

# *The* **Loyalist** GAZETTE

VOL. LVIII • NO. 1 • SPRING 2020



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

# The Loyalist Quill



So much has happened since New Year's Eve, when this novel Coronavirus had yet no name and was too far away for most of us in North America to pay it much attention. Now we're six weeks in self-isolation with the COVID-19 pandemic and those who have been journaling or keeping a diary have a personal record of how the events of our day have impacted our lives so profoundly.

Similarly, overwhelming events of the American Revolution, that impacted our Loyalist ancestors, were recorded. Some records still exist, if we are lucky. Through the written record, we learn that pandemics were the major health threat facing all protagonists during the American Revolution. This virulent enemy was smallpox. As you read the first feature article, *John Jeffries & North American Smallpox*, by George Kotlik, you will be amazed, as I was, at the vaccination methods of a doctor who was ahead of his time.

The written word teaches us, challenges us, and records us in the moment, whether long ago or now. It is vital to tracing what we can about the lives and times of our Loyalist ancestors. Read on and be inspired to write the story of your own Loyalist ancestor(s). We would love to read it! We are always looking for submissions for future issues of this magazine.

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

Doug Grant UE is the Editor of the excellent UELAC e-mail newsletter, *Loyalist Trails*. To subscribe, contact him at: [loyalist.trails@uelac.org](mailto:loyalist.trails@uelac.org).

All paid-for advertising for the *Gazette* should also be sent to Doug.

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

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

Remember:

**Teamwork Encourages  
Active Members !!!**

Loyally yours,

Robert Collins McBride [Bob] UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

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



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### GRAPHIC DESIGN AND LAYOUT:

Amanda Fasken <sup>UE</sup>  
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# THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

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BY SUZANNE MORSE-HINES UE  
UELAC PRESIDENT

# DOMINION PRESIDENT'S Message



## In the 21st Century Do We Really Need to Remember the Loyalists?

I have been reading, with interest and frustration, the comments being made both in Canada and the United States about immigration policies.

I am reminded of a history lesson likely in Grade 10, when we learned about the “melting pot” of the United States and the “cultural mosaic” that is Canada.

I can't help thinking that the United States is rather like a blender: you want all the ingredients for taste, but with none of the identifiable pieces. If you have ever tried to puree something you will know that there are frequently small bits that simply won't co-operate.

In the case of Canada, I see this more as the bowl and spoon method. All the various ingredients are poured into the pot and stirred together, maintaining the taste and texture of each. Sometimes there are bits that stand out more than others and then there are those that rather disappear into the mix, but their taste remains.

I was asked to participate in a town-hall style meeting some time ago. There was a young man present who was very strongly expressing the opinion that there were too many immigrants in Canada. When he was finished, I asked him to share with the others present which Indigenous group he belonged to, and his response was very clear that he had no roots in that community.

What people so frequently forget is that if they are not a member of an Indigenous group resident in Canada

for hundreds of years before settlement began, then they too, along with all those who came before them are immigrants or refugees.

I have been frequently asked about my Ontario licence plate, which has the UELAC Badge and the letters UE. I shouldn't be, but I am surprised when people of all ages have no clue who the Loyalists were or what their involvement with Canada was. I have also found it disturbing that some clergy and at least one Lieutenant Governor would not participate in our Annual Conference because we were too political.

The people who know about the Loyalists are often new Canadians who learned about them while completing their citizenship preparation. Two people I worked with for many years were born and raised in South Africa and came to Canada as young professionals. They both knew exactly who the Loyalists were, while colleagues who had been educated in Canada had no idea.

My brother, Mark, was stopped in London, Ontario, by a police officer some time ago because the officer had never seen such a licence plate and wanted to confirm that it was legitimate. Those of you who have met my brother will understand when I tell you that he took great pleasure in educating the officer.

As a result of recent changes to the Ontario Ministry of Education it appears that Grade 12 history in that

province is in serious jeopardy. It is my understanding in speaking to people across Canada that other provinces are facing similar challenges.

Given that, in many cases, Loyalist history is captured under the larger “early settlers” module it makes our Education and Outreach programs both at the Dominion and Branch levels even more necessary.

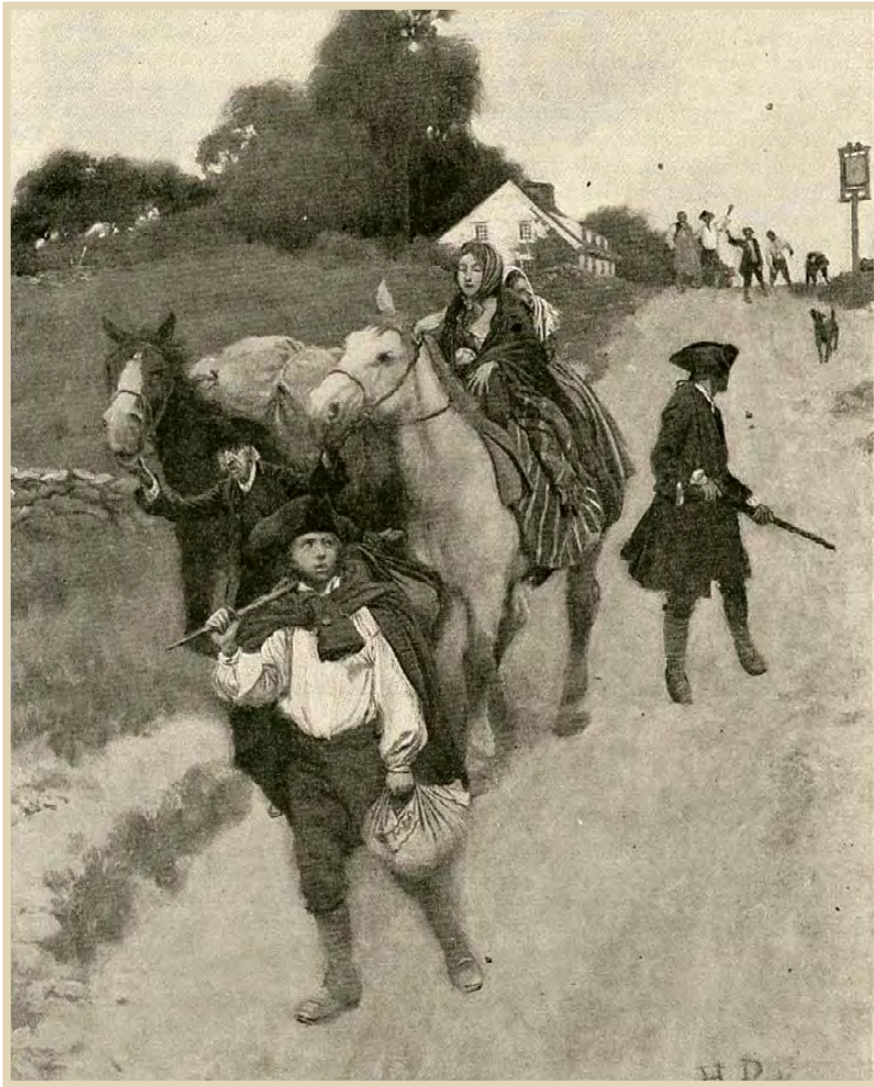
In a 1948 speech Winston Churchill borrowed the words used in the following quote:

*“Those who fail to  
learn from history  
are condemned to  
repeat it.”*

This was a phrase that I heard frequently when I was growing up, most often from my mother, who was also passionate about history.

It is difficult enough in this instant age for people to recall what they did last week. Expecting them to remember what happened before Canada was even a country is apparently asking too much. What price will we pay when we don't remember?

This, unfortunately, speaks to the role that history has been given in our education system in the past several years. I certainly understand that there have been many changes to education and so very much more that educators



are required to know in order to ensure that the students learn. I would argue, however, that history is not something that should be dismissed.

An educator recently commented on the fact that he has about four second chunks of time in his classroom to engage his students. The best method he found was to make the events and the people real and not simply some boring page in a textbook.

We are rather stuck then with conflicting needs. The first, the need to remember history so we don't keep repeating it, and the second, the growing financial burden related to education costs. It is for that reason that it is up to each of us to do all we can to

ensure that the lives of our ancestors are not forgotten, nor is the contribution they made to the formation of this country.

We must also realize that some of the actions of our ancestors will be called into question by today's standards. It is important for all of us to examine these actions; to recognize them; but not attempt to expunge them. Only in facing them and learning from them can we really move forward and ensure that these actions are never repeated.

In 2017 Dan Aykroyd narrated a series that looked at *"The World Without Canada"*. I would suggest that this is something that each of us, descendants of Loyalists, should

also consider. What would Canada be like without the Loyalists and, for that matter, any of our immigrants or refugees?

Each of us have our own reasons for remembering our ancestors. But what is important is that they are remembered. When you research why your ancestors remained loyal to the Crown it will often depend on the origin of the writer as to what reasons are given. I have read articles in which the Loyalists were called cowards, British aristocrats afraid of losing their wealth, and, most often, the words *traitor* and *Tory* were thrown in for good measure.

The description of my Loyalist ancestors that seems to fit best for me is to see them as a diverse group of ordinary men, women and children, from various walks of life who showed extraordinary courage in a very dark time.

During one of my road trips I had occasion to stop at a service centre on Highway 401. Playing on the screen was a vignette about the Loyalists. My delight in seeing this did not last however, because, once again, they were referred to as English. I was also surprised when I was looking at the Government of Canada site on immigration and there was no mention of the Black Loyalists.

Contrary to what has become common opinion, the Loyalists were not all Englishman. All too often the Indigenous peoples, and the Black Loyalists, who also fought on the side of the Crown, are not even mentioned.

My own Loyalist ancestors had their physical origins in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France, and Holland. I can think of one of my Scottish ancestors who would not have thanked you for referring to him as an Englishman.

Both my mother and father's families



were in the thirteen colonies since the 1600's. They had established themselves, had strong attachments to their communities, had raised their children, had taken up arms when called upon, and had been part of the political and domestic life of the day. Leaving all they knew and, in many cases, all they had, showed incredible courage and commitment to what they believed in.

Most of my Loyalist ancestors left New York or New Jersey, first settling in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They were eventually convinced by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe to relocate to Upper Canada and settled in what became the counties of Norfolk and Elgin.

The British were aware that the territory north of the 42nd parallel was at risk while the land was predominantly unsettled. Relocating families to this area that would eventually see them face to face with the Americans in a future battle was clearly good military strategy, although I can't imagine that the settlers looked forward to war again.

Prior to the declaration of War, John C. Calhoun, a US representative, voiced the option that:

*"I believe that in four weeks from the time a declaration of war is heard on our frontier, the whole of Upper Canada and a part of Lower Canada will be in our power."*

In August of 1812, the former US President, Thomas Jefferson, made the overly confident statement that *"acquiring Canada will be a mere matter of marching"*.

I have no doubt that, had the Loyalists, their children and grandchildren, not settled in Upper and Lower Canada, these words may have proven true.

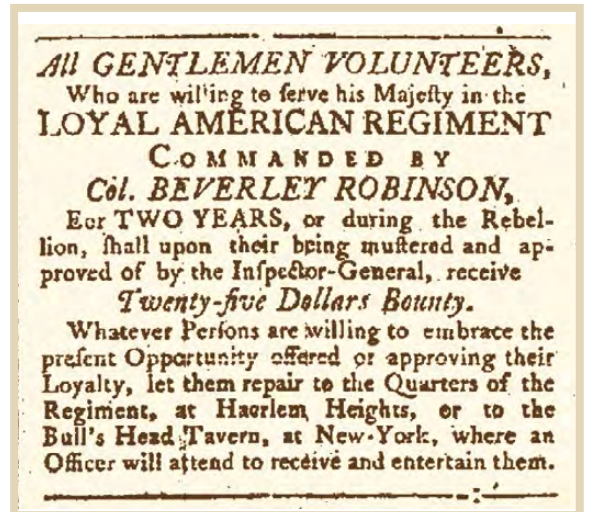
The political powers in the United States seemed to believe that, because a large proportion of those who settled in these areas had originated from the United States, they would be seen not as invaders, but as liberators.

What Calhoun, Jefferson and others did not appear to understand was that they were fighting with the very people they had driven from their homes in the thirteen colonies and they were not about to let that happen again.

As Canadians, we have chuckled at the comments by comedians and others about our weather and the vastness of this country. The lack of understanding of our weather, the physical terrain and the distances, worked to our advantage however during the War of 1812.

As Canadians we have not been very good at promoting ourselves. We tend to be very quiet, almost apologetic flag wavers. Chest thumping has never been an acceptable practice. We will become passionate about hockey games and, as we have recently seen, basketball, and we certainly might make a comment if someone suggested we should become another American state. For the most part, however we really are a rather calm and quiet lot.

Somewhere between the pomp and



circumstance of Great Britain and the patriotic flag waving of the United States, Canadians must find a way to express pride in their history, whether it is over 400 years old or much more recent.

We need to be outwardly proud of our ancestors, to talk about them, and share with others the struggle they had to claim a place in this country. As a country of immigrants and refugees, we have a great deal more in common than many understand.

We live in what I truly believe is one of the most beautiful places in the world. We have a reasonable structure of government and enjoy a lifestyle that many others envy.

Had it not been for our ancestors, this country that we call home, may have been a very different place.

Loyally,  
Suzanne Morse-Hines UE  
UELAC Dominion President



# UELAC PEOPLE Behind the Scenes

BY AMANDA FASKEN UE  
DESIGNER OF *THE LOYALIST GAZETTE*

BRIDGE ANNEX VICE-PRESIDENT 2018 - 2021  
UELAC PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRPERSON  
DESIGNER OF *THE LOYALIST GAZETTE*  
TIME TRAVELER

When I meet people for the first time, I usually tell them that I'm a Graphic Designer who enjoys shooting Americans in my spare time. Of course, I later add that I'm firing blanks with a musket, and I'm dressed in either a 18th or 19th century military uniform. This is the part when they realize what a history geek I am, and I'm ok with that.

Without a doubt, becoming an historical re-enactor is taking ones love affair with history a step further than most. I admit that it is one crazy step too. There's real blood, sweat and tears that come with it. Wearing wool from top to bottom in July has it



➤ Firing from the wall at Fort Erie during an American Revolution weekend with the 84th Royal Highland Emigrants.

challenges. We really march and fight under the blistering sun. It's definitely nowhere near what our ancestors endured during war, but it does give you a real small taste of what it was like. It's as close to it as we can or would want to get.

I started on my re-enacting journey almost six years ago. I started off as a camp follower in 1812 without knowing anyone in the hobby. I had to quickly learn how to put up a canvas wedge tent and live without 21st century conveniences. It didn't take me long to realize that I wanted to be on the battlefield and, after my first opportunity to fire a flintlock musket, I was hooked.

Joining the ranks took a lot of practice and learning to ignore my self-doubt.

There were very few women whom I had seen doing this and I wanted to get it right. I wasn't ever one to push myself out of my own comfort zone. I was no doubt far out of my comfort zone, but I loved it.

It was about this time that I had started really diving into my family's Loyalist genealogy. I knew we had a connection to the War of 1812. I was later able to obtain a War of 1812 Veterans plaque for my fourth great grandfather, George Gallinger Junior, who served with the Stormont Militia. I was always aware that the family had a few Loyalists through the Gallinger line. It came as a complete surprise to both myself and my father to learn that the Gallingers served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York



➤ Presenting information to the public about female soldiers at a Civil War living history event in Lake Luzerne, NY.





➤ Speaking at the War of 1812 Veterans plaque ceremony for my fourth great grandfather, George Gallinger Jr., in Gallingtown, Ontario.

during the American Revolution.

From there, my interest shifted to the American Revolution and Loyalist history. It wasn't long before I had joined the UELAC and obtained my certificates for Christian Gallinger UE and Michael Gallinger Senior UE. I also joined an American Revolution living history group that portrays the 84th Royal Highland Emigrants so I could immerse myself in the 18th century. To add more pressure on myself, I also joined a new and reputable 1812 unit, the Canadian Fencibles. I was the only female in the ranks in each unit. I now donned two red coats representing the Crown Forces in the consecutive

Wars. The 84th and the Fencibles quickly became my re-enacting family. I have to also add that I joined a Civil War Unit a few years ago, the 118th NY. I had promised a friend that I would try Civil War, once. To my surprise I really enjoyed it. I now own a flintlock and a percussion cap musket.

I have made so many great friends in this hobby that they have become family, literally. I have discovered direct family ties going back to our mutual Loyalist ancestors. Many of these friends are American, which makes it even more interesting.

I became involved with the formation of the Bridge-Annex UELAC Branch

after meeting Jennifer DeBruin UE, another "cousin" through Loyalist lines. I also got involved with helping the UELAC fill the Public Relations role as well as working with Bob McBride UE on the layout of *The Loyalist Gazette*.

Through my involvement with re-enacting, Bridge-Annex and the UELAC, I have had my historical world open up. From being able to retrace my ancestors' steps in Johnstown, New York, to sitting and having a meaningful talk of reconciliation with an Oneida Chief



➤ Re-creating a Loyalist landing with my youngest son at Loyalist Days in Prescott, Ontario.



➤ Helping to run the children's muster at the Battle of Crysler's Farm in Morrisburg, Ontario. I am wearing the 1812 uniform of the Canadian Fencibles.

at Oriskany, it has been a wonderful journey.

I have since discovered many more direct Loyalist ancestors in my tree. They include the following surnames: Gallinger (x 3), Cryderman, Countryman, Weaver, Schwerdtfeger, Eaman, Weart, Fike, Hartle, Warner, Stata, Marselis/Marcellus, and Cassleman.

I am looking forward to the Bridge Annex Branch hosting the UELAC annual conference and AGM in Cornwall next year and hopefully getting back to "normal". We have many exciting things planned as well as an 18th century encampment in downtown Cornwall, at the original Loyalist landing site.

# UELAC CONFERENCE 2020

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA ▪ JUNE 24TH - 28TH

## CANCELLATION OF THE 2020 UELAC CONFERENCE IN WINNIPEG, MANITOBA: “EYES ON THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT”, 24 TO 28 JUNE 2020

**I**t is with sincere regret and an “*abundance of caution*” that the Manitoba Branch and the UELAC have made the joint decision to cancel the 2020 Conference. We cannot, in good conscience, proceed with the Conference, knowing that it may be months rather than weeks where we are all required to practise social and physical distancing. Like other provinces, Manitoba has declared a state of emergency. Gatherings of more than 50 people are not allowed, and they have asked all those who have travelled internationally or within Canada to self-isolate for 14 days.

Be safe, practice physical distancing and we look forward to seeing all of you at events once this virus has been contained.

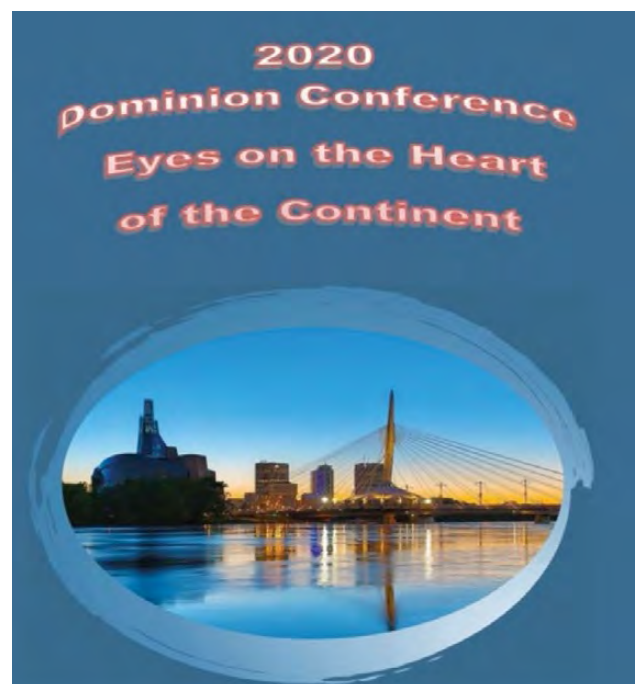
Wendy Hart and Mary Steinhoff  
Manitoba Branch 2020 UELAC Conference Co-Chairs

Suzanne Morse-Hines UE  
UELAC Dominion President

**W**e deeply regret the inconvenience and disappointment this cancellation has caused for our UEL friends across the country. We were enthusiastically preparing to welcome you as our guests here in “*Friendly Manitoba*”, and sincerely hope we have the opportunity again in the near future. Thank you all for your outpouring of support.

Wendy Hart and Mary Steinhoff  
2020 UELAC Conference Co-Chairs

And the 2020 Conference Committee members:  
Robert Campbell, Dianne Nerbas, Alice Walchuck, Bruce Walchuk, Sandy Stampe-Sobering, Peter Rogers, Bryan Purdy, Neil Summers, Penny Summers.





# NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2020

The Annual General Meeting (hereafter called the Meeting) of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (hereafter called the UELAC) will be held on Saturday, 27 June 2020 at 9:30 a.m. at the Delta Hotels Winnipeg, 350 St Mary Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3J2. The purpose of the Meeting is:

- To consider the financial statements and reports of the UELAC
- To elect directors
- To receive the report of the auditor and appoint an auditor
- To transact such other business as may properly be brought before the Meeting or as required by legislation

UELAC Members unable to attend the Meeting may vote by proxy. By completing, signing and dating this proxy form, any member of the UELAC may appoint a proxy holder to attend and act at any Meeting of the Members in the manner and to the extent authorized by this proxy.

NOTE – To be valid, proxies must be deposited with the Dominion Secretary (see address below). Please email a signed, scanned copy of the proxy to [dominion.secretary@uelac.org](mailto:dominion.secretary@uelac.org) or post by regular mail to the address below.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada By-laws, Article III, Section 3.4 allows for each Member to have one (1) vote. UELAC Members unable to attend the Meeting may vote by proxy. A proxy form will be available on-line or on request from Dominion Office.

(a) A proxy that nominates as proxy holder a person who is not a member of the Association must be deposited with the Secretary at least 20 business days prior to the meeting in question; i.e. on or **before 7 June.**

(b) A proxy that nominates as proxy holder a person who is a member of a branch of the Association other than the branch of the appointing member must be deposited with the Secretary at least 15 business days prior to the meeting in question; i.e. on or **before 12 June.**

(c) A proxy that nominates as proxy holder a person who is a member of the same branch of the Association as the branch of the appointing member must be deposited with the Secretary at least 10 business days prior to the meeting in question; i.e. on or **before 17 June.**

Copies of the Meeting agenda, financial statements, reports, and motions to be brought before the meeting will be available on the UELAC website by June 7. (Access instructions will be distributed by that date) and on request from Dominion Office.

Completed forms or submissions revoking a proxy may be submitted by email to [dominion.secretary@uelac.org](mailto:dominion.secretary@uelac.org) or by post to:

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada  
Dominion Secretary,  
J. Tuskin UE  
78 – 24 Fundy Bay Blvd.,  
Toronto, ON, M1W 3A4.



THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS'  
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA



BY GEORGE KOTLIK

George Kotlik was born and raised in the Finger Lakes of Upstate New York. As a child, George, and his father, who is also named George, travelled frequently to historical battlefields and forts. It was on these trips where his passion for history really took form. Over the years, he nurtured his historical interests to encompass subjects like the Great War for the Empire, eighteenth-century colonial history, and the American War for Independence. George is a graduate student of history at the University of North Florida.

George Kotlik [george.kotlik@alumni.keuka.edu]



JOHN JEFFRIES &

# NORTH AMERICAN SMALLPOX



> John Jeffries.

**V***ariola major*, or smallpox, was eradicated from the known world in 1980. Prior to this, smallpox spared none, young or old. In North America, *variola major* experienced a period of rampant growth between the years 1775 and 1782. For the colonists, this deadly epidemic occurred alongside the outbreak of armed conflict with the British Empire. Both events would take lives, but the former took

considerably more than did the war.<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth Fenn highlights the impact the smallpox epidemic had on North America in her book, *Pox Americana*.<sup>2</sup> According to Fenn, “*the contagion was the defining and determining event of the era ... with the exception of the war itself* [the American Revolution], *smallpox was the greatest upheaval to afflict the continent in these years.*”<sup>3</sup> What’s more, Fenn sites the total number of deaths as a result of this



epidemic to include at least 130,658 people.<sup>4</sup> Given the serious threat smallpox had posed in the colonies, the settlers were not without their defences. Inoculations helped stop the spread of the disease and trained doctors administered these treatments.<sup>5</sup> One such doctor, who is the focus of this study, was John Jeffries.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, on 05 February 1744, John Jeffries was the third son of David Jeffries.<sup>6</sup> In 1759, John went to the University of Cambridge where he completed his studies with first honours.<sup>7</sup> Immediately after his completion of university, he began to study medicine. During his training, John came into contact with smallpox, through his patients, that afforded him the opportunity to observe it firsthand. He would use this experience of direct work with the disease later on in his life. On 01 June 1769, John graduated from the University of Aberdeen with a Doctorate of Physic, he being the first native of the American provinces granted the degree.<sup>8</sup> Following his educational attainment, John began practising his craft in Boston. In 1771, John began work for the British Navy. When American unrest against Britain erupted, John was gainfully employed by the British government. After the Battle of Bunker Hill, he attended to soldiers on both sides of the conflict.<sup>9</sup>

When the British evacuated Boston, John accompanied the army north to Halifax, where, on 24 May 1776, he would accept the position of Surgeon General to the Forces in Nova Scotia.<sup>10</sup> He would remain in this post until 1779. During his time in service to the British Crown in Canada, John was named Purveyor General to the Hospitals, on 21 August 1778, and, in December 1778, he was also named the Apothecary General.<sup>11</sup> On 28 May 1779, John arrived in Portsmouth, England, after requesting leave from his

duties to attend to personal matters.<sup>12</sup> He would not return to Nova Scotia, but he would travel to the southern colonies in North America to work for the British military. His time there would be brief and he would, once again, return to England.<sup>13</sup> Between 1790 and 1819, he would return to Boston and open a private practice. When looking back at his life, John's

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**During his time  
in the American  
provinces, John  
encountered  
many cases of  
smallpox. He was  
instrumental  
in fighting the  
smallpox epidemic.**

---

medical career was a success. His skills earned him a reputation of renown among those who knew him and, because of this, his services were highly coveted.

During his time in the American provinces, John encountered many cases of smallpox. He was instrumental in fighting the smallpox epidemic. While stationed in Halifax, Doctor Jeffries treated the children of the garrison soldiers at the British headquarters. He was given the order to inoculate the children on 09 August 1776.<sup>14</sup> Accordingly, the entry reads, *"As Genl Massey finds great Number of the soldiers Children dying Daily it is orders that Lieut Lindsey gives in the names of all the Children, Boys as well*

*as Girls who have not had the Smallpox to Doctor Jeffries surgeon of the general Hospital in order to prepare them for Inoculation."*<sup>15</sup> The soldiers' children, then, were treated on 21 August 1776 at eleven o'clock in the morning.<sup>16</sup> Jeffries was instructed to deliver inoculation to the children at the Surgery Room in the Lumber Barracks on Georges Island, with the assistance of soldiers' wives, who were selected by him to assist in the inoculation process.<sup>17</sup> The children sailed by boat to the island to receive their smallpox inoculation.<sup>18</sup>

Jeffries was not restricted to solely treating British sick and wounded, he also directed the care of American prisoners of war.<sup>19</sup> Regarding smallpox inoculations, on 10 October 1777, Doctor Jeffries restricted the admittance of prisoners of war from the base hospital if they were inoculated by their countrymen.<sup>20</sup> As such, the order reads, *"The Provost Martial is to inform the Prisoners if any one of them, suffer themselves to be Inoculated by any of their own People, the General will not allow such Persons to be remov'd to the General Hospital, as Dr. Jeffries will order it to be done when he thinks proper."*<sup>21</sup> Based on entries from the orderly books in the John Jeffries collection, the doctor had considerable power within his hospital. Major General Massey, the commanding Officer of the Halifax headquarters, repeatedly reminded his Officers to follow Doctor Jeffries' commands as he found proper. An excellent example of this type of behaviour towards the doctor was seen on 30 June 1778, when a work party was deepening the garrison hospital well. The workers were not to be relieved at noon, while the other work parties were relieved at that same time; and the soldier in charge, it was ordered, was to follow the directions of Doctor Jeffries.<sup>22</sup>

On 29 June 1778, a smallpox outbreak descended upon the garrison

hospital.<sup>23</sup> Keeping in mind the best interest of the garrison, Jeffries ordered that no soldiers be stationed for guard duty near or around the General Hospital,<sup>24</sup> the only exception being if a soldier had had smallpox before. Only then were they allowed to perform sentry duty.<sup>25</sup> The entry reads, *“As Doctor Jeffries has Informed the General that a Violant Small Pox is now Raging In the General Hospital, Its his Orders that the Town Major, puts no Soldiers of the Garrison upon that General Hospital Guard, But what has had that Disorder.”*<sup>26</sup> This order, followed through by the men and Officers of the garrison, demonstrated the power that Jeffries had concerning his hospital.

An entry book written by Doctor Jeffries illuminated his procedure of inoculating patients. Titled *Small Pocks*, this book lists all the patients treated by Doctor Jeffries between the years 1775 and 1779, and is organized in chronological order.<sup>27</sup> In an entry, dated 14 June 1775, Doctor Jeffries inoculated his son, who was also named John, at the Rainsford Island Hospital. According to the entry, father Jeffries made an incision in his sons’ left arm until his blood flowed, before rubbing the wound with a stick of infected thread.<sup>28</sup>

During his tenure as a British military doctor, Jeffries enjoyed the praise of his employers. Dated 02 October 1778, an extract written by Major General Eyre Massey, the presiding Commander of Halifax

during Jeffries time in Nova Scotia, attested to the doctor’s expertise in medicine. Accordingly, Massey wrote, *“I think it highly incumbent on me to certify, under my hand, that Dr. Jeffries ... had the care of all the wounded and sick soldiers ... he also had the care of all the soldiers’ wives and children; he inoculated many, by my orders, for the smallpox (none of whom died). He had the care of all the French, as well as American prisoners, during his duty with cheerfulness and alacrity, and I never had the least complaint from any patient he had the care of ... I cannot in justice leave this garrison without giving you this testimony of your good conduct during my command.”*<sup>29</sup>

Doctor Jeffries was a native-born provincial of the North American colonies. He remained a Loyalist during the American War for Independence and served the Crown in Nova Scotia from 1775 to 1779. Because of his sympathy for the British, Jeffries was named in the Massachusetts Banishment Act of 1778.<sup>30</sup> In 1779, he would leave for England, where he would remain until 1790. Jeffries returned to Boston until his death, in 1819. While in service to the British in Canada, he cared for the sick and wounded equally, regardless of political allegiance. French, American, and British were all given care in Doctor Jeffries’ hospital, a place where the doctor held unquestioned power. *Variola major*, otherwise known as smallpox, was one of the most prolific

diseases to afflict the colonies. Between 1775 and 1782, North America experienced a smallpox epidemic that took more lives than the American War for Independence.<sup>31</sup> Doctor Jeffries did his part for the British war effort, in his small corner of the world, to care for those afflicted with the deadly disease. Indeed, John Jeffries was instrumental in maintaining the health of the British garrison at Halifax and his presence saved the lives of many inflicted with *variola major*.

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

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# PLAQUE DEDICATION CEREMONY

## MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

BY LINDA MCCLELLAND UE AND SUZANNE DAVIDSON UE

Patricia Sadler Brown UE, Master of Ceremonies, welcomed guests and introduced special guests: Lethbridge Member of Parliament: Rachael Harder; Lethbridge East Member of the Legislative Assembly: Nathan

Neudorf; Lethbridge Mayor: Chris Spearman; Lethbridge Chief of Police: Robert A. Davis; Lethbridge Monumental, maker of the plaque: Jim Mulock; Warrant Officer (Ret'd): Glenn Miller CD; President Lethbridge Historical Society: Belinda Crowson; and the Executive Members of the Calgary Branch of the UELAC: Suzanne Davidson UE, President; David Hongisto UE,



➤ Lethbridge Mayor: Chris Spearman

Past President; Barbara Hongisto UE, Secretary; Linda McClelland UE, Newsletter Editor.

Linda McClelland UE gave some historical background leading up to the American Revolution, as well as explaining who the Loyalists were and talking about the Loyalist descendants travelling to Alberta and setting up the Calgary Branch of the UELAC ninety-one years ago.



➤ Left to right: MLA Nathan Neudorf, Patricia Sadler Brown UE, Jim Mulock, MP Rachael Harder



➤ Lethbridge Police Chief: Robert A. Davis





## PLAQUE DEDICATION CEREMONY



Dignitary Speeches were made by Suzanne Davidson UE, President of the Calgary Branch of the UELAC; Member of Parliament, Rachael Harder; Member of the Legislative Assembly, Nathan Neudorf; Mayor, Chris Spearman; and Police Chief, Robert A. Davis.

An Introduction of the Loyalist Ancestor of Dr. Jesse Bigelow, buried in Mountain View Cemetery, was made by Suzanne Davidson UE. That was followed by Wendy StremLaw UE talking about the Hughsons and Thompsons, buried in Mountain View Cemetery. Belinda Crowson described the beloved Lethbridge Doctor, Dr. Jesse Bigelow, whose grave site would soon be visited.



➤ Sean Robison played a lament on the bagpipes. Barbara Hongisto UE presented the Loyalist Homage.

The unveiling of the black granite plaque was performed by Pat Sadler Brown UE and Police Chief, R.A. Davis. The Mountain View Cemetery had donated a slanted podium for the plaque. The plaque itself was created by Jim Mulock.



➤ The unveiling was followed by a gun salute under the command of Jon Hurdman.



## PLAQUE DEDICATION CEREMONY



The Grave Visitation Tour for Dr. Jesse Bigelow and the four Hughson and Thompson followed the formal part of the programme. The Cemetery staff had provided fresh roses to be placed at each site along with a small Loyalist flag and a Canadian flag.



➤ **Hughson/Thompson Family:** from the left, Joan Hughson, LeRoy and Pat Hughson, Barbara (Hughson) Clark, Darlene (Thompson) Carlson, Jeannine and Don Thompson, Patricia Sadler Brown UE, Wendy Stremlaw UE (daughter of Pat Sadler Brown UE)

Lunch followed at the Italian Table in the Signature Sandman Lodge, Lethbridge. A video was taken of the proceedings by Chris Oakes. This was funded by Hugh McClelland. Photos are by Chris Oaks and Linda McClelland.

Any requests to place the UELAC Burial Plaques in other cemeteries in the Calgary area should be sent to: Suzanne Davidson UE: Calgary Branch President, e-mail: [s\\_e\\_davidson@](mailto:s_e_davidson@)

[hotmail.com](mailto:hotmail.com), or Linda McClelland UE: e-mail: [hughlin@telus.net](mailto:hughlin@telus.net).

The video link is available for viewing on-line.

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/kqd54nxvuatcxgc/>

**Lethbridge Herald** coverage is at <https://lethbridgeherald.com/news/lethbridge-news/2019/09/08/new-plaque-honours-loyalists/>

**CTV Lethbridge** coverage is at <https://>

[calgary.ctvnews.ca/lethbridge/video?clipId=1776226](https://calgary.ctvnews.ca/lethbridge/video?clipId=1776226).

Signed greetings for this unveiling event were sent from Honourable Jason Kenny, Premier of Alberta; Lieutenant Governor; Her Honour, the Honourable Lois E. Mitchell, and Lethbridge Mayor, Chris Spearman. A note about the Last Post Fund is also included since Glenn Miller assisted us in the organization of the dedication.





# CAPTAIN JACOB GETCHEUS & BLACK LOYALISTS

To contact the author, email him at: [brianm564@gmail.com](mailto:brianm564@gmail.com).



Jacob Getcheus, her husband,  
was Master of the Sloop *Lydia*,

> From Book of Negroes.

that transported Black Loyalists to Annapolis Royal from New York in June 1783. It was part of the evacuation of the city after the American Revolution when United Empire Loyalists, as well as Black Loyalists, came to Nova Scotia as refugees.





➤ Trinity Anglican Church was designated a National Heritage Site in 1990.

By reviewing the entries in the Book of Negroes, the names and other information of those who were transported aboard the Sloop *Lydia*, commanded by Captain Jacob Getcheus, can be determined. They amounted to seven men, three women, and four children. One of them, named James Johnson, was identified as hired to Jacob Getcheus and the Sloop *Lydia*. (3) He had been a slave in Virginia and then taken away by the British military, for whom he had worked until taken on and paid by Getcheus. The entry appears as:

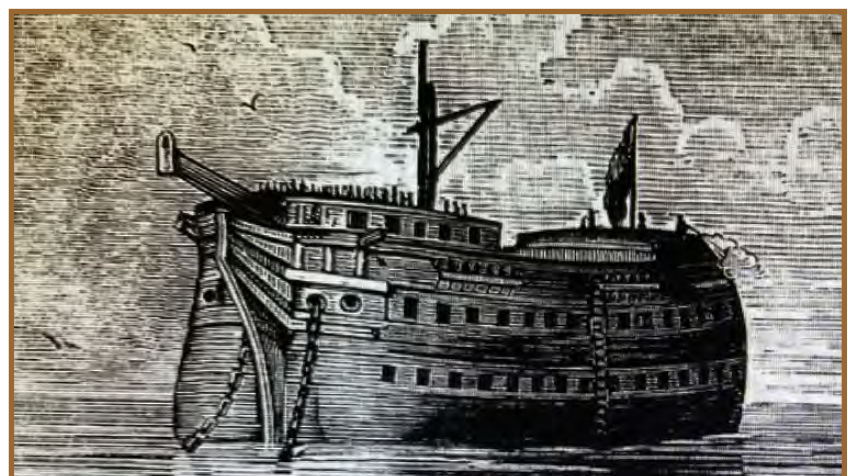
*“James Johnson, 15, stout lad, (Jacob Getcheus). Formerly slave to Tyna Hudson of Homnwryka, James River, Virginia, from whence he was brought by Lt. Rogers, Royal Artillery, about 2 years ago who hired him to Mr. Prior of the Engineers department who has since hired him to this sloop.”*

Jacob Getcheus was residing in Philadelphia when the American Revolution began. He was contracted to captain a ship to procure and transport arms and munitions for

the Rebels at the beginning of the American Revolution. In March 1776, he received a contract to take the ship, *Aurora*, owned by Ben Gibbs, to Barcelona, Spain, on the instructions of a Secret Committee of the Continental Congress. It was one of seven ships, contracted by Willing, Morris, & Company, to export provisions and invest the proceeds in arms and ammunition. The British Man of War *Enterprise*, a frigate of twenty-eight guns, captured the *Aurora*, captained by Getcheus, off the coast of Spain and brought it into

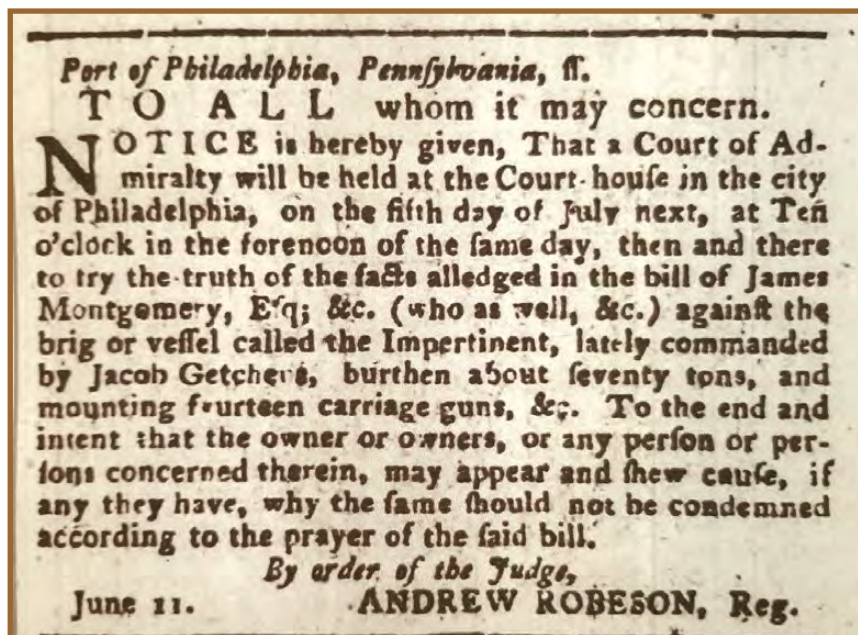
Gibraltar in May 1776. It was loaded with wheat and flour. (4)

In the course of this undertaking, Getcheus was captured and confined in the *Whitby Prison Ship*. It was a large transport anchored in Wallabout Bay, along the northwest shore of Brooklyn, New York, and said to be the most sickly of all prison ships. Bad provisions, bad water, and scant rations were provided to the prisoners. (5) The British used prison ships like it to turn prisoners away from supporting the Rebels and to recruit them.



➤ British Prison Ship.





➤ Notice from Philadelphia.

Upon his release in 1777, Jacob Getcheus had taken a more pro-British position and, in 1778, was given command of the Loyalist Privateer, *Impertinent*. (6) It sailed out of New York and, in June, she was captured off the Capes of Delaware by the American ship *General Green*. She was then outfitted by Pennsylvanians and sent back to sea to harass British shipping around the Outer Banks, off

the coast of North Carolina.

There are four ships mentioned in the *Book of Negroes*, that transported Black Loyalists in May 1783 from New York to Annapolis Royal. These were the *William and Mary*, *Grand Duchess of Russia*, *Ranger*, and the *Lydia*, commanded by Captain Getcheus.

It is not known how Getcheus came to be in Digby but perhaps, given its

close proximity to Annapolis, and being less than a day's sail on the Basin, it offered more opportunities than an established settlement. He is listed in the Muster Roll for the Town of Digby taken on 29 May 1784. He also was assigned a Town Lot. However, there is no mention of him in the records of the Land Registry for Digby or Annapolis Counties. This is not surprising, however, as the Town of Digby suffered badly from emigration during the years after the arrival of the Loyalists. It started with 396 landowners. However, by 1795, there were only 128, of which 117 were Loyalists or their sons. (7)

The gravestone of Mary Getcheus remains as the only visible evidence of the connection to Jacob Getcheus and his experiences during the American Revolution. His story seems to include several parts: master of a commercial ship with activities supporting the Rebel side, imprisonment, service on a Loyalist Privateer, and departure to Nova Scotia with Black Loyalists. It is a reflection of the complexity of the challenges that were faced and the changes that occurred during the period.

## ENDNOTES

(Digby's Oldest Loyalist Gravestone, Captain Jacob Getcheus & Black Loyalists)

(1) For a listing and description of remaining gravestones in Trinity Anglican Church Cemetery see *The Loyalists and the Victorian Build a Church: Trinity Anglican, Digby, Nova Scotia* by Doreen Evenden, Scallop Boat Press, 2018.

(2) In *Some Chapters in the History of Digby County and Its Settlers*, by Reverend Allan Massie Hill, Old Lyme, Connecticut / Smith's Cove, Nova Scotia: Longview Press, (1995), it states that visible remaining words on the gravestone indicate Mary Getsheus departed this life, 17 November 1785, aged 37 years.

(3) Inspection in New York on 25 June 1783, prior to departure, as appears in *Book of Negroes*, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Dorchester: Dorchester: Papers, The National Archives, Kew <https://novascotia.ca/archives/Africans/BN.asp>.

(4) *Naval Documents of the American Revolution*, Volume 4, edited by William Bell Clark, Washington, 1969.

(5) Extract from a letter written on board the *Whitby Prison Ship*, New York, 09 December 1776:

"Our present situation is most wretched; more than 250 prisoners, some sick and without the least assistance from physician, drug, or medicine, and fed on two-thirds allowance of salt provisions, and crowded promiscuously together without regard, to color, person or office, in the small room of a ship's between decks, allowed to walk the main deck only between sunrise and sunset. Only two at a time allowed to come on deck to do what nature requires, and sometimes denied even that, and use tubs and buckets between decks, to the great offence of every delicate, cleanly person, and prejudice of all our healths. Lord Howe

has liberated all in the merchant service, but refuses to exchange those taken in arms but for like prisoners." Source: Trumbull Papers, page 76, as referred to in *Documents and Letters Intended to Illustrate the Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County*, by Henry Onderdonk, New York, 1846.

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President, United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada  
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April 13, 2020

Dear Member:

Good afternoon and I hope all of you are staying healthy.

I had hoped that we could begin to use virtual meetings as a means of engaging with those who could not attend in person, but it appears that the Covid-19 pandemic has pushed us all into the virtual arena now.

The UELAC will be holding our Annual Meeting on Saturday June 27, 2020 using a virtual meeting program. (further details; links; and times will be available on the member site closer to the meeting)

In order to participate in a virtual meeting, you will need a computer with sound so that you can hear what the presenters are saying.

If you do not have sound on your computer you may wish to use the Proxy system that has been in place for many years and would allow someone else to act on your behalf for any voting, etc.

Since we do not know how long the social/physical distancing will be in place, I am reluctant to suggest attending at the home of another member.

As we have done historically the package of reports will be available for members to review prior to the meeting. An agenda will also be available which will likely look a little different than our face to face meetings.

Sometimes new technology can seem a little daunting and a link to a video will be posted on the website with the AGM package that explains in very easy terms how to join a meeting.

I hope that holding our AGM in this way will allow our members an opportunity to hear what has been accomplished during the year, what our future plans are, and to given you an opportunity to participate in the meeting.

If you have questions about this, please do email me or speak to a member of your Branch Executive.

My sincere thanks to all of you for your understanding and patience during this very unusual time.

Suzanne Morse-Hines UE  
President United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

***Stay Home, Stay Healthy  
We Will Get Through This***





BY BEV LOOMIS UE,  
PRESIDENT, LITTLE FORKS  
BRANCH UELAC



## THE LITTLE HYATT

# ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

The Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse is a restored building that houses an historical recreation of a one-room schoolhouse. It is supported by members of Little Forks Branch UELAC, through a non-profit charitable organization, entitled “*Patrimoine-Ascott-Heritage*” that seeks to preserve and showcase a typical educational facility of by-gone days. Members work on the maintenance and upkeep of the schoolhouse, take care of its archives, displays along with the Interpretation Panels and Historical Plaques located on the beautifully landscaped 1½ acres that forms an Interpretive Historical Site.

### LOYALIST INFORMATION

The schoolhouse story reaches back to the early pioneers that made their way to Lower Canada following the American Revolution: more particularly the Hyatt family. Abraham Hyatt Senior, a schoolteacher, and his seven sons, Gilbert, Cornelius, Joseph, Isaac, Jacob, and Charles, except for Abraham Jr. who was too young, were all granted land when the Eastern Townships was opened for settlement in 1792 by Lieutenant-Governor Alured Clarke.

Gilbert Hyatt, who led the



surveying of the area, was awarded the Township of Ascott on 20 June 1792. He was accompanied by forty associates, many of whom settled in the area. Gilbert and his family first settled in Capelton in 1793, before establishing a sawmill and gristmill in 1796 near the St. Francis and Magog Rivers, the area now known to-day as the City of Sherbrooke.

His brother, Cornelius, was granted 1,200 acres by the Crown and settled with his family near the Moe and Salmon Rivers in 1796, where he also established a sawmill and grist mill. This area became known as the Hyatt Settlement.

One of the mandates of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada is to preserve historical buildings, sites and historical data. When the offer became available

in 1994 to take over this little schoolhouse, located on land originally owned by Cornelius



➤ Granite plaque and the Canada 150 plaque – 16 June 2018.



Hyatt, we the Members of Little Forks Branch UELAC, decided that it was the right thing to do. But it didn't come without many headaches. Due to its precarious location, hanging out over the roadside ditch, the Municipality gave us the ultimatum to either move the building or tear it down. The next hurdle was purchasing land, building a new foundation, followed by the move. Land was one thing, but the condition of the building was another. A years-long mission to restore the building and bring back the history of the schoolhouse, that had been officially closed in 1948, along with bringing the small Hamlet of Milby back to life has



➤ The completed four foot by ten foot bilingual interpretation panels, one with a voice module.

been another thing. The little Schoolhouse, with all its

splendour, was unveiled on 20 June 2002. Having spacious grounds, we have erected two four foot by 10 foot Bilingual Interpretation Panels, one with a voice module. The first panel was unveiled in 2010 and the second one in 2017. We have also mounted three Granite Plaques that offer additional history and, all being outside, are available 24/7. The schoolhouse is only open when one of our Members is available or when we have a summer tour guide. We try to remain vigilant in protecting the Site and are hoping to install cameras, as the poles are in place, for protection. Having road signs erected have become an added issue.



➤ The second panel, that was unveiled in 2017, features Gilbert Hyatt, who led the surveying of the area, and was awarded the Township of Ascott, on 20 June 1792.

# HONOURING OUR DONORS

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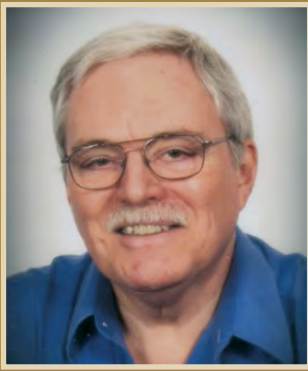
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ROBERT W. PASSFIELD

Robert W. Passfield is a history graduate of the University of Western Ontario (Honours History, 1968) and of McMaster University (M.A. History, 1969) where he pursued Ph.D. studies in Canadian History, and three minor fields: political philosophy, modern European history, and diplomatic history. With his thesis incomplete, he joined the Parks Canada branch of the Canadian government in Ottawa. During his professional career as a public historian, more recently with the Parks Canada Agency, he produced numerous historical reports, and spin-off publications, in the fields of industrial archaeology, public works history, and heritage conservation. In retirement, he has returned to his earlier interests in political philosophy and intellectual history. (Website: [www.passrob.com](http://www.passrob.com)).

His latest publication, *The Upper Canadian Anglican Tory Mind, a Cultural Fragment* (Oakville: Rock's Mills Press, 2018), examines the cultural values of the Anglican Tories who governed Upper Canada for the two decades following the War of 1812. It sets forth their values, beliefs and principles with respect to religion, education, and the social order, and the workings of the balanced British Constitution as embodied in the constitution of Upper Canada, the Constitutional Act of 1791, and their commitment to the unity of the British Empire.

# LOYALISM, ANGLICAN TORYISM, AND CANADIAN CONSERVATISM



➤ "View of King St. E.", lithograph by Thomas Young, 1834, Toronto Reference Library, showing St. James' Anglican Church.

In Canadian historiography, there has been a wide disagreement as to the nature of the conservatism of the Loyalists of the American Revolution who settled in Upper Canada, and their contribution to the conservative tradition in Canada.

The late Professor Syd Wise, of Carleton University, interpreted the origins of Canadian conservatism (*Upper Canada and the Conservative Tradition*, 1967) as being the product of the intermingling of two streams of conservatism in Upper Canada during the several generations that followed the American Revolution. The Loyalist settlers embodied one stream of conservatism, that Professor Wise viewed as "*an emotional compound of loyalty to the King and Empire, antagonism to the United States, and an acute, if partisan sense of recent history*". The other intermingling

stream, he saw as being "*the Toryism of late eighteenth century England*", that provided "*a more sophisticated viewpoint*" and was brought to Upper Canada by its first Governor, Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe, and his government officials.

For Professor Wise, both streams of conservatism in Upper Canada were infused with a counter-revolutionary outlook in that the emotional conservatism of the Loyalists and the philosophical conservatism of the Anglican-Tory British immigrants were each reinvigorated in response to the anarchy and irreligion of the French Revolution. Otherwise, Professor Wise attributed the longevity of the emotional conservatism of the Loyalists to "*a psychological need*" to accept their history, and to justify their actions to themselves in retrospect. (1)

In his interpretation of the emotional conservatism of the Loyalists, Professor Wise ignored several earlier assertions by a Canadian philosopher, George Grant, (*Lament for a Nation*, 1965) that there was a deeper “moral significance” in the Loyalist experience, and that the Anglican Loyalists, in opposing the American Revolutionaries, “*appealed to the older philosophy of Richard Hooker*”. (2) Moreover, an American historian, William Nelson (*The American Tory*, 1961), in his examination of Loyalist motives had concluded that, among the protagonists engaged in the revolutionary debates, there were two groups: the “*Anglican High Tories*” and the “*Whig theoreticians of the Revolution*”, that did differ

“*in fundamental principles*”. The basic difference rested in their political philosophy: the “*organic conservatism*” of the Anglican Tories versus the “*Lockean individualism*” of the American Revolutionaries.

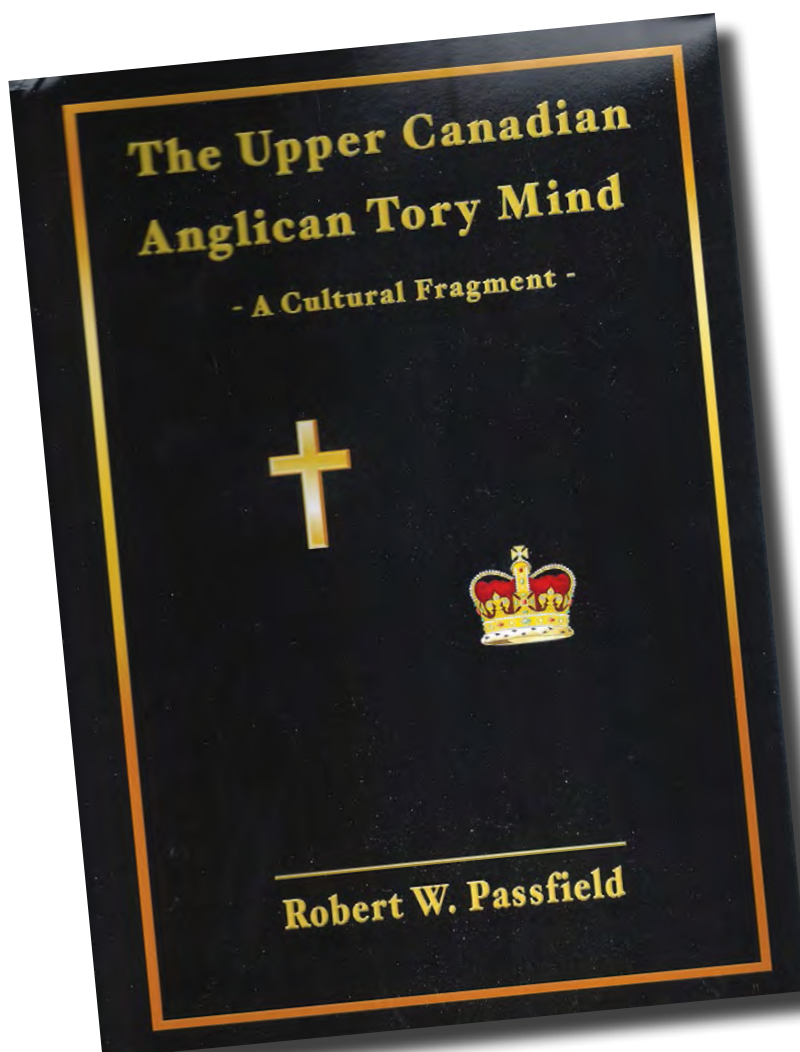
Nelson argued further that it was recent immigrants from Britain, particularly the Anglican clergy, who had taken the lead in opposing the Revolutionaries, and that the Anglican minorities in the northern colonies were for the most part “*true Tories*”. Moreover, it was Anglican minorities from the northern colonies who comprised a significant component of the Loyalist migration to Upper Canada following the American Revolution. According to Nelson, it was their religion that motivated and provided the ultimate

justification for their action. Hence, based on his analysis, Anglican Toryism was present in Loyalism from the beginning among the orthodox Anglican Loyalists. It was inseparable from their adherence to the Loyalist cause. (3)

Despite such assertions, the Syd Wise focus on the emotional conservatism and the political loyalty of the Loyalists was expanded upon and carried forward by two Canadian historians who were his former graduate students. David V. J. Bell (*The Loyalist Tradition in Canada*, 1970) denied that Toryism was present in the American colonies in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Bell asserted that the arguments, that were employed by the so-called “*Tories*” and “*Whigs*” during the American Revolution, reveal that the two groups shared “*virtually identical*” Lockean-liberal assumptions and values, and were not separated by ideology. (4) Terry Cook, (*The Conservative Blueprint*, 1972), expressed his agreement in declaring that:

*Since nearly all public men in the eighteenth century shared ... Whig assumptions [on sovereignty, order, hierarchy, and the balanced constitution], it is possible to agree that the gentlemen destined to become Tories and Whigs during the American Revolution were all really Whigs, that their values were indeed virtually identical.* (5)

In sum, Bell and Cook argued that all “*Tories*” at the time of the American Revolution shared the same Lockean-liberal assumptions and beliefs as the Revolutionaries and that the Loyalists differed from the Revolutionaries only in their loyalty to the Crown and the unity of the British Empire. Both historians denied that there were “*true Tories*” among any of the Loyalist groups, and that there was any philosophical difference between the Loyalists and





the American Revolutionaries.

It was an argument that rested on the work of an American historian, Bernard Bailyn (*The Intellectual Origins of the American Revolution*, 1967), who had examined the content of the various political pamphlets that were circulating in the American colonies during the pre-revolutionary period, 1763-1776. Bailyn concluded that it was a period marked by “a conflict of ideas and political values” that brought about a total transformation of the political culture of the American colonies in the span of just over a decade.

According to Bailyn, the American Revolution had its origins in a belief on the part of the colonists that they were defending the English tradition of liberty against encroachments by the King, and against impositions by Parliament on the “rights of Englishmen”. However, gradually the colonial dispute had taken on greater implications as the colonial pamphleteers and polemicists began to produce political tracts that set forth radical political ideas that were borrowed principally from John Locke (*Two Treatise on Government*, 1689), and the earlier Puritan radicals of the English Civil War and Commonwealth period.

There were contradictions and inconsistencies within the body of radical ideas espoused by the colonial polemicists and pamphleteers, but gradually a political consensus had emerged in the American colonies that was based on the tenets of the Lockean-liberal political philosophy. According to Bailyn, by the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, the American colonies had achieved a remarkable unity of thought in a general adherence to liberal-Whig values, principles and beliefs, that came to be embodied in the July 1776 Declaration of Independence. (6)

However, such a broad



➤ “Chief Justice John Beverley Robinson”, by George Theodore Berthon, 1846, Law Society of Upper Canada. A second-generation Loyalist, Robinson, was the political leader of the governing Tories in the Loyalist Asylum of Upper Canada during the 1820s, before his appointment to the bench.

generalization fails to account for the study of William Nelson, who did find a clear philosophical difference between the beliefs and values of the “Anglican High Tory” Loyalists and the leading American Revolutionaries. What that difference of interpretation confirms is that Anglican Toryism was a rather weak voice in the American colonies during the Revolutionary period, and that Anglican Tory political tracts were not widely circulated. Anglican Tory arguments were easily lost in the Revolutionary debate that took place within, and helped to foster, a period of transformation in the political character of the American colonies,

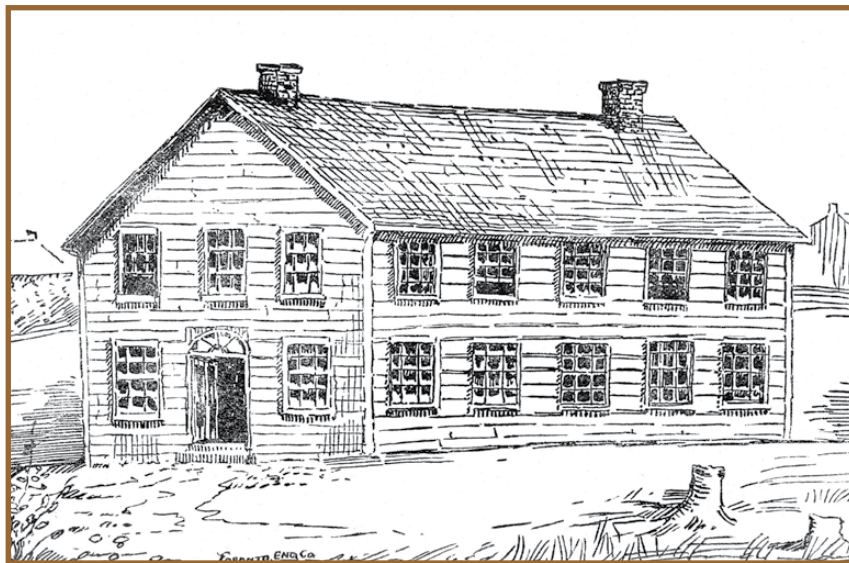
that resulted in the formation of an almost monolithic Lockean-liberal political culture by the time of the American Revolution.

The failure to recognize the presence of Anglican Toryism within the Loyalist opposition to the Revolutionaries in the American colonies, and among the Loyalists settlers in Upper Canada, is readily understandable. The Anglican Tories comprised only one component element of the Loyalist refugees who settled in Upper Canada, and not all Anglicans in the Thirteen Colonies were philosophical Tories and supporters of the Crown and the unity of Empire.

The establishment of the Church of England in a colony, and even its predominance, did not necessarily ensure the prevalence of Anglican Tory values, principles and beliefs among its adherents. For example, in colonial Virginia prior to the American Revolution, the Church of England was the established Church and encompassed almost the total population of the colony within its membership, yet the wilderness environment and the circumstances of the colony had prevented the effective dissemination and retention of Anglican values, political beliefs, and principles among the adherents of the Church of England.

In Virginia at the time of the Revolution, Anglicans were, for the most part, ignorant of theology, and the organization of the Church of England in the colony was “congregational” in practice. (7) Gradually, under the congregationalist system of church government, the Established Church of Virginia had been transformed until, by the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, it was primarily a social institution that served as “*the bulwark of decency*”, moderation, and upholder of religious toleration that characterized that colony. (8) Neither the theology of the Church of England, nor the moral and political philosophy embodied in its teachings, nor the Anglican episcopal form of church organization, were familiar to the adherents of the Established Church of Virginia. By the time of the American Revolution, Virginians had fallen into “*secular habits*”. (9)

In Virginia, members of the established Church of England were oblivious to the deeper meaning, principles, beliefs, and values of the Anglican religion, as well as unconscious of its characteristic reverence for authority, and belief in the balance of liberty and



➤ “The Home District Grammar School”, College Square, York (Toronto), circa 1816, Toronto Reference Library, where the sons of the leading Loyalists of the province were boarded and educated following the War of 1812.

authority and self-denial. What the Church of England in Virginia did teach was a reverence for the traditional “*rights of Englishmen*” that inspired the American Revolution, and it was the Anglicans of Virginia who supplied the leadership, together with the Congregationalists of New England, for the American Revolutionaries. (10)

The situation was different with respect to recent Anglican immigrants from Britain who were settled in the American colonies. Moreover, that was particularly the case for the immigrant Church of England clergy who took the lead in seeking to organize resistance to the activities and propaganda of the Revolutionaries. Two of the leading Loyalist spokesmen were Anglican clerics: Rev. Charles Inglis (1734-1816), Rector of Trinity Church, New York; and Rev. Jonathan Boucher (1759-1804), pastor of St. Barnabas Church, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. (11) Both clerics based their opposition to the Revolution on principles and philosophical arguments that were derived from the traditional Anglican religious beliefs, cosmology and political philosophy.

In sum, it was among the recent Anglican immigrants in the American colonies, and the orthodox Anglican communities in the northern colonies, that the older Tory values and principles of the Church of England remained strong and had not been supplanted by Lockean-liberalism. (12)

Thus, in Upper Canada, the Anglicans among the Loyalists refugees comprised either recent English Anglican immigrants to the American colonies, or former members of Anglican settlements in the northern colonies. The actual number of the Anglican Loyalists who settled in Upper Canada, and who had opposed the American Revolution, out of a conscious philosophical rejection of the Lockean-liberal values of the revolutionaries, has not been established. However, what is historically significant is that there were true philosophical Tories of the Church of England among the Loyalist families who settled in what became the Province of Upper Canada, and that, subsequently, the Anglican Tories played a leading role in the governing of the Province and



in establishing its political culture.

There were also numerous Loyalists, so-called “*Tories*”, of other religious denominations who had different beliefs and motives for opposing the American Rebellion, as well as Loyalists who shared the same Lockean-liberal values as the American Revolutionaries but opposed the rebellion because of feelings of loyalty to the Crown and the unity of the British Empire, and a belief that the tax dispute with the mother country did not justify a rebellion. Moreover, there were also Loyalists who were conservatives simply in wanting to preserve what was, based on custom and habit, who had the misfortune of having backed the losing side in the conflict. (13)

Nonetheless, it was the Anglican Churchmen and clerics among the Loyalists who were aware of the deeper “*moral significance*” of the Revolutionary struggle, and who rejected the arguments of the American Revolutionaries on philosophical grounds. In their values, principles and beliefs, the Anglican High Tory Loyalists were “*true Tories*” who, in the words of George Grant, “*appealed to the older philosophy of Richard Hooker*” in rejecting the Lockean-liberal principles, values, and beliefs that were being espoused by the leading American Revolutionaries in seeking to justify their rebellion. (14)

Hence, the substantive conservative interpretation and critique of the American Revolution rests on the political philosophy of the Loyalist Anglican Tories, that was based on the theology and political philosophy of the Church of England, and that embodied an older traditional social and political order and Christian worldview. Subsequently, in Upper Canada, it was the political philosophy of the Anglican High Tory Loyalists with which the Anglican Tory

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---

governing elite identified and publicly associated themselves.

In sum, there were three identifiable conservative streams that entered Upper Canada with the Loyalists: an emotional conservative stream, “*situational conservatism*”, composed of families that had supported the established political order simply out of custom and habit and a feeling of loyalty to the Crown and Empire; a Lockean-liberal stream of Loyalist families, who shared the same philosophy as the Revolutionaries but upheld the existing colonial social and political order based on their belief in

loyalty to the Crown and the unity of the British Empire, and their view that a rebellion was not justified; and a philosophical conservative stream, Anglican Toryism, that was embodied in the “*Anglican High Tory*” Loyalist settlers.

The three Loyalist streams of conservatism were further reinforced and invigorated by the Anglican Toryism of late 18<sup>th</sup> Century England that was brought to Upper Canada by British government officials and High Church Anglican immigrants following the founding of the Province of Upper Canada in 1791.

Subsequently, the conservatism of the Loyalist settlers in Upper Canada was reinforced and reinvigorated by the writings of an Old Whig, Edmund Burke (*Reflections on the Revolution in France*, 1790), that drew on conservative arguments in denouncing the doctrines of the French Revolutionaries as being destructive of the social order, of the moral character of a nation, and of the Christian religion. The conservatism of the Loyalists settlers was further strengthened by a general public abhorrence of the excesses of the French Revolution during the Reign of Terror (September 1793 – July 1794).

For a time, the four conservative streams combined to establish a viable conservative political culture in the Province of Upper Canada under the leadership of native-born, second-generation Loyalists who comprised a large part of the Anglican Tory elite that governed the Loyalist asylum of Upper Canada for over two decades following the War of 1812. (15)

**Editor’s Note:** If interested in obtaining the reference notes by Robert W. Passfield, please contact the Editor at [gazette.editor@nexicom.net](mailto:gazette.editor@nexicom.net).



BY ROBERT LIFTIG, EdD

FROM NEW-GATE TO NOVA SCOTIA:

# PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM CONNECTICUT'S HOLE TO HELL

PART ONE

**O**n a scenic overlook, eleven miles north of Hartford, New-gate's splendid location belies what lurks beneath: a 310 year-old copper mine at the bottom of a 40 foot shaft that was, and still is, a leaking, miasmic worm hole, a refuge for rats; a snakelike cavern of slippery rocks, jagged overheads, claustrophobic clusters of cul-de-sacs: a chamber of horrors, the first American dungeon, and the lowest circle of Hell in which to condemn American Loyalists.

The hopelessness of the inmates' situation is described by one of its visitors:

*"The prisoners are let down on a windlass into this dismal cavern, through an hole, which answers the triple purpose of conveying them food, air, and – I was going to say light, but it scarcely reaches them. In a few months the prisoners are released by death and the colony rejoices in her great 'humanity' and the 'mildness' of her laws. This conclave of spirits imprisoned may be called, with great propriety, the Catacomb of Connecticut."*

Ironically, it was a British company that, in the early 1700s, pulled tons of ore from the belly of Copper Mountain in Simsbury. Using black slaves and imported German labour, they shipped the product to England for processing. Profits soared at first, then disappeared due to the



➤ The Notorious New-Gate Prison In Connecticut

increased cost of transportation. When the company abandoned the mine to the rats in 1772, Connecticut made it a prison.

The nascent state was looking for a hellhole down which to condemn other "rats" of its society: petty criminals, serious offenders, and "traitors", some of the 2,000 Loyalists who lived in Connecticut, half of whom were to leave at the end of the Revolution. Estimates vary, but most claim that forty to seventy Loyalists were sentenced to New-gate.

Many escaped; many didn't.

As Richard Harvey Phelps says in his authoritative Newgate of Connecticut (1844):

*"These caverns were first occupied as a place for the confinement of Tories about the beginning of the American Revolution. What an astonishing*

*train of events followed and how distant from the minds of the British company of miners, the idea that they were actually hewing out prison cells for the lodgement of their friends, the Tories of the United States!"*

Surprisingly, the Rebels, at the beginning of the Revolution, had almost benevolent intentions toward those they expected to stand by the King. In theory, their warfare was to be made against Loyalist property, not people, the leaders said, and military action was to be European and restrained, following Enlightenment principles laid down by Swiss jurist Emmerich de Vattel in The Law of Nations (1758) and by what James Anderson had stated in a book owned by General Washington, entitled On the Art of War: "as the chance of War is uncertain, Politics as



*well as Humanity oblige the different Powers to treat the Prisoners of War on both Sides with Gentleness."*

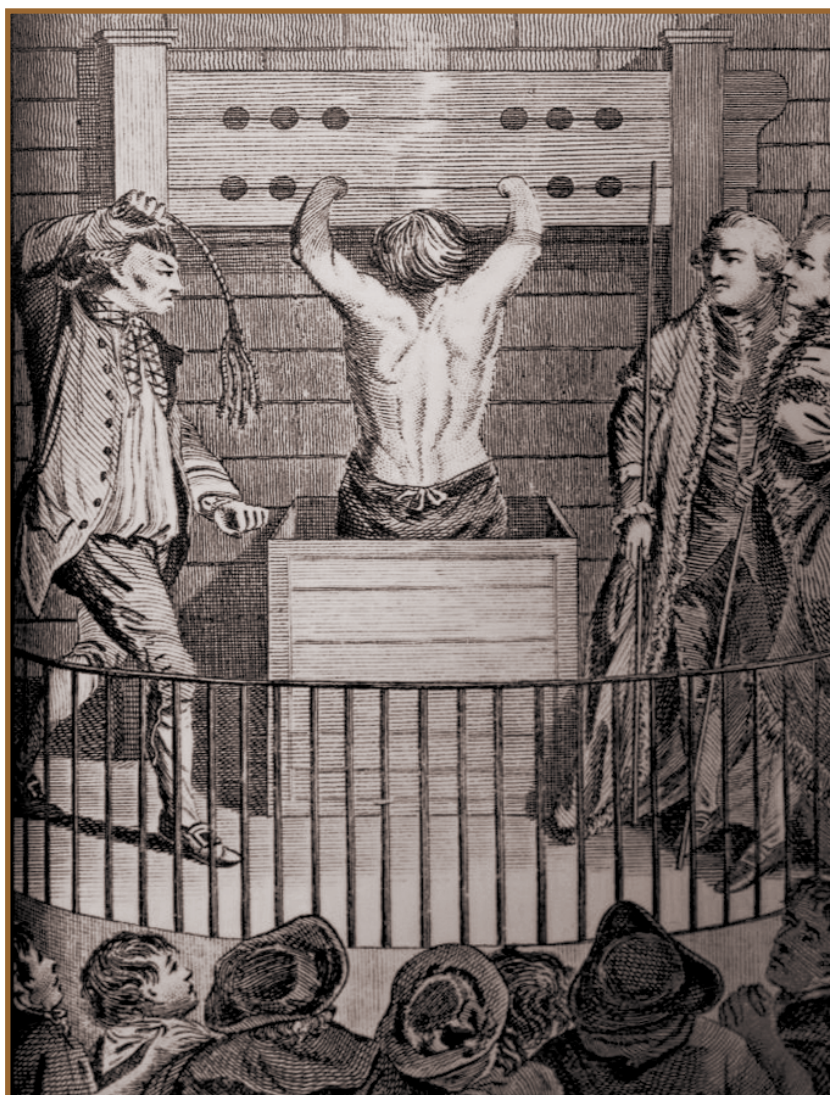
Professor T. Cole Jones, of Purdue University, has noted that George Washington's aide-de-camp, Robert Harrison, "expressed the opinion of the commander-in chief and Congress when he instructed the Springfield, Massachusetts Committee of Safety (February, 1776) that 'the prisoners in our hands should be treated with humanity & kindness and have everything really necessary for their support.'" This followed the General's proclamation in 1775, when he took command at Cambridge, in which he made it unlawful to "molest any of those people called Tories" and warned his Officers that they would forfeit their commissions if they committed any such acts, and told his soldiers they would be whipped for similar transgressions.

Fair treatment for Loyalists was not only considered the gentlemanly thing to do, it was considered a strategic necessity that might prevent what the Founders viewed as an "international" conflict from becoming a civil war, that it eventually did. The American "elite" saw the need to protect their military and ideological Revolution from deteriorating into what Gouverneur Morris of New York called "the domination of a riotous mob", that he and other Founders knew, from history, could happen.

Therefore, in the "Land of Steady Habits", the nickname by which Connecticut was early known, the official policy was to exhibit a "willingness to forgive and forget," but, after the "dogs of war" were unleashed, even The Land of Steady Habits forgot. In fact, its attitude hardened.

Phelps again:

*"Public opinion in some of the colonies against those who favoured the mother country was very rigid,*



➤ Old New-Gate Prison and Copper Mine, East Granby, Damned, Connecticut.

*authorizing any person even to shoot them if they were found beyond the limits of their own premises; persons now living well remember a tory who was shot in the town of Simsbury. Those who possessed not the hardihood thus summarily to dispatch a neighbour or relative for not choosing to fight for the country, or for purchasing of the British adopted the more humane expedient of penning them up in the caverns, where they could at least leisurely examine the evidence of British labour, although not allowed the blessed boon of being governed by British laws."*

If you are looking for any sympathy from Phelps writing two generations

later, you won't find it:

*"When the tea was thrown into the sea at Boston in 1773, and that port closed by an act of Parliament, so great was the excitement and so indignant were the people, particularly of Massachusetts and Connecticut on account of British oppression, that the use of tea and all commodities imported in British vessels and subject to duty, were prohibited. Several persons it is said were confined in the dungeons for the crime of having a small quantity of tea and other articles of British import in their possession."*



## THE LIST

The official list of Loyalists imprisoned at New-Gate, as provided by New-gate's current Museum Assistant, Morgan Bengel, is incomplete, as will be seen in other extant records from this period. (It's not Morgan's fault.), as are the details of those included, but we can learn a lot from the names

hole for a "misdemeanour." Most of the indicted were sentenced to five years or less. Only the animal lovers got Life, as long as it lasted.

Inmates are listed for the fifty years of New-Gate's operation (all prisoners were transferred in 1827), from as early as 1776 to as late as 1782, but there was another type of criminal described: "Tory."

*Nehemiah Scribner, Norwalk, Tory, Illicit trading/ intercourse with enemy, 1778-1779*

*Joseph Sealy, New Fairfield, Tory  
Andrew Smith, N. Hampshire, 1781  
Sentenced until pleads*

*Pelatihah Turner, 1780, horse stealing and attempting to join the enemy*

*David Wooster, Derby, 1782, Illicit trade and attempting to join the enemy*

*Henry Wooster, Derby, Illicit trade and joining enemy"*



➤ The Hell Hole.

of the prisoners given, the terms of their imprisonments, the reasons for their incarceration, and that they are recorded alongside the names and the descriptions of all sorts of other serious misbehaviours.

Among the other crimes that led to the hole in the ground called "Hell" by its inmates were, first in frequency: burglary and horse-stealing; then forgery and counterfeiting; then murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter; then rape and attempted rape, and adultery; and cases of "unnatural sex": one man was sentenced for "buggery," two for "bestiality," and one very unlucky Irishman, a John Brandegan of New Haven, who was thrown down the

*"Benjamin Chaffee, Woodstock, Tory, 1781-1782*

*Chadden Conklin, Norwalk, 1781, Tory, 2 years*

*Alexander Fairchild, New Fairfield, 1776, Tory, 2 years*

*Ebenezer Hathaway, Freetown, MA, 1781, Tory and Privateering*

*Joel Hickok - Connecticut, 1781, Joining the enemy*

*Jonathan, Hurd, New Milford, 1781, Tory, 1 year, 6 months*

*Charles McNeil, Redding, 1776, Tory*

*Deham Palmer, Greenwich, Intercourse with enemy, 1781, 1 year*

*Ephraim Palmer, Courtmartial*

*Peter Sackett, Joining the enemy*

Even this short list of Loyalist "offenders" prompts a number of questions. First, why were more than half of those listed sentenced just before and just after Cornwallis' surrender on 19 October 1781, when the British no longer threatened Connecticut?

Second, why did the number increase rather than decrease after almost twenty years of confrontation?

There are many theories. One suggests that, with one third of the Colonials openly in favour of Independence, one third opposed, and one third changing position depending on who they thought would win the contest, the closer victory for the Rebels seemed, the more likely the previously self-described "uncommitted" claimed they had always supported the Revolution AND, the more they threw their support behind the passage and enforcement of even tougher anti-Loyalist legislation.

Here is a thumbnail taken from The Tories of Connecticut in which the screws can be seen increasingly tightening against the Loyalists:

*"May, 1775 - Enacted: 'act regulating and ordering the Troops that are or may be raised for the Defence of this colony,' which act was called the articles of war.*

*"December, 1775 - Enacted: 'act for restraining and punishing persons who are inimical to the Liberties of this*



and the rest of the United Colonies' was passed, which provided among other things 'that if any person by writing, or speaking, or by any overt act, shall libel or defame any of the resolves of the Honorable Congress of the United Colonies, or the acts of the General Assembly of this Colony, and be thereof duly convicted before the Superior Court, shall be disarmed and not allowed to have or keep any arms, and rendered incapable to hold or serve in any office civil or military, and shall be further punished by fine, imprisonment or disfranchisement.'

"\*June, 1776 - Enacted: Amendment to the previous act to cover the confiscation of both real and personal estate of all convicted Tories.

"\*July 18, 1776 - Enacted: 'Whereas many persons inimical to the United States do wander from place to place with intent to spy out the state of the colonies,' etc., and 'no person be allowed to pass unless known to be friendly, or unless by proper certificate or otherwise they can prove themselves to be friendly to America.'

"\*October, 1776 - Enacted: 'That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this state and under the protection of its laws, shall levy war against the state or government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies at open war against this state or the United States of America by joining their armies or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose or shall form or be in any way concerned in forming any combination, plot, or conspiracy for betraying this state or the United States into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or shall give or attempt to give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this state for that purpose, upon being convicted shall suffer death.'

"\*May, 1777 - Enacted: 'that all Tories confined within this state may at all times be taken for debt, provided they are returned after having worked out their indebtedness.'

"\*October, 1777 - Enacted: 'that no person can be administrator on any estate till he has taken the oath of fidelity, and that anyone who refuses to take the oath of fidelity shall not be capable to purchase or hold or transfer any real estate without license from the General Assembly.'

"\*August, 1777 - Enacted: 'that any person convicted under the act relating to treason shall not be allowed liberty on bail, but shall be imprisoned until delivered by due course of law.'

"\*May, 1779 - Enacted: 'But whereas it is apprehended that very different motives and principles have influenced the conduct of the deluded few who have taken part against their country—some through ignorance of the nature and grounds of the dispute between Great Britain and America, some through particular prejudice, prospects of reward and gain, others deceived by the treacherous acts of subtle and secret enemies, have without deliberation given way to the force of various temptations, which persons are now convinced of their error and lament their folly. This Assembly, taking the matters aforesaid into consideration and ever willing to exercise leniency and mercy according to the genius of this free and happy constitution as far as may be consistent with justice and public safety, do therefore in tenderness and compassion to such deluded persons resolve and declare, that any and all such persons who shall return into this state on or before the first day of October next and deliver themselves up to the civil authority of the town to which they belong, may and shall be suffered to remain and dwell in safety in such town, provided.'"

Then, in **February, 1781**, the Connecticut Assembly passed the Grand-Daddy of all:

**"An Act For Punishment Of High Treason And Other Atrocious Crimes Against The State**

*Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the authority of the same. That if any person who is a citizen or subject of this State or of any of the United States of America residing within this state and under the protection of its laws shall adhere to the enemies of this state and of the said United States and in any manner afford them aid and comfort within this state and elsewhere or shall by writing profess or declare that the King of Great Britain hath or of right ought to have any authority or dominion in and over this state or the inhabitants thereof or that he or they owe allegiance to the said King within the same or shall seduce or persuade (sic) any inhabitant or inhabitants of this state to renounce his or her allegiance to this state and the government thereof as a free and independent state or to acknowledge allegiance or subjection to the King or crown of Great Britain and be thereof convicted shall be adjudged guilty of High Treason against this state and be put to death."*

There is much more to this Act, but the meaning is clear: Shut up and sit down, or we'll hang you.

Perhaps this is the arrogance of the victorious. Rebels' attitudes might have differed if they had only fought to a stalemate. Perhaps the Loyalists might have done the same or even worse, hanged all former Rebels, had the Revolutionaries been defeated. This is more than worthy of speculation, especially today during our current crisis. The past is past, of course, but human responses sadly, and too often, remain the same. Google Boccaccio's description of the Plague in the Decameron and prepare to be horrified.

Part Two of this story will continue in the Fall 2020 issue of the **Gazette**.

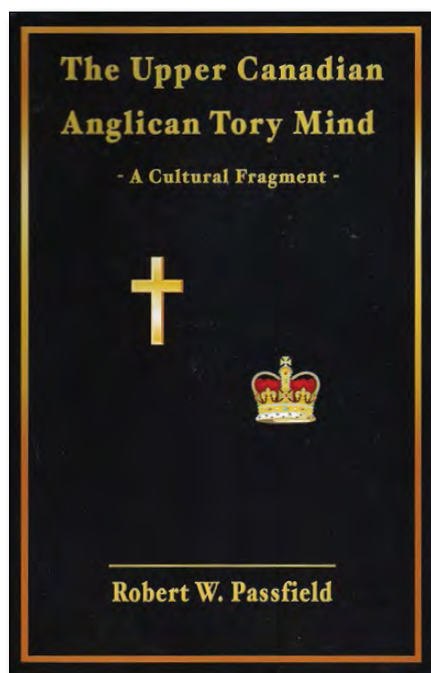
# THE LOYAL REVIEW

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

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

*The Loyalist Gazette* Review Editor,

Grietje R. McBride UE, B.Sc. E-mail: [gazette.editor@nexicom.net](mailto:gazette.editor@nexicom.net).



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*Reviewed by*  
Elwood H. Jones, Professor  
Emeritus of History,  
Trent University and Archivist,  
Trent Valley Archives.

## ROBERT W. PASSFIELD The Upper Canadian Anglican Tory Mind – A Cultural Fragment

For me, this book is a return visit to the ideas about American Toryism and the various Loyalist debates of the 1960s, and the book is largely a product of those years. Some historians, notably W.H. Nelson, argued that Loyalists were caught by circumstances, often left unattended as the British officials and soldiers moved on.

Other historians, such as Gordon Wood, argued that Americans read the same books and papers, and that these were mainly influenced by the Whigs who had supported the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and its outcome that Parliament was supreme to the Monarchy. William and Mary became monarchs because of Parliament. By implication, even the views of Loyalists were essentially Whig inspired.

Passfield was also impressed by the idea that the dominant ideas of any place were defined at a moment in time and that the resulting cultural fragment

would define the subsequent political world. The puritans were dominant in New England and set the parameters for later arrivals.

Passfield undertook to combine these ideas, and others, to explain the dominance of Anglican Tories in Upper Canada from the 1810s to the 1850s. He bypassed the most obvious explanation that the War of 1812 had given meaning to the experience of the Loyalists and Late Loyalists. They were given a chance to define North American government that eschewed the republican implications that the Americans had been drawn to between 1760s and 1790s. Democratic governments did not need to be republican.

John Adams may have been right when he said that the American Revolution was supported by one-third of the colonial population, and that the other two-thirds was split by those who supported the British





government and monarchy and those who were nonchalant. My odyssey was to try to find out what happened to the Loyalists who never became part of the great emigrations of the 1780s and 1790s, but blended into the new republic of the United States of America. I used Anglicans as the litmus test, because they had prayed for the health of King George III, and many had become office holders or had security of place because of the British government. I was buried by the weight of the evidence.

Passfield chose to identify what ideas remained vital to Upper Canadian Anglicans who had been American Tories. This too proved to be impossible because of the problems associated with identifying the central players and identifying ideas that became synonymous with the emerging cultures of Upper Canada.

The book is divided into five parts, each around 75 pages, except for part four on The National Church, that is twice that length. In most sections, John Strachan was the main exemplar of the Anglican Tory Mind, partly because he wrote many pamphlets and letters, was widely influential in political circles, and was the point of reference for several defining moments and debates.

Part One, *“the Spectre of Revolution & Infidelity”*, discusses the worldview of the Upper Canadian Anglican Tories attempting to make sense of the events of their experience, that included political unrest and a French Revolution of which the American Revolution was in some sense a cause. Passfield assumes that Upper Canada was intended as a Loyalist sanctuary because it had land policies aimed at Loyalists and Late Loyalists. The discussion of the American Revolution suggests that American colonists had too much freedom and too much power locally, and that Anglican

clergy had support from the British government. Upper Canadian Tories felt that the American Revolution fractured the British Empire but that more serious were its causes, the suffering inflicted on Loyalists, and the political repercussions.

In Part two, *“Safeguarding Upper Canada,”* Passfield discusses the lessons of the Revolutions in Europe and the contrast to England. Strong exercise of authority, when justified, and the defence of religion, morality and education always were part of the lessons learned. Americans were the major threat to stable government in Upper Canada.

The discussion of the Tory idea of a national church is central to the book’s thesis. The British intended to provide a Loyalist home in Upper Canada, as suggested by the Constitutional Act of 1791 and its provision for a Protestant clergy. However, people, such as the Reverend John Strachan, felt little effort had been made before the War of 1812, and more needed to be done in the quarter century that followed the end of the war. This was both difficult and impossible because of a general indifference to religion in the years of settlement, coupled with some dogged opposition from other religious groups.

There were battles to fight over clergy reserves, rectories, a provincial university, but the victories were mostly short-lived or narrowly contained. Passmore’s main source for this section are sermons by Strachan, that raises questions about how well the ideas were understood or welcomed. Strachan drew some comfort from the manner in which the Protestant Episcopal Church had rebounded from the Revolutionary years. This was an apt comparison, as many Loyalists, who were not compelled to leave the United States, had to develop ways to be comfortable with republicanism.

Over the course of the early

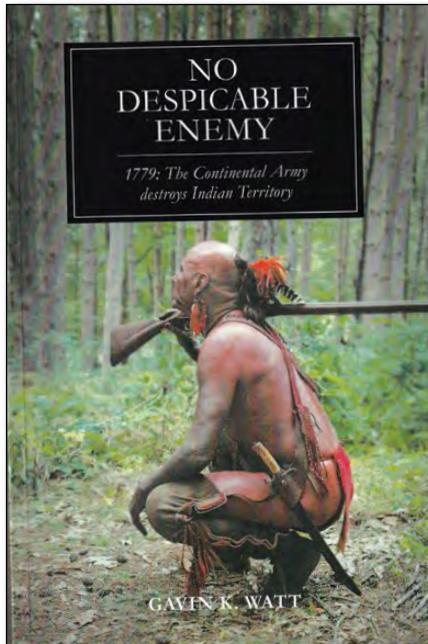
nineteenth-century, the divisions between Anglicans, Presbyterians and Methodists narrowed. The prospect of an Anglican Church as a state church likewise narrowed.

The historiography of Upper Canada, as of Britain and the United States, has been dominated by historians of the *“Whig”* tradition. Passmore’s aim was to counter that with a work in the *“Tory”* tradition. The task was not easy, either in the 1970s or in this updating of the original thesis. The problem might be that the strength of the Tories was always practical as opposed to intellectual. From the 1780s to the 1860s was a period of continual change in what could be deemed practical or attainable.

While the tone of the book is didactic, Robert Passmore was driven by a willingness to follow the Tory world as envisaged in the printed pamphlets and newspapers primarily from the 1820s to the 1840s. Considering that Passmore’s fascination was driven by the divisions of the American Revolution, it was a surprise that the Tory world that emerged owed very little to the Revolution, except in reaction to those who were revolutionaries. By the 1840s, the Tories became less Tory and the revolutionaries less revolutionary.

In his conclusion, Passmore invokes the Glorious Revolution of 1688, that could have been his starting point. The Tory and the Whig were defined by the events of the years around 1688, and Whig historians have generally treated it as a victory of Parliament over the monarchy. Passmore sees the Anglican defense of 1688 as one that rejected the Popish and arbitrary rule of James II for the support of a limited monarchy, the rule of law, and the defense of a national church. In the American colonies, it was seen as a victory for Parliament, and for their colonial legislatures, and so was one of the roots of the American Revolution.





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and Historian

This lengthy book represents “the end of an era”, as author, Gavin K. Watt, is retiring from further research and after writing an astonishing fifteen books. Recognized as an authority on the American Revolution, and the Northern Department in particular, he has been practically in a league of his own. For those who have known Gavin, either personally or through his books, there is the sense that this final book should be a special farewell ... and it is.

Before one tackles the text, one is confronted by the bold, stark cover photograph. The image, by Geoffrey

## NO DESPICABLE ENEMY. 1779: The Continental Army Destroys Indian Territory

R. Harding, shows Philip Craver representing a member of the Six Nation’s Indian Department. Arguably it is the most striking design on any of Gavin’s books.

Several of Gavin’s books incorporate period quotations as part of the book title and the latest is no exception. No Despicable Enemy refers to a remark by Rebel General Sullivan, who was cautioning against underestimating the capabilities of the loyal Native Nations.

Gavin is not in the business of writing fairytale endings. From a Six Nations and Loyalists’ perspective, 1779’s Sullivan Campaign was a disaster. Had the events occurred closer to our century, words such as “genocide” might have been bandied about. The intent of the campaign was to drive the loyal Native Nations out of the War by destroying their settlements and crops and, as is noted several times, the Rebels became well-acquainted with the fertile landscape and crops they were destroying and undoubtedly bookmarked those areas for future settlement. Nevertheless, a primary goal of driving the loyal nations from supporting the British did not work. Raiding continue long afterwards, with an added thirst for revenge.

Gavin does not deliver historical events out of context. A considerable space is devoted to explaining what was going on elsewhere in America, and even farther afield. One of the gloomier aspects was the entry into the War of France and Spain. Allied to the Rebel Cause, they put considerable strains on the British around the globe. It also helps explain why the British response to the invading Sullivan Army

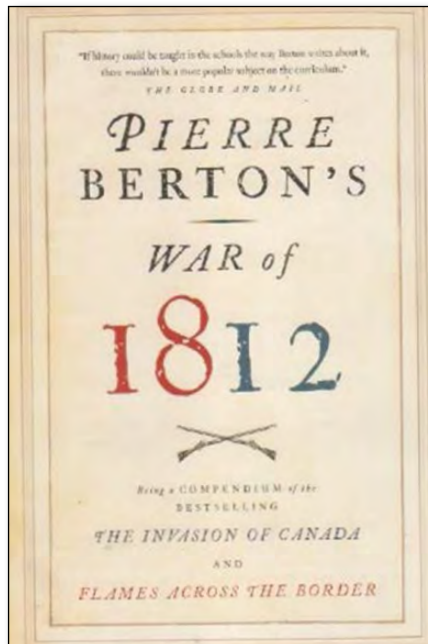
was so tepid. British resources were too stretched and Governor Haldimand needed extra military support that was not available in sufficient numbers.

One side event that seldom gets coverage is Joseph Brant’s Raid on Minisink in Orange County. It was notable, if only for the distances covered. The Rebels planned an ambush but premature firing by a Captain Tyler gave it away and those planning the ambush became the ambushed. Captain Tyler was among the casualties. Gavin doesn’t mention it, but Captain Tyler’s first name was the unusual “Belazeel”, used for at least four generations in that family. Captain Tyler’s sister married a Loyalist and I am descended from her.

The one notable battle of the Sullivan Campaign was Newtown. The loyal Native Nations and Butler’s Rangers were involved and the result was not encouraging. This reviewer has memories of participating in the Newtown Bicentennial in 1979. A relief force of King’s Royal Yorkers was organized later but far too late to challenge the Rebels who had retired south by then. Fortunately, Fort Niagara was never attacked. The Sullivan Campaign was a technical success but failed to remove the loyal Native Nations from the War.

As with Gavin’s other books, this one features extensive notes, a fulsome bibliography and an index, all indications of dedicated research. This book demands the full attention of the reader, and that attention given is rewarded amply. As with Gavin’s earlier books, this is another not-to-be-missed.





Author: Pierre Berton

Publisher:  
ANCHOR CANADA/Random  
House of Canada, Ltd.

Date of Publication: 1980

Paperback, 911 pages

ISBN 978-0-385-67648-9

Reviewed by  
Alastair S. Browne UE

## PIERRE BERTON'S WAR OF 1812: The Invasion of Canada

committed on both sides and by the Indians, who sided with the British. This was a civil war, because there were relatives on both American and Canadian soil, and they got along as if there was no border between them. In other places, it was business as usual, with some businesses selling good to the other side regardless.

This book is the first of two, and it covers the first year of the war, from 1812 to the beginning of 1813. The story here takes place mainly in the Northwest Territories (Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio) and Upper Canada, being mostly Ontario. The whole area was generally occupied by farmers and Indians, with relations on both sides. The farmers in Upper Canada, although descended from Loyalists in the American Revolution, got along with the American farmers in the new United States and considered themselves loyal, or at least allied to the United States. It has been stated by the author that, had the war never occurred, Upper Canada would have evolved into one of the states of the United States.

This was not to be, and an incident occurred in Upper Canada that would harden their hearts against the United States and solidify Canada as a separate and permanent country. This will be mentioned shortly.

The causes of the war started with the Napoleonic Wars in Europe where Britain fought France. Yes, these two wars were connected and, had it not been for Napoleon, there never would have been a war in North America.

The harsh reality was that it was the British that provoked the Americans into the war. The British looked down

upon the Americans, thinking them as uncivilized savages and, despite the Revolution, felt that they, the British, being a world power, could deal with these Americans any way they saw fit, and they did.

There were four causes of the war, in which the desire for Canada by the Americans was only one, but it wasn't the main cause. The two chief causes were the British impressment of American ships, both merchant and military, and the restriction that the British put on American merchant ships, prohibiting them from sailing into France or any other European country to do business.

Impressment, colloquially "*the press*" or the "*press gang*", was the taking of men into a military or naval force by compulsion, with or without notice. Navies of several nations used forced recruitment by various means.

They had to check in with Britain first, and pay duties and taxes. To enforce this, Britain blockaded French ports and wouldn't allow any country to trade in Europe. Britain monopolized commerce and the Americans saw this as an act of war. Who were the British to tell the Americans, a separate country, what to do?

The British impressment of American ships was the most provocative, where British naval ships would capture American vessels, board them, and abduct whom they thought were British naval deserters. Many innocent Americans were also taken.

This dated back to 1807 on the U.S.S. *Chesapeake* where British sailors escaped on that American ship, but were chased by the British into Chesapeake Bay and blown up. This,

**T**he War of 1812 was a lot more complex than many people think and many of the details may surprise you.

It has been said, especially in Canada, that Americans fought the war because they wanted to annex that land. This is only partially true, and it was not the primary cause. The author, Pierre Berton, a Canadian historian of Klondike fame, presents this war to the last detail and does the Americans justice, as well as the British and the Canadians.

First and foremost, the War of 1812 was a war that nobody wanted. On the frontier, extreme atrocities were

and subsequent incidents, led to rioting on the streets of New York.

The British has their own reasons for impressing ships. Many British seamen really did desert the British Navy to American merchant ships and the British tried to get them back. They were fighting a war against Napoleon and couldn't afford the immense loss of seamen to desertion. What really provoked the Americans was the fact that up to 7,000 innocent American sailors and merchants were taken, and that they could not tolerate. The American Navy was a weak navy, so they were unable to deal with the British in that manner. The United States, in general, was very much a non-military country, but that was to change in the future.

The fourth cause was the British goading the Indians against the Americans on the frontier, supplying them with arms to harass the American settlers.

The Indians were a main factor in the war for, without them, the British would have had a more difficult time in dealing with the Americans, though militarily, the British were a lot more powerful.

The Americans, of course, oppressed the Indians as they advanced on the frontier. An American General, William Henry Harrison, later President of the United States, wanted to buy Indian land and convert the Indians from hunters to farmers, something that was impossible with the Indians. Other generals just wanted to push them out of the way. This pushed the Indians into the arms of the British, whom the British welcomed, but to their advantage.

This was one of the leading causes of the battle of Tippecanoe that, in reality was a skirmish, but something that Harrison wanted, as he led the troops up to Prophet's Town on the

Tippecanoe River in Indiana, against the Shawnee Indians. This battle took place on 07 November 1811, before the war, led by the Prophet, whose real name was Laulewasechau, or Tenskwatawa, Tecumseh's brother. The battle was bloody but Harrison prevailed, with the loss of one fifth of his troops. The Indians just walked away, so the battle is more glamorized in history books that it was in real life.

The Indian chief, Tecumseh, is one of the main characters of Pierre Burton's book, and the war, along with his brother, the Prophet, who prophesied the retaking of Indian lands. He was a fierce Indian warrior who tried to unite the Indians and create a united Indian nation where Ohio is now. The British saw this proposed new nation as a buffer between the United States and Canada. Fierce as he was, Tecumseh treated his prisoners humanely, even the whites, and refused to harm women or children. He kept all his promises regardless, and conquered alcohol and discouraged other Indians from drinking it. He kept the Indians in check but, without him, they were ruthless.

There were other problems. The British controlled all of Lake Ontario and wouldn't let the Americans use it for transport, especially for arms.

There were attempts to prevent the war, with representatives on both sides meeting peacefully but to no avail.

On 18 June 1812, the United States officially declared war on Britain. This war, like the American Revolution beforehand, was bloody, and the Americans suffered greatly. In this book, the battles covered are the ones on the frontier. New England wanted no part in this war, and the war at sea and at the Atlantic coast are barely mentioned.

Here is where the Americans wanted to invade Canada.

Congress in Washington had their eyes on it for a long time, to expand the United States and unify North America.

The Americans on the frontier wanted to invade Canada to get the British out so they would no longer harass the Americans. If they had to go so far as to annex Canada, so be it.

Many of the American frontiersmen felt that they could take Canada easily. They were fierce and many, such as the Kentuckians, were warriors.

They never had a chance. The Canadians were grossly underestimated by the Americans. Major factors in this were: the Indians, especially the Shawnee; the Canadian bad weather; looting supplies; and lack of provisions. These conditions hampered the Americans as they invaded Canada.

What alienated Upper Canada was Colonel Duncan McArthur, of the Ohio Volunteers, who led American troops to Upper Canada to raid and loot farms, turning these once American-Canadians against their American counterparts. I feel that this act, more than any other, may have insured permanent hostility towards the Americans and insure that Canada would finally become a separate nation in 1867.

There was one American victory, when Jesse Elliott led the Americans into capturing the *H.M.S. Caledonia* on Lake Erie and converted it to an American ship. They also recaptured the *Detroit* but it ran aground and the Americans burned it.

Other fierce battles followed. There were attacks back and forth between Michigan, especially Detroit, and Canada West, now Ontario.

There was one incident where the British, led by Major-General Isaac Brock, captured Detroit, aided by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. After a gruesome battle, General William





Painting by Col. Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR – “Repulse of the Highlanders, New Orleans”, 08 January 1815.

Hull, the American defending Detroit, being overwhelmed, felt it would be best to surrender because he feared everyone, especially the women and children, would be slaughtered. Tecumseh wouldn't have allowed this, but he was either overridden or Hull just didn't know.

Many lives were saved but Hull was condemned as a coward by the Americans for the rest of his life. It is only recently that he is being redeemed for the sacrifice that he made.

Another example was Brigadier-General Alexander Smyth, an American with a big ego, who rallied his troops at the Niagara River, where one half of his troops were in no condition to fight. They were mostly raw recruits who had never fired a musket. Many deserted. Others were extremely ill, having measles, typhus, or dysentery, and either died, starved or mutinied. Four thousand troops were sent and only one thousand were fit to fight. Smyth, in his arrogance, was so loud that the British heard and were

prepared and waiting, and, of course, the planned invasion was aborted. Smyth was disgraced and his career ended right there.

One of the fiercest battles occurred in Frenchtown, literally a French-speaking town on the River Raisin, in the Michigan territory. The British and the Indians planned to destroy this farming village and drive the French into Canada. The British captured it peacefully, with the inhabitants surrendering without a fight. The farms were then ravaged for food, resupplying the British troops.

Brigadier General James Winchester wanted to be a hero and stop the British. For a short while, he did. The Americans recaptured Frenchtown, but the British then attacked to retake it, and the real Battle of Frenchtown began. It was bloody, both before and after the battle.

Winchester, in his search for glory, surrendered and 200 Kentuckians, the fiercest warriors on the American side, were killed or wounded. The

Indians looted homes, set fire to them, stripped, scalped, and then burned their prisoners alive. There were grotesque remains laying around after the battle, and a thirst for revenge by the Americans.

It was at this point that the idea of a swift victory over Canada, what the Americans expected, was gone forever. All American invasions of Canada failed.

It is here where this book ends. The war itself was then postponed until the Spring of 1813.

As stated, the war was an off-shoot of the Napoleonic Wars. Russia, after defeating Napoleon, offered to mediate a peace between Britain and America. Britain refused, and the war continued.

This ends the review for The Invasion of Canada.

The next book in the compendium, Flames Across the Border, concludes the war and will be reviewed in the next issue of *The Loyalist Gazette*.



## One Step At A Time

It's an old adage that history is written by the victors. It's also part of the problem when it comes to the perception of our Loyalists in the United States.

I have expressed some hope in the past regarding the acknowledgement of Loyalists in the United States, but there is still much to be done. This was highlighted recently by an article, *"I'm Canadian, my kids are American, so teaching the American Revolution is tricky"* by Nicole Nolan Sidhu and appearing originally in *The Globe And Mail*, on 26 November 2019 and referenced in *Loyalist Trails*, 2019-52, 29 December 2019. While Nicole Nolan Sidhu does not appear to be a flag-waving supporter of the UELAC, she is concerned that the history dished out to her children is top heavy on the old 'Tories as monsters and King George III as a tyrant on par with the worst in history's viewpoint. Her dilemma is how to present her Canadian Heritage in a positive light to her children when it is vilified constantly in the American educational system.

There are some hopeful signs. Nowadays representatives from the Loyalist side get invited to the annual Battle of Oriskany Ceremony. As well, I have met many members of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) and Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) who, while hardly



championing the Loyalist cause, are respectful and ready to listen. Even some of the published works by American authors have been more even-handed, especially works by Todd Braisted. It is a bit of a change from just a few decades ago when a SAR member

and Rebel re-enactor informed me that there were two things he hated, *"Tories and Brits"*. I guess he forgot to include the German Regulars! A century ago American authors who published family genealogies in the United States were delighted to find



ancestors on the Rebel side. Loyalist branches tended to be dropped from the narrative. The Kuykendall family was one whose book pushed hatred of the “*Tories and Indians*” to the limit. See *The Loyalist Gazette*, Spring 2017, for a closer examination of that book. In more recent times, a Canadian UELAC member attended a family conference in the United States, where, in otherwise friendly circumstances, he was introduced as, “*of the traitor’s branch of the family*”.

While hardly a Loyalist sympathizer, Lorenzo Sabine was among the earliest of Americans to write about the Loyalists in a manner that didn’t simply dismiss them as cartoonish monsters. That was in the mid-nineteenth century. The wait for more balanced writing would be long.

When the opportunity arises, I try to inform our American friends about the Loyalist side of the story, without being preachy or sanctimonious, although I am clear that my sympathies are with the Loyalists. I belong to the Clan McClellan. My McClellan ancestors came to Canada from Scotland long after the American Revolution, but there were people of that surname who served as Loyalists. I submitted an article about Loyalist McClellans to the Clan’s newsletter and, given that the group is based in the United States, it is certain that references to Loyalists have not found their way into that publication previously, although there have been references to Rebels. My focus was on McClellans in Butler’s Rangers. The editor was quite agreeable and the newsletter came out in late 2019. I am waiting to see if it generates any comment.

One step at a time ...

#### SELECTED SOURCES

- Kuykendall, George Benson. *History Of The Kuykendall Family*. Portland: Kilham Stationery & Printing Co. 1919. 666 pages. Facsimile reprint.
- Loyalist Trails 2019-52 (29 December 2019).
- Sabine, Lorenzo. *Biographical Sketches Of*



➤ Home of Hendrick Schremling, built in 1730, served as a tavern and meeting place during the American Revolution.

*Loyalists Of The American Revolution, With An Historical Essay Volume 1*, Boston: Little, Brown And Company. 1864. 608 pages

#### EDITOR’S NOTE:

One of my Loyalist ancestors was Adam Young UE, whose father-in-law, Hendrick Schremling, a Palatine German, was the founder of Canajoharie, Province of New York.

My wife, Grietje, and I visited

house built by Hendrick, now the private Rensselaer Club, and greatly enlarged to accommodate its new occupants.

Before leaving for the day, we had a great visit with our hosts at the bed and breakfast, and then had a wonderful time exploring the stone house and its attachments, one room of the house having been restored to resemble that of the time of Hendrick Schremling, and did a lot of research about Hendrick



➤ Home of Hendrick Schremling, built in 1730.

Canajoharie a few years ago to do further research about Adam Young UE, his children, and Hendrick Schremling. We stayed in a very nice bed and breakfast and, the following morning, went to see the original stone

and Adam Young UE. I enjoyed sitting at the desk of Hendrick Schremling and having my picture taken by Grietje.

When we returned to our bed and breakfast that evening, we again spoke with our host who was outside



➤ Schrembling Homestead, Canajoharie (Montgomery County, New York).

watering his flower bed.

When we told him in an excited manner about of ventures of the day, his remark to us was, “Oh, you’re one of those!!!” and stormed inside, never to speak with us again.

He recalled the Battle of Stone Arabia and that’s why he was so upset to have a Loyalist descendant at his bed and breakfast.

Here’s an excerpt of the battle, taken from the internet, portraying the American perspective:

## BATTLE OF STONE ARABIA

On October 19, 1780 Sir John Johnson led an army of 900 Loyalist and British Regulars on an invasion of the Mohawk Valley. After following a circuitous route across southern New York State they swept north up the Schoharie Valley entering the Mohawk Valley at Fort Hunter where the army turned west towards the Canajohary/ Palatine Districts. The invaders camped the evening of October 18th near the Noses, a geological feature which forms the great divide in the Appalachian Mountain chain. The following day

they crossed the Mohawk River at Keator’s Rift and burned Jellis Fonda’s mill before continuing on to attack the settlement of Stone Arabia located a mile and half north of the Mohawk River in the Palatine District. Colonel John Brown of the Massachusetts’s Militia marched his 380 militiamen out of Fort Paris to meet the enemy on a field about a mile from the fort. Outnumbered nearly 3 to 1 he was shot from his horse and his men fled the field. Stone Arabia was completely destroyed by the enemy including the twin Dutch Reformed and German Lutheran Churches. Both churches were rebuilt after the war ended and still stand today. The Battlefield is marked with a NYS historical marker sign. Further interpretation of the Battle of Stone Arabia can be seen at the Fort Plain Museum.

Source: <https://www.mohawkvalleyhistory.com/destinations/listing/Battle-of-Stone-Arabia>

So you can certainly say that I was one of those scorned by my American host, just as depicted in the cartoon that Peter Johnson UE drew and sent to me on 01 January 2020.

By the way, Adam Young UE, who served in Butler’s Rangers during the latter part of the Revolution, was one of the first sixteen settlers on the West Bank of the Niagara River, and eventually received nine square miles on the banks of the Grand River, in what is now southern Ontario.

His father-in-law, Hendrick Schremling / Schrembling, on the other hand,

*“... moved to the west bank farm, where he kept a tavern, store and mill. The Schremblings left Canajoharie and the Valley at the close of the Revolution.”*

... you can  
certainly say that  
I was one of those  
scorned by my  
American host ...

From a Canajoharie-Palatine Bridge Chamber of Commerce brochure.

It would be most interesting to see what happened to Hendrick Schremling and whether or not he was a Loyalist.

Robert Collins McBride UE, descendant of seven proven Loyalist ancestors, including Adam Young UE [Johann Adam Jung] (17 May 1717, Fuchsendorf {Foxtown}, Schoharie, New York - after 22 January 1790, Grand River; Haldimand County, Upper Canada, now Ontario).



# Well Remembered



## Elizabeth "Betty" Sewell UE

29 July 1917, Ripples, New Brunswick  
- 29 December 2019, Fredericton,  
New Brunswick, age 102

It is with great sadness that we announce the death of Elizabeth Sewell (Fredericton, New Brunswick), born in

Ripples, New Brunswick, who passed away on 29 December 2019, at the age of 102, leaving to mourn her family and friends. She was the daughter of the late John R. and Lillian B. (Young) Campbell. Betty was a Genealogist with the New Brunswick Provincial Archives and was a member of Grace Memorial Church for over fifty years, as well as a Member of the Eastern Star for over sixty years. She was bestowed an honorary life membership with the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and was an honorary life member of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society.

She was predeceased by her husband, Herbert H. Sewell; her siblings, Reva Larlee, Clifford and Reid Campbell; her great grandchild, Kailey; and her son-in-law, Rob MacMurray. She is survived by: her daughters, Patricia MacMurray of Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Linda Kennedy (Brian) of Markham, Ontario; her

grandchildren, Dr. Celynn Klemenchuk (Frank), Michele George (Olaf), Tara, Brynne and Joseph Kennedy (Jamie); her great grandchildren, Andrew, Cole and Alex; and her sister Rhoda Holliday of Regina, Saskatchewan. She is also survived by several nieces and nephews.

Visitation was held on Wednesday, 01 January 2020 at the York Funeral Home in Fredericton, New Brunswick, followed by the funeral service on Thursday, 02 January 2020.

In lieu of flowers, remembrances may be made to Grace Memorial Baptist Church (Ferne Sewell Chapter).

Elizabeth was originally a Member of the Fredericton Branch and, until a year ago, a Member of the New Brunswick Branch. Her Loyalist Ancestor was James Ackerman UE.

Personal condolences may be offered through [www.yorkfh.com](http://www.yorkfh.com)



## Ken Fitchett UE

20 January 1936 - 30 March 2020,  
age 84

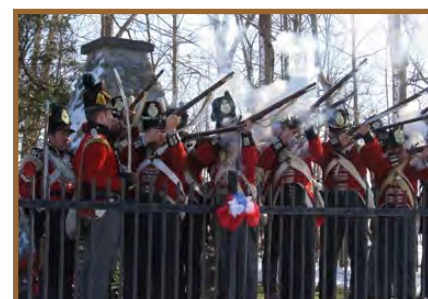
Past President, London & Western Ontario  
UELAC Branch, 2003 - 2006

After thirteen years of battling Parkinson's, Kenneth (Ken) Fitchett UE died peacefully on Monday, 30 March 2020, in his 84th year. He was predeceased by his mother, Bertha, father, George, and siblings, Mary Francis (Charlie), Carolyn, Larry (Sheena), and Ted. Ken will be sadly missed by his brother, Don (Carol), and his daughters, Karen and Jane (Jim), and

his grandchildren, Zach, Cassidy, Julia and Erin. Ken was fondly remembered by Ann Fitchett.

A well-loved history and economics teacher at Beck and Saunders Secondary Schools in London, Ken had a wonderfully dry sense of humour. He loved to travel and was active all his life, as an avid runner and a tennis, baseball and hockey player.

Ken was a Past-President of The London & Western Ontario UELAC Branch, 2003 - 2006, and was on its Board of Directors for many years. He was a very kind-spirited gentleman who devoted most of his adult life in support of the UELAC. For years, Ken laid the Branch UELAC wreath at the annual commemoration for the 04 March 1814 Battle of the Longwoods. Even in



his last few years, while Ken was still able to attend our meetings, he did a yeoman's job selling 50-50 tickets at the door of our meetings. We have missed him and his advice for the last several years when his illness prevented him from attending our meetings. In 2005, Ken proved his descent from the United Empire Loyalist, James Fitchett UE.

Interment, attended by immediate family, took place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. A funeral service and celebration of life will be held when circumstances allow.

Donations in Ken's memory to the Parkinson Society would be greatly appreciated. Condolences can be sent directly to the family at [condolencesforkenfitchett@gmail.com](mailto:condolencesforkenfitchett@gmail.com).

Carol Childs UE, President, London & Western Ontario UELAC Branch





## NEW UELAC CERTIFICATES ISSUED

The following received certification from the UELAC on the dates indicated and from the branches shown.

Note: I indicates members who requested on the certificate application form that their names be unpublished.

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

APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Donald James Kyle	Charles Green	Col John Butler	2019/07/12
James Kenneth Martin	George Adam Bowman	Col John Butler	2019/07/12
James Kenneth Martin	John Darby	Col John Butler	2019/07/12
Stephen James Martin	George Adam Bowman	Col John Butler	2019/07/12
Stephen James Martin	John Darby	Col John Butler	2019/07/12
Barry Joel Curran	Titus Knapp	Victoria	2019/07/12
Joseph Hugh Smith	William Norwood Parsons	Nova Scotia	2019/07/30
Stewart Michael Woodcock	Abraham Woodcock	Victoria	2019/07/30
Mary Jill Bergstrom	Thomas Davis	Grand River	2019/07/30
Noreen Winifred Duross	Jacob Ball	Sir John Johnson	2019/07/30
Gordon Thomas Corcoran	Jacob Bonesteel Sr	Chilliwack	2019/07/30
Ted Lorrie Albert Smith	George Harpel	London & W. Ontario	2019/07/30
Ted Lorrie Albert Smith	Nathan Staker	London & W. Ontario	2019/07/30
Sandra Diane Griffin	George Barnhart	Sir Guy Carleton	2019/07/30
Donna Margaret Graham	Solomon Moore Sr	London & W. Ontario	2019/07/30
John Kenneth Babcock	Francis Powley	Hamilton	2019/07/30
Cynthia Elizabeth Greer-Velez	Philip Hartman	Hamilton	2019/07/30
Janet Mary Armstrong	James Durham	Hamilton	2019/07/30
Noreen Winifred Duross	James Pettes	Sir John Johnson	2019/08/09
Dawn Goodwin	Samuel Embree	Victoria	2019/08/09
Clair William Rodford	Thomas Casselman Sr	St Lawrence	2019/08/09
Claire Kimberley Warring	Thomas Casselman Sr	St Lawrence	2019/08/09
Lezley Ellen Prime	Michael Prime Sr	Nova Scotia	2019/08/09
Mildred Jean Nolan	Frederick Anger Sr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Mildred Jean Nolan	Frederick Anger Jr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Mildred Jean Nolan	Jacob Benner	Grand River	2019/08/09
Mildred Jean Nolan	Henry Windecker	Grand River	2019/08/09
Jack Thomas Foord	Frederick Anger Sr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Jack Thomas Foord	Frederick Anger Jr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Jack Thomas Foord	Jacob Benner	Grand River	2019/08/09
Jack Thomas Foord	Henry Windecker	Grand River	2019/08/09



APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Nicholas Robert Foord	Frederick Anger Sr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Nicholas Robert Foord	Frederick Anger Jr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Nicholas Robert Foord	Jacob Benner	Grand River	2019/08/09
Nicholas Robert Foord	Henry Windecker	Grand River	2019/08/09
Kirk Lloyd Foord	Frederick Anger Sr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Kirk Lloyd Foord	Frederick Anger Jr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Kirk Lloyd Foord	Jacob Benner	Grand River	2019/08/09
Kirk Lloyd Foord	Henry Windecker	Grand River	2019/08/09
Harrison Robert Wood	Frederick Anger Sr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Harrison Robert Wood	Frederick Anger Jr	Grand River	2019/08/09
Harrison Robert Wood	Jacob Benner	Grand River	2019/08/09
Harrison Robert Wood	Henry Windecker	Grand River	2019/08/09
Donald Muir Henderson	Leonard Misener	Col John Butler	2019/08/09
David Bruce Crozier	John Snider	Bicentennial	2019/08/09
Ruth Anne Crozier	John Snider	Bicentennial	2019/08/09
David Adam Crozier	John Snider	Bicentennial	2019/08/09
Kenneth Herbert Hunter	James Hunter	Bicentennial	2019/08/10
Sharon Wynne Bristow	Nicholas Smith	Victoria	2019/08/14
Robert David Rogers	Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2019/08/14
Christopher James Albert Rogers	Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2019/08/14
Liam Robert Rogers	Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2019/08/14
Hannah Marie Rogers	Richard Fenton	Edmonton	2019/08/14
Stephen Gerrit Konynenberg	Farquhar McDonell	St. Lawrence	2019/08/15
David Lester Teed	Samuel Teed Sr	Nova Scotia	2019/09/01
Stewart Lloyd Dafoe	Michael Dafoe	Bay of Quinte	2019/09/01
Marcus Erin Millet	Tertullus Dickinson	Edmonton	2019/09/01
Marjorie Judith Ross Kelly	Peter Ferguson	Calgary	2019/09/09
Donald Muir Henderson	Cpl James Heaslip (Hayslip)	Col John Butler	2019/09/09
Larry Vernon Peters	John Hasty	Vancouver	2019/09/09
Glenn Gordon Smith	Joseph Jacob Hanes	Vancouver	2019/09/09
Stephen Frederick McDonald	John Serviss	St Lawrence	2019/09/09
Sarah Elizabeth Alice McDonald	John Serviss	St Lawrence	2019/09/09
James Stephen Cameron McDonald	John Serviss	St Lawrence	2019/09/09
Martha Alice Vaughn McDonald	John Serviss	St Lawrence	2019/09/09
Jesse Zev James McDonald	John Serviss	St Lawrence	2019/09/09
Catherine Eleanor Darbell	Joel Adams	Manitoba	2019/09/09
Lorna Marie Maragliano	Philip Crysler	Vancouver	2019/09/14
Gerald King Hartley	Gershom Wing	Thompson-Okanagan	2019/09/21
Sarah Catherine Fitzpatrick	Peter Fitzpatrick	Vancouver	2019/09/23
William Frederick Purdy	Gabriel Purdy	Edmonton	2019/09/23
Elaine Vivian Farley	Casperus Vandusen	Bay of Quinte	2019/09/23
Susan Roberta Molberg	Alexander McDonell	Vancouver	2019/09/23
Sunday Dawn Robinson	John McArthur	Grand River	2019/10/07
Donna Caroline Bousfield	Jonathan Williams	Grand River	2019/10/07
Ross Wallace Killins	Christian Warner T	oronto	2019/10/07
Ross Wallace Killins	Andrew Ostrander	Toronto	2019/10/07
Ross Wallace Killins	Thaddeus Davis	Toronto	2019/10/07

APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Brenda Maureen Mundy	Andrew Ostrander	Toronto	2019/10/07
Brenda Maureen Mundy	Thaddeus Davis	Toronto	2019/10/07
Deborah Merryl Brown	Christian Warner	Toronto	2019/10/07
Donald Clifford Fawcett	Christian Warner	Toronto	2019/10/07
Janet Yvonne Eggleton	George Walden Meyers	Bay of Quinte	2019/10/07
Janet Yvonne Eggleton	John Walden Meyers	Bay of Quinte	2019/10/07
Janet Yvonne Eggleton	John (Johannes) Davy/Davey	Bay of Quinte	2019/10/07
Janet Yvonne Eggleton	Joseph Huffnail	Bay of Quinte	2019/10/07
Janet Yvonne Eggleton	Peter Van Alstine	Bay of Quinte	2019/10/07
Joey Lloyd Carriere	Daniel Young	Col John Butler	2019/10/09
Joey Lloyd Carriere	Christian Riselay	Col John Butler	2019/10/09
Joey Lloyd Carriere	Hannah Sypes	Col John Butler	2019/10/09
Joey Lloyd Carriere	Henry Windecker	Col John Butler	2019/10/09
Joey Lloyd Carriere	Adam Young	Col John Butler	2019/10/09
Elaine Margaret Baker Rewcastle	Philip Eamer	Calgary	2019/10/11
Elaine Margaret Baker Rewcastle	Benjamin Baker	Calgary	2019/10/11
Elaine Margaret Baker Rewcastle	Henry Gallinger	Calgary	2019/10/11
William Frank Stewart	Bryan Lafferty Stewart	Col John Butler	2019/10/12
Barbara Ellen Tree	Jabez Collver Sr	Grand River	2019/10/14
David Adam Crozier	Edward Carscallen	Bicentennial	2019/10/19
David Adam Crozier	George Carscallen	Bicentennial	2019/10/19
Gillian Brooks Moorecroft	Archibald Thomson	Governor Simcoe	2019/10/28
Michael David Teed	Samuel Teed Sr	Nova Scotia	2019/10/28
Deborah Elizabeth Teed Borth	Samuel Teed Sr	Nova Scotia	2019/10/28
Peggy Ann Wiebe Brock	John Hare	Grand River	2019/10/28
Craig Maxwell Frederick Wiebe	John Hare	Grand River	2019/10/28
Sheila Alexis Jocelyn Wiebe	John Hare	Grand River	2019/10/28
Anne Redish	Timothy Prindle	Kingston & District	2019/10/31
Karen Elizabeth Little	Timothy Prindle	Kingston & District	2019/10/31
Richard Gregory Parry	William Parry	Kingston & District	2019/10/31
Karen Jennifer Ryan	Caspar Hover	Kingston & District	2019/10/31
Lorraine Patricia Sherren	Henry Merkley	Kingston & District	2019/10/31
Sarah-Lynn Margaret Vanderburgh	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Molly Faye Grace Vanderburgh	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Samuel Brian Gerald Vanderburgh	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Matthew Gerald Slote	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Bronte Glendinning Slote	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Clara Constance Marie Slote	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Arabella Reine Slote	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Sadie Arinda Slote	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Rachel Martha Slote-Brown	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Nova Kozmik Darwin Brown	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Floyd Gonzo Atwood Brown	James Milton Vernon Stewart Sr	Hamilton	2019/11/02
Donald Muir Henderson	Adam Crysler	Col John Butler	2019/11/02
Donald Muir Henderson	Lewis Cobes Clement	Col John Butler	2019/11/02
Kyle James Parsons	William Osterhout	Grand River	2019/11/02
Emily Alexe Parsons	William Osterhout	Grand River	2019/11/02



APPLICANT NAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Madison Parsons	William Osterhout	Grand River	2019/11/02
Cohen Parsons	William Osterhout	Grand River	2019/11/02
Matthew Ivan Parsons	William Osterhout	Grand River	2019/11/02
Donna Margaret Graham-Addis	Jacob Powley	London & W. Ontario	2019/11/02
Barbara Mae Carson	Joel Prindle	Kingston & District	2019/11/02
Barbara Mae Carson	Timothy Prindle	Kingston & District	2019/11/02
Stacey Lynn Chisholm	Abraham Hopper	Kingston & District	2019/11/02
Gerald William Adair	John Conklin	Assiniboine	2019/11/02
Gerald William Adair	Thomas Hearn (Harns)	Assiniboine	2019/11/02
Bruce Ernest Pitts	Norris Brisco	Calgary	2019/11/02
Bruce Ernest Pitts	Jacob Phillips	Calgary	2019/11/02
Meryl Orth	Mindert Van Horn	Assiniboine	2019/11/03
Vera Mary Ash	William Carr	Assiniboine	2019/11/03
Vera Mary Ash	Simeon Sherman	Assiniboine	2019/11/03
Roberta Elinor Audrain	Joshua Chandler	Nova Scotia	2019/11/03
Christa Dawn Bisset	Joshua Chandler	Nova Scotia	2019/11/05
Emma Trilby Bisset	Joshua Chandler	Nova Scotia	2019/11/05
Madeline Jane Bisset	Joshua Chandler	Nova Scotia	2019/11/05
Carol Cosad Young	Zenus Golding	Nova Scotia	2019/11/12
Robert Alexander Young	Daniel Young	Thompson-Okanagan	2019/11/12
Thomas Robert Hughes	Catharine Reid Munro Leech	Governor Simcoe	2019/11/28
Douglas Kaye Hicks	Irish John Willson	Col John Butler	2019/11/28
Joyce June George	John Wilhelm Clement	Saskatchewan	2019/11/28
Frederick Louis Dakin	Thomas Dakin	Nova Scotia	2019/12/02
Joseph Hugh Smith	Jonathan Norwood Sr	Nova Scotia	2019/12/02
Joseph Hugh Smith	Esther Norwood Parsons	Nova Scotia	2019/12/02
Cynthia Stapells	John Pickle Jr	Grand River	2019/12/02
Andrew James Fleming	Adam Green	Toronto	2019/12/02
Judith Anne Mackay-Kowalski	John Spencer	Toronto	2019/12/02
Shirley Jean Langford	John Spencer	Toronto	2019/12/02
Margot Elizabeth Pickard	George Schryver	Grand River	2019/12/02
Fiona Jane Backhouse Audy	George Schryver	Calgary	2019/12/02
Fiona Jane Backhouse Audy	John Pickle	Calgary	2019/12/02
Frances Hagar Backhouse	John Pickle	Calgary	2019/12/02
Stewart Michael Woodcock	Nicholas Peterson Sr	Victoria	2019/12/14
Robert Alexander Young	Adam Young	Thompson-Okanagan	2019/12/14
Newton Gregory Clark	Gershom Wing	Thompson-Okanagan	2019/12/14
Kenneth King Hartley	Gershom Wing	Thompson-Okanagan	2019/12/14
Roy Gordon Scott	Nicholas Bickel	Victoria	2019/12/14
Graham Pegusch Walker	James Craig	Victoria	2019/12/14
Jenna Victoria Currey	Joshua Currey	Toronto	2019/12/14
Colin Ross Heartwell	Jacob Smith	Toronto	2019/12/14
Rebecca Jane de Munnik	Archibald Thomson	Toronto	2019/12/14
Maureen Rachel Reesor	Archibald Thomson	Toronto	2019/12/14
Elliot James de Munnik	Archibald Thomson	Toronto	2019/12/14
Olivia Jane de Munnik	Archibald Thomson	Toronto	2019/12/14
Stuart Reesor de Munnik	Archibald Thomson	Toronto	2019/12/14





# *Fort Klock*

*St. Johnsville, NY*



Fort Klock, a fortified stone homestead in the Mohawk River Valley of New York State, was built c.1750 by Johannes Klock. On 19 October 1780, the Battle of Klock's Field was fought just to west-northwest of the fort.

*Photos by Amanda Fasken OE*