loyalist Rose and informed us that B.C.'s very own, " Caribou Cameron " may be related to Loyalists John and Mary Cameron who brought the rose to Cornwall, Canada. We love these "links"!

Following the placing of our UEL wreath by Allan and Jacqueline Kennedy UE at the Chilliwack Cenotaph, branch members gathered at a nearby restaurant for lunch. " Remember Our Past - Our Legacy For The Future " was our theme which was borrowed from a plaque hanging on the wall of the Royal Canadian Legion Branch # 4. Members sat " between the crosses, row on row " which decorated the banquet table. Memorable highlights of the meeting included the sharing of war stories by six of our members. A memorial display, borrowed from Carman United Church, included a picture of George Green who, as a young man, was killed in WW II. Three of his Thornton cousins present share Loyalist ancestor John Thornton. During the Remembrance Day Service at the cenotaph, Shirley Dargatz UE was thrilled to talk with a gentleman who knew cousin George!

On 4 December 2004, we had a "Holly Jolly Christmas," with holly, of course, being our theme. Selwyn Wesley MacDiarmid UE, presented with his fifth certificate by Jacqueline Kennedy UE, surprised her by telling her that she too shared the same Loyalist ancestor and they are, therefore, distant cousins. We love surprises! President Shirley Dargatz UE gave a brief commentary on the late Canadian author Pierre Berton.

At its planning meeting in January, the Chilliwack Branch Leadership Team is looking ahead to a full slate of interesting activities for 2005.

Chilliwack Branch website: www3.telus.net/uelchilliwack.
The Colonel Edward Jessup Branch is very proud to have completed its first 2014 Project with the restoration of the Wiltse Pioneer Cemetery. Thanks to the United Empire Loyalist organization, our members are kept up to date on activities and can review events that have taken place.

Another 2014 Branch project has been initiated. 100 Years - 100 Houses has two components. Firstly, homeowners whose houses were built prior to 1845 have the opportunity to purchase line drawings of their homes professionally drawn and framed. In the second phase of the project these pictures will be included in a book along with carefully researched information about each of the houses.

A major activity during our up-coming busy year, will be the staffing of three venues during Doors Open in Ontario.

Grave markers for Loyalists have been designed and will be available when suitable weather arrives.

A most successful joint meeting in November with the Leeds & Grenville Branch OGS brought Barry Wilson, author and speaker on Benedict Arnold. [Arnold’s sons were early settlers in Augusta and Kitley.]

We deeply saddened by the death of the person who almost single handedly rescued our Branch a few years ago when it had fallen on hard times. Edgar Clow was a dedicated Loyalist, Life Member of the UELAC, Past and Honorary President of the Branch and always ready to champion the cause of Loyalism. Another member, Mary Kathleen Bowden, descendant of Henry Jackson, also passed away recently.

Our website, in the capable hands of Ann Carr, has proved to be very popular and informative. Many people are contacting the branch looking for Loyalist information.
Edmonton

By Betty Fladager UE and Ivy Trumpour UE

The Edmonton Branch held two general meetings in the last half of 2004. At the one on September 27 at First Presbyterian Church Fran Losie presented a detailed and interesting report on the Annual Conference in Peterborough. She was the only Edmonton Branch member who attended. At the same meeting, Betty Fladager gave an informative presentation on her grandfather, John Alfred Cryster UE, coming to Alberta from Ontario with his family in 1908 to homestead. Don Chapman gave a very interesting report on his trip to Ontario to search for his ancestors with resulting great information.

The annual general meeting was held on November 15 at the Alberta Genealogical Society Library at which time the 2005 Executive was selected. The officers for the coming year are Shona Wards, President; Betty Fladager, Secretary; Earle Fladager, Treasurer; Robert Morgan, Past President; Marilyn Lappi, Genealogist; Lloyd Fourney and David Rolls, Membership; Doreen Dimitroff, AGS Liaison; Frances Losie, Social; Ivy Trumpour, Newsletter.

The LDS Family History Center held an open house on October 15. Fran Losie, Cheryl Donnachie and Al Dodd set up and attended a table at this event. They described the UEL Association and gave information about joining. Several people showed an interest.

Our membership in 2004 totaled 55 people, including 4 new members, which almost met our target of increasing membership by 10%.

In 2004 we celebrated Edmonton’s centennial year. This will be followed by another in 2005, that of the province of Alberta. We, along with Saskatchewan, will be 100 years old in September 2005.

Governor Simcoe

By Lloyd Mellor

History is everywhere. Our August bus trip presented delights of Norfolk County. Simcoe, named for Governor Simcoe, has many restored buildings. The Eva Brook Donly Museum gave us a family history, a stroll through Norfolk history and a genealogical research lesson all at once.

Backus Conservation area’s diorama depicts an environmental history of Long Point while the Backus Family farmhouse centres the historical village. The Talbot Trail winds past many historical sites from Long Point to Port Ryerse, where the Samuel Ryerse plaque adds to the Memorial Church. The caretaker’s presence enabled an inside tour. The streets of Vittoria displayed many buildings of note but we longed for a local guide to add more colour to the written details.

President Colin Heath led our group in the Cabbagetown Festival Parade and Daryl Currie keeps us active in the Toronto Historical Association. Our branch meetings brought history lessons. Member David Scott provided a second chapter on the history of law in Upper Canada, from the shenanigans of our political leaders in the early 1800s to the Rebellion of 1837 and the subsequent Lord Durham recommendation for responsible government in Canada.

Honorary VP Dorothy Duncan used slides to show how people prepared for Christmas in early Ontario when there

Sheila and Susan Feindell (who has a new certificate and was a winner of Spring 2004 Gazette contest) speak with David Scott
was little but celebrations meant much. Treats home-cooked by Dorothy from recipes in her book *Nothing More Comforting: Canada’s Heritage Food* gave us a real flavour for her topic, and provided the object of a raffle.

Region VP Fred Hayward provided education outreach tips before he metamorphosed into ancestor Irish Palatine Philip Embury. Philip journeyed from the Palatine to Ireland to New York City to the NY countryside. He is considered the father of the Methodist Church in USA.

We mourn the deaths of Executive member Barbara Hancock (Robert Land) and Past President (1962-63) Ken Benson (Matthew Benson).

Round every corner is more history. Just look!

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**Grand River**

**By Doris Ann Lemon UE, Education/Outreach Chair**

Service to outlying cities continued.

Classroom Loyalist Studies - Presentations to 3 in Simcoe, 1 in Woodstock, included overheads, costumes of Loyalist children, reading from Sarah’s Diary and writing a letter to grandmother with quill pens. A set of these tools was donated to the museum.

**Simcoe:** Loyalist Decoration Day, Woodhouse United Church with 3 flags placed at Loyalist tombstones. Port Dover: The 90th anniversary of the Burning of Dover in the War of 1812-14. The raids by Colonel Campbell and General MacArthur were presented by Doris Lemon UE. Owen Sound City Hall: A Flag-raising was greeted by Mayor Ruth Lovell UE. David Morrison UE and Cathy Thompson UE unfurled the flag.

**Rockford:** June 19th - The gala opening of the new Grey County Archives. Bill Terry UE and Carol Terry UE greeted. Genealogist Cathy Thompson UE held a genealogy workshop.

**Port Maitland:** July 24 - Festival of History with booth staffed by Jim Sweet. Grey-Bruce Branch UELAC Founders’ Meeting was coordinated by Doris Lemon UE and Bill Terry UE with Cynthia Stappels UE and Carol Terry UE in Owen Sound Public Library. Fifteen people attended and will, temporarily, join Grand River Branch.

**Simcoe:** Branch 30th Anniversary Dinner - September 18, with speaker David Moore who challenged us to know, preserve and celebrate our Loyalist heritage.

**Oakville:** Marilyn Branch UE gave a costumed presentation to St. Luke’s United Church Women on background of the American Revolution with introduction to Martha Sovereign and Timothy Culver of the Long Point Settlement.

**Mississauga:** Doris Lemon UE gave costumed presentation to Applewood United Church of Loyalist ancestor Mary Titus Williams.

**Waterloo:** Doris also spoke to Dr. Kenneth McLaughlin’s first year history class at University of Waterloo, relating family genealogy to history.
19 June 2005 - Loyalist Day Tree Planting - everyone invited! St. John’s Anglican Church, Woodhouse, Simcoe.
Information: 519-428-4177

By Martha Hemphill UE

Amidst the Heritage Day Celebrations at Hamilton City Hall on Feb. 19th is the presentation of Hamilton Wentworth Heritage Awards. Hamilton Branch UELAC has nominated two members to receive awards this year: Frank Rupert UE and Martha Hemphill UE.

Frank Rupert has served the branch for several years as Standard Bearer at meetings and special events such as the Loyalist Day Celebrations. Frank is the descendant of Christopher Rupert UE who was a Lieutenant in the Ninety Six Brigade of Loyalists in the Southern Campaign. The Loyalists first settled in New Brunswick and then Blenheim Twp. in Oxford Co. around 1826.

Martha Hemphill UE is a descendant of Titus Simons UE, Michael Showers Sr. UE and John Coon UE. She has been a member of the UELAC for 20 years and is a member of Hamilton and Toronto Branches. Martha is a Hamilton Branch Councilor, a member of the Programme Committee and assists members in doing their genealogical research. As a Toronto Branch member she has served as President, Trustee, Librarian, Genealogist, Membership and Programme Chair.

By Adrian Willison UE

Our Charter Night Dinner was held on 3 November 2004 at the Officers’ Mess of the Black Watch (RHR) Armoury in Montreal. The guest speaker for this event was Karen Molson. Karen is a direct descendant of the late John Molson, who immigrated to Canada from England and founded the Molson Brewery in Montreal, circa 1782. Today, the Molson Brewery that he founded is a multinational beer brewing company and it is still headquartered here in Montreal.

Karen is an authority on the history of the Molson Brewery, as well as being the Molson family genealogist. She wrote a book entitled The Molsons: Their Lives and Times, which was published in 2001. Her second book, on the subject of the late Senator Hartland Molson, is expected to be published in 2005.

Karen delivered a very comprehensive and well-researched presentation, illustrated with slides, entitled The Molsons of Montreal: the Early Years. Heritage Branch was especially interested when we learned about the marriage of John Molson to Sarah Insley Vaughan, who was probably from a United Empire Loyalist family. When she was finished, we had an opportunity to ask her some questions about the Molson family. Mrs Ann Jarvis Boa UE, Heritage Branch Secretary, graciously thanked Karen for her excellent presentation. Among the thank-you gifts presented to the guest speaker from Heritage Branch and its members were: a UELAC Project 2014 Beer Mug, and a Molson’s Brewery chansonnier/song-book published in 1969.

Heritage Branch gratefully acknowledges the support for this presentation provided by the Canada Council through The Writers’ Union of Canada.

The year 2005 marks the 230th anniversary of the beginning of the American Revolution (April 19th 1775) at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts; and the beginning of the Revolution’s invasions of Canada, under Brigadiers General Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold, when Montreal fell into American hands (November 13, 1775.) Heritage Branch is considering different ways to mark these anniversaries.

By Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc., Kawartha Branch President.

Our Branch met on November 13 at the Lindsay Golf and Country Club for an afternoon luncheon. Our guest speaker was playwright Ed Shroeter entertaining our members with a talk about dramatizing our Loyalist ancestors. Our Honorary
At our September 19, 2004 meeting Kawartha Branch was very pleased to present certificates to twelve members of the family of branch member Harvey Baker UE, descendant of the Loyalist, Jacob Barnhart UE.

President, John Chard UE was in attendance and brought greetings. Our guest speaker at the November AGM was Grietje McBride UE speaking on the topic of Christmas traditions through diaries and letters. Margaret Hall UE, Central East Region Vice-President, will be our guest speaker on February 15, 2005. Her topic will be “Exploring Alternative Ways To Find Loyalist Roots”. On April 18, Order of Canada recipient, Professor Kirk Wipper, will speak about the impact of canoes on transportation and settlement. If you missed this outstanding speaker at the UELAC Annual Conference and AGM 2004, now is your opportunity to hear him. At this April meeting we will be selecting our new slate of Officers for Kawartha Branch for 2005 - 2006.

The Education Committee made a presentation to students at Chemong Public School in December. We are looking forward to welcoming four new members this spring thanks to the diligent work of Joan Lucas UE, our Branch Genealogist. We are all doing our part to keep Loyalist history alive in the Kawarthas.

Kingston and District

By Jim Long UE

On September 28, 2004, the Kingston and District branch held their fall “kick-off” potluck lunch at St. Paul’s Anglican Church on Montreal Street in Kingston, Ontario.

The Speaker of the House of Commons and our Dominion Honorary President, Mr. Peter Milliken UE spoke to the members on our Canadian history.

Alexandra Armitage, one of the recipients of our Loyalist prizes at the May Historical Heritage Fair, delivered a polished dissertation on “Pirate Bill Johnston.”

In November, our meeting was moved to Donald Gordon Centre, Queen’s Uni-
This example of a Regency cottage is noted in *Ontario House Styles - 18th and 19th Century Homes* by Robert Mikell, Philip D. Booth (1809-1883), grandson of Sgt. Joshua Booth, and Philip Dorland UE built this miller's home about 1845 on the banks of Millhaven Creek in what became Odessa.

versity, for a delicious lunch. Dominion President Douglas Grant UE was introduced by Past President Peter Davy UE. Doug was most impressed by the excellent in-room computer-ease facilities at Donald Gordon Centre while he spoke on the workings of our Association. Doug ended his talk by describing recent happenings within the various branches.

With the new year upon us, the branch started with a meeting on January 22nd with a lunch with our new president, Barbara Bonner UE. There was a display, photographs and a skit by the authors of the book, *Williamsville Revisited* that includes a collection of stories and photographs of the past.

**Little Forks**

By Bev Loomis UE

Our traditional Christmas meeting included a dinner and raffle for the many prizes donated by local merchants to help defray the costs of maintaining the school and property.

We are working hard to save the name “Gilbert Hyatt” on our section of provincial highway Route 143. It was named in 1992 for Loyalist Gilbert Hyatt UE, leader of the survey party, who was granted the Warrant of Survey for the Township of Ascott and who, with forty associates, opened up this area. Gilbert then moved to Upper Forks, called Hyatt Mills, now the City of Sherbrooke. We are receiving great support from many local historical groups and from our sister UELAC branches.

We have just been informed by the Commission of Toponymy that the Municipality of Waterville has never filed a request with them to eliminate the name, so “Gilbert Hyatt” is still registered with the Provincial Government. The highway is also known as Route 143. Although Waterville has now removed the signs, it appears to have been an illegal act.

We hope to restore the name signs. Our dossier grows. Copies have been sent

Catherine Webster UE and Gwen (Meeks) Smith, of Bath Road, enjoyed each other’s company on 19 June 2004 at the Quinte Branch banquet in Picton.

Hyatt descendants in front of the new sign.
to Premier Jean Charest, Vice-Premier and Deputy for this District of Saint-Francois Mme Monique Gagnon-Tremblay, and to Mme Lyn Beauchamps, Minister of Culture and Communication. Mrs. Marie-Paule LaBreque, a respected 85-year-old local historian who wrote Gilbert Hyatt’s biography for the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. VI, is lending support. We are most grateful.

The school is now buttoned down for the winter. An Antique Farm Machinery group hopes to purchase land adjacent to our 1½ acres on which to hold their annual show. They wish to use our facilities.

We will have a Garage & Bake Sale in May to sell many possessions donated from the estate of our late member Jean Dawson. We plan to host another “Sharing of Family History” event as the last one was greatly enjoyed.

The musical “Louisa” will be mounted in April/May. Louisa happens to be my husband’s great grandmother. Her family settled early in this area. They provided lumber for the building of Bishop’s University.

We hope to have a student tour guide at our little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse again this summer to welcome visiting tourists.

New Brunswick

By Francis Morrissey UE

The annual 2005 New Year’s Levee at Saint John’s historic Loyalist House was an interesting and colourful affair. Many participants were attired in costumes. The event was hosted by the New Brunswick Historical Society with the assistance of the New Brunswick Branch UELAC, St. George’s Society, Citizens for Fort La Tour, Multicultural Association including Native Americans, and the Loyalist Heritage Festival. The participants contributed ethnic finger food and drinks. Thanks to Eric Teed and others for organizing the party.

On a beautiful September day, King’s Landing was the site of an enjoyable and informative tour by the Fredericton and New Brunswick Branches. The first stop was the Collections building where we examined a number of artefacts illustrating New Brunswick history. Following a delicious dinner and fellowship at the King’s Head Inn, many of us visited historic buildings in the village. We are indebted to Andy Gunter and other members of the Fredericton Branch for arranging the event.

In November we were saddened by the death of Laurence Dickson, who passed away on the 16th after a long illness. Our sympathy goes to his wife, Louise.

Margaret Vallis gave an interesting talk at our November meeting on her experiences in restoring historic buildings in Saint John. The annual Christmas potluck dinner and bring-and-buy auction were held in December. Our auctioneer, Wallace MacMurray, succeeded in entertaining us; and our funds were enhanced.

Sir John Johnson Centennial

By Evelyn Babin Lewis UE

Instead of a guest speaker at the November meeting of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch, we enjoyed a special treat in listening to our own members recounting short histories about their Loyalist ancestors.

Hope Jenne gave an illustrated talk about her ancestor, the Reverend John Stuart, who was famous for his work with the Loyalist settlement around Kingston,
Ontario and the establishment of the Anglican Church there.

Carol Soule spoke about Adam Sagar (who came from the American colonies to settle in Pigeon Hill in 1791) and the part he played in its settlement.

Roderick Riordon introduced his ancestor, Lieutenant John Robinson, son of Sir Beverley Robinson, who moved from vast estates in Virginia to New York and then to Saint John, New Brunswick (1783) with other Loyalist families where he became a great influence in the life of that city.

With pictures and humour, these stories proved that history is not a dead subject.

Thanks to Okill Stuart and Hope Jenne, descendants of the Reverend John Stuart, Sir John Johnson Branch, were able to provide illustrations for Ronald Cooksey’s book about Loyalist Anglican Clergy.

Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch records have been greatly enhanced by the addition of books, letters, photos, newspaper articles and other materials pertinent to the history of our branch donated by E. John Chard, Freda Mason Smith and the Estate of the late Gerry Rogers. We treasure these valuable donations to our archives.

The Teacher’s Resource The Loyalists Pioneers and Settlers of Quebec provides much valuable information about the Quebec Loyalists. This year Louise Hall and Mary Riordon of the Education Committee are excited about working with Louise Smith of Heroes’ Memorial School in Cowansville. Louise Smith’s grade five and six class will study Loyalist history, visit either Brome or Missisquoi Museum, prepare a project and give a presentation to Sir John Johnson Branch in the spring.

Victoria Branch

By Al Huffman UE, Branch President

At the September meeting a letter from Miss Devon Carter, a University of Victoria history student, was read thanking the Branch for its 2004 Book Prize for History. Harold Morgan UE made a presentation describing his Loyalist ancestors Christian Riselay, Hannah Schauer, Adam Young, Daniel Young, Hendrick Windacker, Roeolof Vandecar and Jacob Smith Sr. Unusual among these was Hannah Schauer who in 1778 brought nine of her children with her to Canada after her soldier husband had died.

The AGM was held in November. The previous year’s officers remained on the executive but the committee is now larger by one, Harold Morgan UE, Archivist/ Historian. The Rev. Dr. John Allan UE, former branch President, Past President and Past Past President, did not stand for office. President Al Huffman UE thanked John for his long and important service to the Victoria Branch and the UELAC. He also thanked Marjorie Allan and Min Avery for their fine work as social conveners. Wilma Saville UE reported that eight certificates were received since 15 Nov. 2003.

John Allan UE related the story of his ancestor Caleb Swayze who was shot and killed in 1782 by the Americans. He was serving as a spy for the British. His sons, Caleb (from whom John descends) and Richard came to Canada after the war. They were each given Loyalist grants of 500 acres near Beaverdams, ON. John’s presentation was impressive - full of thrills, humour and pathos.

New members joining were Karen Borden, Gary Froom, Catherine Fryer, Ruth Isaac, Heather Oliver, Alexander Rudzik and Paul Servos.

The Christmas Tea was held in December. Everyone had a good visit and enjoyed a rousing carol sing. It was a nice ending for the Branch’s 2004.

* * *

Okill Stuart UE, Past Dominion President, is also a direct descendant of Rev. John Stuart UE.

Hope Jenne UE gave an illustrated talk about her ancestor, Rev. John Stuart UE, at the November meeting of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch.

**Well-Remembered**

**CLOW, W. Edgar**

*By Myrtle Johnston UE, Colonel Jessup Branch President*

Peacefully at the Brockville General Hospital on December 19, 2004, William Edgar Clow at the age of 87 years. Beloved husband of Mildred Irene (Parslow) Clow, married 52 years. Dear father of Rod and his wife Teresa, and Meribeth and her husband Wes Rochester. Predeceased by a daughter Laurel, whose husband is Michel Perron. Dear grandfather to Erika and Katie Clow, Jonathan and Emilie Perron Clow, and Leyland Clow Rochester. Also survived by nieces Aileen Moorehouse and Muriel Gringras. Family and friends paid their respects at the Irvine Funeral Home and Chapel, 4 James Street East, Brockville on Tuesday from 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. A ceremony in celebration of Edgar’s life was held at Wall Street United Church on Wednesday, December 22nd at 11 a.m. Interment followed at Oakland Cemetery. In remembrance, donations to Wall Street Village will be gratefully acknowledged. Messages of condolence may be sent online at: www.irvinefuneralhome.com.

Edgar joined the UELAC in May 1969 shortly after the formation of the Colonel Edward Jessup Branch. He served as treasurer and then as President for many years. He became a Life Member and in 2002 was made Honorary Past President of his branch. Myrtle Johnston, President and long time friend was a pallbearer at his funeral.

**deWIT, Helene UE**

2 November 1933 – 2 January 2005

*By Margaret A. Carter UE, Manitoba Branch*

It is with great sorrow that we have lost a most valued member — Helene deWit. She was born on November 2, 1933 in Winnipeg, MB. Left to cherish her memory are her two daughters, Sandy Peterson and Tricia Wittman; grandchildren Daniel, David and Risa Peterson and Lauren and Jenna Wittmann, and many nieces and nephews. She was pre-deceased by her husband Bill in 2000, her sister Sheila Brown, her mother Yvonne Pickwell and her father Gordon Kennedy. She will be remembered as a loving and supportive mother and grandmother with a strong sense of family.

Since the early 1980s, Helene had been a member of what was then known as the Winnipeg Branch. She had served as President, Secretary and Treasurer and then for many years as Branch Genealogist. Her work prior to the Crossroads Conference of 2003 was monumental as she contacted every other Branch Genealogist for his/her opinions so that all issues were resolved before the Genealogists’ Meeting. She also acted as Registrar for the conference, accurately keeping track of the numbers for each and every event etc. Her Loyalist ancestor was Daniel Vale.

Helene was a tireless worker for whatever project she took on, whether it was for the UELAC, CGIT, Girl Guides, Camp Bel-Air, CNIB or her Grey Street United Church. She will be sorely missed by her family and all who knew her.

Donations may be made in her memory to a charity of your choice or to the Manitoba Branch’s Helene deWit Resource Library or the Dominion Association’s Memorial Book through Branch Treasurer, Dianne Nerbas, 43 Centennial Ave., Selkirk, Manitoba, Canada. R1A 0C8

**EAMAN, John A.**

27 January 1914 – 19 October 2004

*By Arnold Nethercott UE*

John was the youngest of four children, born and raised in the heart of Eastern Ontario UE Loyalist country, near Wales, Dundas County on the St. Lawrence River, and always knew about his Loyalist ancestry.

On reaching adulthood he trained for and became a teacher. Later, he earned a BA in education, in 1936, at Queen’s University. He spent most of his teaching career in the Ottawa public school system, before becoming Social Studies Master at the London Teachers’ College, retiring in 1977.

In the early 1970s, the UELAC became revitalized, after closely re-examining its role in uniting the descendants of the UE Loyalists, with new bylaws and more stringent rules for becoming a member of the Association. Former president, John Chard, retaining his interest in the affairs of the Association, promoted the formation of new branches where he thought there might be a chance of a branch succeeding. Accordingly he contacted people like our John, encouraging them to explore the possibilities of such a branch in the
HAVELOCK, Winnifred UE

Winnifred Frances Havelock (nee Smith) Peacefully, on Tuesday, November 2, 2004 at the age of 88. Winnie passed away at home with family at her side after a struggle with cancer. She was predeceased by her father, Leonard, and mother, Winnifred, her beloved husband, Ivan Havelock, and her sisters, Pearl Woodworth, Madge Holder, and brothers, Lyman, Ivan and Murray.

She will be greatly missed by her daughters, Monica Havelock (Tim Tatarchuk) and Joanne Havelock (Bruce Rice), grandsons Keegan, granddaughter Mira, her sister Gwen Jackson, members of Ivan's family, many nieces and nephews, friends and neighbours.

Winnifred was born 6 August 1916 in Baldur, Manitoba. She taught school in rural Manitoba and in St. Vital School Division. She enjoyed music, art, opera, ballet, traveling and shopping.

The Ancient Order of Bedelli

By B.W. Bedell UE

Up and down through each Canadian town,
the words of Lord Dorchester did ring,
To those citizens all, who hark to the call
and joined the cause of the King;
Your descendants, with pride,
will follow your guide
and carry UE with their fame
So come we now to a UEL bough
of a tree with John Eaman's name
But this day, I fear, we must shed a tear,
For the voice of this Loyalist quite bold.
So hold your flags low and walk in steps slow,
The bell for a Loyalist has tolled.

In Remembrance of
John A. Eaman United Empire Loyalist.
by B.W. Bedell UE

Editor's note: Bruce Bedell is the immediate Past President of London & Western Ontario District Branch. Bruce is a Regular Member, descending from John Waldemayer UE who settled in the Belleville area.

She participated in many activities such as Folklorama, the Manitoba Music Festival, English Speaking Union retired teachers’ group, United Empire Loyalists, Winnipeg Art Gallery, Westminster United Church and the University of Winnipeg Women’s Auxiliary.

She was hardworking, honest, friendly, cared for others and was admired for her high energy and determination. Many thanks to friends, neighbours and health care workers who helped her live independently.

Funeral services were held on Saturday, November 6 at Westminster United Church, Westminster Avenue and Maryleland Street.

McBRIDE, Collins Hillier

By Robert C. McBride, UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

... at Extendicare, Peterborough, on 23 February 2005, age 96 years, 9 months, 18 days. Beloved husband of Helen Robina McBride (nee King) UE. Father of Robert Collins McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed., married to Grietje Renskea McBride (nee Purdy), UE, B.Sc. Grandfather of: Catherine Helen Sarah McBride UE, B.Sc. (Honours), M.L.T; Margaret Robi Mary Camp (nee McBride) UE, BA, B.Ed., wife of Bradley Stewart Camp; and Mary-Elizabeth Olive McBride UE. Born 05 May 1908 in Toronto, Collins was the middle child of William Edward McBride and Nellie Blanche McBride (nee Collins). He is predeceased by his brother, Gordon Edward McBride, and sister, Mary Eileen McBride.

In 1936, Collins began working for Grafton’s clothing store in Hamilton, transferring to their store in Brantford where he became manager of their furnishings department.

Serving in the RCAF during World War II, Collins received his training at Clinton in the then-top-secret field of radar. Graduating at the top of his class, Collins was sent to Corpus Christie, Texas, to learn the American radar field. In September 1943, he was posted overseas at the RAF airbase at Helipolis, near Cairo, Egypt. Following the war, Collins returned to Grafton’s in Brantford. In 1951 he was promoted to manager of the Dundas store. In
May 1954 he was transferred to the Peterborough store as manager with a staff of about 20. Becoming a Director of the firm, he continued to manage the Peterborough store until retiring in 1974.

Collins enjoyed serving his community, becoming a Director of the CNIB in 1956, was Chairman (1960 – 1963), and member of the Executive Committee for ten years. He was a member of the Sales and Ad Club for eight years, Chairman of their Speakers Committee for three years and Chairman of their Youth Education in 1960. This led to Collins writing and teaching a retailing course to students at Peterborough Collegiate and Vocational School and Sir Sanford Fleming College. A brief of this programme was entered in the National Retail Merchants Association convention in New York and won the "Careers in Retailing" Award for North America, Collins McBride being the first to receive this honour in Canada. A long-time member of the Rotary Club, Collins also served as its Chairman for a number of years. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Peterborough Downtown Association and Chair of the Community Fund for three years.

In retirement, Collins enjoyed his lifelong interest in art. Taking local classes in oil painting, he won a scholarship to attend the Schneider School of Fine Arts in Actinolite for a summer, taking art lessons from many talented artists and giving lessons himself to other students of the school.

Collins H. McBride was a lifetime member of W.J. Dunlop Lodge No. 675 G.R.C, having been Initiated on 15 February 1956, serving as their Treasurer for three years, and was a lifetime member of the Royal Arch Masons, Corinthian Chapter No. 36 G.R.C., having been Exalted on 27 November 1959.

Donations to the Kawartha Branch of the UELAC or the charity of your choice would be appreciated by the family.

**ORSER, Earl Herbert, C.M., B.Com., F.C.A., L.L.D., UE**

Respected business and community leader, Earl Orser UE passed away 26 December 2004, in London, Ontario. He was a descendant of Joseph Orser.

Earl welcomed challenges and faced them with passion, integrity and humour. Following his graduation from the University of Toronto, he earned his CA and became a partner with Clarkson Gordon & Co. He later held executive positions with Athes Imperial, Molson Industries Ltd., Air Canada, and the T. Eaton Co. He moved to London and became President and CEO of the London Life Insurance Co. He also served on many other boards including SPAR Aerospace, which he chaired.

Earl believed strongly in community service and gave much time and leadership to educational, medical and arts organizations. He was named a member of the Order of Canada in 1997.

Dearly beloved wife of the late David Henry Gordon Fairclough (1997) and predeceased by her son, Howard Gordon Fairclough (1986), she is survived by several nieces and nephews.

**FAIRCLOUGH, The Right Honourable Ellen Louks, CC, UE, LLD, FCA, FRCGS, DH, PC.**

28 January 1905, Hamilton, Ontario - 13 November 2004, Dundas, Ontario

Former Dominion Secretary (1939) and Honorary Vice-President of UELAC

Members of the UELAC were deeply saddened by the death of one of their Honorary Vice Presidents, The Right Honourable Ellen Louks Fairclough, on Saturday, 13 November 2004, in Dundas, Ontario, at the age of ninety-nine.

Dearly beloved wife of the late David Henry Gordon Fairclough (1997) and predeceased by her son, Howard Gordon Fairclough (1986), she is survived by several nieces and nephews.
Born Ellen Louks Cook, in Hamilton, Ontario, on Saturday, 28 January 1905, she was the third of five children in a fifth-generation Canadian family. On her mother Nellie’s side, she was descended from Huguenots and United Empire Loyalists who moved to Norfolk County from Vermont in 1790. Her paternal ancestors emigrated to Ancaster, Upper Canada, in 1802, from Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

I am fifth-generation Canadian through both parents, a fact in which I take considerable pride. On my mother’s side, I am descended from Henry Crouse LOUKS and his wife, Sarah Sluyter. They were Huguenots and United Empire Loyalists who moved with their three-year-old son, William, to Norfolk County from Vermont in 1790. The name was originally De Laux or Du Laux but was spelled in a variety of ways, including ‘Luck’, ‘Luke’, and ‘Laux’ without the ‘de,’ obviously the result of phonetic spelling where the written record did not exist. William Louks married Hulcla Huffman, and their son Alexander was my grandfather. Alexander married Ellen Steinhoff (for whom I am named), and their daughter, their sixth child, Nellie Bell, was my mother. She married my father, Norman Ellsworth Cook on 25 June 1889. On my paternal side, I am descended from Andrew and Anna Christina (Palmer) Cook in 1790 that I discovered the names of over 2,000 of them in my father’s family. Captain Fred Cook, my first cousin (once removed), and now a resident of Tillsonburg, with the help of many other Cooks, is continuing this research.

Ellen’s father, Norman Ellsworth Cook, had farmed in Norfolk County, but the light soil did not produce sufficient crops and, in 1904, he moved his family to a house on the western edge of Hamilton. In her memoirs, Mrs. Fairclough states, “Although we never went hungry, we were not an affluent family. Money was often hard to come by, especially when ‘hard times’ descended on Hamilton, which they seemed to do periodically.” When Ellen was nine, the family could not even afford each child’s school fees of 10 cents per month. She started working part-time in a department store at the age of 12. At 16, Ellen was working full-time to help support her family. By the time the industrious young woman married her husband Gordon Fairclough in 1931, she had managed to establish herself as a businesswoman. Following the birth of her son Howard, Ellen Fairclough took correspondence courses to become a chartered accountant who owned her own accounting firm. Her accounting practice grew and she became the Secretary for the Canadian Wholesale Grocers’ Association. Those duties included visits to Ottawa to meet departmental officials and members of Parliament.

Entering politics, she was elected as an Alderman in Hamilton in 1946 and served as Controller and Deputy Mayor in 1949 before becoming a member of the Conservative Party in 1950 when she was elected to the House of Commons. In 1950, she was the only female MP until she was joined by three more in the 1953 election. Mrs. Fairclough served as the Member of Parliament for Hamilton West from 1950 to 1963 and as Privy Councillor from 1957 to 1963. She was elected to the House of Commons five times, a record unmatched by any other woman during the 1950s and 1960s.

When her only child, Howard, was stricken with polio in 1947, she convinced the Hamilton City Council to open a disused military hospital to better accommodate the city’s polio victims. Following his illness, she became active in the March of Dimes, joining the Provincial Board and becoming a “Marching Mother,” a fundraising effort which saw tens of thousands of North American women go door-to-door in their neighbourhoods in the 1950s and 1960s. The result was millions raised for polio research, which contributed to the Salk vac-
In 1995 she published her memoirs, Saturday’s Child: Memoirs of Canada’s First Female Cabinet Minister, and that same year was awarded the Companion of the Order of Canada and received the Order of Ontario at Queen’s Park on 26 September 1996.

After leaving political office, Mrs. Fairclough began a new career in business, as Hydro commissioner, and served on the boards of many foundations and charities, including the Girl Guides and Consumers’ Association of Canada.

Mrs. Fairclough also served as the Dominion Secretary of the UELAC, Provincial Secretary and Vice-President of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE) and a regional chair of the Zonta International women’s group, which included members from American states and Canadian provinces.

“In the Hamilton Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association [sic], a group of young people met frequently in the homes of other members. One of the members, Robert S. Johnston, subsequently served as Dominion President, and in 1939, I became Secretary of the Dominion Association. More recently, the local branch has named me its Honorary Patron. In 1969 the Huguenot Society of Canada, which was founded in 1966, named me its Patron.”

On 14 November 2004, Prime Minister Paul Martin made the following statement: “It is with both sadness and a sense of history that I learned of the death of the Right Honourable Ellen Fairclough. Ms. Fairclough was a forceful and compelling voice demanding equal pay for women. Clearly she was a woman who had a lasting and positive impact on public life and made our nation a better place. On behalf of the government and all Canadians, I extend sympathies to her family.”

Stephen Harper stated in the House of Commons, “...In her professional, volunteer and political life, Ellen Fairclough was a pioneer, trailblazer and a role model. After an initial business career in her hometown of Hamilton as an accountant, she was elected to this place in 1950 as a Conservative MP and at the time the only female Member of Parliament. She served with distinction for 13 years. Under Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Ellen Fairclough was the first woman to be appointed to the federal cabinet and the first woman to be designated acting prime minister. As minister of citizenship and immigration, she was instrumental in revising the Immigration Act to completely eliminate racial discrimination from Canada’s immigration policy. In her later years she was a passionate advocate for the involvement of women in political life. Ellen Fairclough devoted her life to public service and the advancement of Canadian values. She will be remembered as an activist and humanitarian for her enduring commitment to this country.”

McMaster University has honoured her with the establishment of The Ellen Louks Fairclough Memorial Scholarship in Political Science that will help a graduate student in political science at McMaster.

Friends are invited to sign Mrs. Fairclough’s Book of Condolences at www.dbrobinson.com.

Endnotes:

...
One is very fortunate to have a variety of publications about Loyalist history available to the modern researcher. *The Loyalist Gazette* attempts to provide its readership with up-to-date reviews of publications. Authors and publishers are encouraged to send materials to:
The Gazette Review Editor,
Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc.,
c/o Maple Grove Farms,
RR #1, Indian River, Ontario K0L 2B0.
Phone: 1-705-295-4556.
E-mail: gazette.editor@heydon.com.

**The Ideal World of Mrs. Widder's Soirée Musicale: Society Identity and Musical Life in Nineteenth-Century Ontario**

**Author:** Kristina Marie Guiguet

Gatineau, Quebec:
Canadian Museum of Civilization, 2004
Soft cover, 154 pages.

**Reviewed by Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc.**

This book is a case study that is based on an early programme for a private evening's entertainment in Toronto in 1844. Most genteel music in nineteenth-century Canada was connected with church or public performances.

After 1850, however, private parties with respectable talented performers putting on formal concerts became fashionable. The gap between the rich and poor increased as more leisure time could be devoted to cultural pursuits such as music instruction. Guiguet, in her thesis, examined the program, participants, music genres, historical events and context, and thereby proved that the musical program was a window into the way musical life expressed social values in our past.

Unlike other musical histories that have been written by authors such as Helmut Kallman (University of Toronto Press, 1960), this book focuses on a specific event and brings out all kinds of meanings and social relationships, political life and personal identity. Cleverly comparing the Soirée Musicale to a scrambled kaleidoscope, Guiguet provides an entertaining and informative glimpse of a segment of our cultural and social history in the nineteenth century.

Those readers among us who enjoy social history will thoroughly appreciate the expertly detailed account of the political implications of Mrs. Widder's program as it subtly proved that order, beauty and noble pursuits could be carried on outside the church.

Available from the Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation, 300 Laurier Street, P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Gatineau, Quebec J8X 4H2. URL: www.civilization.ca. Retails for $24.95.

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**Return to Deutschland**

A Canadian Family searches for and finds their German Roots some 292 years back in time.

**Author:** Don Karl Dulmage

Soft cover, 190 pages.

**Reviewed by Peter W. Johnson UE**

This is certainly a different book, and it is perhaps easier to begin by stating what it isn't rather than what it is. The Dulmages were Loyalists, but this is not a book about their experiences during the American Revolution. It is not even a genealogical record of the Dulmage family. There are no charts, and no index of family names. There is genealogy, but in a sense, it is almost secondary.

That leaves us with a highly personal account of Don and Linda Dulmage's two trips to Germany to track down members of the family who remained there when
Don’s ancestor left in 1709. While the account is personal, Don has created a little space between himself and the reader by writing in the third person - in the manner of such notable historical figures (and authors), as Julius Caesar. While Caesar set out to conquer the tribes of Gaul and Germany, Don’s conquest is that of winning over the affections of his newly discovered relatives in Germany, and his conquest is complete.

Don’s ancestor Johannes Adam Dolmetsch left Germany in 1709 to settle with other German families in Ireland. In 1760 several of Johannes’ descendants along with Embury, Hecks and Sivertzs to name a few came to America and were in a few years caught up in the American Revolution. Many were Loyalists, and a Rathekeale. Don even became increasingly fluent in German!

Don is on a pilgrimage that allows him to confirm family links along the way, but the trip does contain its share of surprises. The contacts he made with distant cousins will last, and it is his hope that the experiences he has documented here will help influence others to make their own genealogical quest back to the ‘Old Country.’ Quite readable, and the farther into the book one reads, the better it gets. By the time you are done, you will feel as if you know Don and Linda very well.

The cover price is $17.39 Cdn. More information available from Don Dulmage at R.R. 1, Belleville, ON K8N 4Z1.

quick check with other sources shows that Lt. John Dulmage UE and David Dulmage UE were in (Jessup’s) Loyal Rangers. Eventually the family ended up in Prince Edward County in ‘Ontario’.

The book follows Don’s first contact with Dolmetsch’s overseas, and the two trips, of which the second was the most successful. Don and Linda visited several locations where Dolmetsch had lived in Germany, met a number of descendants, attended a family reunion, visited Switzerland where some more relatives were discovered, and even had time for a quick trip to Ireland where they encountered more ‘Delmagne’ descendants at ease (insects bringing malaria). Even personalities and motives are skilfully related with exhaustive documentation to give impartial details in a spellbinding story, faithful to both sides of the war.

Blakeney gives readers other sources to read such as a cross-reference to which his work compared From Savannah to Yorktown by Lampkin (page 153) but does not include a bibliography or a family tree as many family genealogies do.

He gives an armchair analysis of the impact of Loyalist gains and losses in South Carolina and, in particular, the strategic importance of Fort 96. He relates the human misery and despair of the inhabit-
The Canadian Don Quixote: The Life and Works of Major John Richardson, Canada's first novelist

Author: David Beasley

Simcoe Ontario: Davus Publishing, 2004
Soft cover, 314 pages.

Reviewed by Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc.

It was in 1963 when David Beasley located, in the John Askin Papers, a footnote referring to a Canadian novelist, Major John Richardson, who died of starvation in New York City on 12 May 1852. Intrigued, Beasley began researching this individual in order to discover who this early Canadian author was and what he wrote. The result of his vast and exhaustive research was first published in hard copy in 1977. This new release of the biography of Major John Richardson, together with three of Richardson’s history-based novels, is now available from the above publisher.

Like Thomas Hardy, John Richardson narrates events based on a character flaw that dictates the outcome of the story almost fatally. Like Sir Walter Scott, the author narrates events and the story line up to a critical point through the eyes of one set of characters; then returns in the next chapter to pick up the thread of another set of characters.

While his books and serial newspaper stories were not successful in his lifetime, Richardson’s work is worthy of our notice, if only to compare with our own knowledge of the principal wars of the nineteenth century, the life of risk and danger in the gambling salons of Paris and the rough backwoods challenges of Upper Canada before 1850. Unlike Anne Langton, Susannah Moodie and Catharine Parr Traill, who wrote in diary form reporting life and life skills, Richardson wrote to report through real characters, fictionalized but recognizable, in a realistic story set in a harsh and unrelenting physical world. Always interested in moral lessons and justice, Richardson “rights the record” of more than one soldier killed unjustly in battle.

Richardson’s work, and consequently Beasley’s work, has to be praised for attention to detail, the ability to put a scene before our eyes and an adherence to truth that allows the reader to watch in his own mind’s eye a battle scene unfold with heroic and grisly scenes between North American Indians, Patriots and Loyalists. While dates are few in Richardson’s novels, the knowledgeable reader with an historical background might find these republished novels interesting for their frank and honest messages.

This set of four books is just a sampling of the more than thirty literary works produced by Major John Richardson in his lifetime.

This series of books are available from David Beasley, Davus Publishing, 150 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, Onto-
• The Canadian Don Quixote: The Life and Works of Major John Richardson, Canada's First Novelist, by David Beasley. 341 pages. Price: $19.95.
• Frascati's; or Scenes in Paris, by Major John Richardson and Justin Brennan. 315 pages. Price: $24.95.


The Loyalist Quarterly

Editor: Paul J. Bunnell, FACC, UE
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Phone: 603-672-6616
Email: Bunnellloyalist@aol.com
URL: http://www.bunnellgenealogybooks.citymaker.com

Reviewed by Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc.

Editor, Paul J. Bunnell, FACC, UE, began publishing the on-line Loyalist Quarterly newsletter in September 2004 with a second issue in January 2005. It is listed as “The Only U.S. Newsletter Devoted To Loyalist Studies”. Mr. Bunnell brings over twenty-five years of expertise in genealogy and Loyalist studies to this newsletter. Written in a conversational and folksy style, this newsletter provides its readership with short stories of both Patriots and Loyalists. It cites many Internet sources balanced by print sources. With improved editing, I believe this online newsletter has the potential to create interest among its readers to dig deeper on Loyalist topics discussed as it provides sources for future study with a page devoted to a bibliography. Published in January, April, July and September, online membership is $22.00 Canadian or $18.00 US funds and is available by PDF file as an e-mail attachment. With this membership each member gets a 10% discount on all items sold at Mr. Bunnell's website, URL: http://www.bunnellgenealogybooks.citymaker.com/page/page/994036.htm.

The September 2004 issue is 19 pages and the January 2005 issue is 15 pages.

Tools of the Trade for Canadian Genealogy: A Guide for Family Historians in Canada

Author: Althea Douglas UE, MA, CG(C)

Toronto:
The Ontario Genealogical Society, 2004
Soft cover, 136 pages.

Reviewed by Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc.

This expanded second edition is a mighty research aid, organized into twelve chapters with three appendices followed by a comprehensive index. The chapters define the usefulness and limitations of archives, libraries, records, microfilm, manuscripts, indexes, lists, church records, census returns, death records, gazettes, directories, atlases, web sites and databases. It is full of good advice such as: “Use the latest tools but always check the original sources!”

Douglas’ warning, “Whatever I write will eventually be wrong!” (Introduction, p. v), soon becomes a reality for anyone who has tried to search an Index to find land grants, patents or petitions in the Ontario Land Records since their redistribution to a variety of municipal facilities.

This handbook is a great companion book to several others written to guide novice or experienced researchers looking for new ways to unlock the secrets of our family histories. Her section dealing with microfilm is certain to catch a nodding head or a smile from researchers who haunt the microfilm readers at the Ontario Archives. Helpful research hints abound as Douglas explains in an easy-going manner the story behind microfilm and the idiosyncrasies of reading the cursive script of early manuscripts.

She cautiously endorses the Internet for preliminary work at home, especially using computer searchable catalogues and databases. Computers are certainly
facilitating change in search and retrieval areas of genealogical research. However, Douglas cautions: “Be sure you are certain of what is indexed and what is not included”. (page 50).

Throughout the book, numerous references are made to useful web sites and URL’s. Helpful appendices at the end of this book list useful addresses of archives, vital statistics’ offices and genealogical societies, alphabetically and by province. A time line of Canada’s history is included from 1604 to 2001 to serve as a backdrop and reference for your research. As well, a comprehensive index fills out this useful research book.


Until Next Year: Letter Writing and the Mails in the Canadas, 1640-1830

Author: Jane E. Harrison

Hull, Quebec:
Wilfred Laurier University Press, 1997
Hard cover, 155 pages

Reviewed by Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc.

Imagine sending your message to a loved one far away and waiting a year or two to hear the answer! New members could be added to your family or loved ones die. Instant communication is the norm for our society and we would be very hard pressed to live without our written, electronic or satellite communications. In the wild, emerging Canadas, postal delivery was a cause for celebration that we can barely appreciate today.

Colonists craved news from family or business connections in the Mother Country. Battles were lost or won because of communication or the lack of it. Jane Harrison searched letters written in the 1600’s and 1700’s for clues to the development of mail delivery in the Colonies. She describes the tools of the writer-pen, paper, ink and sealing wax. Through the actual words of several writers, we become aware of the limits, difficulties and complications facing colonists trying to correspond overseas. Winter’s isolating freeze-up limited the first communications to four or five months of the year. These natural hazards were exacerbated by the turbulent times of war after 1744. Still, by the ingenuity of the habitants, mail got through and the experiences of the settlers were captured in print. Fortunately for researchers today, a few of these cherished communications were saved and those letters that survived our “sweep-clean” society became the tools of this social history.

“Until Next Year” is an apt title for this book. It is a valuable resource for teaching cultural studies or history in Canadian schools and is highly recommended for your Loyalist Library.

Available from the Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation, 100 Laurier Street, P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Gatineau, Quebec. J8X 4H2. Phone: 1-800-555-5621. E-mail: publications@civilization.ca Web site: cyberboutique.civilization.ca
When casually reading about Loyalists and their stories, one invariably comes across Butler’s Rangers. Between 1778 and 1781 they mustered ten companies and up to 534 Rangers of all ranks, Colonel to Private. By the end of the Revolutionary War, over 900 men had served in the Rangers. Upon disbanding, Butler’s Rangers settled mainly in the Niagara Peninsula, in Detroit, or along the Thames River. As William Smy reports, they were also found in settlements as far away as Prince Edward Island and overseas. It is no wonder that so many Loyalists have an ancestor found in this Roll.

Smy’s Annotated Nominal Roll is divided into several parts: historical overview, brief Butler’s Rangers history, nominal roll, and sources. Special features are the detail and obvious zeal in reporting all known facts about the Ranger, followed by a coded system of footnotes that lead the reader to the end of the book for the specific source. The sources are arranged under the following headings: British Library, British Public Record Library, National Archives of Canada, Ontario Archives, and Published Secondary Sources.

The advantage of Smy’s Annotated Nominal Roll is that it provides excellent vignettes about each known Butler’s Ranger. The disadvantage is, that to check any particular fact or statement in these individualized vignettes, the researcher must check all the sources listed for an individual, as there is no direct reference to each fact or statement. Nevertheless, Smy was thorough in his research, also including one chapter that lists all Rangers who lack primary documentation but may be mentioned on an old UE list. He states in his notes on the Roll that this book should by no means be regarded as definitive or exhaustive since the research team is always looking for primary sources that may come to light.

Lieutenant Colonel William A. Smy spent most of his adult life accumulating data on Butler’s Rangers. He is recognized worldwide as the foremost authority on the subject and has lectured and authored many articles on Colonel John Butler, the Butler Family and the Butler’s Rangers. His latest book is a welcome addition to any Loyalist library and is highly recommended for public and high school programmes.

William A. Smy has graciously donated all the proceeds from the sale of this book to the Friends of the Loyalist Collection at Brock University, a registered charitable organization whose mandate is to establish a collection of original United Empire Loyalist documents on microfilm. These include government correspondence, military orders, regimental muster rolls and land grant records, most of these documents being held in the Public Record Office in the United Kingdom with some at the National Archives in Canada. The objective is to purchase approximately 1,500 rolls of microfilm. As the cost is between $100.00 to $150.00 per roll of film, the total expenditure is upwards of $150,000.00, with a target date to complete the collection within fifteen years. Funding for this project is provided by donations from individuals and organizations and through the sale of Butler’s Rangers Annotated Nominal Roll.

This book can be purchased from The Friends of the Loyalist Collection at Brock University, P.O. Box 23041, RPO Seaway Mall, 800 Niagara Street, Welland, Ontario L3C 7E7. An order form can be obtained at their website: http://people.becon.org/~loyalist/index.html. Cost $40.00 plus $10.00 postage and handling in Canadian funds, or the equivalent in US funds.

AN ANNOTATED NOMINAL ROLL OF BUTLER'S RANGERS 1777-1784
WITH DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Compiled and Arranged by
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Smy, OMM, CD, UE
The following received their certification from the UELAC between 02 July 2003 and 19 July 2004. Note: Those who had certificates issued but are not listed did not agree to permit publication of their information. If they wish to reconsider, they need to notify Dominion Office in writing.

Editor's Note: UELAC privacy policy dictates that individuals' personal information will not be shared. If one is interested in contacting any member of the UELAC listed below, please begin by contacting their Branch. A contact person for each Branch can be found on the UELAC web site, URL: http://www.uelac.org/branches.html. When sending an e-mail to this Branch contact person, please indicate the name of the Branch member you would like to contact. The Branch contact person will then contact that Branch member on your behalf, and it's the decision of that Branch member to decide to respond to your request.

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<td>Andrew Jacob Webber</td>
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<td>Thomas Sean Lamont Holmes</td>
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<td>Mabel Bertran Clark</td>
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<td>Betty Lou Bellows</td>
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<td>Murray John Little</td>
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<td>Carol Ann Clifford</td>
<td>Philip Fox</td>
<td>Bicentennial</td>
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<td>Mary Jane Wacht</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iain Campbell Best</td>
<td>Jacob Best Sr.</td>
<td>Sir John Ross</td>
<td>Dec. 13/04</td>
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</table>
Publications and Items for Sale from Dominion Office
To order, see address on page 4.

The Loyalist Gazette, published semi-annually, has information of Loyalist interest, historical articles, book reviews. BACK COPIES from Spring 1983 to present, excluding current issue: $6 each postage incl. An index of Gazette articles is available at www.uelac.org or from Dominion Office by email.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS, by Ann MacKenzie, MA. Ten pages. A general history of UEL in Canada. $3.50 + $2 S&H

NEW YORK STATE CONFISCATIONS OF LOYALISTS' PAPERS from New York City Library. Duplicated copies by LCol. H.C. Burleigh, MD, CM, UE, giving name, town, county, addition, indictment when found / judgment when signed. 23 pg, $4 (+ $2 S&H).

SEQUESTRATIONS, CONFISCATIONS AND SALE OF ESTATES, STATE PAPERS OF VERMONT from the original document preserved by the State Library, Albany, New York. Copies by LCol. H.C. Burleigh, MD, CM, UE, giving Court of Confiscation. A list of names of persons who forfeited their estates and 14 copies of documents. 10 pg, $4 (plus $2 S&H)

CONFISCATIONS, ALBANY, CHARLOTTE AND TRYON COUNTIES, NEW YORK from the original document preserved by the State Library, Albany, New York. Copies by LCol. H.C. Burleigh, MD, CM, UE. Giving Court of Confiscation. A list of names of persons who forfeited their estates and 14 copies of documents. 10 pg, $4 (plus $2 S&H)

UEL BRONZE PLAQUE. 4.5” x 6” with raised 1/4” letters UEL, may be used as plaque or as a grave marker. Available @ $60 ea plus $1.00 S&H.

UEL BADGE WREATH CREST (for blazer) handmade in official colours mounted on navy blue serge. (6” x 6 3/4”) $90.

Following Items are available from your Branch Treasurer

Blue Badge pins for ladies or men. Choice of: clutch-back, brooch or pendant style.

FLAGS, George III 4” x 6” and 6” x 10”, both include stand.

From the Branches

BAY OF QUINTE BRANCH

For the following contact: The L.C.C., Box 112, RR #1, Bath, Ontario KOH 1G0.

Local postcards 35c; L.C.C. Cook Books $6.50; Various UEL lists; Historical novels by Connie Crook, UE

HASTY-NOTES: 3 each of the Allison House (LCC), Hay Bay Church, Adolpheustown Main Street, Township Hall Adolpheustown: $4 pkg.

HAY BAY CHURCH Bicentennial Plate; $11.50 + $4.00 S&H

BLACK & WHITE PEN SKETCHES by Ruth Brooks: of “The Allison House” and “The Hay Bay Church”; $1.15 + $1 S&H.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH available upon request. Rates based on request, stats, copies, etc. Write with details. The L.C.C. Library seeks donations of researched family data, UEL or other pioneer families.

Order items below (cheque payable to Bay of Quinte Branch): UEL Branch Sales c/o June Dafoe UE, ardafoe@sympatico.ca. $1.25 incl.

Royal Union Flags:

Stick, 6” x 9”, $5 + $1 s/h
Large, 3’ x 5’, $25 + $3 s/h
Lapel Pins, 5/8”, $5 + 1 s/h

Marriage Registers of Upper Canada: Victoria District: by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai, for period of 1839 - 1858, $29.95 ea + $5.00 S&H.

7th Town Ameliasburgh. Past and Present: by 7th Town Historical Society, $54.95 ea + $6.00 S&H.

James McMasters & Family. To Quinte and Beyond: by Brian Tackaberry UE $34.95 ea + $5 S&H.

Books:

Early Methodist Records, BO Branch, $15 + $5 s/h
Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte, rep. Global Genealogy, $69.95 + $6 s/h
To Their Heirs Forever, Eula Lapp, $49.95 + $6 s/h
Voyages of a Different Kind, Larry Turner, $39.95 + $5 s/h

James McMasters and Family, Brian Tackaberry UE, $29.95 + $5 s/h

Accommodation:

72-acre heritage property incl. 1784 Land­ ing Site, Loyalist Burial Ground, Heritage Centre in 1876 “brick,” RV and tent sites available, $20/$24 daily, $120/$144 weekly, Tel: 613 373-2632, e-mail: 1784@uel.ca

BICENTENNIAL BRANCH

The Loyalists of the New Settlement – a Study in Multiculturalism $10.00 each plus $1.50 S&H. Send cheque payable ‘Bicentennial Branch’ to Margaret Lewis UE, RR3, 997 McCain, Kingsville, ON N9Y.2E6.

COL. JOHN BUTLER BRANCH

Royal Union Flags: 3”x5” $22.00 S&H incl.

Hasti Notes: Front colour picture of Butler’s Badge or Butler’s Badge sur­ rounded by a wreath depicting the But­ ler’s Rangers’ Battle sites. Short history of Butler’s Rangers on the back. $1.25 each, 5 for $6.00 or 10 for $10.00 S&H incl.

Selected Historical Books: listed on http://people.becon.org/~uela/ click on “Things We Sell”.

New Publication: The Friends of the Loyalist Collection at Brock University: “An Annotated Nominal Roll of Butler’s Rangers 1777-1784” With Documentary Sources by Lt. Col. Wm. A. Smy, OMM, CD, UE. $20/$24 daily, $120/$144 weekly, Tel: 613 373-2632, e-mail: 1784@uel.ca

Clothing: E-Z Care Casual Shirts: long and short sleeved, ladies’ and men’s style/cut. Denim Shirt: light and dark 100% cotton denim, long sleeved only, men’s and ladies’ style/cut. Golf Shirts, Sweat Shirts, T-Shirts, Jackets, Caps, Bucket Hats, Fleece vests. All embo­ rded with the Old Union Flag & UELAC name. Branch names may be added to most items except Caps and Hats at $3.50 charge per item. Sizes: Adult XS to 4XL for most items.
Heritage Branch


Books by Connie Brummel Crook UE available from Kawartha Branch

Kawartha Branch

Hearth and Home 1783–2000, $10 plus shipping. Cookbook with a Loyalist flavour! Historical notes, old family recipes & remedies.


Decals $5.00 + S&H, 5" square. Royal Union Flag. King George III cipher in centre.

Books by award-winning author Connie Brummel Crook UE who has written a number of historical fiction novels for young readers based on Loyalist adventures. Books individually priced.

Celebrating Our Loyalist Past: An Activity Book For All Ages, created by elementary school teachers, Grietje and Bob McBride. $5.00 + S&H.

Please contact Grietje R. McBride, Maple Grove Farms, R.R. # 1, Indian River, ON K0L 2B0. Tel: (705) 265-4556. E-mail: bob-mcbride@heydon.com

Kingston Branch

"Reeve of Bath holding flag" postcard 3/$1, 10/$3, $25/100, plus S&H. Contact Carol Davy at (613) 546-2256.

Little Forks Branch

Black Granite Plaques using laser-etching process. 10x12" plaque reads Welcome to Our Home in grey type, also contains the Royal Cypher. $135 plus tax + S&H.

Black Granite Coasters with image of the Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse. Bev Loomis at 819 346-6746 or e-mail mbloomis@ican.net.

London Branch

Quality Annotated Note Cards of Loyalist Sites and Heritage professionally photographed by Donald Dunsmore, (whose prints are in the National Gallery in Ottawa). Assorted package of 6 for $10. (includes postage). Jane Hughes, 22 Centre Street, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 2Z2, e-mail: jhughes@execulink.com

New Brunswick Branch


A Loyalist Guide To The Mohawk Valley – George Anderson, 64 Saginaw Cr., Nepean, ON K2E 5N7. $3.50 in Canada, $5.00 outside.

Loyalist Glengarry, A Tour Guide – Doris Ferguson, P.O. Box 217, Williamstown, ON K0C 2J0. $12 + S&H.

King's Royal Regiment of New York Replica Officer Buttons or Pins – George Anderson, Doris Ferguson or Sandra Shoullice at above addresses. $6.00 ea plus $2.50 postage for 12 or less in Canada.

A Loyalist Guide to the Mohawk Valley George Anderson, 64 Saginaw Cres, Nepean, ON K2E 5N7. $3.50 or $5 outside Canada.

Sir Guy Carleton Branch

Carleton's Loyalist Index A select index (50,000 entries) to the names of Loyalists and their associates contained in the British Headquarters Papers, New York City 1774–1783 (The Carleton Papers) on 3 1/2" PC disc or CD-ROM (PC or MAC) $25.00 + $2.50 S&H. Outside of Canada pay in US dollars.

Promotions: Items for Sale

**Decals**: An oval peel and stick decal 4.5" x 2.25" Manufactured for use out of doors to attach to cars, vans, or any smooth surface. $5.00 per decal, or 5 for $22.50 S&H included.

**Licence Plate Frame**: white background, blue lettering. Top reads "LOYAL THEN - LOYAL NOW" Bottom reads "UEL - LOYALIST ANCESTORS - UEL" $5.00 per frame plus S&H.

**Limited Edition Plate**: 8 1/4 inch white plate, edged in gold. Centre of the plate is the new UEL Crest in colour with 'Loyal Then, Loyal Now' around the crest. A description of the crest is printed on the back of the plate. Comes boxed with a plate stand. $40.00 S&H included.

**UEL Flag**: 3 ft x 5 ft Satin Polyester $22.00 plus S&H

**PINS**: S&H additional
Badges (Brooch Clasp) - $6.50
Badges (Butterfly Clasp) - $6.00
Crossed Flag Pin - $6.00

**GLASSWARE**: - etched with the UELAC Badge, Plus S&H

**Beer Mugs**: $10.00 each or set of four at $38.00.

**Water Goblet**: $10.00 each or set of four at $38.00.

**Old Fashioned Glasses**: $9.00 each or set of four at $34.00.

**Wine Glasses**: $9.00 each or set of 4 at $34.00.

**Bud Vase**: comes with Rose book-mark. $10.00

**VALISE**: $22.00 plus S&H

**ROLLER CARRY-ON**: $98.00 plus S&H

**Fleece Vest**: Full front zipper fleece vest with matching corded fleece on inner collar and facing. Full lining. Zipper pull. Two outside zippered pockets with zipper pull. Drawstring at hem with cord lock adjustment. Inside cell phone/ sunglasses pocket. Shell: 100% Spun polyester Anti-Pill Fleece. Lining: 100% nylon taffeta. Colours: Black, Midnight Navy, Alpine Green, Flint, Heather Charcoal, Molten Red, and Maroon. Sizes XS to 5X. (4X and 5X sizes are available in limited colours and at additional cost). $48.00

**EZ-CARE CASUAL SHIRT**: 65% cotton/35% polyester. Ladies' and Men's Style. Both in long or short sleeved.

**Denim Shirts**: Dark Blue - 'traditional' denim colour. 100% cotton denim. Long sleeved only. Men's and Ladies's Style. Light Blue: 100% cotton denim. Long sleeved only. Men's and Women's Style. $40.00

**Golf Shirts**: 65/35 poly/cotton interlock knit. $30.00

**Sweat Shirts**: 50/50 cotton/polyester. $30.00

**T-Shirts**: 100% cotton, pre-shrunk. $20.00

**Caps**: Pre-washed distressed green with taupe peak or pre-washed distressed navy (denim blue). Adjustable back strap. $15.00

**Bucket Hats**: Adult size 58 cm offers good sun coverage. Red, navy. $18.00

**Jacket Style 921**: Lined Nylon Jacket, drawstring waist, elastic cuffs, drawstring bottom, two slash pockets, snap front. $45.00

**Jacket Style 911**: Lined nylon jacket, as above but with zipper front. $48.00

**Jacket Style 7000**: 100% nylon water repellent jacket, folds into a pouch, zipper front, zipper side pockets, concealed hood in collar, elastic cuffs draw cord bottom. $45.00

NOTE: Prices are subject to change without notice. Price includes all taxes.

For more information and for sizes and colours available contact Noreen Stapley, 768 Buchner Road, Welland ON, L3B 5N4 (905) 732-2012 E-mail: gdandy@iaw.on.ca or contact your Branch Promotions Representative or visit our on-line catalogue at http://www.uelgovsimcoe.org/promotion/ordering-information.php
Be proud: Tell others about your Loyalist Heritage

Display your Loyalist Heritage boldly, on your clothes, your car, on the glasses you drink from, the luggage you carry, even the flag you fly....

See details under “Promotions,” page 57 and in our catalogue online at http://www.uelgovsimcoe.org/promotion/information.php. Contact your branch or Noreen Stapley gdandy@iaw.on.ca or 905-732-2012 for information or to order.

- Fleece vest $48 and water glass with UELAC crest $10
- Long sleeved EZ-Care shirt $40, tie $30 and wine glass with UELAC crest $9
- Lady’s Scarf $25
- 100% nylon water repellant jacket $45
- Short Sleeve EZ-Care shirt, man’s and lady’s UEL $40. Branch name added $3.50
- Denim shirt $40, worn over T-shirt $20
- Roller carry-on luggage: $98
- Peel and stick decal: $5. Suitable for your car. Actual decal is about twice this size.

Hats come in four colours:
- bucket style: $18
- baseball style: $15
Find the writing tools hidden in the ladies' drawing room:
- agate stone, used to smooth eraser marks
- ink eraser knife, used to cut and scrape mistakes
- four light sources
- two ink wells
- round-edged ruler, used to make lines with quill pen (square-edged ruler would smudge)
- two quill pens
- pounce pot or sander, used like a salt shaker to dry ink on paper.

This page is for Young Loyalists of all ages.


This activity book for all ages can be purchased from Kawartha Branch for only $5.00, as a fund-raiser for the Branch.
This issue's cover was a challenge. We had two stories of nooses, one of a man dragged by his neck but not hanged, the other of two hanged men. So I chose the title "noose" and added quotes from one article (about a man who was shot) to go with the main KRRNY photograph.

Technical Trickery:
Although less detailed, I chose the photo of KRRNY without flash [left] as it looked more gritty and realistic.

For safety reasons, the soldiers refused to fire their muskets at me, so I borrowed some flames and smoke from another photo, taken at a safe distance and angle.

They say the secret to photography is in the editing so it's good to have choices. I took four shots of the discharges . . .

First I tried to shoot when I heard the muskets fire.

Then I squeezed the shutter as soon as I heard the order: "Fire."

With a bit of "smoke and mirrors," the musket was discharging. I added a musketball and made the smoke a bit transparent . . .

I toyed with applying some filters, but Bob and I agreed it took away from the photorealism.

Because the main photo wasn't about a noose, I introduced a second shot taken at the same spot. I first put this image at the top of the page but I didn't like how short the rope was. I was also worried that, with one "o" covered, it could be read as "nose." Sometimes these techniques can be just too cute.

The rope noose was too "cheerful" so I darkened it and added a shadow. The long ropes were made by melding several copies of one photo. A few tech-tricks made the rope swing.

I wanted the word "shot" large but not overdominating the photograph. I kept the same font and bevel shape as the "noose" but added a few holes for impact. The huge word detracted from the photo, so I made it transparent. Compare the opaque "s" to the see-through "h" . . .

I hope this explanation was informative.

Michael Johnson, Gazette Designer

Unexpected Company
unexpected@sympatico.ca
Meet Mary.
Mary married.
Mary murdered.
Mary remarried & remurdered: a Loyalist.
Did Mary hang? See p.23.
In this issue we include a new section highlighting ten UELAC Projects. As Dominion President Doug Grant UE states, “I certainly see Projects as the lifeblood of what we are trying to do. To me each one results in something permanent.”

Other regular features in this issue include:

✓ People Behind The Scenes: Biographies of three UELAC personnel.

✓ Branch News Highlights: Seventeen branches are represented. Obituaries and Special Family Events are very much appreciated, especially with a good photo.

✓ The Loyalist Exchange: Items for sale from branches and the UELAC.

✓ Eye Popping Publications: Book reviews, a regular feature of the Gazette for many years, has been expanded to include reviews about books, videos, television programmes, CDs and Internet web sites, all on a Loyalist theme.

✓ Certified Members: Re-introduced with the Fall 2004 issue.

✓ Feature Articles: Excellent quality articles pertaining to Loyalist themes. We contact university History Heads across Canada for suitable submissions and we always enjoy receiving articles written by our membership.

✓ Loyalist-theme Contests: It is hoped that this can become a regular feature, having been re-introduced in the Fall 2004 issue.

✓ UELAC Conferences: The highly successful UELAC Conference 2005 held in Regina, plus an announcement about the UELAC Conference in Toronto, 1 - 4 June 2006.

✓ Advertising: At the 5 March 2005 Dominion Council meeting, approval was given for paid advertising in the Gazette. The contents of each advertisement must reflect the philosophy of the UELAC and the Gazette. Rates are: full page = $500, half page = $300, quarter page = $175, business card = $100. Submissions are to be sent to me, as editor.

✓ Young Loyalists’ Page: Activities on a Loyalist theme, suitable for young Loyalists of all ages.

Submissions are most easily dealt with if they are sent to the editor electronically as there is no Gazette staff to retype material. Photos should be a minimum of 300 dpi if reproduced the same size as the original.

A big thanks to Dominion President Doug Grant UE and UELAC Administrative Assistant Mette Griffin for their continued promptness in responding to my many questions, as well as to our proofreading team for this issue: Bev Craig, Sherry Dorling, Alex Lawrence, Gretie McBride, Gail McCall and Paul Robison. We are looking for proofreaders to help with each issue. If you would like to volunteer for this interesting and essential task, please send an e-mail to me.

It is to be noted that the viewpoints of some Gazette submissions do not necessarily reflect the philosophy of the UELAC or this editor.

I hope that you continue to enjoy each issue of The Loyalist Gazette, “the window to the world for the UELAC.” I’m always looking for your suggestions to ensure that we continue to maintain our high quality.

Loyally yours,
Robert (Bob) Collins McBride
UE, BSc, MEd, Editor.

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Please clearly print a caption, your name, address and phone number on the back of each photo. We require written permission to use images. Computer printouts reproduce badly.

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Cover
Reenactor James Ouellette (White Wolf) of Windsor, Ontario, a descendant of the Wyandotte (Huron) and Serena Marrone of Hamilton, Ontario (preparing dinner), at Heritage Days, Chatham, Ontario, 1 October 2005. Photography by Michael Johnson, Unexpected Company.

Graphic Design by Unexpected Company (1979)
unexpectedsympatico.ca
Articles

13 From Upper Canada to New Brunswick  
   by Daryl Currie

18 Ten UELAC Projects:  
   From Flowers to Flags, Trees to Tombstones

23 The Murder of a Loyalist  
   Bartholomew London, by Kimberly Hurst

25 78th Fraser Highlanders  
   Major Okill Stuart with royalty

27 2006 Mohawk Valley Tour  
   by Shaun Wallace

28 Jeremiah French: Loyalist, Soldier, Farmer  
   by Shaun Wallace

30 The Partnership that Created Canada  
   by Professor Hereward Senior

34 Suffering Everything but Death, Part II  
   John Stevens Senior UE, by Robert McBride

Columns

7 By George What a Contest  
   by John Rudzik

8 2006 & 2005 Conferences  
   A Capital Experience & Westward Ho

15 People Behind the Scenes  
   Morrisey, Hancocks, Senior

42 Branch News Highlights  
   & Well-Remembered (Obituaries)

53 Eye-Popping Publications  
   Reviews of Books, CDs and Films

60 Be Proud of your Heritage  
   Items for sale

63 Young Loyalists' Page  
   by Grietje and Robert McBride
The United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada

President, Douglas W. Grant UE

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* Page 4 • The Loyalist Gazette • Fall 2005 •
and participants may be asked to fight on artillery and even cavalry at times. Reenactors, long boats, bateaux, tall ships, and require more soldiers of both sides of the Revolution, British and American. To UELs Near And Far

Reenactments in places like Penetanguishene have involved more than 2,000 reenactors, long boats, bateaux, tall ships, artillery and even cavalry at times. Occasionally one side is short-handed and participants may be asked to fight on the other side. Some reenactors have refused to portray the opposing side. It seems to be considered unpatriotic or even traitorous.

Years ago an American boatman was asked to portray in a British craft. All was well until time came to fly the union jack. It was like a soap opera. “I can’t put that flag on my boat.”

In another incident, a British reenactor refused to fight on the American side because, “My ancestors fought those @##@!"

Recently, at a reenactment, a British unit was asked to fight on the side of the American forces. This unit had only recently added something to their uniforms of which they were immensely proud. It was the reenactment where that item would be displayed for the first time. In spite of their disappointment, the unit gracefully agreed to the request and did themselves proud in the battle.

Requests to portray the enemy should be accepted with grace.

M interprets that in future events. Let’s remember that in future events.

Multiple Millers?

My husband and I are working on the ‘Niagara River Parkway Project’ for the Colonel John Butler Branch of the UEL. Presently, we are researching Lot numbers 1 through 7 in Niagara Township. This includes the area from the Stamford/Niagara Township boundaries to lot #7, just north of the Village of Queenston.

Lot #7 was awarded to Peter Miller; I have been unable to locate information about this family. If any of your readers know of the family, I would appreciate any information for the upcoming publication regarding the Crown Grants and the Loyalists/settlers who received those grants.

It is possible there may have been two Peter Millers in Niagara Township in the late 1700s to early 1800s. The Peter Miller family we are looking for will have been located along the Niagara River next to the property of the Hon. Robert Hamilton in Queenston.

Thank you for any information.
Betty Lou Bellows,
375 Book Road,
Grimsby, ON L3M 2M8

To UELs Near And Far

I have been an historical reenactor since 1972: fur trader, settler and finally bateauan. I have built six bateaux, all are very much involved in historical reenactments, both civilian and military.

Reenactments have become bigger and require more soldiers of both sides of the Revolution, British and American. Reenactments in places like Penetanguishene have involved more than 2,000 reenactors, long boats, bateaux, tall ships, artillery and even cavalry at times.

Occasionally one side is short-handed and participants may be asked to fight on the other side. Some reenactors have refused to portray the opposing side. It seems to be considered unpatriotic or even traitorous.

Years ago an American boatman was asked to portray in a British craft. All was well until time came to fly the union jack. It was like a soap opera. “I can’t put that flag on my boat.”

In another incident, a British reenactor refused to fight on the American side because, “My ancestors fought those @##@!"

Recently, at a reenactment, a British unit was asked to fight on the side of the American forces. This unit had only recently added something to their uniforms of which they were immensely proud. It was the reenactment where that item would be displayed for the first time. In spite of their disappointment, the unit gracefully agreed to the request and did themselves proud in the battle.

Requests to portray the enemy should be accepted with grace.

Some UELs don’t seem to realize that Canada and the US are at peace

This brings me to my point. The American Revolution ended 200 years ago, yet there seem to be some reenactors and indeed some UELs who don’t seem to realize that Canada and the US are at peace now. Requests to portray the enemy should be accepted with grace and consideration so everyone can have fun.

The United Empire Loyalists accomplished amazing things, but they were human above all else. Let’s face it; the man appointed executioner of Major John Andre was a UEL. Indeed, for the most part, they were amazing people. However, that doesn’t make you amazing... only you can make you amazing.

The famed humorist, Will Rogers put it well when he was addressing descendants of the Mayflower passengers: “It don’t matter how big your granddaddy was, you got to do your own growing.”

Let’s remember that in future events.
Peter C. Ferri,
259 Maybee Rd.,
R.R.1, Frankford, ON KOK 2C0

Help a Huck Historian

I am an historian with the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County, South Carolina, USA. The CHM is currently working on plans for a 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Huck’s Defeat, also known as the Battle of Williamson’s Plantation, which was fought on 12 July 1780 between Whig militia forces from Gen. Thomas Sumter’s Brigade and American Loyalist forces from the British Legion, New York Volunteers and local Loyalist militia who were based at Rocky Mount on the Catawba River. The Battle of Huck’s Defeat derives its name from Captain Christian Huck, a Philadelphia Loyalist who commanded a troop of dragoons from the British Legion. Huck’s detachment was ambushed and defeated near historic Brattonsville, McConnells, York County, South Carolina, on 12 July 1780. Captain Huck was killed in the battle along with many of his men.

We are actively striving to make contact with descendants of soldiers, both Whig and Loyalist, who fought in this important battle. We would like to contact descendants of the Provincial soldiers who served in the South Carolina backcountry during 1780 and 1781. We know that many of the veterans of the British Legion and the New York Volunteers, as well as other regiments of the British Provincial corps, relocated to Canada following the end of the war. In particular, two of the veterans of the New York Volunteers who fought in the Battle of Huck’s Defeat are known to have moved to Canada. They are Lieutenant John McGregor of the New York Volunteers, who was granted a town lot in Port Shurburne, Nova Scotia by the Crown and Ensign Allan Cameron of the New York Volunteers and later the British Legion, who received a 100-acre land grant in Port Herbert, East District of Queen’s County, Nova Scotia. There may be other veterans of Huck’s Defeat who also settled in Canada, of whom I have no knowledge.

I am very interested in corresponding with any modern descendants of men who served in the British Legion of New York Volunteers at the Rocky Mount fort under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George Tumbull during 1780 and 1781.
I recently finished a new book on the war in the Carolina backcountry that will be published by The History Press of Charleston this spring. Entitled *The Day It Rained Militia: Huck's Defeat and the Revolution in the South Carolina Backcountry*, it is a detailed, objective, day-to-day chronology of events in May, June and July 1780 leading up to Huck's Defeat with an examination of the importance of this battle in the overall Southern Campaign. Unlike some previous books on the subject, this book draws heavily on primary source material and first-hand accounts from American, British and Canadian records and presents the war from both sides of the conflict.

I want to correspond with the members, descendants of the Loyalists who served the Crown in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.

Michael C. Scoggins,
Research Historian/Curatorial Assistant,
Culture & Heritage Museums,
212 East Jefferson Street,
York, South Carolina 29745
Phone: 803-684-3948, Ext. 31
E: micscoggins@chmuseums.org
Website: www.chmuseums.org

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### Who's Who?
**Loyalist Loop, 1996**

Dear Loyalist friends and members,

Here is an enlarged copy of the photograph of the group who were with us on the Loyalist Loop in 1996. It was taken as we were leaving our last stop on the tour of the University of Prince Edward Island. I have no memory of who gave me this precious picture.

Enclosed is a numbered list of those who were in the photo. We are not sure that the names we have identified are all correct and for many persons we have no idea of their names at all.

If you can identify any of those in the photo who are either incorrectly identified or are not listed, we would be most grateful to receive that information for our records. After so many years, we are hoping to be able to provide the names of most of those who were lucky enough to enjoy this fabulous trip of the Maritimes with us.

Thank you for any help.

Dorrine Macnab UE,
6 Gerald Street,
Toronto, ON
M2L 2M5

| 1. Audrey McCaw       | 33. Elizabeth         |
| 2. Dorrine Macnab     | 34. Bob Smith         |
| 3. Jean McCaw         | 35. Ginny Smith       |
| 4. Molly McCrae       | 36. Mary Scott        |
| 5. June Pierson       | 37. Evelyn Drew       |
| 6. Allison Barkley    | 38. Catherine Alexander |
| 8. ?                  | 40. Phyliss White     |
| 9. Vera Webb          | 41. Mary King         |
| 10. ?                 | 42. Betty Lordly      |
| 11. Margaret Adams    | 43. Lee Godier        |
| 12. ?                 | 44. ?                |
| 13. ?                 | 45. Frank Lucas       |
| 14. ?                 | 46. ?                |
| 15. Valerie Crammer   | 47. Joan Lucas        |
| 17. Bernice Flett     | 49. Fred Everett     |
| 18. ?                 | 50. ?                |
| 19. David Ellsworth   | 51. Thelma Everett    |
| 20. Lee Netsinh       | 52. Shirley Dargatz  |
| 21. ?                 | 53. Oxill Stuart      |
| 22. Sylvia Fairee     | 54. Murray Johnson   |
| 23. Blanche Smith     | 55. ?                |
| 24. ?                 | 56. Veronica ?        |
| 27. ?                 | 59. John Godier       |
| 28. ?                 | 60. Arnold Nethercott |
| 29. ?                 |                      |
| 30. ?                 |                      |
| 31. Jim Fairlie       |                      |
| 32. Eleanor Sanderson |                      |

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**Huck's Defeat, 12 July 1780, reenacted.**
By George! What a Contest

New Contest by John Rudzik with Tie Breakers by Michael Johnson

King George III, says...

Start on line 1 with the word “Taxation” and follow the directions very carefully to discover a word that is the end result. The theme of this puzzle is “Simon Says.” Follow the clues carefully for success. Good Luck!!

Prizes will be awarded to the winners.

1. Print the word taxation.
2. Insert a u after the first a and an r before the last t.
3. Delete the second a.
4. Insert the word love after the letter r.
5. Move the r after the letter e.
6. Move the last three letters and reverse them in front of the first t.
7. Switch the sixth and seventh letters.
8. Move the last letter before the letter u.
9. Find and delete the word tax.
10. Reverse the whole row of letters.
11. Insert the word soil in the exact center of the row.
12. Change the first o to a y and the last o to the letter a.
13. Move the y after the s.
14. Move the s before the first i.
15. Move the eleventh and twelfth letters together to the fourth and fifth positions.
16. Repeat step 11.
17. Move the y after the s.
18. Move the s before the first i.
19. Delete the first letter and the last vowel.
20. Repeat step 10.

Send your answers before the next submission deadline to: “New Contest” c/o the editor, by post or e-mail: see details on page two. We will randomly select three of the correct answers to be awarded prizes. Please submit answers to only numbers: 10, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Look to the Past Tiebreakers

Just in case we have more winners than prizes, I am adding a few “tie breakers.”

Name at least three such (monosyllable) verbs whose present tense becomes simple past by removing one vowel only; no other letters are to be changed.

Find a verb whose simple past has no letters in common with its present tense.

For its simple present and past tense, what verb uses the same three letters, but in a different order? [each a 3-letter word]

24. A war, using Roman numerals: CIVIL

25. As a popular business, it was invented in 18th century England, but the concept dates back to late medieval Italy. German widows protested its practices and sued its companies. What is it?

The answers:

1. “Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes! Then fire low!” – General Israel Putnam at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
2. “Don’t fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here.” – Captain John Parker at the Battle of Lexington-Concord.
3. “Tonight the American flag floats from yonder hill or Molly Stark sleeps a widow!” – General John Stark at the Battle of Bennington.
4. A war, using Roman numerals: CIVIL
5. “Lynch,” to sentence or hang without due process of law, comes from Charles Lynch, a Virginia Rebel, who conducted a kangaroo court, often hanging Loyalists
7. The first Macintosh tree was damaged by fire in 1893 and died in 1905.
8. Quote about a “loyalist ship” is from the film Star Wars.
9. A camel’s hair brush is often made from squirrel’s fur.
10. Anagrams are Read and Dear, homonyms for Red Deer (Alberta).

Clever Readers

We are always looking for appropriate contests and will reward you with a prize.

Winner of “Tory Spy” Quiz

A big thank you to John Rudzik UE of Youbou, BC, (Victoria Branch), for creating three of our most recent contests:

• the current “King George III Says”
• “Battlefields,” Spring 2004 Gazette
• and last issue’s contest, “Tory Spy,”

inspired by the history of his Loyalist ancestor, Samuel Tidd/Teed UE, who was caught for being a Tory spy during the Revolution but later escaped. Many other less fortunate spies were hanged.

Congratulations to Suzanne Skelly of Marlboro, Massachusetts, the only one who correctly solved Mr. Rudzik’s “Tory Spy” contest. She and Mr. Rudzik will receive a colour 8"x10" photo their choice from the cover of a recent Gazette.

We welcome any contests using a Loyalist or American Revolution theme. Please submit them to the editor.

— Robert C. McBride UE, Gazette editor.
Thursday 1 June from 2:00 - 10:00 pm
Welcoming Reception, Speakers, Loyalist displays, sales tables and friends
(Branch Genealogists-only workshop 2:30 - 5:00 pm)

Friday: morning seminars: expert genealogists and history specialists.
evening: Fort York, first class food, tours, military entertainment

The Annual Meeting on Saturday brings back the displays and sales tables
Banquet features our traditional costume parade and guest speaker,
Honorary Vice President Gavin Watt, author, reenactor, historian.

Research: Come a few days early, spend some time at the Conference or stay later and do some research at the fabulous genealogical sources in Toronto. More details on our web site. Visit http://www.uelgovsimcoe.org or your UEL Branch for information and registration details.

By bus visit Loyalist Toronto:
St. James Cemetery, site of the first Parliament Buildings and tour St. James Cathedral

Experience Fort York, first class food, tours, and military entertainment

Don’t miss the Sunday Church and luncheon, with a tour of Loyalist buildings at Black Creek Pioneer Village.

See how "York" looks now!
Delegates from across Canada met in Regina, Saskatchewan for the UELAC 2005 Annual Conference and AGM. The five-day event started on Wednesday, June 1st with registration at the Ramada Inn. A replica cairn, dolls (in period dress, made by the Bjarnasons) and prairie lilies decorated the reception area. The evening opened with a Saskatchewan Welcome Reception featuring Elizabeth Richardson UE. Her address encompassed the history of the Regina Branch and interesting information on some of the major Loyalist people who helped in the building of the new province of Saskatchewan.

Thursday morning opened with an educational seminar presented by Bill Mackay giving a detailed history of the NWMP, RNWMP and finally the RCMP as they are today. Their law-making history made prairie settlement much more civilized. Margaret Carter UE, in period dress, and others described the history of Loyalist clothing. It was great fun to be inspired to create our own period clothing for special occasions. She noted: "nothing gets attention for our Association like a few people dressed up for a special day." After a refreshment break, Noreen Stapley UE gave us a fashion show of a different kind as she and her models showed us some great Project 2014 items that we can purchase and sell to get the UELAC out there in our modern clothing. The glassware, luggage and a multitude of smaller items were also shown.

Thursday evening was an event in itself with the official unveiling of the cairn built on the Legislative grounds. A very gratifying number of delegates donned period dress to enhance the excitement. Included in the crowd were Pat and Gerald Adair UE with their five children, all in period dress. The cairn was draped in veil of red, white and blue, emblazoned on the front with the armorial bearings painted on gold satin. Piper Derek
The owner [left] of CanMar (who provided a tour of his grain products plant) gives samples of a new flax seed food product to Clarence Taylor, organizer of the farms tour, and Lloyd Reddick UE [right] tour guide.

Nancy Conn UE and Doug Grant UE, Gov. Simcoe Branch, admire the Loyalist Cairn and one of its two plaques.

Stevenson piped in Ken Fader UE, Lois Griffin UE and Lloyd Reddick UE with the colours and honoured guests. MC, Ken Mackenzie UE welcomed the assembled guests and introduced Her Honour, Dr. Lynda Haverstock, Lt. Governor of Saskatchewan. She spoke briefly on the significance of the cairn and then unveiled the cairn, built to honour the Loyalist pioneers who came west to settle in Saskatchewan. Mark Warkman UE brought greetings from the government of Saskatchewan. Logan Bjarnason UE, Regina Branch President, Margaret Carter UE, retiring Prairie Regional VP and Dominion President Doug Grant UE also addressed the crowd. Rev. Derek Nicholls then dedicated the cairn.

Doug and Margaret, on behalf of the Association, placed a basket of twenty-nine roses at the base of the cairn. The roses represented one for each branch and one for the Association. Also in attendance were architect, Donald Sosna, and stone mason, Greg Chatterson. As the buses left the grounds they drove by the new statue of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II on Burmese, that she had recently unveiled on May 18th of this year. Dr. Haverstock later joined guests back at the Ramada Inn for a reception and spoke with most of the assembled guests as she circulated around the room.

Friday morning, Shirley Dargatz UE led two fantastic sessions on exciting meetings and getting our memberships to grow. Many branches were presented with "Medals" for their recent member-
ship growth. Shirley always gives us, as members, something to aspire to in our branches. Chris Krismer of the Saskatchewan Genealogy Society gave a very interesting talk on genealogy in Saskatchewan and some resource areas that can be easily accessed.

The afternoon was taken up with two alternating tours. One tour featured the RCMP training depot where the Sgt. Major's Parade and Band on the Parade Square gave plenty of picture-taking opportunities. The tour of the Chapel with guided information, followed by a walking tour of the history museum proved to be a hit with many of the delegates and was capably handled by Ken Fader UE, himself a retired RCMP. Although good old Mother Nature tried to upset the farm tour with a deluge of rain, Clarence Taylor came to the rescue with a tour of the Brandt equipment manufacturing plant and a recently opened flax roasting operation. Bill and Lilie Farley welcomed everyone on the tours into their home for refreshments and been gathered from two Saskatchewan homesteads, the Adair homestead at Maryfield, where Gerald Adair UE's grandparents had homesteaded, and the Symms homestead at Froude, where Logan Bjarnason UE's grandparents had homesteaded. After supper, a "Loyalist troupe" of Regina Branch actors delighted the audience by performing a comedy, which had been written for them by a local playwright, Jean Fahlman. The scene was a city girl newly married to a local farmer and the various predicaments the two managed to get into.

On Saturday, the AGM and breakaway meetings in the afternoon went smoothly. The Gala Banquet at the Centre of the Arts, with another great turn out of period dress, put us in the spotlight. The piper led the costume parade into the banquet and then played until all were in place.
because a number of high school graduates were there celebrating their graduation. Many delegates posed with grads in time-warp pictures! The superb prime rib meal was followed by an address from our keynote speaker, Laura Hanowski. A noted Saskatchewan genealogist, Laura hopefully inspired many of us to do more research on ancestors, Loyalist or otherwise. Dominion President Doug Grant UE with assistance from Pacific Regional Councillor, Carl Stymiest UE, and Regina Genealogist, Lorna Mackenzie UE, presented Joyce Tiplady UE, Vancouver Branch, with her certificate to ancestor Joseph Orser and gave Gerald Adair UE, Regina Branch, his second certificate to ancestor Valentine Detlor. Elizabeth Richardson UE also made presentations to Margaret Carter UE and Paul Robison UE for their dedicated service to the Association. Regina Branch President, Logan Bjarnason UE, extended thanks and a token of appreciation to Margaret Carter UE, as retiring Prairie Regional V.P.

Sunday morning a large contingent of delegates, again in period dress, attended the service at Knox-Metropolitan Church. After the service everyone participated in a meet and greet in the lower hall of the church before a short walk to the Hotel Saskatchewan. A fantastic luncheon, farewells and the passing of the flag by Logan brought the conference to an end. The flag was received by Doug Grant UE and Nancy Conn UE representing Gov. Simcoe Branch, the hosts for 2006.

...
On 16 May 2005, President Doug Grant, Nancy Conn, and Daryl Currie of Governor Simcoe Branch left Upper Canada to attend the UELAC Atlantic-Region Seminar.

We were met at the Fredericton airport by our gracious chauffeurs and hosts, Fredericton Branch President Dr. Blair Orser and his wife Anne. After getting settled in our rooms at the Beaverbrook Hotel overlooking the Saint John River, we were escorted to the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton campus.

The Harriet Irving Library there is wonderful, with over 3400 microfilms and 700 microfiches in the Loyalist collection. The manager of microforms, Ms. Christine Jack, and author-librarian Kathryn Hilder, gave us a tour of their facilities. A cheque was presented by Fredericton Branch Past President Andrew Gunter, UE, with the idea that it would help with the purchase of more film.

After dinner, the members of Fredericton Branch held their meeting at the Old Government House. Through its doors passed the politicians and administrators, the educators and innovators who shaped the province.

A pleasant surprise was the appearance of my recently retired brother, Milton, who moved to New Brunswick from Ontario. He left Governor Simcoe Branch and became a member of Fredericton Branch.

Next morning past president and long-time lost cousin Andrew Gunter drove Doug, Nancy and me to Saint John where we teamed up with Fred Hayward of Hamilton Branch. Fred holds the position of Dominion Education and Outreach Chairman.

Saint John... the only non-capital city...with a twenty-one-gun salute.

Our agenda on Tuesday the 17th started at 2 pm at St. John’s Anglican, better known as “the Stone Church built in 1824,” with getting acquainted over coffee. Kathryn Hilder started it all off by speaking on the Loyalist collection at the University of New Brunswick. Doug’s topic was Moving Forward and Possible Initiatives. Andrew Gunter spoke on behalf of Fredericton Branch. President Lewis Perry spoke about the activities of Halifax-Dartmouth Branch.

After dinner, Past President and retiring Regional Vice President Frances Morrisey took us on a tour and gave us the history of the church. Fred Hayward, whose speech was entitled Building the Tricorn, spoke about the building, education, and especially the involvement of youth. Saint John Branch President Jim Mackenzie, our master of ceremonies, talked on the issues concerning their group.

On Wednesday, our last day, activities commenced at city hall and proceeded down to Loyalist Plaza at the waterfront where our ancestors came ashore 222 years ago. Here we participated in the raising of the Union Flag.

Raising the Flag at Saint John City Hall
Then it was on to Fort Howe where the military fired a twenty-one-gun salute. Saint John is the only non-capital city in Canada with a twenty-one-gun salute. It was granted this privilege by King George III.

A reception followed at Loyalist House, built in 1811 by David Daniel Merrit, a Loyalist from Rye, New York. It is the oldest building in Saint John. From there, it was back to the Stone Church for lunch, an exchange of ideas and Frances Morrisey's report. Fred Hayward continued his topic from the previous day.

Jim Mackenzie then conducted us through the election of officers. Congratulations to Andrew Gunter UE, Atlantic Region Vice President and Margaret Vallis UE, Councillor. A reception and dinner at the Union Club was attended by fifty-six guests. The menu was Maritimes-themed: fiddlehead soup and Atlantic salmon.

Doug made a presentation on our future. The master of ceremonies congratulated all and closed with the national anthem. I am sure we all enjoyed our time in New Brunswick. Thank you to all involved, and well done. To those in new positions and those retiring, many thanks and best wishes.

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**65th Wedding Anniversary: Doris and Gar Hindle, 1940 – August 12, 2005**

by Doris Hindle, Winnipeg Branch

“The family of Doris and Gar Hindle are proud to announce their 65th wedding anniversary. They were married at the bride’s home in Collingwood, Ontario. Still sweethearts today, their romance, nourished by their deep love and admiration for each other, is an inspiration for all of us. We love you. Happy 65th Wedding Anniversary!” – source: Winnipeg Free Press, 14 August 2005.

Doris writes: “My Loyalist’s name is Sgt. William Hudgin UE. I was born in Collingwood, Ontario. I met Gar when I was ten years old when we moved to Niagara Street in Winnipeg and his family lived four houses away. Later we began to look at each other. He started to work for the CNR and when he was sent up north to work, we decided to get married. We moved to North Bay and then to Orillia. He joined the army in 1942. After the war he was sent to Orillia again. It was hard to find a place to live after the war but when he was sent to Barrie we moved there, then Toronto, Fort William (now Thunder Bay) and finally to Winnipeg in August 1955 where we celebrated our 65th anniversary on 12 August, with a party on 13 August 2005.”
UELAC Atlantic Regional Vice-President
Frances Morrisey UE, BSc, BEd, M.Ed
Saint John, New Brunswick

Frances Morrisey’s lifelong interest in the Loyalists was inherited from her parents. Relatives on both sides of the family were members of a former incarnation of the New Brunswick Branch, called the New Brunswick Loyalist Society. It was inaugurated in 1931 but lasted only a few years. When the New Brunswick Branch received its charter in 1967, her mother was a member.

In 1981 Frances joined the New Brunswick Branch. The next year she earned her certificate, claiming Lt. Col. Edward Winslow as her Loyalist ancestor. She has held a variety of positions including president, secretary, genealogist, and chairperson of the membership, newsletter, publicity and programme committees. Presently she is historian/archivist.

From 1998 to 2005, she was a member of the Dominion Council: five years as Vice President for the Atlantic Region and two as Councillor. Under the chairmanship of Bernice Flett, Dominion Chair of the Education Committee, and with the participation of members of the four branches in the Atlantic Region, she played an active role in the compilation and publication of the Maritime teachers’ resource book, *The Loyalists, Pioneers and Settlers of the Maritimes*. She organized a small number of regional conferences during her tenure.

Frances was born in Saint John, New Brunswick, educated at Edgehill School for Girls (now Kings-Edgehill School), in Windsor, Nova Scotia, Dalhousie University (BSc), the University of New Brunswick, (BEd) and the University of Miami (MED). She was variously employed as a medical laboratory technician, an elementary school teacher and an elementary school reading specialist, retiring early, in 1982, to look after her elderly mother. She enjoys new experiences and has worked and travelled in several places in North and South America and Europe. She is active in her church and enjoys a variety of cultural activities as well as fine summer days at her cottage beside a lake near Saint John.

Elizabeth Hancocks UE

Elizabeth Hancocks is the UELAC Dominion Genealogist, having been research genealogist for more than half a century. A graduate of the Ontario College of Arts in 1951, she first became interested in genealogy in 1962 as a result of the accidental excavation of a family cemetery during a construction project at Finch and Dufferin Avenues in northwest Toronto.

She was a founding member of the first branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society in Toronto and has been a member of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada since 1962.

Libby, as she is known to friends and colleagues, served the OGS publication, *Families*, as its Queries Editor from 1969 to 1978 and is fully familiar with the ins and outs of query genealogy.

As she gained genealogical expertise, she became a member of the National Genealogical Society of Washington, D.C., and holds the rank of Certified Genealogist for the Board of Certification of Genealogists in the United States. She was the first Canadian, indeed the first non-US citizen, ever to be certified by that century-old organization. In 1985 she was elected to its Board of Trustees where she represented a Canadian professional voice in North American genealogical research matters.

The descendant of a Loyalist, William Casey UE of Rhode Island, she has always been vitally interested in Loyalist lineages. She was Branch Genealogist for the Governor Simcoe Branch in Toronto from 1965 to 1972, then Assistant Dominion Genealogist for several years. In 1972 she was named Dominion Genealogist, a post she held until 1986. In 1977 she was awarded the Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Medal for her work on Loyalist pedigrees. She was again nominated Dominion Genealogist in 1998, a post she holds to the present day.

A professional researcher for hire, her work is accurate and methodical. She was researching in the 1970s when the Ontario Archives was just a room over the Sigmund Samuel Museum in Toronto, a time when researchers were handed original documents to check, as there was no microfilm, and they were indexing by hand, long before computers.

She has many genealogical books to her credit, having written the preface to *Scottish Roots*, compiled the *Loyalist*
Lineages of Canada, 1783-1983. Her series, County Marriage Registers of Ontario: 1858 – 1869 and Surrogate Court Index of Ontario, Canada: 1858-1900, compiled with June Gibson, are essential tools for the study of genealogy in Ontario.

Her personal interest in Prince Edward County in particular has led her to publish much information on that area including census and cemetery data.

She is also the author of the chapters on Famous Ontarians and The Shaping of Ontario for Loyal She Remains.

The standard research map set of Ontario, one of a genealogist’s most useful briefcase research tools, was compiled by Libby.

Her current interests all revolve around Loyalist genealogy. She remains an active participant in the UELAC and today is hard at work compiling a course that will help others with Loyalist ancestry when tracing their roots in Canada. It will eventually become a book on Loyalist research.

**UELAC Honorary Vice-President Professor Hereward Senior, PhD, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec**

I was born on December 22, 1918 in New York City and brought up in Nassau County, Long Island. My mother's family was British, as was my father's father. My father's mother came from old American Colonial stock. After a bout with tuberculosis, I volunteered for the Canadian army in 1943, being accepted for active overseas service and assigned to the Third Division with Stormont Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders. I fought in France, Holland and north-west Germany, mostly as a Brennunner. Twice wounded, I left the army in 1945 with the rank of corporal.

After the war, I attended McGill University where I eventually received three degrees: B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. While working on the Doctorate, I found employment with Canadian Industries Limited in Montreal and subsequently as a master at Bishop's College School in Lennoxville in Quebec's Eastern Townships. I began my university teaching career at Memorial University, Newfoundland, continuing at the Canadian Military College, Royal Roads, and the University of Toronto. In 1963 I returned to McGill as a professor and have been there ever since.

Besides a number of articles in historical journals, I've published six books including, in 1984, Victorious in Defeat: The Loyalists in Canada, co-authored with Wallace Brown. Apart from that, I have written a good deal on other subjects related to British, Irish and Canadian history, particularly the Orangemen and Fenians. I've been active in the Monarchist League of Canada and help out with the local Heritage Branch of the UELAC. With respect to the latter, one of our important projects was the publication, in 1989, of The Loyalists of Quebec, 1774-1825: A Forgotten History.

I married Elinor Kyle in 1954, a journalist and historian who died in 1989. We had four children, Hereward, John, Jean Louise and Harvey.

Additional Information about Professor Hereward Senior PhD

**By Robert Wilkins, UE, C.M.H., President, Heritage Branch, UELAC, Montréal, Québec**

Professor Senior has officially retired from McGill University’s Department of History only this year [2005], after a career in teaching there spanning some forty-two years. He was the principal author of “The Loyalists: Pioneers and Settlers of Quebec,” the UELAC’s teachers’ educational resource booklet on the Loyalists who settled within the territory of the present-day Province of Quebec. Fred Hayward UE, Chair of Education/Outreach, had it published as a booklet and also posted electronically on the UELAC web site in 2004. Dr. Senior was also the principal co-author of The Loyalists of Quebec: A Forgotten History, 1784-1825, published in 1989 by Price-Patterson Ltd., Montreal, under the auspices of Heritage Branch, UELAC. That work is considered the “official publication” of Heritage Branch and is still sold by the Branch. Professor Hereward Senior’s other publications include:

- Constabulary: the rise of police institutions in Britain, the Commonwealth and the United States. (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1997).

Professor Senior also enjoys the hobby of fencing.

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His late wife, Elinor Kyle Senior, was also a professional historian in her own right and the author of six books:

The Bernice Wood Flett Loyalist Scholarship

A Scholarship awarded by The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Scholars Wanted! The UELAC mandate includes the understanding of the role and impact of the Loyalists on our country of Canada. While part of that comes from family histories, genealogies, military records and existing published works, ongoing research and analysis is needed. To promote and reward such scholarship, the Bernice Wood Flett Scholarship is available to Masters and PhD students who are undertaking a program in relevant research. This topic should further Canada's understanding of the Loyalists and our appreciation of their descendants.

The award is for $2,500 per year and will be provided for each of two years for Masters and three years for PhD students, depending on satisfactory progress in their studies. The student must intend to use the award in the academic year following the receipt of the award and use the money for fees and books. Upon completion, a copy of the thesis must be presented to the Association.

Preference may be given to students who have taken an undergraduate degree in history, to those who are of proven Loyalist descent, and to students at universities in Canada.

To apply, see the details on the UELAC website at www.uelac.org. As part of the application, a written succinct research proposal outlining the planned program, along with a reference letter from the student’s academic supervisor, are required. Other key parts of the application include contact information along with details about the university and supervisor. An interview may be required.

The UELAC reserves the right to award the Scholarship in accordance with its sole discretion.

Questions may be sent to UELAC by e-mail or post.

This Year's Winner

The UELAC is delighted that this year the Bernice Wood Flett Scholarship is awarded to Kelly Bennett of Queen's University who is working on her Masters Program under the supervision of Jane Errington. Here in her own words is more information under the working title: "Becoming ‘Daughters of the Empire': The Loyalist Refugee Women’s Experience in Upper Canada, 1783-1812.”

The colonial experiences of North American women were once considered part of the ‘neglected past’. While historians were not initially drawn to this field of study, Joan Hoff Wilson, Mary Beth Norton and Linda Kerber have recently produced an impressive series of monographs to assess the Revolutionary experiences of American Patriot women.

It now seems appropriate to turn our attention to the experiences of Loyalist women. Janice Potter-MacKinnon’s landmark study While the Women Only Wept: Loyalist Refugee Women, first applied and tested the Norton-Kerber thesis by comparing American Patriot women.

My own research will explore the personal and political legacy of Loyalist refugee women

The conventional view of the Loyalist women’s experience is ripe for reassessment. Critics of Potter MacKinnon’s work—like Whig historian Wallace Brown—suggest that her book is based upon a rather incomplete analysis of the available documents and records. Her central thesis can also be called into question. It rests upon the assumption that the elevated position of “Republican motherhood” was simply not accessible to Loyalist women and that the British Tory emphasis on male “loyalty, service and sacrifice during the Revolution” left little room for women’s contributions.

A re-examination of this topic seems in order. My research will delve more deeply into the personal diaries and private papers of some of Upper Canada’s founding families and the few surviving records of ordinary folk for evidence of Loyalist women’s political engagement and active participation in the ideological debates of the revolutionary era. In the process, my own research will explore the personal and political legacy of Loyalist refugee women from both prominent families and more humble origins. It will also seek to demonstrate that Loyalist refugee women, swept up in a culture of defiance to republicanism, may have undergone their own peculiar transformation into a new type of womanhood reserved for true “daughters of the Empire.”

Kelly Alexandra Bennett

Ms Bennett is currently pursuing a Master of Arts degree in History at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario. Kelly Bennett is descended from PEI Loyalist stock. Raised in Toronto and Montreal, Kelly's maternal grandmother Grace MacPhee Bennett (1920-) has always claimed 6th generation Loyalist ancestry. That makes Kelly an 8th generation UEL descended from the McLeods of Murray River, PEI.

Bernice Wood Flett
Past President
UELAC

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CJELFC Projects

2005 UEL Red Geranium Garden in Brandon, Manitoba

Members of the Manitoba Branch who reside in and around Brandon have volunteered their services to the city’s “Communities in Bloom” program for the second year in a row to plant and tend this Red Geranium garden that is located in Princess Park. Despite a wet spring that made planting very late and flooded conditions through mid July, the lovely red geraniums that signify remembrance to those that fell at Lundy’s Lane during the War of 1812 provided a wonderful display throughout the summer months.

Col. John Butler Parkway

The Col. John Butler Branch has undertaken as its 2014 Project the researching of all original Land Grants along the Niagara River Parkway. These properties extend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. The lots have been mapped and we are attempting to document the original families and their history. Many of these original owners were part of Butler’s Rangers Corps, the Indian Department, or other Revolutionary or British units. Some, however, were part of the migration of Mennonite or Quaker settlers during the same settlement period. We have been successful in accumulating quite a lot of military history, petitions, family histories and photos of early homes. In some cases, the property remains in the family of the original settlers or has only changed hands a few times. In some cases, we have found history on the settler to be elusive. ‘Then and Now’ photos comprise part of the write-ups.

We are seeking information on any of the settlers who owned property along this historic Niagara River Parkway. If you are able to help at all, please e-mail Gail Woodruff: grammag@cgeco.ca. or write: Gail Woodruff, 3066 Chipman Cres., Niagara Falls, Ontario, L2G 6M5.

A Tree Planting at St. John’s Anglican Church

Grand River Branch received a grant from the UELAC to identify Loyalist burial sites in cemeteries within its area with a sign Loyalist Burial Site. St. John’s Anglican Woodhouse Cemetery on the outskirts of Simcoe, Ontario, was the first of three chosen by the Branch. On Loyalist Day, 19 June 2005, following a strawberry social, Doris Wilson, Honorary Vice President of the Grand River Branch, planted a Sweet Gum tree, requested by the church board, to replace the aged Carolinian trees in the cemetery. The tree can be traced back to these earliest Sweet Gums, whose seeds were brought to Port Dover in 1795.

Regina Branch Centennial Cairn

By Logan W. Bjarnason UE

In late July 2003, Logan Bjarnason UE, Regina Branch President, inquired about placing a plaque in the legislative building at Regina to honour the Loyalists who had come to what is now called Saskatchewan.

By January 2004, the Government requested an architectural drawing of our project. Research showed that a cylindrical cairn suggests renewal/rebirth or a soul/spirit. We were also asked to submit a statement of vision and proposed wording for two plaques. The decision was made to include the names of pioneer family members of Loyalist descent on the second plaque. We felt this would give a human face to the contributions made by these people who had helped shape this province.

The Dominion Council of the UELAC gave permission to use the armorial bearings on the first plaque. We had our sod turning ceremony on 18 June 2004 as we celebrated UEL Day in Saskatchewan. Final clearance to construct the cairn came in mid-July.

In late August, Logan contracted stonemason, Greg Chatterson of Fort Qu’Appelle, to start the building. Arrangements were made with Greg to begin construction on October 5th. Gerry and Pat Adair drove from Maryfield, as Logan did from Froude, each with a load of stones. People who had got them from

From Left: Doris Wilson, Rev. Malcolm Muth, Leila Davies, Suzanne Hines, Bill Terry, Imogen Givens and Doris Lemon, who sent the photo.
City of Peterborough Council Approves Annual Flag Raising

In 1997, the Ontario Member of Provincial Parliament for Hastings-Peterborough riding, Harry Danforth, introduced a Private Members’ Bill in the Legislature designating each June 19th as United Empire Loyalists’ Day. The late Paul Clark UE, then Kawartha Branch President, drew up a resolution proposing that the Loyalist Flag be flown in Port Hope each June 19th. Port Hope council passed this resolution on 16 March 1998.

Members of Kawartha Branch have raised the flag at Peterborough’s City Hall annually since 1997. In 2002, Kawartha Branch President, Robert C. McBride, approached Stanley A. McBride UE, a director of Kawartha Branch and a former mayor of Peterborough, to arrange a meeting with Mayor Sylvia Sutherland and Branch members. Armed with local Loyalist history researched by Branch Genealogist, Joan Lucas UE, Bob wrote a formal letter to Mayor Sutherland seeking her support in putting this annual event into the legislation of the city. Her Worship and City Council passed the following motion at a Committee of the Whole on 11 February 2002:

“Committee considered a communication dated January 21, 2002 from Robert Collins McBride, President, Kawartha Branch of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada, requesting Council of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough to approve of and participate in the presentation and raising of the Loyalist’s Union Flag, at City Hall, on Loyalists’ Day, annually on June 19, unless that date falls on a weekend in which case the flag will be raised on the previous Friday in order to allow the participation of area school children in the presentation ceremonies, and that the flag be flown for the ensuing week.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS that Council approve the foregoing request of the Kawartha Branch of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada.”

In 2003 Kawartha Branch decided to ask permission to also raise the flag at the Peterborough County Court House on June 19th, resulting in the following motion being passed on 7 May 2003:

“That the Loyalist’s Union Flag be raised on the County Court House flag staff on United Empire Loyalists’ Day – 19 June 2003 – and flown for the ensuing week.”

This prompted the Reeve of the Township of Cavan-Millbrook-North Monaghan, to introduce a resolution, passed on 22 April 2003, stating:

“That in recognition of our Loyalist Traditions that the Union Flag be flown on June 19th and the following week and that Mr. McBride be so advised.”

June 19, 2003 thus proved to be a very busy day for the members of Kawartha Branch who organized three flag raising ceremonies throughout the day, accompanied by a piper and drummer, a large school choir, the local MPP and MP and other dignitaries.

Kawartha Branch is indeed very pleased to have the on-going support of all levels of government represented in our jurisdiction.

John Cameron Tombstone

By Mabel MacLean, St. Lawrence Branch

Mabel MacLean made it her personal project for 2004 to have a tombstone erected in Salem Cemetery, Summerstown, (one of the oldest cemeteries in the county) for John Cameron UE, her third great grandfather, who died on 10 September 1803. Cameron’s grave marker having long since worn away, it was time, 200 years after his death, to replace it. The unveiling took place on 7 August 2004, combined with a ceremony honouring six other Loyalists and Ameri-
can Revolution veterans buried in the cemetery.

St. Lawrence Branch President Carolyn Goddard spoke about the men being honoured: William Rose, Donald McLean, Jacob Summers, Capt. John McKenzie, John Grant and John Murchison. Mabel gave a speech including what little is known about her ancestor, John Cameron.

John Cameron was born on 10 May 1730 in Rannoch, Scotland, and married Catherine Seaton, who died soon thereafter, possibly while bringing their son Donald into the world in 1768. Cameron remarried and, in 1773, he and his new wife, Elizabeth Ferguson, and their two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, emigrated to the British colony in America. He served in the King's Royal Regiment from 1777 to 1783 during the American Revolution and, after it was disbanded on Christmas Eve 1783, he drew West 1 lot 17, concession 1, Charlottenburgh, as his Loyalist grant. Coincidentally, Mabel MacLean has lived on a part of that lot for nearly 60 years.

During the ceremony, UEL flags were placed on the graves of the six veterans. Shaun Wallace, a member of the recreated King's Royal Regiment New York, discussed his costume and the regiment and Lancaster Branch Chaplain William Ellis outlined the history of the KRRNY, in which the Loyalists fought. John Cameron's tombstone was unveiled by the youngest and oldest people present, Mabel's two-year-old great-nephew, Cameron Davidson, and 90-year-old Kenneth Cameron, who like Mabel is a third-great-grandchild of John Cameron. Chaplain Ellis then ended the ceremony by dedicating the tombstone with a heritage prayer.

Wiltse Cemetery
By Myrtle Johnston UE

Transforming a piece of cow pasture into a Pioneer Cemetery worthy of a Loyalist family — that was the challenge faced by the Colonel Edward Jessup Branch as they pursued their goal of honouring not only the Loyalists but their grave sites.

In the fall of 2003, as a 2014 project, volunteers began the process of restoring the cemetery where Loyalist Benoni Wiltse, his family and neighbours were buried. After countless hours of hard work and scrounging for materials and money, the cemetery was fenced and levelled, the few grave stones that had been found in the grass and under ground were in their proper places, the field stones which had marked some of the 200 to 300 burials were standing in rows and the United Empire Loyalist flag flew proudly overhead. Plaques telling the story of the cemetery, the Wiltse family and those contributing to the restoration were also erected.

On 2 October 2004 a Dedication Service was held, attended by Bernice Flett and Marg Hall representing the UELAC that had contributed generously to the 2014 project, representatives of the Township of Athens that had made access possible, many Wiltse descendants and local residents of the area.

The guest book continues to be signed throughout the winter and spring. The site welcomed visitors on May 28th during Ontario's Doors Open.

Loyalist Burial Site Project

C. Ray Lewis, Chairman, Loyalist Burial Site Project Committee

Phase 1 of this project has been completed and forwarded to the UELAC branch presidents in a compact disc format consisting of about three hundred and sixty submissions that are indexed and searchable.

The project is ongoing and we are collecting submissions for Phase 2. There are many more Loyalist burial sites to document.

For our purpose, a qualifying Loyalist was “A resident, as of April 19, 1775, of one of the colonies that declared themselves independent of Great Britain, who joined the Royal Standard before the treaty of Separation in the year 1783, or otherwise demonstrated loyalty to the Crown during the American Revolution, and who, through adherence to the great principle of the Unity of the Empire, departed from the newly established republic and settled in territory remaining under the rule of the Crown” or “A sol-
Milligan Pioneer Cemetery, Sunday, 5 June 2005, Dedication Ceremony and Service, Sons and Daughters of the United Empire Loyalists, Centreville, Ontario.

By Jim Long UE, Kingston Branch

A lot of hard work, dedication and planning finally paid off on June 5th at the Milligan Pioneer Cemetery in Centreville, Ontario. According to Patricia Weese, Secretary-Treasurer, everything needed repair. New fencing was installed around the cemetery and a new cemetery marker was installed at the entrance. Trees were cleared and new ones planted. All this took three years.

Mrs. Cora Reid, Bay of Quinte Branch, gave a history of Milligan Pioneer Cemetery, indicating that members of the United Empire Loyalists settled in the area and purchased this land.

The cemetery is the resting place of surveyors of the 1790s who died of diphtheria while mapping Camden Township. Starting in 1815, sons and daughters of the United Empire Loyalists from Ernestown and Fredericksburgh began taking up farmland around Mud Lake and Whelen’s Corners. They were buried on the hill in the section now known as The Pioneer Plot. Later, in the 1850s, many Irish and Scottish immigrants also settled in this area.

Reverend Georgia Copland of the Centreville Memorial United Church led the dedication service by reading the marker inscription and saying a prayer. Reverend Copland pointed out that, as you look through the cemetery photo album, you become aware of grunt work as well as the inspirational genius that was required to create this place.

Following the dedication and a release of memorial balloons, Reverend M.D. Steinburg led the group in the closing prayer.

Submitted by George Anderson

Editor’s Note: A biography of “Jeremiah French: Loyalist, Soldier, Farmer” by Shaun Wallace UE can be found on page 28 of this issue.

Lieutenant Jeremiah French UE (8 July 1743, Stratford, Connecticut - 5 December 1820, Cornwall, Upper Canada), the son of Jeremiah French Senior and Hannah Edwards, married Elizabeth Wheeler (14 December 1745 – 14 July 1838) in 1762 and in 1764 settled at Manchester, Vermont, then known as the New Hampshire Grants, where he was a town clerk, a selectman and a constable for the Town of Manchester.

Jeremiah French fought at the Battle of Bennington and was taken prisoner 16 August 1777. Captain Justus Sherwood arranged a prisoner exchange in 1779. French joined the Second Battalion of the King’s Royal Regiment of New York as a Lieutenant, 18 November 1781. After the conflict was over, he received a 2,400-acre Loyalist grant at Maple Grove near Cornwall, Ontario.

Jeremiah French UE deeded the property for the original Maple Grove Cemetery to the Trinity Anglican Church. This graveyard was relocated to its present site along Vincent Massey Drive in Cornwall during the Seaway construction. Maple Grove Cemetery is the only cemetery along the Seaway which had all its graves moved intact. Jeremiah French and his wife, Elizabeth Wheeler, are interred there. Other known Loyalists buried there are: Arthur Flaro, Albert French, Michael Hartle, Abraham Marsh and Jacob Van Dassen.
How Loyalist Burial Project Evolved

Last summer, Yorker Shaun Wallace searched Maple Grove Cemetery and found the original marker for Jeremiah French UE lying in pieces half buried in the ground. Shaun approached Gavin Watt, Commander of the KRRNY, and Carol Goddard, President of St. Lawrence Branch, asking for their support for this project. He then asked George Anderson, a fourth great grandson of Jeremiah French, if he would finance the restoration and lead the project. George, Shaun, Carol and Captain Michael Eamer formed a committee. Shaun representing and co-ordinating activities with the Yorkers. George working with Trinity Anglican Church and Sir Guy Carleton Branch, while Carol Goddard and Michael Eamer represented St. Lawrence Branch, resulting in the restoration, church service and the dedication. The original tombstone has been donated to the military museum of the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders Regiment in Cornwall. The history of the SD&G Highlanders can be traced back to the King's Royal Regiment of New York. 

19 June 2005, Loyalist Day in Cornwall, commenced with a church service at Trinity Anglican Church attended by 150 people, the King's Royal Regiment of New York Graeme Miltimore, Archdeacon Ross Moulton, Margaret Hall, Vice President, Central East Region, and Kerstine Szederkenyi, a fifth great grand daughter of Jeremiah French. The dedication of Jeremiah French's tombstone began with the Royal Yorkers parading the Canadian and Loyalist Flags into the cemetery. Carol Goddard, President of St. Lawrence Branch, and Sylvia Powers, Past President of Sir Guy Carleton Branch, jointly hosted the event. Sylvia's husband, Bill, is a descendant of Sarah French and William Marsh, brought greetings from the UELAC.

William French from Texas, a descendant of an uncle of Jeremiah French and head of the French Family Association, spoke about preserving family history. Those also speaking included:
- Merle French, a member of Edmonton Branch, one of only seventeen known direct descendants of Jeremiah French who bears the French surname;
- Margaret Hall, Vice President, Central Ontario East;
- Ray Lewis, Chairman of the Loyalist Burials Project;
- Myrtle Johnston, President of Colonel Jessup Branch;
- Robert Wilkins, President of Heritage Branch; Carol Potts, President of the SD&G Historical Society;
- Wendy Wert, President of the Sir John Johnson Manor House Committee;
- Robert Nash, Vice President of the Morrisburg & District Historical Society;
- and Bruce Henbest of Upper Canada Village.

Janet Anderson, on behalf of George Anderson, acknowledged and thanked all the people who came to the event and the many others who helped with the project. Archdeacon Moulton of Trinity Church then said a special prayer for Jeremiah French UE and others buried in the cemetery. Nicolette and Kaitlin Szederkenyi, assisted by Margaret Hamilton, unveiled the new monument. These three young ladies are sixth great granddaughters of Jeremiah French and granddaughters of Mary Van Ryswyk of St. Lawrence Branch.

The Yorkers saluted and Sylvia Powers read the inscription on the new monument. Merle and Diana French added a nice touch by placing roses in memory of Jeremiah French UE at the gravesite. Duncan Darby MacDonald played Amazing Grace on the Pipes. I would like to thank my sister, Mary Van Ryswyk and her husband, Bill, who on the Saturday night before the dedication hosted an impromptu dinner for twenty-seven French family members from Alberta, Arkansas, Ontario and Texas at their home in Cornwall, situated on the original Loyalist Grant of our Loyalist ancestor, Captain Samuel Anderson UE.
By Kimberly Hurst UE, Sixth Great-granddaughter of Bartholomew London UE

Born in New Jersey, circa 1730, Bartholomew London made his way in life as a farmer. He had land on Scott’s Mountain in Greenwich Township, Sussex County, New Jersey and was the father of six known children.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, Bartholomew remained on his land in what was then known as West Jersey. He was a Loyalist. He believed in the King and was recruiting men for His Majesty’s Services for which he was jailed on more than one occasion. He suffered greatly as a result of his imprisonment. His health suffered and he lost property for his loyalty to the British government.

Sometime between 1778 and 1782, he removed himself and his family to Monongolia County, Virginia. It is here that we find him in the Continental Census of 1782. Perhaps he was being harassed or threatened by his neighbours due to his loyalty to the Crown. In 1783 a dispute was settled between the borders of Pennsylvania and what is now known as West Virginia. The area in which the London family now resided was to be called Redstone Township, Fayette County, and Pennsylvania.

In 1789 Bartholomew left Pennsylvania with his son Richard, daughters Mehitable and Jane and quite possibly another son, Bartholomew, whom it is believed died in 1797. Jane’s husband, Enoch Moore, and their four children also travelled with him as he headed for Upper Canada. They arrived in Saltfleet Township, which was located in Wentworth County in Upper Canada, sometime after June of 1789.

The names of Bartholomew London and Richard London as well as Enoch Moore were placed on adjoining lots in Saltfleet. There they began clearing their land and building crude homes to sustain them through the long cold winter that lay ahead of them. Bartholomew was granted land for his loyalty to the Crown. In a document dated 20 October 1794, Judge Nathaniel Pettit, a member of the first Upper Canadian parliament at Newark, stated that he had known Bartholomew London and that the Patriots in New Jersey had indeed imprisoned him.

Bartholomew maintained his farm in Saltfleet on Lots 18 and 19 on the 3rd Concession and was close to all of his children. Grandchildren also surrounded Bartholomew in his new home.

His eldest son, Jeremiah, did not leave for Upper Canada with his father and siblings right away. He is found in the New York Census of 1790 in New York. When he finally arrived in Upper Canada he was granted land. He and his family lived on Lots 27 and 28 on the 5th Concession. Jeremiah and his wife, Margaret Prall, had three children. Aaron was the eldest followed by Joseph. Both boys were born in New Jersey. Their third child was daughter Margaret who was born in Upper Canada.

Enoch Moore was never seen or heard from again

Richard lived on the 200 adjoining acres, Lots 16 and 17 on the 3rd Concession of Saltfleet. He married a young lady named Maria and they had seven children: Jeremiah, Magdalena, Susanna, Elizabeth, John, Daniel and Anna.

Bartholomew’s daughter, Mehitable, and her husband, William Disher, lived not far away from him in Pelham, Welland County. Mehitable had a son by William Disher, and he was named Bartholomew after her father. After William’s death in 1811, Mehitable married for a second time, to Andrew Whitsell.

Daughter Jane and her first husband, Enoch Moore, had four children together, the eldest being Charles from whom I am descended. Thomas was the second son and Sarah was the oldest daughter. The baby of the family was Mary, born on 15 June 1789 before their arrival in Upper Canada.

This is where the story of the infamous Mary Osborne London begins. By 1798 Bartholomew had hired a housekeeper by the name of Mary Osborne. Having already had two sons, William and Nathaniel Osborne, by her first marriage, the young widow of 28 found herself expecting her third child. This child’s father was none other than Bartholomew London. Having no other choice but to marry him, he did just that, and they had a daughter, Hannah, on 5 April 1799. It would appear that all was well.

In the fall of 1800, Bartholomew decided to hire a farmhand to help around the farm as he was getting on in years and wanted to take on less. His new farmhand would be George Nemires, 28, late of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and an old acquaintance of one Mrs. Mary Osborne London. Within two months, Bartholomew’s new wife, Mary, and the new hired hand, George, started a torrid affair. By January Mary had reported to her husband that she was pregnant with his second child. She stated later that she “knew not who the father of her child was.”

The Story of Bartholomew London

The name Enoch Moore was placed on Lot 20 on the 3rd Concession and Lots 14, 15, 16, 17 on the 4th Concession of Saltfleet. Enoch Moore left for the United States on family business sometime between 1791 and 1798 and was never seen or heard from again. Jane married for a second time to John McDeade also known as John McDavid. He had received Lot 27 on the 4th and Lot 26 on the 5th Concession of Saltfleet. The disappearance of their father posed a great problem for the children of Jane and Enoch. Their father had not petitioned for the 500 acres of land he had been allotted in Saltfleet before his departure and this land now lay unclaimed. Bartholomew had taken up the fight for his grandchildren, and he was in the process of applying for the 500 acres of land for his four grandchildren when he was murdered.
Bartholomew, having written his will, gave Mary and her children the principal part of his interests while excluding, for the most part, the children of his first wife. This will dated 4 May 1800, Mary knew she would be well taken care of and the plot to murder her elderly husband begins. In her first attempt, Mary had stirred up a heated argument between herself and Bartholomew. George, pretending to avenge the abuse bestowed upon Mary, struck Bartholomew on the head quite severely with a shoe hammer.

In a few weeks, Bartholomew was nearly recovered from this attack. Not being successful, they decided to poison him. George, disguising himself as a Mr. Kerr of Long Point, went to a neighbouring physician in Ancaster for a poison named Vitriol. He told the doctor it would be used as a cure for an old sore. He asked the doctor at that time if the amount he had given him would be enough to poison a man. The doctor told him no and that he would need a larger amount than what he had prescribed. George then asked the doctor if he would prescribe a larger dose, but the doctor replied to him that he had been given a sufficient amount for his needs.

George returned to Mary and that dose was given to Bartholomew without the desired effect. George then went off on foot in the middle of the winter to Canadiagua, New York for additional poison. In ten days George returned with two ounces of arsenic and one ounce of opium. Two more doses of the mixture were administered to Bartholomew in whiskey and still he showed no signs of illness.

The third dose was administered to Mary’s husband and this was the last dose needed to end his life. Suspicion began to circulate rapidly throughout the small community and the physician, who prescribed the initial dose of poison, recalled the earlier enquiries when he arrived at the London home to find the man he recognized as Mr. Kerr of Long Point.

Both Mary Osborne London and George Nemires were taken into custody for the murder of Bartholomew London. They were jailed while they awaited their trials, which were held on the 14th of August 1801 in Niagara-on-the-Lake. The Honourable Judge Alcock presided over the case of the two star-crossed lovers.

At half past nine in the morning the Attorney General addressed the jurors praying that “God would assist and direct them in their deliverance.” Several witnesses were called to testify and even though they could not prove who actually had administered the poison, the jury had no choice but to deliver a guilty verdict.

With the verdict before him, Judge Alcock had to pronounce the sentence in accordance with the law of the land. Both Mary and George were to be executed on the 17th day of August in the year of 1801 for the murder of Bartholomew London. The judge remarked the coincidence of the time, which was exactly six months to the day of the final dose of the poison.

During the time he was confined to the jail George would say “that if they died, another must die.” He implied that there was another who was also responsible in his own way for the death of Bartholomew. A man living in the neighbourhood was partially to blame for this incident. George alluded to the guilt of the neighbour on more than one occasion and stipulated that the neighbour’s brother was in no way responsible for what happened to Mr. London.

Mary had frequently confessed she had poisoned her first husband

George also stated that it was Mary that he wanted and not the husband’s estate. She had pushed him to do it and even suggested that he shoot him but not to use his own gun. He was to borrow a gun from the neighbour, a man who

Mary Osborne London... 
first woman hanged in Upper Canada.

M ary left behind two young sons from her first marriage. Nathaniel and William Osborne, as well as two young daughters, Hannah and Catherine London. Where the two boys were reared is still a mystery. But William Osborne can be found in the War of 1812 Muster Roll ofCapt. Abram Nelles’ Flank Company from the 24th of July to the 24th of August 1812. No mention of Nathaniel has been found to date.

It is believed that Hannah was reared in the home of Methylable London and Andrew Whitesell. According to Andrew’s will, there was a Johannah Lunnen living with him and his wife. Hannah would be the half-sister of Methylable London. Where Catherine was taken is up for discussion. Perhaps her much older half-sister, Jane Moore McDavid, took her in and reared her. No evidence has been found supporting this.

Mary Osborne London had the distinction of being the first woman to be hanged in Upper Canada. Research is still ongoing and findings will be reported as they become available.

About the author:

Kimberly Hurst is a young mother living in Olde Sandwich Towne, now part of Windsor, Ontario with her 11-year-old daughter, Sarah. Both are immersed in Loyalist History and active Bicentennial Branch members. Kimberly is Branch Education/Outreach Chairperson and Librarian. She is working with Kingsville Historical Park to promote the new Loyalist Program that she and the late Mary Hutchins developed for the Grade Seven students of Essex County.
After two years of planning, the 78th Fraser Highlanders youth squad arrived in Scotland 12 August 2004. Twenty-nine members strong including four soldiers from Toronto’s York Garrison, one from the Fort St. Andrew Garrison in Quebec City and four senior officers of the Fort Saint Helen Garrison, one of which was Major G. B. Okill Stuart UE. The convoy of three vehicles moved northward, stopping at Glencoe and Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness, paraded at Fort George which is a mid-18th century fort near Inverness, visited Balhousie Castle, home of the Black Watch and paraded in downtown Perth followed by a civic reception with the township Provost (Mayor) Robert Scott. The convoy moved on to Balmoral Castle, summer residence of the Queen and Prince Phillip, where the squad paraded and met the Royal couple.

Major Okill Stuart, Officer commanding the Fort Saint Helen Garrison, writes, “Since taking over command of the Fort St. Helen Garrison last November [2003], much of my time has been focused on fundraising, leading up to our eleven-day tour to Scotland of the squad in August. I will never forget the three flights up to my bunk bed in the HO-HO Hostel in Inverness. Thank goodness the boys were there to carry my bag. What a treat for my eighty-some-year-old body to stay at a youth hostel. The highlight of the trip was, of course, the unexpected appearance of The Queen at Balmoral Castle. Both the Queen and Prince Philip made a point of shaking hands and having a few words with all. ... I am so very proud to have been a part of the 78th in this most eventful year!”

Lieutenant Commander Heber Ackland, Royal Navy Equerry to the Queen, wrote on 25 August 2004 from Balmoral Castle, “Dear Major Stuart, On behalf of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, may I thank you for bringing the 78th Fraser Highlanders to Balmoral Castle on 18 August and giving such a rousing display with pipes, drums, swords and muskets. It was an impressive spectacle and your young team deserve great credit
for their polished performance, particularly as many of them had only recently joined the unit. The volleys from the Brown Bess muskets certainly got the attention of the local wildlife!

The 78th Highlanders played a unique role in Canada's history during the Seven Years' War (1757-1763) also known as the French and Indian War. The 1,500 Scotsmen of the Regiment laid siege to Louisbourg in 1758, were at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham outside Quebec City in 1759, where they were the largest regiment, and in Montreal in 1760. The Regiment was disbanded while in Quebec in 1763 and the soldiers were offered land grants, some of them taking land in the Mohawk Valley and subsequently, or their sons, served as Loyalists in units such as the 84th Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland Emigrants). Descendants of these intrepid Scots explored the continent, naming such features as the Fraser and Mackenzie Rivers. The modern recreation of the 78th Fraser Highlanders is stationed at the Stewart Museum at the Fort Ile Ste-Hélène, Montreal. Composed entirely of students, ages 16 to 25, the group parades during the summer months at the Fort and they have been invited to perform at many special events in and away from the city.

Editor's Note: Robert C. Wilkins UE, President of Heritage Branch, writes: "Malcolm Fraser, an officer in the original 78th Fraser Highlanders, being bilingual, served as Governor Murray's secretary after the Treaty of Paris (1763)

and obtained a seigneurie on the north shore of the St. Lawrence around Murray Bay, now officially known as 'Malbaie,' Malcolm's son, Alexander, also received a seigneurie at Rivière-du-Loup on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. Alexander and his descendants, intermarrying over the years with the French Canadian population, remained seigneurs of Rivière-du-Loup until the end of the regime in 1854 and one of Alexander's grandsons, William Fraser, became mayor of 'Fraserville' in the mid-nineteenth century. In fact, the town was called 'Fraserville' until the early twentieth century, and one of its main streets is still the 'chemin Fraser.' In July 2005, the 78th Fraser Highlanders, comprising the 'squad' of young men and some of the officers and 'miladies' of the Regiment - including Okill and his wife Sylvia, and R.C. Wilkins and his wife Maura - took a weekend-long bus trip from Fort St. Helen to Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, where the squad performed twice at 'Mansor Fraser,' the home of the late Mayor William Fraser on 'chemin Fraser,' which is now a museum to the Fraser clan and to Alexander and his descendants. That same weekend, the bus took us to Quebec City, where the Regiment went on a church parade at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, a church founded by men of the original 78th Frasers in 1759, the present building of which dates from 1810. Afterwards, the Regiment paraded in front of Quebec City Hall and received the freedom of the City of Quebec from the Pro-Mayor. The ceremony was followed by a three-hour reception for the squad and their officers and 'miladies,' hosted by the municipality in the Quebec City Council Chamber. While there, Okill was especially delighted to see the portrait of one of his ancestors, George Okill Stuart, who was mayor of Quebec City in the period c. 1840-1846, displayed along with the portraits of the other distinguished former chief magistrates of Quebec – a city which will celebrate its 400th anniversary in 2008."

A Loyalist Under The Hood!

by Peter W. Johnson UE

Duncan Armstrong of Wooler, ON has a unique way of displaying the Loyalist flag. It is painted on the underside of the hood of his vintage MGB. Obviously one can only see the flag when the hood is up. As Mr. Armstrong had a highly prized British vehicle he wanted to adorn it with the appropriate flag. Doing his research on the Internet, he stumbled upon the Loyalist flag and used it, although he suspected something about it was a little different than the Union Jack. At a car show in Trenton, I had a chance to chat with him and now he appreciates the special history of the flag he adopted.
Don’t miss this opportunity to immerse yourself in Mohawk Valley Loyalist history, home to many Loyalist families and a great deal of Revolutionary War military action.

From Ottawa and Cornwall on Sunday Oct 1, returning Wednesday Oct 4, the cost is just $490 each (double) or $685 single. Meals (to be arranged) are extra.

Travel with fellow Loyalists and friends. Enjoy the discussions and speakers. Probable visits to:

- Johnson Hall, home of Sir William Johnson and later that of his son, Sir John Johnson, who in June 1777 fled through the Adirondacks to St. Regis Quebec. The retainers became the nucleus of the King’s Royal Regiment of New York at Fort Chambly, Quebec, 19 June 1776.
- Johnstown, scene of the last battle of the Revolution, in which Walter Butler was killed.
- The Schenectady Stockade District contains original Dutch, Colonial and Loyalist houses.
- The Mabee Historic Farm is a living re-enactment of the original Dutch Mabee Family farm 1670.
- St. Anne Parsonage near Schoharie Crossing where Reverend John Stuart and Mohawk Joseph Thayendanega Brant translated the Book of Mark into Mohawk.
- Fort Klock, built by the Klock Family in 1750.
- Old Palatine Church and Trinity Lutheran Church, Stone Arabia where Palatine Loyalists worshipped.
- Oriskany, site of the bloodiest battle of the American Revolution on August 6, 1777 — and more.

Don’t miss this George Anderson and Ed Kipp trip to explore Loyalist history. "Those who have travelled with them before know how wonderfully well organized and run they are," says Doug Grant, UELAC President who, with spouse Nancy Conn, has attended six previous trips and is registering again.

More details at http://www.uelac.org/projects.html or from George Anderson, 64 Anderson Cres., Nepean ON K2E 5N7 (613) 226-6348 andrew1@magma.ca

Register today. Deposit $250 each (double) or $290 single upon registration, balance 1 July 2006. Payment to "Sir Guy Carleton Branch UELAC", mail to George. Any surplus funds will go to Bernice Wood Flett Scholarship and the Loyalist Collection at Brock University.

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**Family Genealogy Consultant**

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- The Loyalist Gazette • Fall 2005 • Page 27 •
Jeremiah French: Loyalist, Soldier, Farmer

by Shaun Wallace UE

Jeremiah French is a name we all know or may have heard of, but who was he? Jeremiah French was the largest landowner in Manchester, Vermont (then legally part of the Province of New York and referred to as the ‘New Hampshire Grants’) when American Revolution hostilities broke out. Ethan Allen and his brothers were the primary instigators in pushing for Vermont’s secession from the Province of New York and thus were at odds with the policies of New York’s Royal Governor.

In 1777, Jeremiah, as a Loyalist, joined the Vermont-based Loyalist Regiment “Queen’s Loyal Rangers” receiving his commission as captain directly from General John Burgoyne. Later that year when the Burgoyne expedition headed south from Montreal into the Province of New York the “Queen’s Loyal Rangers” would be the largest provincial unit to accompany the confederate General.

During the Battle of Bennington on 16 August 1777 Jeremiah was taken prisoner but in 1779 was returned to duty at Fort St. John’s, Quebec, through a prisoner exchange. During his time there he and his brother, Lieutenant Gershom French, were found guilty of drawing flour from the stores at Fort St. Johns to sell it to civilians. Jeremiah was reduced in rank to Lieutenant and joined the second battalion of King’s Royal Regiment of New York. Lieutenant Gershom French took a commission in the Loyal Rangers when that Corps was formed. One can only wonder what could have spurred their action.

While Jeremiah was away fighting for the legal government of the King, Manchester, Vermont went Rebel. Jeremiah’s wife, Elizabeth Wheeler, was at home when the Rebels, under the orders of Ethan Allen, confiscated all of the French lands but legend has it she caused the Rebels so much grief they eventually lost patience and escorted her to the border and into Canada. The family spent the winter of 1783 in Montreal with Lieutenant Jeremiah French, joining his family in the spring of 1784. They moved up the St. Lawrence River to their new land at what would eventually become Maple Grove, Ontario.

...this poorly identified one.
This was the mystery stone

Although here along the front, other Loyalist settlers were building log homes as temporary shelters from the elements, the French family opted for a 16 by 20 foot frame house, with walls full of unbaked clay bricks. As the family grew, the house was enlarged with the original space becoming the dining room and a kitchen, bedroom and entrance hall, used as the parlour, being added. Jeremiah became a very influential member of the community, owning five mills. He was the first member for Stormont in the First Ontario Legislature, one of the founding members of Trinity Anglican Church in Cornwall, and was a magistrate for the Eastern District, Upper Canada (Ontario). His house is the only one in Upper Canada Village clearly demonstrating the gradual evolution from simple beginnings to more prosperous times that came from years of hard work. As an aside, his pre-Revolutionary home in Manchester Vermont is still standing.

Jeremiah’s Second Battalion uniform from “The King’s Royal Regiment of New York, Captain George Singleton’s Light Company” is part of the Loyalist display at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa and is the only known surviving uniform of KRRNY.

The Quest

Last summer, while researching Jeremiah French in connection with my work with the Museum of Applied Military History, I stumbled upon a tragedy of Canadian history. In an effort to resolve some differences concerning the name of Jeremiah’s wife, my quest took me in search of his grave marker. I began my search with the Pioneer Memorial at Upper Canada Village. Where else would such a prominent stone be located? Much to my surprise I discovered that it was not incorporated into the memorial.

I then visited the Loyalist Resource Centre in Morrisburg. I knew that Jeremiah French had lived near Maple Grove and indeed his house had been relocated to Upper Canada Village in the late 1950s. Lynne Cook (genealogist) informed me that the Maple Grove Cemetery had been relocated just west of Cornwall on the south side of Hwy #2 during the Seaway project. We pulled the Maple Grove Cemetery books and started looking for Jeremiah’s gravesite. There was no stone clearly identified on the cemetery map for Jeremiah French. All the stones in the cemetery but one in section “C” were identified on the map. Lynne had a transcription of every stone in the cemetery except this poorly identified one. This was the mystery stone.

I noticed a small piece of exposed stone with what appeared to be a letter

With this knowledge fresh in hand, my family and I headed off to Cornwall arriving at the cemetery about mid-afternoon in early September with the wind blowing and autumn very much in the air. I went to section “C”, but no stone was visible, just a large space of well-maintained grass. I assumed the map was wrong and proceeded to walk among the stones in the other part of the cemetery. I found his son-in-law, George Robertson’s, grave marker (Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry). He was the man who had purchased Jeremiah’s house, now sitting in Upper Canada Village. With tension mounting and kids clamouring to leave, I again headed over to section “C” and took another careful look — still nothing. As I turned to leave, the wind changed direction and the trees blew the other way, allowing the sun to flash through at a different angle. At that in-
stant I caught a glimpse of something at ground level about thirty feet from where I was standing. I headed over to the spot and I noticed a small piece of exposed stone with what appeared to be a letter carved on it. I dropped down on my hands and knees to brush it clean to find there was indeed writing on it. I started pulling out great tufts of grass, removing topsoil in the process, slowly exposing a collection of stone fragments and working my way to what became the western and then to the eastern edges of the stone. At this point my excitement alerted my children and many hands worked at clearing away the grass and soil. At the bottom of the stone we discovered the words “Also his Wife Elizabeth” the information that began this quest. As we approached what eventually became the top of the stone, the name Jeremiah French became visible. I can’t describe the feeling we all felt at that moment but it was both a sense of jubilation and reverence.

George was very dismayed at the state of his ancestor’s stone.

I took several photographs of the smashed stone. The stone was in fifteen pieces, with at least one, possibly two, pieces missing. Service vehicles and grass cutters had driven over it for quite some time and stone was pressed into the earth and very uneven. I wrote down the information from the marker and deposited a copy of the transcription with Lynne Cook to complete her Maple Grove Cemetery book. I relayed my findings to George Anderson, a descendant of Jeremiah and Elizabeth French. He was very dismayed at the state of his ancestor’s stone, as the last time he had visited the site the marker was standing and intact. I explained the severity of the damage to him and received his permission to start a project to restore or replace the marker. Winter settled in and I was busy with work assignments in Toronto and Windsor. Thus it wasn’t until early June that I had the time to revisit this idea.

The Final Project

In July 2004, the idea of restoring or replacing the stone was presented to St. Lawrence Branch UELAC as a possible project in keeping with two of our objectives: erect, construct and repair buildings, monuments and memorials to perpetuate the memory of the Loyalists; seek out and preserve the resting places of Loyalists.

The idea took off and a committee very quickly got down to the business of putting everything in motion to make the project a success. I am glad to report we have made excellent progress with all partners involved:
- St. Lawrence Branch UELAC;
- UELAC Burial Project;
- The Museum of Applied Military History (The King’s Royal Regiment of New York);
- Trinity Church (Cornwall), Maple Grove Cemetery;
- and members of the French family.

I completed the archaeological work on the site of the original stone on 23 September 2004, retrieved all of the stone fragments and ensured they were carefully wrapped and placed into storage. We recently received word from the SD&G Highlanders Museum (housed in the Cornwall Armoury) that it will accept and display the original stone. This was great news, as this important artefact will remain in the tri-counties (Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry). A replacement stone has been ordered and will be ready by the spring. On Sunday 19 June 2005 as part of the Loyalist Day Weekend Celebrations, we are planning an unveiling ceremony of the new stone at Maple Grove Cemetery in Cornwall, Ontario.

Note: This tombstone is lying on its back in plot “C” of the relocated Maple Grove Cemetery. It is broken into fifteen pieces with the piece after “In Memory” missing. The missing piece also contains letters from the next line. The missing words I believe are “of” and “Esquire.” A fracture line has removed the day that he died which was the “5.”

Transcription of the Stone:

In Memory
Jeremiah French re
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
December 1820:
AGED 77 years.
And 5 months.

Also
Elizabeth French his wife
July 14 1838 AE

Details will be available in the future from our website:
http://www.recorder.ca/elstlawrencebr/
The Partnership That Created Canada:
The Place of the Loyalists and French Canadians in North American History

By Professor Hereward Senior, PhD, McGill University, Montreal, Honorary Vice-President, UELAC

Editor's Note:
The following article was published in Monarchy Canada, Spring 1985, pp. 12-15. Please refer to his biography published in this issue of The Loyalist Gazette.

The idea of America as the land of second chance for the losers of the Old World was quite independent of the Revolution. Canada and Australia were "Americans" in that sense, and did not require a revolution to make them so. The first point that monarchists have to make is that monarchy is part of the American heritage. In the two hundred years since the end of the American Revolution, this point has been made eloquently by the descendants of those who followed Jacques Cartier to the St. Lawrence Valley and by the descendants of the Loyalists.

In 1776, America had no republican tradition, unless it was to be found among the Dutch settled in the Hudson River Valley. Even they were doubtful republicans because of the special relationship that the House of Orange had with the state. Certainly the Indians had no republican tradition. Neither did the Blacks whose presence on the continent was involuntary. Nor did the Chinese and Japanese who arrived much later.

Republicanism was a European political heresy that took root in America nearly 300 years after Cartier's arrival.

New France matured in the age of Louis XIV when the political and cultural pre-eminence of France was personified by her kings. We mis-read history if we see French Canada as a neglected colonial society. Look at the Fortress of Louisbourg and consider the cost of maintaining a French garrison in North America, and do not forget the subsidised immigration sponsored by Colbert or the support Jesuit missionaries received from France. In terms of government spending, provinces like Picardie and Guyenne had reason to envy Quebec.

When we consider the annexation of French Canada in 1763, we must not think in terms of the total warfare of the 20th century. The transfer of sovereignty from one civilized power to another was a great disadvantage, but something less than total disaster. According to accepted practices, laws and customs remained unchanged unless special legislation was introduced. For example, when Tsar Alexander annexed Finland in 1808, he left the Finnish constitution, the laws and the Lutheran religious establishment, intact. The danger to French Canada was that massive immigration from the south might change the culture of the province or that the introduction of the protestant
projects in America were French-speaking. They were sufficient to hold the St. Lawrence Valley, but without the Loyalist migration, they could not have secured their race. These words were given legislative form in the Quebec Act of 1774, which committed the British government to the defence of the Catholic religion and French culture in America. Those French Canadians who died in British uniforms served both the Monarchy and French culture. So too, were the British regulars and Anglo-Canadian militiamen, although they were not aware of it.

By 1784 the majority of British subjects in America were French-speaking. They were sufficient to hold the St. Lawrence Valley, but without the Loyalist migration, they could not have secured their flanks in what became Ontario and New Brunswick. This was the first and most obvious achievement of the Loyalists. They provided that margin of strength necessary to maintain a British presence in America. We must understand that the Revolution was designed for all North Americans and, as such, was not a total victory. Neither the French Canadians nor the New Englanders settled in Nova Scotia gave it active support, and some 40,000 out of 80,000 exiled Loyalists resettled in Canada.

Historians tend to make it clear that the Revolution divided the British Empire. They neglect to mention that it also divided the Continent. Few Americans have even asked whether the advancing

of the timetable of independence and adopting a republican system was worth the loss of Canada.

Loyalism did not survive the Revolution as a political tendency like Royalism in France. The Americans are a migratory people and many in any case would move west. Those who preferred monarchy had the option of moving north. It would of course, be wrong to over-estimate the ideological commitment of the average American. There was a considerable post-Loyalist immigration to Upper Canada. By 1812 two thirds of Upper Canada and a much higher proportion of the Eastern Townships were settled by post-Loyalist Americans. Yet these post-Loyalist Americans fought for the Crown in 1812. The real loyalty crisis was not in Canada, but in the North-eastern United States where the militia refused to cross the frontier; American farmers sold supplies to the British army in Canada, and representatives of the various states met at the Hartford Convention and threatened to secede from the Union.

Jefferson had thought that the occupation of Canada would be a "matter of marching." As it turned out, the partnership between French Canadians and Loyalists held and it was plain that the majority of Americans rejected the idea of a republican crusade against Canada. The Revolution would not move north. Those who had refused to support it and those who had actively opposed it were free to prove that they could make monarchy work in America.

Who, then, were these dissenters from the mainstream of North American history? Myth has it that both the Loyalists and French Canadians were reactionaries, unwilling to come to terms with North America or the modern world. This at least was the view of those magnificently-wrong prophets – the British radicals. Lord Durham was a true prophet as far as constitutional development was concerned. He favoured responsible government, but he had no understanding of the cultural dimension in history. By casting himself in the role of a prophet, Durham predicted the assimilation of the French Canadians, making what was in most respects a useful state paper into the most mischievous document in Canadian history.

Some forty years later another British radical, Goldwyn Smith, a former Regius professor resident in Toronto, declared that the British Empire had "artificially preserved from absorption the French-Canadian element, an anachronistic relic of the old French society with all its torpor and bigotry." From such statements there arose the myth that the French Canadians were a semi-feudal and politically-reactionary people, isolated from the mainstream of history.

In a similar manner, it was assumed that the United Empire Loyalists were made up exclusively of Anglophile upper class conservatives who opposed the Revolution because they were opposed to freedom. The myth of French Canadian conservatism has been exploded by recent research and events. The myth of the Loyalists as selfish conservatives has been shaken, but still survives.

These myths have little to do with reality. Few people have been more in tune with the times than French Canadians. Soon after the annexation, they mastered the English constitution. No higher tribute has ever been paid to British institutions than that of Louis-Joseph Papineau in 1820, on the occasion of the death of
George III. Papineau found the King to be: “A Sovereign respected for his moral qualities and his devotion to duty.”

Like the French Canadians, the Loyalists were represented. There are two Loyalist myths:

one, the myth of the revolutionaries — that the Loyalists were selfish reactionaries;

the other, a myth for which their friends were responsible, is that the Loyalists were virtuous conservatives, the best people in town who would not soil their hands with mob violence and revolution.

In a democratic age, these myths have made Canadian historians hesitate to claim the Loyalists as ancestors.

It is useful to remember that losers tend to take an active part in politics. This was true of both Loyalists and French Canadians. The Loyalists would not have been Loyalists had they kept clear of politics. Out of a population of less than 2,000,000, some 80,000 Loyalists were driven into exile. It should be evident that very few of these 80,000 belonged to any kind or an elite. In fact, recent research has induced some Canadian historians to sneer at their lowly origins. Even humble victims of revolution are still beyond the range of sympathy of Canadian nationalists.

The Loyalists were a fair cross-section of the population, weighted a little on the side of ethnic minorities and recent immigrants who resisted the coercion of the revolutionary Committees of Safety. The very first Loyalists were those who tried to present the case of the British government by dialogue. The second group of Loyalists were those who disagreed with British policy but insisted on the civil rights of those who sought to defend it.

The word “Tory” was a term of abuse directed against Loyalists without much regard to their political attitudes. The revolutionary party invoked Locke’s idea of a social contract, declaring that the King had broken contract with the people.

Church establishment was the major cause of the Revolution. This idea they carried into exile in Canada where it became a matter of controversy.

The Tory interpretation of the revolution is open to question because most Loyalists, like the majority of Americans, were not Anglicans. On the other hand, Washington was a practising Anglican as were many of the leaders of the revolutionary party. The American Revolution was made by the elite of colonial society - the first Gentlemen of Virginia, the best families of New England, and some of the wealthiest families in New York, like the Livingstons and Roosevelts. It bore more resemblance to the revolt of the Confederate states in 1861 than to the French Revolution.

Although the Revolution pre-empted the doctrines of the Enlightenment, manifested in the Declaration of Independ-
It has been assumed that Canadian society is more conservative than American. Revolutions breed intolerance and the American Revolution was no exception. Revolutions cannot succeed without calling into being an assemblage of demagogues and terrorists who, when it is over, return to conventional life. This was not a great problem in America because the revolution never got out of the control of the ruling classes. They nevertheless had the problem of diffusing the forces mobilized to fight for the revolution. The Federalist Party solved it by means of the Alien and Sedition Acts, which were much criticized by American liberals.

Yet there remained a fear of conspiracy and rebellion, manifested in such movements as the “Know-Nothing party” and in the investigations of congressional committees. On the other hand, the precedent of the use of force in politics was there, and the vigilantism that terrorized the Loyalists would revive from time to time to terrorize others.

The Loyalists carried memories of revolution into exile, but did not face hostile mobs in their new homeland. Their problem was getting along with the colonial bureaucracy and it proved to be a full-time occupation. They did not, as we are sometimes told, live in fear that all opposition would lead to revolution. In Nova Scotia, the Loyalists introduced a vote of non-confidence in the Executive Council. In New Brunswick they divided between reformers and conservatives. In Upper Canada most Loyalists supported the Family Compact, but some, like the Ryersons and BueHs, were found among the reformers.

Most remarkable of all were the political activities of some Loyalists in Lower Canada. In the year before 1812, Loyalist Attorney-General Jonathan Sewell faced impeachment — proceedings brought against him by James Stuart, the son of a Loyalist Anglican clergyman. Stuart had joined the French-Canadian opposition in the Assembly and placed his knowledge of common law at their disposal.

Even more remarkable was the role of a second-generation Loyalist in the Rebellion of 1837. Although Papineau was the political head of the rebellion, the military leadership in the Richelieu Valley Rebellion was in the hands of Doctor Wolfred Nelson, the son of a Loyalist and distant relative of Admiral Nelson.

Loyalists included in their ranks a disproportional number of political activists who continued to be active in their new homeland. They do not appear to have been much inhibited by an inordinate fear of revolution. Conservative Loyalists at times would accuse reformers of starting a second revolution, but this was politics. For the most part, Loyalists in their daily activity forgot the revolution and French Canadians forgot the annexation and got on with the business of creating modern Canada.

Canadians had their angry moments. The measures taken against the rebels of 1837-38 were harsh, but the angry mood did not last. The exiled rebels of 1837 — Papineau and Mackenzie — returned and were again elected to parliament without changing their politics. Papineau was one of the few French Canadians to sign the Annexation Manifesto of 1849, a document prepared by English merchants of Montreal who sought to escape from the tensions of cultural conflict by joining the United States. It is useful to remember that Canadian republicanism in the last century was linked to continentalism. In this century, Canadian republicans added America to the long list of things they are against.

As the French Canadians and the Loyalists created modern Canada, their importance cannot be denied. But was this an exercise undertaken for its own sake? Was there any point in proving it could be done? Has the Canadian experience any relevance for the United States and the rest of the hemisphere?

First of all, Canadians have profited by the American experience. Federalism was borrowed and made the basis of Canadian unity. But what has Canada to teach? The Canadian experience makes it clear that any association of former colonies with their country of origin, to be lasting, must be an association of equals. It does not follow that no association is possible.

Monarchy is the obvious symbol of peoples with a common history who no longer have a government in common. The Commonwealth, which is not a power relationship, proves that a non-political association can exist. Something like this would be very useful in Latin America where Latin people have needed to resist external cultural influences.

In 1935, a great American author wrote a novel called It Can't Happen Here in which a presidential dictator established a totalitarian system in the republic. The hero of the novel, Doremus, reflected on the American Revolution: “It is commonly asserted, Doremus remembers, that without complete independence, the United States could not have developed its own peculiar virtue. Yet it was not apparent to him that America was any more individual than Canada or Australia, that Pittsburgh and Kansas City were to be preferred before Montreal and Melbourne or Sydney and Vancouver.”

The writer was Sinclair Lewis, author of Babbit and Main Street, whose American credentials are beyond question.

Lewis was not a monarchist, but he sensed that the revolution had been brought about by an imbalance in American society. In this, his instincts were sound. Eliminating an hereditary chief of state destabilizes a political system, as does the suppression of representative institutions. Absolutism and republicanism are both extremes.

The case for monarchy in America was best summed up by a French-Canadian churchman of some eminence. On the eve of Confederation, Louis-François Lafleche, Grand Vicar of Trois-Rivières, wrote:

“Authority derives from God. The best form of government is a moderate Monarchy. The church and family are examples of it.”
Part One of this article on John Stevens Senior UE was published in The Loyalist Gazette, Volume XLIII, No. 1, Spring 2005, pp. 26 – 33.

"Johannes Stephan" was naturalized on 3 July 1759. A marriage bond for John Stevens and Catharine Gleson was recorded in the New York Marriage Licences on 16 September 1756, their children being: 1. Johann Andreas, baptized 4 September 1762; 2. Friederich Abraham, baptized 9 September 1764; 3. Georg Henrich, baptized 9 September 1765 and 4. Elisabetha, baptized 11 July 1766.

John Stevens is included on the tax list of Canajoharie in 1766. "Johannes Stephan" married "Maria Jungin" on 12 January 1767 in the Stone Arabia Reformed Church, their son, Johann Peter, being baptized 18 February 1768. Maria (Young) Stevens was previously married in Tryon County, New York, to Philip Young, their children being: 1. Jacob Young, born circa 1757; 2. Elisabeth Young, baptized 12 December 1763 at the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed Church; 3. Philip Young, born 2 September 1765 and baptized that same day at the Stone Arabia Dutch Church.

John Stevens Senior UE was a member of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Butler's Rangers, being recorded on the pay lists of 24 December 1777 to 24 October 1778 inclusive. In 1785, "John Stephens" appears in the "Muster Roll No. 18. Settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the Head of Lake Ontario." Philip Frey's 1791 map of Stamford Township, Lincoln County, records "John Stevens" on Lots 191, 192 and 193, these lots later being renumbered as Lots 11, 30 and 31.

In his Upper Canada Land Petition, "Newark, 10th Sept 1792" John Stevens Senior UE describes how he was "...an Inhabitant of the County of Sunbury on the Susquehanna River in the Province of Pennsylvania was Possessed of One Thousand Acres of Land in said County; was severely persecuted by the Reviled Americans for his attachment to his Majesty. He was dragged by a Rope fixed about his Neck across the River Afore-said at the stern of a Canoe, because he would not subscribe his name to a Paper, drawn up in the form of an Oath which he thought tended to Rebellion, after suffering everything but Death at their hands, made his Escape to Niagara, served Seven Years in the Company of Rangers at this Place...." On 17 January 1793, John Stevens Senior UE and his two sons, William Stevens and John Stevens Junior, along with twenty-two other citizens, filed a petition indicating that they lived near the foot of the Niagara Escarpment and sought a road to be "laid out from the Landing [Queenston] to the Four Mile Creek." John Stevens Senior UE submitted a second Upper Canada Land Petition, "Newark, 22nd June 1795," stating that he had received 300 acres as his own military land, that he brought a wife and seven children into the province in 1778, and that he was seeking a further grant of 400 acres as family lands. He filed a third Upper Canada Land Petition, "Newark, 24 Feby 1797" seeking 200 acres of land for his youngest daughter and 200 acres for his wife, Mary. This resulted in him being granted the Crown patents for Lot 21, Concession 2 (200 acres) and Lot 22, Concession 3, (200 acres), Windham Township, Norfolk County, on 31 December 1798. While it is not thought that he lived on these 400-acre properties in Windham Township, he bequeathed them to his children in his will, written on 10 May 1804 at his home in Stamford Township, District of Niagara.
Part II begins

"John Stephens" is listed in the "Return of Loyalist Settlers and Dependencies of Niagara who have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from November 25, 1784 to June 25, 1785" with his wife, three boys over 10 and one girl over 10.

The Niagara Branch of The Ontario Genealogical Society published a booklet entitled "Early Settlers in Niagara including the First 'Census' 1782, 1783, 1784, 1786, 1787. Complete with Index." September 1992, that states:

"List 1. List of Loyalists victualled at Niagara of Murray's District, 14th Dec'r 1786, Heads of Families who personally draws provisions:"

"(The columns are: Men, Women, Children over 10: male and female, under 10: male and female, servants, and total.)"

"John Stephens 1 [men] 1 [women] 3 [male over 10 years] 6 [female over 10 years] 6 [total]
[Total] 368 ½ rations per day
A. Campbell, Maj'r." This same "Loyalist Victualing List at Niagara of Murray's District, 14 December 1786" is recorded in Norman K. Crowder's 1993 book, Early Ontario Settlers: A Source Book.

William D. Reid's The Loyalists In Ontario - The Sons and Daughters of The American Loyalists of Upper Canada, reports:

"STEVENS, John of Stamford. Mary, m. Jacob Cochenor of Flamborough West, OC 22 June 1793. Elizabeth, b. 1764: m. (1) Frederick Dochstader m. (2) William Van Every of Niagara d. 1857 [*] OC August, 1796."

[* The tombstone in Warner Cemetery, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, indicates that Elizabeth died on 6 September 1851 which would make her age 86 years, 8 months, 23 days]

Esther Summers, well renowned historian of the Niagara area, records the following for John Stevens Senior UE:

"John Stevens: John Stevens Received Lots 11, 31, & 32 Stamford Township, Welland County, as his Crown Grant. Township Papers. Niagara South Registry Office.
He also received ½ Lot 21, Concession 2, Windham Township, Norfolk County, Ontario Land Index, Computer Land Records Index (CLRI).
His daughter, Elizabeth, first married Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE and, after Frederick's untimely death, married William Van Every UE. Elizabeth and Frederick's daughter Katherine was wife of John DeCou. UCLP - See DeCou UCLP"

Brenda Young, research partner of Esther Summers, includes the following:


John Stevens Senior UE is recorded by E. Keith Fitzgerald in Ontario People: 1796 - 1803, in "File 7, HOME (or NIAGARA) DISTRICT, Endorsed 'UE Roll -Niagara District- 1797" as follows:

"S 6031 Stevens Sen."

John Stevens Senior UE also appears in "File 8," the "Endorsed 'UE Roll, Home District', ... signed 12 January 1797 at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake)," as well as in "File 10" the "Endorsed 'U.E. Roll, Home Dis' and 'U.E. Roll, Home District',"

Unfortunately, at the present time nothing more is known about the intervening years of the life of John Stevens Senior UE until he wrote his last will and testament, a copy of which can be found in the Lincoln County Wills, Surrogate Court of Lincoln County Records, microfilm, St. Catharines Public Library, Special Collections. All wills were in Lincoln County until 1859 when the court was split into Lincoln and Welland Counties. Originally the will was in the Land Office but after filming, wills were sent to the Archives of Ontario where they are also on microfilm. [See will on next page.]

Some interesting facts and questions arise from this will.

1. The surname of John Stevens Senior UE was also spelled Stephens as evidenced by this will, although apparently he didn't personally sign it.

2. John Stevens Senior UE's wife's name, at the time of his will, was "Mary."

3. John Stevens Junior UE, the son of John Stevens Senior UE, received the north half of Lot 21, Concession 2, Windham Township, Norfolk County.

4. Mary (Stevens) Cochannon, born circa 1777, daughter of John Stevens Senior UE and wife of Jacob Cochannon "Jacob Cochenour 'of Flamboro West'," received Lot 11, Stamford Township, Welland County.
In the Name of God Amen I John Stephens Senior of the Township of Stamford District of Niagara & Province of Upper Canada Yeoman, being weak in body but of Sound Mind & memory Blessed be Almighty God for the Same do make & Publik [publish] this my last will & Testament in Manner & form following.

First I give & bequeath to my beloved wife Mary Stephens all My Cloths & Clothing Goods of all Kinds, cattle, horses, Sheep & fogs to her use for ever.

Secondly to my Son John Stephens the one half of Lot No. twenty one in the Second concession of the township of Windham & to his heirs & assigns for ever with every thing therein.

Thirdly I give & bequeath to my Daughter Mary Coughenon her heirs & assigns for ever Lot No. Eleven in the township of Stamford with every thing thereon.

Fourthly to my Daughter Fiona Quick her heirs & assigns forever Lot No. thirty in the township of Stamford, containing one hundred acres.

Fifthly to my Son William Stevens the one half of Lot No thirty one in Stamford containing fifty acres during his natural life and at his death to Solomon Quick his heirs & assigns forever -

Sixthly to Philip Young I give and bequeath the one half of Lot No. thirty one in Stamford containing fifty acres to him & his assigns & heirs forever with every thing thereon also the one half of Lot No. twenty one in the Second concession of Windham containing one hundred acres with everything thereon to him, his heirs & assigns forever.

Seventhly to the Daughter of William Van Every (Mary) one fourth part of Lot No. twenty two in the third concession of the township of Windham her heirs & assigns forever with every thing thereon.

Eightly to Mary Coughenon the one fourth part of Lot No. twenty two in the third concession of Windham her heirs & assigns forever with every thing thereon containing fifty acres.

Ninthy to my Son William Stevens the half of Lot No. twenty two in the third concession of the township of Windham containing one hundred acres so long as he shall live & at his death to Solomon Quick his heirs & assigns for ever.

Tenthly the Lots No. Thirty, Eleven & thirty one are to remain in the possession of Philip Young who is to Maintain My beloved wife Mary Stephens in a decent & comfortable Manner during her natural life & after her death & Mine he is to keep possession of the Lots aforesaid for the time of four years from the Death of the last of us, according to the terms & meaning of an article of agreement between us bearing date the twenty fifth day of January in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & one. By combining this statement in the 10 May 1804 will of John Stevens Senior UE and the October 1796 Upper Canada Land Petition of Philip Young, one can assume that Philip is the son of Mary Stevens, whose previous husband’s surname was Young.

Elevently & lastly it is my real Intent & meaning that Solomon Quick his heirs & assigns are not to [illegible word] the Lots aforesaid mentioned to William Stevens unless he is deceased (?) & Lands only Maintained, then & in that Case it is to be applied as i said before.

I do hereby appoint Robert McKindley of the Township of Niagara Yeoman & Jacob Ball Junior of the Township of Grantham Yeoman District & Province aforesaid Executors to this My last Will & testament. Hereby revoking all former Wills by me made, In Witnesse whereof I have [illegible word, possibly “hereunto”] set my hand & Seal the tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred & four.

Signed Sealed Published &
declare by the above Named John Stevens Sr
John X Stevens Senior
&
stem mark

to be his last Will & Testament in the
Present of us who have herunto Subscribed

[signed] Jacob Ball Junior
[signed] William Vanvery
[signed] Jacob S. Ball.  **

5. Fiona (Stevens) Quick, daughter of John Stevens Senior UE and wife of Solomon Quick UE, received Lot 30, Stamford Township, Welland County.

6. William Stevens, son of John Stevens Senior UE, received half of Lot 31, Stamford Township, Welland County, and half of Lot 22, Concession 3, Windham Township, Norfolk County.

7. Philip Young, known to be the stepson of John Stevens Senior UE, received half of Lot 31, Stamford Township, Welland County. Lots 11, 30 and 31 are to remain in the possession of this “Philip Young who is to Maintain My beloved wife Mary Stephens in a decent & comfortable Manner during her natural life & after her death & Mine he is to keep possession of the Lots aforesaid for the time of four years from the Death of the last of us, according to the terms & meaning of an article of agreement between us bearing date the twenty fifth day of January in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & one.” By combining this statement in the 10 May 1804 will of John Stevens Senior UE and the October 1796 Upper Canada Land Petition of Philip Young, one can assume that Philip is the son of Mary Stevens, whose previous husband’s surname was Young.

8. Mary Van Every, eldest daughter of William Van Every UE and Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader / Van Every, received a quarter of Lot 22, Concession 3, Windham Township, Norfolk County. Mary Van Every (16 September 1787, Niagara Township, Upper Canada – 1846, Niagara Township, Canada West), married, 16 June 1807, Peter Warner. son of Christian Warner UE, ten known children. Elizabeth’s only child with Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader was
Katherine Dochstader (9 January 1781, Fort Niagara - 5 December 1856, Decewsville, Township of North Cayuga, Haldimand County, Canada West), who married Captain John B. DeCou (3 February 1766, Oxford Township, Sussex County, New Jersey or Vermont - 25 March 1855, Decewsville, Township of North Cayuga, Haldimand County, Canada West [GS]), Katherine being age 6 years, 8 months, 7 days when her step-sister, Mary, was born.

9. Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader / Van Every, widow of Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE and wife of William Van Every, is not mentioned in the will. Instead her daughter, Mary, whose father was William Van Every UE, receives fifty acres in Windham Township, Norfolk County. The omission of any mention of Elizabeth has led some to believe that she is not the legitimate natural daughter of John Stevens Senior UE.

However, a series of eight primary sources, provide positive proof that Elizabeth is indeed the legitimate natural daughter of John Stevens Senior UE. It should also be pointed out that Elizabeth received a free grant of 1,200 acres in Beverly Township, Wentworth County, as compensation for the death of her first husband, Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE. On 17 May 1802, Lot 14, Concession 6 (200 acres), Lot 15, Concession 6 (200 acres), Lot 13, Concession 7 (200 acres) and Lot 14, Concession 7 (200 acres) were registered to "Elizabeth Van Every," Lot 16, Concession 6 (200 acres) and Lot 15, Concession 7 (200 acres), being registered to her on 17 March 1802. As John Stevens Senior UE, in his 10 May 1804 will, was concerned about leaving his children with properties for their future well-being, it is no wonder that he would feel that his legitimate natural daughter, Elizabeth, was well provided for with these properties in Beverly Township, Wentworth County. She was then living with her second husband, William Van Every UE, on his properties, Lots 96, 97 and 120, totalling 300 acres, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, Upper Canada, land that William Van Every had received for his services as a Butler’s Ranger in the American Revolution. These lots were within a very few miles of the home of John Stevens Senior UE in Stamford Township.

John Stevens Senior UE died prior to 2 December 1805 as the Quit Claim of his step-son, Philip Young UE, of that date, for Lot 30, Stamford Township, Lincoln County, states in part: "Recites that John Stephens deceased by his will devised said lot to Young to be held by him for four years after the death of Mary, wife of said Stephens, remainder to Solomon Quick his heirs and assigns." This photo, taken October 2004, gives one the same perspective of her tombstone as those of McGregory and William.

The burial site of John Stevens Senior UE is uncertain. However, Maggie Parnall, in an e-mail to Robert Collins McBride, 16 February 2001, wrote: "Esther Summers just phoned and we were discussing John Stevens. Apparently, to the best of our knowledge, he was buried at the German-Lutheran Cemetery which was almost next door to him. Two hundred bodies were moved to another cemetery. Esther would know where."

**Proof that Elizabeth Stevens was the legitimate natural daughter of John Stevens Senior UE**

Some researchers are in disagreement with the parentage of Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader/Van Every, who first married at the age of sixteen, circa 1780, at Fort Niagara to nineteen year-old Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE, citing the fact that Elizabeth was not referred to in the 10 May 1804 will of John Stevens Senior UE. However, given the fact that Elizabeth had re-married to William Van Every UE sometime between 19 October 1781 and the birth of their oldest daughter, Mary Van Every, on 16 September 1787, and that in 1795 Elizabeth was granted 1,200 acres of land in Beverly Township, Wentworth County, in consideration of her late husband’s services and death during the American Revolution, John Stevens Senior UE most likely felt that his daughter, Elizabeth, was well provided for when he wrote his will on 10 May 1804.

It has already been established that John Stevens Senior UE was married twice.

His first marriage on 16 September 1756 to Catharine Gleson, resulted in the following known children:

1. Johann Andreas, baptized 4 September 1762.  
2. Friederich Abraham, baptized 9 September 1764.  
3. Georg Henrich, baptized 9 September 1765 and  
4. Elisabetha, baptized 11 July 1766.  

The date of his second marriage, to Mary, is not known. However, the Upper Canada Land Petition of Philip Young UE, dated “October 1796” states in part: "The Petition of Philip Young respectfully shews - That your Petitioner is Stepson to John Stevens of Stamford ..." Philip’s mother, Mary, was first married in Tryon County, Province of New York, to Philip Young, born circa 1720, their children being: 1. Jacob Young, born circa 1757 who was married by 1781; 2. Elisabetha Young, baptized 12 December 1763 at the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed church, sponsors being "Elis Frank and Geo. H. Bell"; 3. Philip Young, born 2 September 1765, baptized 2 September 1765 at the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed church, sponsors being "Jost Herkimer Esq. and Cath,"  

By examining these two sources, one establishes that Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of John Stevens and Catharine Gleson was baptized on 11 July 1766 and that Elizabetha Young, daughter of Philip Young and Mary, was baptized on 12 December 1763.

The Elizabeth Stevens who married Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE and, following his death, married William Van Every UE, was born on 14 December 1764. This date of birth is recorded on her tombstone, which is in the Van Every plot, Warner Cemetery, located at the
junction of Warner Road and the Queen Elizabeth Way highway, St. Davids, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, Ontario, that states:

"Elizabeth
wife of
Wm. Van Every
Born
Dec 14 1764
Died
Sept 6 1851"

Thus, it was impossible for Elizabeth, born on 14 December 1764, to have been the Elizabeth Young, daughter of Philip Young, who was baptized on 12 December 1763 at the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed Church, this Elizabeth Young being the sister of Philip Young UE, baptized 2 September 1765, who has already been established, by primary source documentation, as the step-son of John Stevens Senior UE.

Two primary source documents provide the missing link to prove that Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader/Van Every was indeed the legitimate natural daughter of John Stevens Senior UE.

The first is an Upper Canada Land Petition, “Lincoln, October 18th 1796” by her second husband, William Van Every UE, that states:

‘[number] 31
Lincoln October 18th 1796
To
The Honorable Peter Rufsel,
Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada – in Council –
The Petition of William VanEvery Loyalist of this District
Humbly Sheweth
That your Petitioner having married the daughter of John Stevens a well known Loyalist of this District and having two Children born before the year 1788.

Now most Humbly request Your Honor will please to grant him to Locate such quantity of Land for his Wife and Children as is usually allowed to a Loyalist’s family –

Tombstone of McGregory Van Every UE, which I had restored in 1999. It is the oldest tombstone still in a cemetery within the Niagara Peninsula. For details see Spring 2000 article about Warner Cemetery.

And Your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever Pray his
William X Vanevery Mark'

While this Upper Canada Land Petition doesn’t state the name of William Van Every’s wife, “the daughter of John Stevens a well known Loyalist of this District,” a second primary source document, “11th March, 1797, Council Chambers at Newark” verifies that she was “Elizabeth Stevens, his wife, the daughter of a U.E. Loyalist ...”:

“11th March, 1797, Council Chambers at Newark.

Read the following petitions: William Van Every, Praying for family lands and lands in right of his wife, a U.E. Loyalist.

Ordered 150 acres as family lands, and 200 acres to Elizabeth Stevens, his wife, the daughter of a U.E. Loyalist, if not granted before.”

By combining the above Land Book record (11 March 1797) and the Upper Canada Land Petition of William Van Every (18 October 1796), one is able to determine that Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader / Van Every is indeed the legitimate natural daughter of John Stevens Senior UE.

For more detailed information about the above Stevens families, please refer to the chapter “Biography of John Stevens Senior UE: United Empire Loyalist,” by Robert C. McBride in an upcoming book on the history of the first church of St. Catharines, to be published by Jon K. Jouppien, 1317 Pelham Road, R.R. # 1, St. Catharines, Ontario. L2R 6P7. Phone: 1-905-684-798 jouppien@niagara.com —or— contact Robert McBride (see contact information below).

Robert Collins McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed., is a Past President and a Director of the Kawartha Branch of the UELAC. A retired elementary public school teacher, he resides with his wife and daughters on a farm five miles east of Peterborough, Ontario.

Very interested in further information on the John Stevens Senior families outlined above, he can be reached at: Maple Grove Farms, R.R. # 1, Indian River, Ontario, Canada. K0L 2B0. Phone: 1-705-295-4556. bob-mcbride@heydon.com or gazette.editor@heydon.com.

He is also a direct descendant of the following UEL families and would be quite interested in sharing information about descendants of these families:
1. Jacob DeCou III UE (circa 1737, Oxford Township, Sussex County, Province of New Jersey – after 1806, Burford Township, Brant County, Upper Canada), married circa 1765 in New Jersey Elizabeth Bloome (circa 1740, New Jersey – Burford Township, Brant County, Upper Canada), Jacob DeCou III UE served in the First Battalion of Jersey Volunteers under Colonel Barton.

2. Jacob DeCou’s eldest son, Captain John B. DeCou [DeCow/DeCew] (3 February 1766, Oxford Township, Sussex County, New Jersey [Decew Genealogy, p. 103] or Vermont [Dockstader Genealogy, p. 287] - 25 March 1855, Decewsville, Township of North Cayuga, Haldimand County, Canada West [GS]) married 9 August 1798 to Katherine Dochstader (9 January 1781, Fort Niagara - 5 December 1856, Decewsville, Township of North Cayuga, Haldimand County, Canada West), only child of Lieutenant Frederick Dochster/Dochstader, UE [Doxteeder/Dachsteder] (circa 1761, Stone Arabia, Province of New York - 19 October 1781, killed while on active duty as Lieutenant under command of Major Ross near Otsego Lake, Province of New York) and Elizabeth Stevens (14 December 1764 – 6 September 1851 [GS]), Van Every Farm, Lots 96, 97 and 120, St. Davids, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, Canada West), daughter of John Stevens Senior UE (birth date and location unknown – after 10 May 1804 and before 2 December 1805, Stamford Township, Welland County, Upper Canada).


4. Lieut. Hendrick Dachstaeder Jr’s third child, Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE [Doxteeder/Dachsteder] (circa 1761, Stone Arabia, Province of New York – 19 October 1781, killed while on active duty as Lieutenant under command of Major Ross near Otsego Lake, Province of New York) married circa 1780 Elizabeth Stevens (14 December 1764 – 6 September 1851 [GS]), Van Every Farm, Lots 96, 97 and 120, St. Davids, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, Canada West), daughter of John Stevens Senior UE (birth date and location unknown – after 10 May 1804 and before 2 December 1805, Stamford Township, Welland County, Upper Canada).

- For further information about these Dochster families, please refer to the article “The ‘YOUNG’ Ones: Adam, Henry, & William Descendants Have Lived On Young Tract for 214 Consecutive Years” by Robert Collins McBride, UE, B.Sc., M.Ed., published in The Loyalist Gazette, (Journal of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada), Volume XXXVIII, Spring 1997, pp. 34 – 44.

5. John Stevens Senior UE (birth date and location unknown – after 10 May 1804 and before 2 December 1805, Stamford Township, Welland County, Upper Canada). John owned 1,000 acres of land in the Province of Pennsylvania at the opening of the American Revolution that was seized by the Patriots. He served in Captain William Caldwell’s Company of Butler’s Rangers and received Lots 11, 31, & 32, (total = 300 acres), Stamford Township, Welland County, Upper Canada, on 20 July 1795; received N ½ Lot 21 (100 acres), Concession 2, Windham Township, Norfolk County, Upper Canada, and Lot 22 (200 acres), Concession 3, Windham Township, Norfolk County, Upper Canada, on 31 December 1798; lived on his properties in Stamford Township, Welland County, Upper Canada, at the time of writing his last will, 10 May 1804.

6. McGregory Van Every UE [McGrigery Vanevery/van Iveren] (27 April 1723, Arents, Orange County, Province of New York – 25 September 1786, Van Every Farm, Lots 10 and 37, St. Davids, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, Upper Canada), married 17 January 1750 at the Dutch Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, Province of New York Maria Jacocks [Mary Wilcox] (29 April 1736, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, Province of New York – 1790s, Upper Canada), daughter of Francis Jaycocks, Sr. and his wife Caecilia, whose surname is unknown. McGrigery Van Every UE served with Butler’s Rangers during the American Revolution.


8. Adam Young's son, his sixth child, Hendrick Jung UE [Henry Young] (17 August 1762, Youngsfield, "The Kyle"), Susquehanna River, Mohawk Valley, Tryon County, Province of New York – circa 1838 or 1840, possibly on the Young Tract, Grand River Settlement, Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Upper Canada, twin brother of Abraham Young (17 August 1762 – died young), Henry Young UE married at Fort Niagara, between 30 November 1783 and 20 July 1784, Phoebe Van Every (1767, parents' farm near Kinderhook, Columbia County, Province of New York – probably prior to 1816, Upper Canada), the eighth child of McGregory Van Every UE (McGrigery Vanevery / van Iveren) (27 April 1723, Arents, Orange County, Province of New York – 25 September 1786, Van Every Farm, Lots 10 and 37, St. Davids, Niagara Township, Lincoln County, Upper Canada) married 17 January 1750 at the Dutch Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, Province of New York to Maria Jacocks [Mary Wilcox] (29 April 1736, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, Province of New York – 1790s, Upper Canada). Henry Young UE served with Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution.

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Endnotes


xlvii. Esther Summers, 122 Beavers Road, R.R. #1, 1st Upton, Ontario, 01-96-09-318, “Notes regarding John Stevens Senior UE.”

xlviii. Brenda Young, 14 Nassaau Road, St. Catharines, Ontario, 01-96-09-3423, E-mail: byoung@vaxxine.


xlv. Henry Young UE, to His Excellency Gov. Simcoe Esq. rec'd July 19 1794 to be brought on next Council, Read in Council Nov. 4th 1794, read again 20 June 1795 to lay over for his Excellency, Read in Council Aug. 13th – 1795, ibid., entry “S. 3746 Stevens.”

xlvii. Upper Canada Land and State Book A. 1792-1796, Vol. 1, Reel C-100, NA Films, RG 1, [number] 218 [on left side of page] [number] 219 [on right side of page]

xlviii. Elizabeth Van Every – 4th & 5th November 1794. Petitioner former Husband was Frederick Duxsteedr, a Lieut. in Col. Butler’s Rangers last War. Petitioner has not taken up any Lands for herself or her Husband, Prays Your Excellency for such Petition of Lands as your goodness may think proper – Ordered to be brought on next Council. Adapted - I.S. [possibly Isaac Swayne]?

John Stevens, a well-known Loyalist of this District, and who married a woman of the same name. Now most humbly request Your Honor will please consider the following petition:

William Van Every, praying for family lands and in support of his wife, a U.E. Loyalist. Ordered 150 acres as family lands, and 200 acres to Elizabeth Stevens, his daughter, of a U.E. Loyalist, if not granted before.

Note: The combination of these two entries provides the reason why Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader / Van Every was unable to receive the 3,000 acres she was entitled to as the widow of an officer who died during the American Revolution.

The Petition of William Van Every, Loyalist of this District, and having two children born before the year 1788.

The Honorable Peter Rufus, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada - in Council - Chamber, Newark, October 18th, 1796.

The Committee cannot recommend in the full extent for the reasons given in the report on Captain James McDonald's petition, but in consideration of the circumstances stated, orders that 1,200 acres be granted for the support of the petitioner and her daughter.

Note: The combination of these two entries provides the reason why Elizabeth (Stevens) Dochstader / Van Every was unable to receive the 3,000 acres she was entitled to as the widow of an officer who died during the American Revolution.
Bay of Quinte

By Brandt Zatterberg UE

On 18 June 2005 the Bay of Quinte Branch and the UEL Heritage Centre & Park held its annual Legacy of Loyal Americans ~ Hall of Honour dinner at Westminster Church in Hastings County. This year’s inductees included Gwen Lazor Braidwood, Anson McKim, Whitford Julian Van Dusen, Dr. William Canniff, and Maj. General Aylesworth Bowen Perry, CMG.

To-date, the 2005 summer tourism season has been our most successful on record. On target for 27,000 visitors, the UEL Heritage Centre & Park remains the second busiest tourism attraction in Lennox and Addington County and one of the largest in the Bay of Quinte region and St. Lawrence corridor. Given that the most of the larger sites are government-owned and taxpayer-funded the success of Bay of Quinte Branch’s Adolphustown heritage properties is a testament to Adelaide McLaughlin’s vision and the dedication of past and present members of the Association.

Next year, 2006, is the 50th anniversary of both Bay of Quinte Branch and UEL Heritage Centre & Park. Our Loyalist Landing Festival will be held in Adolphustown 16 – 18 June 2006.

Bicentennial

By Bonnie S. Schepers UE, Branch Secretary. Photos courtesy of: Kim Hurst UE, Branch Outreach/Education Coordinator

Activities Highlights

Algonquin Club

In March 2005 Kim Hurst UE, Bicentennial Branch Outreach/Education Coordinator, was the guest speaker at the Algonquin Club made up of Canadian and American members. She presented the development of the Loyalists of Essex County Program and has been asked by Dr. Price (President of the Essex County Historical Society) to speak to his class at the University of Windsor in the fall on this subject.

Local Volunteers Honoured by United Way

Bicentennial Branch member, Ken Turner UE, was honoured at an awards reception on 19 April 2005. Ken received the "Light the Way" award recognizing outstanding contributions of voluntary service in agencies or other formal networks in either Windsor or Essex County. Ken Turner formed the Essex County Historical Cemeteries Preservation Society in 1999 helping to document many forgotten and forsaken pioneer cemeteries in the Kingsville, Harrow and Amherstburg areas.

Permanent Essex County Loyalist Display, Charlie Campbell Museum, Kingsville Historical Park

Bicentennial Branch now has a wonderful Loyalist Display at the Kingsville Historical Park. A great deal of time and effort went into getting this project together. This is an ongoing project and will be updated as more artefacts become available. At 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, 18 June 2005 at the Charlie Campbell Military Museum, the Loyalist Flag was raised to celebrate 19 June Loyalist Day. A piper from the Kingsville area played during the raising of the flag. Following the ceremony the Charlie Campbell Military Museum opened its doors for participation in the Loyalist demonstration with interactive stations placed throughout the grounds as well as in the museum.
Chilliwack

By Shirley Dargatz UE

Our Heritage Week Celebration held on 26 February 2005 focused on two themes: Heritage of Faith: Sacred Buildings and Spiritual Places, and Black History Month. Appropriately, the meeting was held in Carman United Church, a pioneer church in Chilliwack established in 1898. The guest speaker was retired Army Captain Barry Johnson of Loyalist ancestry. Captain Johnson spoke proudly and positively of his Loyalist background emphasizing how education and pursuing professional careers was such an important part of his heritage. Certificates that day were presented to descendants of Loyalist ancestor William Urquhart UE; Scott and Stacey Kennedy, and Kaitlyn and Jocelyn Renker, grandchildren and great grandchildren of long time members Allan and Jacqueline Kennedy UE.

Salute to the Spring Fleet on May 14 was held again this year at the Great Blue Heron Nature Reserve. Joan Bruce UE received her long awaited certificate in the name of Loyalist ancestor. Samuel Whitney UE. As with all our certificate ceremonies, members young and older assist with the presentation of certificates, flags, symbolic roses and congratulatory cards. The “Spring Fleet” was symbolically represented by theme decorated cupcakes – “nautical but nice”. A special reading by Jean Brown also set the scene on the arrival of the Spring Fleet.

The following week, Shirley Dargatz UE joined with Vancouver Branch at their display booth as part of Simon Fraser Days. Situated next to the monument of Simon Fraser and over the mighty Fraser River, the setting could not be more fitting.
**Colonel Edward Jessup**

*By Myrtle Johnston UE*

The 2005 Annual meeting of the Colonel Edward Jessup Branch was held at St. Andrew’s United Church Hall in Toledo with President Doug Grant UE giving an excellent presentation. John Gardiner, George Smith and Bonnie Morley received their UE certificates.

Care of the Wiltse Pioneer cemetery has been ongoing. Visitors signing the guest book on a weekly basis reinforce the importance of this 2014 project. Our “100 Years - 100 Houses” project, which has reached 25% of the goal, will be our major focus for the next few months. We have produced very attractive Burial Sites markers that are being offered for sale.

During Ontario’s Doors Open on May 28th the Branch was involved at three locations: Johnstown, the Wiltse cemetery and Athens Public Library. Don Ruston, a Wiltse descendant in uniform, accompanied by member Don Clunas, welcomed visitors to the Wiltse Pioneer Cemetery.

On Friday 24 June 2005 the Leeds and Grenville Counties Courthouse, built in 1842, was officially opened after a $15 million make-over. Colonel Edward Jessup Branch member, Don Ruston in Jessup’s Rangers uniform, carried the Loyalist Flag in the parade of local and provincial dignitaries, pipe bands and a colour party that preceded the opening ceremonies. In his speech, the Counties’ Warden praised the Loyalists for what we have today.

*Photo: Fraser Carr*

Kristen Bruno, a Branch member from California, initiated our involvement in PBS’s television program “History Detectives.” Kristen, a descendant of Daniel Dunham UE, and fellow Dunham descendant and Branch member, Bill Hamblen, along with Branch President Myrtle Johnston UE, Dominion Education Chairperson Fred Hayward UE and a group of reenactors took part in the program. Since the airing of this episode we have fielded many queries about Loyalists and the UELAC from across the US and Canada. This has been excellent publicity for the Loyalists.

**Colonel John Butler**

*Submitted by Noreen Stapley UE*

We are sorry to report that members Frank Ramsey UE, Peter McGarry UE and Alan Cosby UE have passed away. Our deepest sympathy to their families.

President Gail Woodruff presided at our Branch Loyalist Day Flag Raising Ceremony in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Lord Mayor Gary Burroughs attended and raised our flag. Noreen Stapley attended Hamilton Branch Loyalist Day ceremonies at the Loyalist Monument and laid a wreath on behalf of the Branch.

Our Branch was involved with the restoration of the grave of William Secord Servos who died on 21 January 1862 and was buried on his own land. Land records show that his property was originally part of a one hundred acre Crown Land grant made to Thomas Butler, second son of Colonel John Butler UE. Servos acquired the land on 10 December 1858. William’s lone grave, once surrounded by orchards and now on private property in an industrial park, is unique in that it has survived over the years, in part due to the iron fence erected around the grave and also due to its location: the farm eventually became part of the Happy Rolph Bird Sanctuary. The broken tombstone was taken from the grave several years ago and stored to avoid further damage. The grave site was restored and the old stone cleaned and mounted on a granite slab and placed back inside the fence. A service of rededication of the grave was held in May.

At first we were unable to trace William’s family line with any certainty. He died a bachelor leaving all his land to his niece Mary. In the family lineage, William is recorded as William Servos as no middle name for William was known. The inscription on the tombstone Win. S. Servos did not seem to fit the family line. However, in his will, William names himself as William Secord Servos. Using clues from William’s will and with help from Servos descendants Jack Peltier UE and Marilyn Jackson UE whose files on the Servos Family helped make the connection, William Secord Servos UE has been reunited with his family. William’s family line is: Christopher Servos; Jacob Servos UEL; William Secord Servos UE.

**Edmonton**

*By Ivy Trumpour UE*

Edmonton Branch holds some meetings at the Alberta Genealogical Society. One speaker, archives advisor Michael Gourlie, provided advice about archival storage. Another speaker, Margaret Bendickson, spoke about evidence: sources, types, reliability, description, and filing. Our display table was part of the AGS conference.
Above: Kevin Taft, Alberta’s Leader of the Opposition, in kilt, and Calvin Chisholm UE, in Loyalist attire, recognized our Scottish and Loyalists founders at Edmonton Branch’s Founder’s Banquet.

Above: Longtime member and founder of Edmonton Branch (1987) Mrs. Margaret Best UE (left), with Edmonton Branch President Shona Wards UE. Photo compliments of Frances Losie UE.

Below: Cal Chisholm UE (under umbrella) and granddaughter, Stephanie Bate, at visit of Queen Elizabeth II, 23 May 2005, Commonwealth Stadium.

About twenty-five members and guests braved the downpour at Commonwealth Stadium and waved Loyalist Flags as the Queen passed their front row seats. It was a proud moment watching Her Majesty inspect the troops despite the bone chilling weather. Later, Shona Wards, Sarah Barton and Marion Rex were invited to dinner with the Queen. Sarah is the 18-year-old granddaughter of member Doreen Dimitroff.

The Founder’s Banquet, held at the Scottish Society, had a theme of “Castles to Homesteads.” We celebrated Alberta’s Centennial and recognized contributions made by Loyalist descendants, homesteaders and Scots. Alberta’s Leader of the Opposition, Kevin Taft, brought greetings from the Province, Dr. Michael Paine was the speaker. We recognized our long-term and founding members: Margaret Best UE, Betty Fladager UE, Mary McSparron UE and Paul Robison UE. All have served on the Branch Executive (Betty still does), and all continue to contribute to the Association as much as they are able. They are a much-appreciated inspiration.

Six members and four guests travelled eastward to “Westward Ho” in Regina. What an accomplishment for the Regina Branch, whose members are scattered throughout the province!

Diana and Merle French attended the dedication ceremony of the new monument for Loyalist Jeremiah French UE in Williamstown, Ontario. Merle was the only one there who was a direct descendant of Jeremiah carrying the French surname. Dorothy and Robert Rogers went to New York to take part in the unveiling ceremony of a life-size bronze statue of Bob’s ancestor, Maj. Robert Rogers UE, on Rogers Island in the Hudson River north of Albany.

**Governor Simcoe**

By Daryl Currie UE

Our wonderful speakers at regular monthly meetings brought us “Some Deep History” of Toronto, especially the Davenport Road, by Jane Beecroft, a sketch of “Rev. John Stuart” by Rev. Harold Shepherd, and “Over the Don,” a history of the east side of the Don River by Ron Fletcher. Between meetings, Gov. Simcoe Branch revels in special events and outreach activities. As a member of the Toronto Historical Association, we participate in Heritage Week in February.

This year’s event at York Gate Mall for a three-day weekend amongst many heritage displays brought many visitors, few of whom had ever heard of Loyalists, so it was an opportunity to educate the public. Traditionally April is a potluck dinner.
Grand River

By Doris Ann Lemon UE, Education/Outreach Chair

Loyalist Day, 19 June 2005, was celebrated at St. John’s Anglican Church, Woodhouse, on the outskirts of Simcoe, Ontario. A strawberry social was followed by interesting histories of three Loyalists buried in the nearby churchyard: Abraham A. Rapelje UE by Bill Terry, Jonathan William UE by Suzanne Hines and Ephriam Tisdale UE by Jed Tisdale.

A piper led a parade to the churchyard where the Branch donated a Sweet Gum Tree, requested by the church board, to replace aged Carolinian trees. The tree is a descendant of seed brought to Port Dover in 1795. Doris Wilson, Honorary Vice President, performed the official sod turning. A reporter from the Port Dover Maple Leaf newspaper covered the event and we received great press.

St. John’s Anglican Woodhouse Cemetery is the first of three to be chosen by the Branch wherein Loyalist burial sites will be identified with a sign “Loyalist Burial Site.” The Branch gratefully acknowledges the grant from the UELAC for this project.

The meeting followed the Williams reunion when Doris Ann Lemon introduced her book, Loyalist Captain Jonathan Williams and Mary Titus of Norfolk. Copies were donated to the Eva Brook Donley Museum, Simcoe, to the Ontario Genealogical Society and to the UELAC.

Loyalists in the Long Point Settlement and Loyalists on the Grand, with names and lot locations, continue to be collected and placed on a plot map. An invitation is extended to all UEs to submit names to Doris Ann Lemon.

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Loyalist Families of Members of the Grand River Branch, Volume II, is still in the planning stage. A setback occurred when the Ontario Trillium Foundation turned down the application on the grounds that the book had limited appeal for the amount requested. We will now consider the reinstated Federal New Horizons program.

We try to support our fellow heritage groups and hold this dinner at Montgomery Inn. Wonderful food, good friendship, raffles, door prizes and an auction make this a fun evening.

We celebrated Loyalist Day with a Church Service at Weston Presbyterian Church, home church to the Heath family. Margaret Taylor organized the event and several Branch members participated in the service. Gov. Simcoe Branch hosted the congregation to lunch following. Canada Day found us again at Fort York, another sister heritage organization and one with which Gov. Simcoe Branch has been long associated. We expect to be host to part of Conference 2006. With Toronto Branch support, we are deep into planning for this conference and we hope you will join us next 1 - 4 June at the Holiday Inn, Yorkdale.

Ontario Genealogical Society and to the UELAC.

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Our Outreach activities over the winter months included participation in the Waterdown and East Flamborough Book Fair a Remembrance Day wreath-laying by Gil Hutton at the Gore Park Cenotaph Ceremonies, a Carlisle Church service and a service at the Warplane Heritage Museum at Mount Hope. Heritage Day in February was busy with displays in Burlington and Hamilton. HWHA Volunteer Awards were presented to Frank Rupert and Martha Hemphill for their service to the Branch. Branch members also staffed an outreach display at the annual Battlefield House reenactment of the Battle of Stoney Creek the first weekend in June.

As always our Christmas Lunch was well attended. This year the delicious meal was held at St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church in Carluke.

Loyalist Day was celebrated at the Loyalist Monument in Prince’s Square, Hamilton, The 41st Regiment of Foot provided the Colour Party for our keynote speaker, The Honourable James Bartleman, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. Many Hamilton politicians were in attendance, including Mayor Larry Di Ianni who brought greetings from the City. Kanowakeron (David Hill Morrison UE) presented greetings on behalf of our Loyal Allies, and H.V. Nelles, the first L. Red Wilson Professor of Canadian History, spoke on behalf of McMaster University. Representatives of the Monarchist League of Canada, St. George’s Benevolent Society of Hamilton and the Head of the Lake Historical Society also joined Noreen Stapley UE of the Col. John Butler Niagara Branch in laying wreaths at the base of the monument. In addition, the Loyalist Flag was raised at the Hamilton and Burlington City Halls, Oakville Municipal Offices and the Halton Region Headquarters.

We sadly inform you of the passing of several Branch members who contributed so much to the Hamilton Branch and to the UELAC: Harold McColom UE (26 Sept. 2004); Ellen Loucks Fairclough UE (13 Nov. 2004), Ken Bennett UE (28 Feb. 2005) and Margaret Devitt (25 May 2005).
Kingston

By Jim Long UE

By June of this year, Kingston Branch had one hundred and twenty-three members. We were recognized at the UELAC Annual General Meeting as being in sixth place, percentage of improved membership. Four of our members attended the conference in Regina, June 2005.

The January meeting was very special to our Branch as we handed out our new Branch brochure. For a program, the Williamsville book committee entertained us with a brief talk and skits about the life and times of the community of Williamsville. Their book contains photographs and family interviews collected over the past forty years.

At our April 2nd meeting, the Branch invited Sue Bazely, Regional Archaeologist for the Cataraqui Research Foundation, to speak on Early Cemeteries within Kingston and its outskirts.

On May 5th and 6th our Branch set up a display at the Regional Kingston Historical Fair, at McArthur Hall. Our Branch donated three prizes to students with the best displays on Loyalist-era topics.

Retired County Archivist, Cora Reid of the Bay of Quinte Branch, led the rededication of the old Milligan Cemetery, Centreville, Ontario, on Sunday, June 5th. A good crowd turned out for this event.

On Friday, June 10th, our Branch had our annual dinner at the Donald Gordon Centre, Queen’s University. Mrs. Lin Good, who was born in Lancashire, England, in a house built in 1783, started her entertaining lecture of memories with this auspicious Loyalist date. The annual dinner was well attended by the Branch membership.

We observe Loyalist Day in Kingston on June 12th, as that is the day when Governor Frederick Haldimand received “royal assent” to his earlier decision to send refugees to the “Cataraqui Townships”. Barbara Bonner, our Branch President, and others witnessed the Loyalist Flag being raised opposite City Hall by the Heritage Fair prize winner, Bryan Pinkerton, and Deputy Mayor Lenora Foster. The three musicians in military red usually catch the eye of the tourist. The city obliges us by displaying the flag for a week. On Saturday, June 18th, Carol and Peter Davy attended the fund raising dinner-under-a-tent at the William Fairfield House on Bath Road to present a Loyalist Flag to the Fairfield Homestead Association.

Other public contacts include placing a display in St. Paul’s Anglican Church for February Heritage Saturday. President Barbara Bonner (Loyalist ancestor: Martin Staley UE) gave a brief on the Loyalists at a recent regional meeting of the Ontario Genealogical Society.

Little Forks

By Bev Loomis UE, Branch President

Local members of Little Forks Branch continue to be quite active. In April, members were honoured at Volunteer Night in Lennoxville and during April and May put great effort into filling two chartered 56-passenger buses to travel to Knowlton to attend the musical Louise. It was a wonderful world premiere musical, but of course I may be prejudiced as Louise is my husband’s great-grandmother, Donald Patriquin, Professor of Music who composed the music for Louise, hopes to take it to other theatres in Canada and possibly the USA.

The Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse was officially opened for the season. May 2nd, to oblige the Milby Women’s Institute to hold their spring meeting and our summer student began her duties on July 3rd. Jennie, dressed in period costume, mans the school five days a week. Wednesday to Sunday, 1:00 - 7:00 p.m. To-date she has had many visitors, some paying a visit after viewing our school on the web site. The summer student is hired through a six-week Federal Government Program – HRDC.

On July 11th, we participated at Friendship Day in Lennoxville with a display table and enjoyed sharing our Loyalist information and photos covering our activities to the many visitors. Saturday July 18th saw us actively trying to make a buck at our huge garage sale held on the school grounds. The first customers arrived at 6:00 a.m. and continued until 5:00 p.m., netting us over $500.

We celebrated Canada Day by sharing our 30’ x 60’ tent with the Bury Historical Society who was desperate to have a shelter where they could offer strawberry shortcake as their fund-raiser. The tent, bearing our logo, gave us great exposure, along with a monetary donation, and has appeared in many of the photos taken by the local news media.

During the time of all the above-mentioned events we have struggled to keep the Loyalist “Gilbert Hyatt” name on a 5.5 km. section of the provincial Highway 143 — a very stressful but meaningful
endeavour. We have been encouraged by the tremendous support of many organizations, including the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada. We certainly appreciated receiving the news of the ruling taken by the Toponimie Commission that “the Gilbert Hyatt name remains on our highway”. Even though the Municipality was notified in April, they have failed to re-erect the Gilbert Hyatt signs, but instead have recently erected new signs bearing the name “Rte. 143” on the already numbered provincial Highway 143. At present, the Dossier has been handed over to the OLF, Office de la Langue Francaise to enforce the law. It has been remarked that we are fighting like true Loyalists!

Regina

By Logan W. Bjarnason UE

On May 18th, an enthusiastic group of members in period dress were in Regina to greet Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. Our view was somewhat hampered as it began to rain and a sea of umbrellas appeared. Although we got thoroughly soaked everyone enjoyed the day.

It was our privilege to host the annual UELAC conference and unveil the cairn on the Legislative grounds in early June. On June 19th, Branch members met at Houston Pizza for a noon luncheon meeting. Following our meeting we adjourned to the cairn site. Once again a number of members were in period dress and, as people gathered, we passed out balloons and programs. The flags were placed beside the cairn. Logan Bjarnason UE welcomed everyone and led them in the singing of the Royal Anthem. Gerald Adair UE, newly appointed Prairie Regional VP, brought greeting on behalf of Dominion Council. Lois Griffin UE read a poem written by Elizabeth Richardson UE entitled “Loyal We Stand.” Logan Bjarnason UE then spoke to the group, his topic being “Milestones - A Loyalist Tradition.” The group then joined in the singing of our National Anthem and the program ended with the retiring of the colours.

Sir Guy Carleton

By Sylvia Powers UE

Sister receives Loyalist Certificate on Birthday

At the spring social of the Sir Guy Carleton Branch, held at the Best Western, Macies, in Ottawa, on 21 April 2005, Catherine Webster presented Judi Fox-Howes Palmer (nee Smith), sister of Sylvia Jean Powers, with her certificate through William Bell Sr. UE. He lived in Linsdale, Scotland where his son, William McCorquodale Bell, was born. They then immigrated to the thirteen colonies. Both of them joined the British standard at Fort Edward in 1777. William Bell Jr. UE served in Rogers Rangers. William Bell Sr. UE, formerly of Saratoga, was employed on secret service under General Burgoyne. His son lost two cows when he was driving them to Burgoyne’s army. They settled in the Township of Fredericksburg after the war. William Bell Jr. UE was captain in the Ist Regiment Lennox militia. His son John W. Bell represented Sydenham as M.P.P. and Addington as M.P. 1882-1891 and 1896-1900. William Bell Sr.’s daughter, Isabella, married first John Sills UE, son of Conrad Sell UE, and married second Martin Hough UE. Peter Sills, son of Isabella and John Sills UE, married Mary Barnhart, daughter of Charles Barnhart UE. Their grandson, Charles A. Sills, lived in the Wagarville area. Other Loyalist ancestors of Judi’s are Thomas Philip UE, and Everhart Wagar UE, George Parliament UE, David
Sir John Johnson

by Phyllis Hamilton UE

Our Branch held their annual meeting on 25 June 2005 in Philipsburg, Quebec. The Legion Auxiliary catered a delicious roast beef dinner for the forty-five members and friends who attended. Fred Hayward, Chairperson of the Dominion Outreach / Education Committee, and his two granddaughters, Aidan and Emily Brownlee, entertained the meeting with an interesting dialogue between two young girls from opposing factions of the American Revolution. Dressed in period dress, the girls expressed some of the problems facing Loyalist and Rebel families. Fred Hayward, also dressed in period attire, reenacted the part of his ancestor, Samuel Embury UE, a Palatine Loyalist, who was responsible for building the old stone Methodist church located next door to the Legion Hall in Philipsburg.

Several new associate members were welcomed to the Branch and documented membership certificates were presented to Iain Campbell Best and his son Iain Philip Best, who are descended from Loyalist Jacob Best UE.

The Vault Restoration Committee continues to research title to the Sir John Johnson property on Mont St-Gregoire and it is hoped that the legal access to the site will be certified by September. Plans can then be made as to the type of construction of the restored vault that will be feasible.

Branch member, Lewis Kreiger, presented the Branch with numerous copies for sale of a new book entitled From the Richelieu Seigneuries to the Eastern Townships written by Edward J. Struthers and edited by Lewis Kreiger. Our President, Adelaide Lanktree UE, has also been in contact with Ron Cooksey who has just completed a book, entitled Teaching Lessons of Loyalty. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel’s Mission to the Americans. This book has photographs of the Rev. John Stuart, submitted by Branch member, Hope Cotton, a descendant of Loyalist, John Stuart UE. We look forward to receiving this book of Loyalist heritage.
Vancouver

By Carl Stymiest UE

Margaret Joyce Tiplady UE received her long sought after UE certificate on 04 June 2005 at the Gala Banquet of the Annual Conference in Regina, SK. Joyce, who has lived most of her life in Vancouver, BC, was born in Moosejaw, SK. It was a thrill to see Joyce’s surprise when Doug Grant UE, UELAC President, called Joyce to the podium to receive her certificate and Loyalist pin [Loyalist Ancestor: Arthur Orser UE] from Vancouver Branch Genealogist and Pacific Regional Councillor, Carl Stymiest UE.

Vancouver Branch: Committee Display

The Vancouver Branch Outreach & Education committee participated in the British Columbia Scottish Highland Games & Festival on 25 June 2005 in Coquitlam, BC. This is the second year that Vancouver Branch has been asked to participate. Many individuals stopped at our booth to talk or to ask for information. Mary Anne Bethune UE, Branch President, and Carl Stymiest UE, Genealogist and UELAC Pacific Regional Councillor, were dressed in period clothing for the event.

New Westminster Multicultural Days

Each year the Vancouver and Chilliwack Branch Outreach & Education committees unite to celebrate Simon Fraser’s birthday with a UELAC display and information booth during Multicultural Days on the Fraser River.

Victoria

By Al Huffman UE, Branch President

In January two more new members joined the Branch in addition to the seven reported in the spring Gazette. During the first six months, six Branch members received certificates.

Wilma Saville and Al Huffman took part in a ten-minute interview on the Victoria CBC FM station on February 16th. Joanne Roberts conducted the interview. Among the subjects covered briefly were the size and composition of the UELAC and the Victoria Branch, what the UELAC does, who the Loyalists were, Loyalist history, the Loyalist Family Honour and how one joins the UELAC and conducts research to prove descent from a Loyalist.

On May 19th, Victoria Branch members Anne Gauvreau and Al Huffman spoke about Loyalists at Heritage Day at the 55+ Seniors Activity Centre of the Juan de Fuca Recreation Centre. Anne has served at the senior level of 55+, including President, for several years. She spoke on Loyalists in the Maritimes while Al covered the subject for Quebec and Ontario. They invited attendees to take copies of our Branch brochure and to peruse reference material on display.

At the April meeting, Byron Barnard, director of the Victoria Family History Centre of the Latter-day Saints, spoke on the history of these centres, including the one in Salt Lake City, and how they can serve researchers of Loyalist family lines.

At the May banquet, Dr. Sylvia Van Kirk, a retired history professor, gave a presentation on Victoria’s early social history.

Joan Clementi and Maralynn Wilkinson undertook a project to place Loyalist displays in public libraries of the Victoria area. The first was shown at the Bruce Hutchison library from June 4 to 22. It was a large display for a library and was quite impressive. Similar exhibits in other regional libraries are planned.

...
Well-Remembered

Stanley Armstrong McBride UE
(8 Nov. 1919 – 23 June 2005)

Kawartha Branch is very saddened at the death of one of their longtime Directors who was very proud of his Loyalist ancestor, Sergeant John Howell UE, who settled in Fredericksburgh around 1785, built a windmill near the site of the present Lennox Generating Station and remained in Fredericksburgh for twelve years before moving to Sophiasburgh and selling his Fredericksburgh property.

"John Howell b. 1753, son of Richard Howell from Wales. When 24 years old he came to Johnstown on the Mohawk River. He was sergeant-major in Sir John Johnson's 2nd Battalion and was later commissioned in Butler's Rangers. Disbanded at Oswego he migrated to Catoraqui and Fredericksburgh where he built the first windmill in Upper Canada, a stone structure opposite the Upper Gap. By 1804 he was settled in Sophiasburgh where he was an Indian Agent. He was the Commissioner of the Peace and Colonel of the Militia. He spoke Dutch, French and Mohawk."


Stan received his UELAC certification as a direct descendant of Sergeant John Howell UE, on 8 April 1984 and was a Director of Kawartha Branch from 6 February 1987 to 17 April 2005.

He is predeceased by his sister, Mildred Ruth Boyer UE (nee McBride), a member of Governor Simcoe Branch, who passed away on 3 April 2005, his brother, Howard Lincoln McBride, and his son, Grant McBride. Lovingly remembered by his wife, Berta Archer Brackenridge, his children Stanley W. McBride and Susan Garlick (nee McBride), grandchildren Brent Garlick and Kathryn Garlick, great grandchildren Macyn and Jackson Garlick, nieces, nephews and many friends.

Known for his great Irish sense of humour, Stan was the great grandson of Thomas H. McBride and Margaret O’Donnel. Thomas immigrated to Upper Canada in 1850, establishing a blacksmith shop adjacent to the toll gate on the Kingston Road at Grafton, Haldimand Township, Northumberland County, before moving to Cold Springs, Hamilton Township, Northumberland County, where he established that village's first blacksmith shop in 1852. Thomas H. McBride was one of the five original McBride brothers who immigrated to Upper Canada as Ulster-Scots Presbyterians from northern Ireland along with their families: Richard McBride & Elizabeth McCormick (immigrated spring 1831), William McBride & Agness McIlvane (immigrated circa 1833), Alexander McBride & Jane Shields (immigrated circa 1833), Thomas H. McBride and his second wife, Ann Oswald (immigrated 1850), and Stephenson/Stephen/“Stoney” McBride (immigrated 1850).

Known as “Mr. Peterborough”, Stan was Mayor of Peterborough for two terms (1961 and 1962); Alderman for six years (1954 – 1959); Sheriff and Local Registrar, Supreme Court of Ontario, Peterborough County, for twenty-four years (1962 – 1986); Chairman of the Local Court of Revision for thirty-two years (1962 – 1994); and was either Chairman or President of over thirty Peterborough organizations and committees.

Stan McBride was Citizen of the Year for Peterborough in 1980, and was inducted into the Peterborough Pathway of Fame (1998) as a charter member.

Gladys Elizabeth (nee Moore) Young UE

of Caledonia, Ontario, passed away on 1 September 2005 at the West Haldimand Hospital, beloved wife of Stewart Arthur Young UE, loved mother of Bob and Cindy Young, Betty and Paul Yundt, Emily Mac and Lewis Vanderzund. Predeceased by her daughter Gwendolyn. Dear grandmother of nine and great-grandmother of four. Descendant of both Hendrick William Nelles UE and Adam Young (Johann Adam Jung) UE. Gladys was a member of the Grand River Branch, an active Elder in Blackheath United Church and one of the establishing founders of the Young Memorial Plaque in honour of Adam Young UE and family, the Young Family Memorial Society, and the annual Young reunions.

Interment took place on 3 September 2005 in the Blackheath Church cemetery. Donations in memory of Gladys can be made to the Young Family Memorial Society for the preservation of the Memorial site, c/o Betty Yundt, 58 McGregor Crescent, Ancaster, ON L9G 1B4.
Loyalist-era history is being presented to the public in a variety of venues ranging from university textbooks, to historically-based fictional novels and television documentaries. The Loyalist Gazette invites publishers to send their publications for review to The Gazette Review Editor, Grietje R. McBride, UE, B.Sc., c/o Maple Grove Farms, R.R. # 1, Indian River, Ontario K0L 2B0. Phone: 1-705-295-4556 E-mail: gazette.editor@heydon.com

A big thanks to: Peter W. Johnson UE and William Manning UE for their reviews in this issue.

Grietje R. McBride

In the early parts of the book we meet the Brock family of Guernsey and follow Isaac through his formative years and rise through the ranks. Some biographers have placed him in some rather exotic locations. Where did he really serve? It's all here.

Well known James FitzGibbon and Roger Sheaffe are important figures in the story. Sheaffe, however, is a troublesome character and current opinion is divided on his merits. Many contemporary historians see him as turning Queenston Heights into a victory after Brock had led an ill-considered attack and fallen. There is even a trend to consider Sheaffe the true hero of Queenston Heights. Mary does not support that position. She presents reasons why Brock’s charge would have seemed like the best course of action at the time. She also has some trouble with Sheaffe’s character, as his harsher style of leadership tended to promote unrest among the troops, contrary to that of Brock.

Mary traditionally provides the reviewer with a pleasant task and the latest offering is no exception. Does the world need yet another book on Sir Isaac Brock? Apparently it does, when it is the product of Mary’s research. I will always thrill to the story of Brock and Tecumseh at Detroit.

Having said that, unlike most of her books, this one is aimed a little more towards a younger audience. This is most apparent in the earlier sections, where Mary makes a clear attempt to structure the language for the younger reader. If the adult reader is conscious of this direction, that will fade quickly when the story hits Brock’s capture of Detroit and subsequent activities. As a Canadian, I will always thrill to the story of Brock and Tecumseh at Detroit and it is a key section in this book.

Mary Beacock Fryer

This book complements nicely Mary’s earlier trilogy on theSimcoe family, and I can do no more than suggest you secure this book and spend an evening with Sir Isaac Brock.
The Guns of Independence: The Siege of Yorktown, 1781

Author: Jerome A. Greene

New York: Savas Beatie, 2005

Hard cover, 528 pages, 52 photos, 17 maps, 5 appendices, modern photographic gallery, endnotes, index.

Forward by Dr. Robert A. Selig, noted Revolutionary War historian.


The Battle of Yorktown was the last great and most decisive engagement in the American Revolution. In this famous battle, Lord Cornwallis was hemmed in on a narrow Virginia peninsula named Yorktown. George Washington’s French-American army, supported by the French Compte de Rochambeau’s infantry, laid siege on the British position at Yorktown. Cornwallis, confident that General Henry Clinton would arrive with reinforcements from New York, remained within Yorktown’s inadequate defences. As the engagement progressed, Cornwallis’ position was increasingly constricted until he surrendered on 19 October 1781, ending the last major battle between Britain and America in the Revolutionary War.

This book offers a thorough examination of siege warfare. It is a balanced treatment of primary documents and family records of the major personalities involved, supported by extensive archival research and first-hand archaeological investigation over a thirty-year period by historian and author, Jerome A. Greene. Greene’s writing style is as electrifying as his topic and his enthusiasm for his subject shines through the more than five hundred pages of this history. To my knowledge, this is the most detailed examination of the battle at Yorktown. So detailed is the archaeological and historical research that this book could be used as forensic reconstruction of what happened as far as the evidence can tell the reader.

Jerome Greene pulls an impressive amount of primary research sources from many museum, state and local archives in Michigan, Virginia, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Ann Arbor, New Jersey and Massachusetts, as well as centres in Europe, all concerning this one site. As an historical resource, readers should note eighty-nine pages of detailed endnotes, a complete bibliography and a thorough index.

This publication will attract all readers who love history written in an easy, engaging style. Reenactors and war gamers will find the description of siege warfare, the employment of forts, approaches, entrenchments, redoubts, artillery batteries and attack and defence strategies, well worth reading. Students will appreciate the wide coverage with accurate reporting on military as well as social and political issues of the emerging countries in North America. Readers will appreciate Jerome Greene’s ability to report and interpret details about personalities, motives and politics without losing the big picture as he masterfully lays out the scenes’ and behind-the-scenes’ actions taking place between Virginia and New York in those fateful autumn days of 1781. I highly recommend this book to our Loyalist readers.

Jerome A. Green is an historian with the USA National Park Service. Residing in Colorado, he is the author or editor of several books including Morning Star Dawn: The Powder River Expedition and the Northern Cheyenne, 1876 and his most recent publication, Washita: The U.S. Army and the Southern Cheyennes, 1867-1869.

Available from Savas Beatie LLC, P.O. Box 4527, El Dorado Hills, California, 95762. Phone: 916-941-6896. Fax: 916-941-6895. E-mail: sales@savasbeatie.com. Website: www.savasbeatie.com. $34.95 US funds.

The Worlds of Joseph Brant

Reviewed by Peter W. Johnson UE

In late February, TVO (Ontario’s public television network) broadcast a show on Joseph Thayendanegea Brant UE as part of their series on prominent Native Americans in Canada. Here are a few brief observations.

Brant was portrayed as a man straddling two cultures, and in some respects, hungry for power. His career was traced, including controversial land dealings in Canada after the War. The attitude towards him was somewhat ambivalent. I suspect it is part of a trend that sees the Native Americans as having made a mistake by siding with the British during the American Revolution. I find that viewpoint rather astonishing. While even the most casual observer would notice that the post-War treatment of them by the British could have been much improved, the fate of those who sided with the Rebels and remained in the U.S. was
Victorious In Defeat: The American Loyalists In Exile

Authors: Wallace Brown and Hereward Senior


Reviewed by Grietje B. McBride, UE, B.sc.

This timeless and well-researched history of the Loyalist experience in the Maritimes and Lower Canada focuses on Loyalist history, beginning in pre-Revolutionary America. Wallace Brown and Hereward Senior combine an engaging conversational style of writing with a knowledgeable reporting of facts and their significance on the local, national and international scene in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Reporting the Loyalist experience in America, the authors, through excerpts from diaries as well as primary and secondary sources, allow the reader to visualize and empathize with the untenable situation faced by the American Loyalist and his family.

Moving along with the exiles as they pooled in New York or travelled northward to Quebec, Brown and Senior vividly report on the great migration to the Maritimes, the tremendous difficulties facing Governors and surveyors in land distribution, and the bleakness of the settlers' experiences while waiting for land. The authors also reveal the difficulties in ascertaining the truth of Loyalist claims as opposed to opportunists and government hand-outs as well as land speculators and corrupt government officials seeking free land.

richly written on a broad Loyalist theme

Why did the Loyalists feel that the War of 1812 was an extension of the American Revolution? Why didn't Republican government gain a foothold in Canada? Why did the Loyalist North American Natives come to Canada? Why were the Black Loyalists who stayed in Canada better off than those who migrated to Sierra Leone? These questions and many more are answered in this book. Victorious in Defeat is one of the few books written to cover fairly all Loyalist experiences from aboriginal to black to European experiences.

I highly recommend this text to senior public, high school and university students as well as to readers seeking richly written text on a broad Loyalist theme.


Reviewed by Peter W. Johnson UE

The author of this unusual book has taken such a maverick approach to the American Revolution, that it is hard to know where to begin. We all know the average slant taken by American authors. We also know that many Canadian accounts of the War seem to be almost embarrassed to be too critical of the Rebels. That we tend to buy into the myths of the Revolutionary War up here, is well known.

In short the approach taken this time is highlighted on the back cover... the American "War of Independence" was actually a revolution which disguised opportunism and greed as high political principle... The reality was that as many Americans remained loyal to...
the British crown as rebelled; Native Americans and African slaves overwhelmingly favoured the British; ultimately, by the end of the war, there were more ‘Americans’ in the British Army than served under George Washington. The book, however, is much more than this!

Mr. Bicheno is not afraid to be highly critical of such sacred figures as Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams and Nathaniel Greene to name a few from among many. He can also be critical of George Washington, although in general, Washington emerges as one of the more positive characters. Bicheno also avoids the party line when it comes to the much-maligned Benedict Arnold. As the cover notes, opportunism and greed played an important part, and the political scheming amongst the Rebels kept some of their best officers relegated to lesser roles. Even their French allies found the Rebels a little hard to take and could well have departed early, except that the chance to humble the British was too hard for them to resist.

This is not to say that the author portrays the British as saints. When he deems it necessary, he takes aim at them. Clinton and Burgoyne come to mind, and the politics behind the scenes on the British side both in America and in Westminster cost them some golden opportunities.

There is perhaps a greater concentration on the war in the South than the North, although figures such as Johnson, Brant and Butler are mentioned. He makes the curious comment that the Loyalists in the South might have fared better if they’d had strong leadership from someone like the Johnsons, Joseph Thayendanega Brant or the Butlers of the North. While the Loyalists could be as savage in their attacks against the Rebels, he seems to list more examples from the other direction. Although the modern euphemism ‘ethnic cleansing’ applies particularly to the actions taken by the Americans against the Iroquois, it was of a piece with the dispossession of the Loyalists, (pp. 136-137). The author is critical of some Loyalists and their subsequent careers. There are also lists of the participating British, German, Loyalist and Rebel regiments, and varying information about their size and where they served. There is naturally a bibliography, many maps and a number of coloured pictures. It’s a complete package!

I don’t feel that this review does justice to the book. It is just so refreshingly different that it could be the one book on the whole American Revolution that you should read this year.

A Leap in the Dark: The Struggle to Create the American Republic

Author: John Ferling

Reviewed by: William Manning UE, BA

Despite being named for a quotation from a Tory (“Civis” Philadelphia, 1776), A Leap in the Dark will occasionally irritate Loyalist readers. The book is a political history of the American Revolution from early efforts to unite against Great Britain’s enemies in the 1760’s to the US presidential election of 1800. The book reads like a morality play; the Whigs (Samuel Adams et al) started the American Revolution to fight for personal liberties. The conservative Anglo-American elite (George Washington et al) participated to secure the liberty to enrich themselves without interference from British government regulation. Thanks to the latter, political separation from Great Britain was achieved and the new country retained its independence.

The story usually ends with the election of George Washington as the first US President, but Ferling extends the story to include the “counter revolution”. Why? Because after the rebellion the conservatives — reluctant Rebels — evolved into Federalists who were responsible for creating a written constitution, a central government and a standing army. They introduced taxes, developed a foreign policy, limited individual, local and state freedoms and put down “popular” rebellions. The Whigs became Republicans to resist this social elitism and centralization of authority, which they viewed as a betrayal of the principles over which they had rebelled in the first place. In the end Thomas Jefferson and the true spirit of the revolution defeated Alexander Hamilton and his quasi-Tories in the “second American Revolution.”

Curiously, the book seems to operate on two levels. At the narrative level Ferling tells the story well with all its complexity and describes the main characters with their vices as well as virtues. However, at a more subjective level some of his judgements are striking since the facts that he himself presented could support far different conclusions. For example, he describes the Stalin-esque efforts of Samuel Adams to keep a rebellion alive for almost a decade that almost nobody outside his inner circle wanted, by sabotaging attempts at reconciliation and creating pretexts to goad London into overreaction (see pp. 60–68). Yet later he inexplicably concludes: “Anglo-America had been brought to this juncture by the unimaginative and maladroit policies pursued over the course of a decade by several governments in London . . . Its insurrection made war inevitable” (pp. 164–5).

Reconciliationists are “myopic” (p. 147) “. . . closet acolytes” (p. 155).
Tories are “those timorous souls who had chosen to remain loyal to Britain” (p. 259). The rebellion was “the popular cause” (p. 244) and “the American public were thoroughly committed to independence” (p. 204). He accepts without question that the Tories came largely from the Anglo-American elite: “Nothing aroused greater anxiety in their hearts than the prospect that independence would elevate to power a new class with a new social and economic perspective . . . probably most revolutionaries recognized that they were of the class that the Loyalists feared . . . However, those who sought independence were a diverse lot” (p. 168). This view represents a giant “leap in the dark” for any serious attempt to understand the dynamics of the American Revolution. It is a grave injustice to explain it as a class struggle because the Loyalists were every bit as diverse as their Patriot counterparts. They cannot be dismissed as “an interconnected gentry that acted as the glue in preserving old ways [but who] were banished from the political process” (p. 178). What banished the Loyalists from the process was the organized use of propaganda and intimidation. While the author appears to be fully aware of this, he glosses over its implications. Besides, the mobs frightened the more conservative Rebel leaders as much as they did the Tories, hence the counter-revolution.

Dr. Ferling further fails to take a “leap in the dark” and acknowledge that while concluding his story with the 1800 election provides a “happy ending”, the Republican victory was only a temporary setback. The Federalists took back the counter-revolution in the real second American Revolution in 1861-1865, in which they preserved the union and asserted the primacy of the Federal government (and strengthened the Executive branch) at the expense of state autonomy, and laid the groundwork for the modern professional American armed forces. In pursuing its “manifest destiny” to occupy much of the continent and spread its economic influence throughout the world over the next century, the United States has in many ways become the reincarnation of the very empire it rejected. Read A Leap in the Dark if you must, but also read A Few Bloody Noses by Robert Harvey to appreciate the other side of the ideological arguments and retain a balanced perspective.

Rising Above Circumstances: The Rogers Family in Colonial America

Author: Robert J. Rogers UE
Bedford, Quebec: Sheltus & Picard Inc., 1998
Soft cover, 246 pages.

This book tells the story of the first two generations of a family starting life in the New World, striving to put down roots but caught up in the upheavals of a turbulent century. Starting as farmers, the ablest sons rapidly rose in status through the military: Robert of Rogers’ Rangers to the rank of major and James of the King’s Rangers to colonel. Robert’s innate ability and sheer effort made him a hero but he struggled all his life with the prejudice of his superior officers against “colonials.” James lost his privateer ship in the wars with France and most of his property in the American Revolution but led his regiment afterwards to new lands and a new life in Upper Canada.

Letters of Robert Rogers to his wife, Elizabeth, and documents relating to their divorce are published for the first time. Other documents of the period are printed complete, including Robert Rogers’ instructions to his Rangers on “Scouting or Fighting in the Woods”. The book also tells the little-known story of James’ life.

The author, Robert J. Rogers UE, is a direct descendant of James Rogers UE. He spent over thirty years in research in North America and the British Isles. He also used family papers and other previously unpublished source documents.

The illustrations of period documents are authentic and the detailed lists and genealogies provided in appendixes are of solid worth to researchers. This book is a permanent resource for anyone interested in the Rogers family history.

A few of the 200 numbered copies of the cloth-bound edition are still available at $36.95; soft cover $20.95. Available at Sheltus & Picard Inc., P.O. Box 1321, Bedford, Quebec, J0J 1A0. Phone: 450-248-7319. E-mail: ep.jas.rm@acbm.qca
Certified Members Update

The following received their certification from the UELAC between 02 July 2003 and 19 July 2004. Note: Names have been removed of those who had certificates issued but did not agree to permit publication of their information. However, the name of the ancestor and branch remain. If they wish to reconsider, they need to notify Dominion Office in writing.

Editor's Note: UELAC privacy policy dictates that individuals' personal information will not be shared. If one is interested in the ancestor and branch remain. If they wish to reconsider, they need to notify Dominion Office in writing.

MEMBER ANCESTOR BRANCH DATE

Myrna Grace Perry James Stewart Sr. Col. John Butler 2005.03.07
Myrna Grace Perry James Stewart Sr. Col. John Butler 2005.03.07
William Peter McReynolds Rachael Babcock Victoria 2005.03.07
Kathryn Elizabeth (Hanes) Buckle Joseph Hanes Kawartha 2005.03.14
Kenneth Ralph Fitchett James Fitchett London&W.Ont. 2003.03.14
Laura Janine Schepers Abraham Pastorious Bicentennial 2003.03.21
Nathan Albert Schepers Abraham Pastorious Bicentennial 2003.03.21
Sharon Ann McDonald Frederick Keller Col. John Butler 2005.03.21
Evelyn Rachel Lancaster Frederick Keller London&W.Ont. 2003.03.21
A. Eileen Bailey Sherman John Wendel Wigle Col. John Butler 2005.03.27
James Edwin Roszel Jacob Young Col. John Butler 2005.04.04
Joan Ruth Whitney Bruce Samuel Whitney Chilliwack 2005.04.04
Robert Todd Giffin Captain John Legett Halifax&Dartm. 2005.04.11
Richard Edward Hereford John Chester Bicentennial 2005.04.11
Jessie Christine Rawlings Benjamin Knapp Bicentennial 2005.04.11
Karen Alma Smith Finlay Malcolm Toronto 2005.04.11
Janet Elizabeth White John Carl Vancouver 2005.04.18
Bruce Emerson McCallum James McCollum Grand River 2005.04.18
Bruce Emerson McCallum Robert Campbell Grand River 2005.04.18
John Weas Victoria 2005.04.25
Charles Wallace Humphrey Philip Buck Bicentennial 2005.04.25
Gordon Moffatt Vince William Simmons Place Chilliwack 2005.05.09
John L. Steenburgh Capt. Abraham Maybee Bay of Quinte 2005.05.09
Martha Della Hurst John Collard Bicentennial 2005.06.06
Margaret Joyce (Robinson) Tiplady Arthur Orser Vancouver 2005.05.09
Margaret Elizabeth Baker Lochhead Frederick Baker Bicentennial 2005.06.09
Selwyn Wesley MacDiarmid John Collard Cameron Chilliwack 2005.06.09
Margaret Elizabeth Baker Lochhead Peter Davy Bicentennial 2005.06.09
Kenneth Gordon "Ken" Runions John Everson Manitoba 2005.06.09
Mildred Arleen Affleck Henry Johnson Col. John Butler 2005.06.16
Gerald William Adair Valentine Detlor Regina 2005.06.16
Mary Isabel Alford Ichabod Hawley Bay of Quinte 2005.06.16
Linda Jean Young Christian Warner Toronto 2005.06.16
Robert George Baldwin Alexander Greenlaw Vancouver 2005.05.23
Freda Alberta Robertson Harmanus House Col. John Butler 2005.05.23
Daniel Patrick Young Daniel Dunham Col. Ed. Jessup 2005.06.06
Norman Eric Smith Cornellus Smith Col. Ed. Jessup 2005.06.06
Jean Elizabeth Stewart Robert Dowler Bicentennial 2005.06.06
Jack Allen Young Daniel Dunham Col. Ed. Jessup 2005.06.06
Jackson Aaron Young Daniel Dunham Col. Ed. Jessup 2005.06.06
Barbara Thibautde de Vlieger Stephen Middaugh Regina 2005.06.06
Robert Douglas Watt Captain Peter Rutman Kawartha 2005.06.26
Alan Alexander Reid Jeremiah Lapp Chilliwack 2005.06.26
Michael Andrew Logan Watt Captain Peter Rutman Kawartha 2005.06.28
Catherine Nicola Logan Watt Captain Peter Rutman Kawartha 2005.06.28
Robert Harold Tordiff George Gardiner London&W.Ont. 2005.06.28
Karen Eileen Borden Cyrenius Parke Victoria 2005.06.28
Beverly B.M. Williams Samuel Buck St. Lawrence 2005.07.11
Andrew Gordon Billingsley Christopher Pearon Sir Guy Carleton 2005.07.11
Alan R.G. Williams Samuel Buck St. Lawrence 2005.07.11
Myrna Grace Perry Joseph Hardy St. Lawrence 2005.07.11
**Tea at Kingsmere with our Honorary President**

On a beautiful Spring Sunday afternoon, Honorary President Peter Milliken hosted guests to tea at Kingsmere, the residence near Ottawa of the Speaker of the House. At the suggestion and guidance of Sir Guy Carleton Branch President Sylvia Powers, Mr. Milliken had invited members of the UELAC, DAR and the American Embassy staff to join him for tea at Kingsmere.

Mackenzie King visited the Gatineau Hills in 1900 and bought a small parcel of land in 1903. Over the years he acquired more land, which developed into his estate of 231 hectares. In his later years he bought and developed the farmhouse, moved into it in 1943, and died here in 1950. He constructed a significant addition in which he lived, while allowing the previous owner to live in the original part of the house. The building was donated to the Government as part of the whole estate, which formed the nucleus of the Gatineau Park. The house, a private residence, is managed by the National Capital Commission and is used as the official residence of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Milliken led small groups on a tour of the house, provided a commentary, and posed for pictures at the desk used by Mackenzie King, now used by Peter himself. A few remarks from Peter, Sylvia Powers and Doug Grant welcomed the guests. At the conclusion of the reception, many toured more of the Kingsmere estate.

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**Tea drinkers:** Mara Wilkens, Sylvia Powers, Robert Wilkens

**Honorary President Peter Milliken at the desk used by Mackenzie King**
From the Branches

BAY OF QUINTE BRANCH

For the following contact: The L.C.C., Box 112, RR #1, Bath, Ontario K9H 1G0
Local postcards 35c: L.C.C. Cook Books $5.50; Various UEL lists; historical novels by Connie Crook, UE
HASTY-NOTES: 3 each of the Allison House (LCC), Hay Bay Church, Adolphustown Main Street, Township Hall Adolphustown; $4 pk.

ROYAL UNION FLAGS:

Royal Union Flags:
Stick, 6' x 9', $5 + $1 S&H
Large, 3' x 5', $25 + $3 S&H
Lapel Pins, 5/8", $5 + $1 S&H
Marriage Registers of Upper Canada: Victoria District: by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai, for period 1839 - 1858, $29.95 ea + $5.00 S&H

7th Town Ameliasburgh, Past and Present: by 7th Town Historical Society, $54.95 ea + $6.00 S&H
James McMasters & Family. To Quinte and Beyond: by Brian Tackaberry UE $34.95 ea + $5 S&H.

Books:
Early Methodist Records, BQ Branch, $15 + $5 S&H
Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte, rep.
Global Genealogy, $69.95 + $6 S&H
To Their Heirs Forever, Eula Lapp, $49.95 + $6 S&H
Voyages of a Different Kind, Larry Turner, $32.95 + $5 S&H
James McMasters and Family, Brian Tackaberry UE, $29.95 + $5 S&H

Accommodation:
72-acre heritage property incl. 1784 Landing Site, Loyalist Burial Ground, Heritage Centre in 1876 "brick," RV and tent sites available, $200/240 each, 5 for $6.00 or 10 for $10.00, S&H incl.

Selected Historical Books:
Free Library: click on "Things We Sell".
http://www.brockloyalisthistorycollection.ca

Clothing:
E-Z Care Casual Shirts: long and short sleeved, ladies' and men's style/cut. Denim Shirt: light and dark 100% cotton denim, long sleeved only, men's and ladies' style/cut. Golf Shirts, Sweat Shirts, T-Shirts, Jackets, Caps, Bucket Hats, Fleece vests. All embroidered with the Old Union Flag & UELAC name. Branch names may be added to most items except Caps and Hats at $3.50 charge per item. Sizes: Adult XS to 4XL for most items.

Colours: Royal Blue, Red, White, Black, Navy, Hunter Green available for most items.

Check http://people.beacon.org/~uela/— click on "Things We Sell".
For more information on items and clothing styles, colours, sizing and prices contact: Noreen Stapley, 768 Buchner Road, Welland, ON L3B 5N4 (905)732-2012. E: gdandy@iaw.on.ca

GOV. SIMCOE BRANCH

Loyalist Vignettes and Sketches, 183 pg, 89 short stories, $18 + $7 S&H

Hasty notes, with a colour picture of the Loyalist Rose on the front, its story on the back panel, with envelope. Price incl. S&H, 5 for $7.00, 25 for $24.00, 50 for $41.00. (To USA pay in US funds.)
Gov. Simcoe Br., 315 Carlton St. Toronto ON M5A 2L6
doug.grant@insurance-canada.ca
We will get the prices to you.

GRAND RIVER BRANCH

Sarah's Diary by Doris Wilson UE. Softcover book describes Sarah's journey after the American Revolution. $8 + shipping.
Loyalist Families of Members of the Grand River Branch, UEL.
NOTE: ONLY FIVE COPIES LEFT!
The Loyalists, by J.D. Kelly, has notes and Christmas/New Year cards, full colour. Both cards, 4 1/4" x 6 1/4", with envelopes. 10 cards for $5.00 + $1.50 S&H.

Loyalist Tribute Poster: Plain. Can be printed with your words by our print company or yours. $2.00 ea plus postage. Doris A. Lemon, 525-139 Father David Bauer Drive, Waterloo ON N2L 6L1 hlemo@retirees.uwaterloo.ca

**HAMITLON BRANCH**

**Census of Niagara – 1783**, Mostly members of Butler’s Rangers, with the members of their families, $3.00.

The Palatines from the Rhineland to a New Land. Reprint includes names of Palatine heads of families from Governor Hunter’s Ration Lists, 1710–1714; two maps. $3.00. Frances Showers Walker, 1229 Marlborough Crt., #311, Oakville, ON L6H 3B6.

Hasty notes: UEL Monument in Hamilton. Package of 10 with envelopes, $20 CDN.

UEL Monument pin. $5 CDN. Add $1 Ship’g & Hand’l for each item ordered.

Our contact for sales items is: Frances Showers Walker #311, 1229 Marlborough Court, Oakville, ON L6H 3B6.

**HERITAGE BRANCH**


**KWAWARtha BRANCH**

Hearth and Home 1783 – 2000, $10 plus shipping. Cookbook with a Loyalist flavour! Historical notes, old family recipes & remedies.


Decals $5.00 + S&H, 5" square. Royal Union Flag. King George III cipher in centre.

Books by award-winning author Connie Brummel Crook UE who has written a number of historical fiction novels for young readers based on Loyalist adventures. Books individually priced.

Celebrating Our Loyalist Past: An Activity Book For All Ages, created by elementary school teachers, Grietje and Bob McBride. $5.00 + S&H.

Please contact Ms Pamela Dickey UE, R.R. # 1, Buckhorn, ON K0L 1J0. Phone: (705) 657-1926. E-mail: pamdickeyue@ptbo.igs.net

**KINGSTON BRANCH**

“Reeve of Bath holding flag” postcard 3/$1, 10/$3, 25/$100, plus S&H. Contact Carol Davy at (613) 546-2236.

**LITTLE FORKS BRANCH**

Black Granite Plaques using laser-etching process. 10 x 12" plaque reads Welcome to our Home in grey type, also contains the Royal Cypher. $35 plus tax + S&H.

Black Granite Coasters with image of the Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse. Bev Loomis at 819 346-6746 or e-mail mbloomis@ic.ac.net.

**LONDON BRANCH**

Quality Annotted Note Cards of Loyalist Sites and Heritage professionally photographed by Donald Dunsmore, (whose prints are in the National Gallery in Ottawa). Assorted package of 6 for $10. (includes postage). Jane Hughes, 22 Centre Street, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 2Z2. j Hughes@execulink.com

**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH**


Contact: Valerie Teed – Genealogist, 69 Highland Ave, Rothesay NB E2E 5P2. vteedgv@nb.sympatico.ca

**ST. LAWRENCE BRANCH**

Iroquois Point Cemetery – Sandra Shouldec, R.R3, Prescott, ON K0E 1T0. $18.00 in Canada.

Our Loyalist Ancestors – Vol. 1 – 4 – Lynne Cook, P.O. Box 607, Township of South Dundas, Morrisburg, ON K0C 1X0. $5.00 per copy in Canada.

**SIR GUY CARLETON BRANCH**

Carleton’s Loyalist Index A select index (50,000 entries) to the names of Loyalists and their associates contained in the British Headquarters Papers, New York City 1774–1783 (The Carleton Papers) on 3 1/2" PC disc or CD-ROM (PC or MAC) $25.00 + $2.50 S&H. Outside of Canada pay in US dollars.


**THOMPSON-OKANAGAN**

Loyalist Rose Corsages and Buttoneers. Designed by Sally Harrison. Ideal for Certificate Presentations. $5 plus $1 S&H. Contact: Pat Kelderman 1-250-545-0879 rp kelderman@shaw.ca

**TORONTO BRANCH**


Loyalist Lineages, Vol.II, parts 1 & 2. [Hardcover publications of a collection of family records on Loyalists in Canada.] $125 for the set (plus $5 S&H). GST is included in these prices. Outside Canada, please remit in U.S. funds to cover additional costs.

Toronto Branch UELAC, 40 Scollard St., Suite 300, Toronto, ON M5R 1E9.

**VANCOUVER BRANCH**

The Armorial Bearings and Badge of the UELAC, issued in 1973 by the College of Arms, London, England, were interpreted and charted in 1983 by Mrs. Phyllis J. Sutton, UE, VSA, a graduate of Interior Decoration and Design, Vancouver School of Art.

The charts are suitable for framed pictures, wall hangings, Afghans, or hooked rugs. The designs may be worked in needlepoint, petit point, gros point, quick point or in cross stitch on a throw, worked in Afghan stitch.

Armorial Bearings – Chart only $17.50

The Arms, Crest and Motto are easily discerned in this chart — 320 by 404
Members' Badge –
Chart $7.50, Kit $25.00
Includes chart, 12-gauge canvas, wool. The Badge with UEL letters across the bottom is 82 stitches wide by 97 rows long, containing 11 colour symbols. Rebecca Fraser UE, #14 - 4350 Valley Dr., Vancouver, BC V6L 3B5. Include payment to “Vancouver Branch” – with order, includes shipping & handling.

To All Branch Presidents:

If your Branch has something for sale, please contact the editor and submit details for publication here. Thank you.

We strive for accuracy, but cannot be responsible for items, price and delivery of what is listed in this column.

Promotions: Items for Sale

Decals: An oval peel and stick decal 4.5" x 2.25" Manufactured for use out of doors to attach to cars, vans, or any smooth surface. $5.00 per decal, or 5 for $22.50 S&H included.

Licence Plate Frame: white background, blue lettering. Top reads “LOYAL THEN – LOYAL NOW” Bottom reads “UEL - LOYALIST ANCESTORS – UEL” $5.00 per frame plus S&H.

Limited Edition Plate: 8 1/4 inch white plate, edged in gold. Centre of the plate is the new UEL Crest in colour with ‘Loyal Then, Loyal Now’ around the crest. A description of the crest is printed on the back of the plate. Comes boxed with a plate stand. $45.00 plus S&H

UEL Flag: 3 ft x 5 ft. Satin Polyester $22.00 plus $2.00 S&H

FLAGS, George III with stand: 4" x 6" $6.00 plus $2.00 S&H

6" x 10" $8.00 plus $2.00 S&H

PINS: For each pin add S&H $2.00

GLASSWARE - etched with the UELAC Badge and S&H priced by order.

Beer Mugs $10.00 each or a set of four at $38.00.

Water Goblet: $10.00 each or set of four at $38.00

Old Fashioned Glasses: $9.00 each or set of 4 at $34.00.

Wine Glasses: $9.00 each or set of 4 at $34.00.

Bud Vase: comes with Rose bookmark. $10.00

ROLLER CARRY-ON: $98.00 plus S&H

CLOTHING

UEL Ties Navy with gold UEL lettering $30.00 plus S&H

UEL Lady’s Scarf Navy with gold UEL lettering $25.00 plus S&H

NOTE: All clothing/hats are embroidered with the Union Flag and the words “United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada”. Branch names may be added to most items at an extra cost of $3.50 per item. For sizing and colours, please see contact below. Additional cost on some XXL and larger. Shipping and handling are additional on all clothing items.


EZ-CARE CASUAL SHIRT

- 65% cotton/35% polyester. Ladies’ and Men’s Style. Both in long or short sleeved. $40.00

Denim Shirts: Dark Blue - ‘traditional’ denim colour. 100% cotton denim. Long sleeved only. Men’s and Ladies’ Style. Light Blue: 100% cotton denim. Long sleeved only. Men’s and Women’s Style. $40.00

Golf Shirts: 65/35 poly/cotton interlock knit. $30.00

Sweat Shirts: 50/50 cotton/polyester. $30.00

T-Shirts: 100% cotton, pre-shrunk. $20.00

Caps: Pre-washed distressed green with taupe peak or pre-washed distressed navy (denim blue). Adjustable back strap. $15.00

Bucket Hats: Adult size 58 cm offers good sun coverage. Washed stone, washed red, washed navy. $18.00

Jacket Style 921: Lined Nylon Jacket, drawstring waist, elastic cuffs, zipper front. $45.00

Jacket Style 911: Lined navy jacket, as above but with zipper front. $48.00

Jacket Style 7000: 100% nylon water repellent jacket, folds into a pouch, zipper front, zippered side pockets, concealed hood in collar, elastic cuffs draw cord bottom. $45.00

NOTE: Prices are subject to change without notice. Price includes all taxes.

For more information and for sizes and colours available contact Noreen Stapley, 768 Buchner Road, Welland ON., L3B 5N4 (905) 732-2012 E-mail: gdandy@iwow.on.ca or contact your Branch Promotions Representative or visit our on-line catalogue at http://www.uelgovsimcoe.org/promotion/ordering-information.php
Heritage Days

"Heritage Days" in Chatham, ON, 1 October 2005.
Photos by Michael Johnson, Unexpected Co.

Right: Reenactors recognized friends in The Loyalist Gazette, given to them by Michael Johnson.
James Ouellette (White Wolf), Windsor, ON, is a descendant of the Wyandotte (Huron).
David Morris (right) portrayed Tecumseh.

Below: One Feather explained to Michael that her husband Wolf (on the cover of The Gazette in her hand) was overseas acting in a period film.

Below: First Nations warriors repelled the enemy while an announcer educated the many onlookers.

Right: Camp follower kept the home fires burning and provided many tasty meals.