

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The *Loyalist* GAZETTE

VOL. LIX • NO. 2 • FALL 2021



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

The Loyalist Quill



It was with surprise and humility in early Spring 2004 that I received a phone call from Dominion President Myrna Fox UE asking if I would consider replacing Peter Johnson UE as the new Editor of *The Loyalist Gazette*. Having known Peter and his wife, Angela, for many years, I have a tremendous admiration for this couple and all that they do for the Association and Loyalist history in general.

The Loyalist Gazette is charged with the task of keeping the membership informed about UELAC activities, providing historical articles of interest, as well as acting as a forum for connecting the regions across Canada and beyond.

Originally published between 1931 and 1933, *The Loyalist Gazette* lay dormant until E. John Chard UE revived it in 1967 during his term as Dominion President. Each succeeding editor or editorial team has maintained the high standards that we have come to expect in our magazine: David Dorward UE 1987 – 1997, The Editorial team of Ed Scott UE, Doris Lemon UE, Mary Beacock Fryer UE 1997-1998, Peter Johnson UE 1998-2004, and myself from 2004 to 2021.

With the Fall 2004 issue, I introduced a new column, “*People Behind The Scenes*”, and I’m very pleased to have received and published many biographies from Members of the Dominion Council over the years.

Then, as more and more Branch Newsletters were produced digitally, I took on the role of the UELAC Publications Chair, wherein I would receive digital Branch Newsletters from across Canada and forward them on to the UELAC Executive, all the Branch Presidents, and the Branch Newsletter Editors, suggesting that they forward these newsletters on to others who might find them to be of interest.

However, on 09 March 2021, The Board of Directors authorized Dominion President, Suzanne Morse-Hines UE,

to write me a letter which stated, in part:

“It is the decision of the Board of Directors of the UELAC that we will be moving from an Editor position for the Gazette and the Publications Committee will become The Loyalist Gazette and Communications Committee. The Chair of this Committee will be the Senior Vice-President, and this new structure will be in place following the Annual General Meeting at the end of May 2021.”

As a result, the current UELAC Senior Vice-President, Carl Stymiest UE, assisted by representatives from across Canada, have put together this issue of the magazine:

Pacific Region: Diane Faris UE, Vancouver Branch Past President; **Prairie Region:** Gerry Adair UE, Saskatchewan Branch Genealogist; **Central West Region:** Bev Balch UE Grand River Branch President; **Central East Region:** Jennifer De Bruin UE, Bridge Annex Director; **Atlantic Region:** Carol Harding UE, Nova Scotia Branch Assistant Genealogist; Susan Sears, Nova Scotia Branch Director; Amanda Fasken UE, *Loyalist Gazette* Designer; with myself as Advisor, assisted by my wife, Grietje McBride UE.

As well, Carl, as the UELAC Senior Vice-President, will now post all Branch Newsletters in the Members’ section of the UELAC web-site.

Thus, the time has sadly come for me to relinquish the role of Editor of the *Gazette* and it is with humility that I bid you adieu as I end my seventeen years as the Editor of *The Loyalist Gazette*, “*the window to the world for the UELAC*”.

Sincerely and loyally yours,

Robert Collins McBride [Bob] UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.
Former Editor of *The Loyalist Gazette* and the
UELAC Publications Chairperson, 2004-2021.



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Angela Donovan



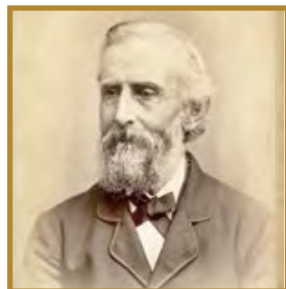
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DORCHESTER AWARD
Bonnie Schepers



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ON THE COVER:

Photo inspiration for the 2021 Virtual Conference poster
featuring Bridge Annex members and family on Zoom.
Photo and composition by Amanda Fasken UE.

GRAPHIC DESIGN AND LAYOUT:

Amanda Fasken UE amandafasken@hotmail.com



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THE SAMUEL
WILLIAMS FAMILY





THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

DIRECTORS & COMMITTEE CHAIRS 2021-22

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Dominion Grants	Scott Hazelwood	Saskatchewan
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Loyalist Gazette & Communications	Carl Stymiest	Vancouver
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Dominion Trustee	Warren Peters	Sir Guy Carleton

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BY PATRICIA GROOM UE
UELAC DOMINION PRESIDENT



DOMINION PRESIDENT'S Message

Fall 2021

As my term as President of UELAC comes into play, my opening remarks have to include the outgoing President, Sue Hines. Sue's never-ending dedication to her role, the calmness with which she led the Dominion Board of Directors and our membership, has put us on a very straight path to success, and I would like to thank her.

2021 and Covid-19, have brought UELAC quickly into the virtual platform, and we even had our first virtual UELAC conference, hosted in May by Bridge Annex. I was certainly hoping the world would have healed enough that Bridge Annex would be the only Branch having to pivot, but Covid-19 continues to be the virus we all hoped it wouldn't be. Our 2022 conference, hosted by Winnipeg Branch, will therefore be fully virtual. Plans for 2023 are full steam ahead with a hybrid model of both virtual and in-person. Zoom certainly has allowed our branches to continue their activities in the interim and the Board of Directors is very grateful that so many of our branches have embraced the technology. To those branches who have kept up their membership

meetings and speaker series throughout the Pandemic and thereby keeping UELAC a going concern, a sincere thank you.

One of the sidebars of the pandemic is the "home" time members, new and old, have had to work on UE certificates. We had a record number of completed applications in 2020 and are well on our way to breaking even that record! Special thanks to the Branch Genealogists, as well as our Dominion Genealogists, Peter & Angela Johnson, who, of course, had to review each and every one.

Projects are ongoing, with one of the most pressing being Membership. The co-chairs of that committee, Liz Adair, and Frans Compeer, have held many membership meetings in recent months. We certainly hope that their efforts will see a rise in our membership this coming year or soon after that. The Board of Directors continue to meet over Zoom on a regular basis, and we continue our collaborative efforts to ensure UELAC business and projects remain on track.

UELAC is also reaching out to our new Governor General, Her Excellency the Right Honourable

Mary Simon, C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M, C.D., in an effort to continue the tradition of being our UELAC Patron. The Board of Directors will keep our members up to date as we work through the process.

To quote Sue Hines from the Spring Gazette 2020 issue – "Stay safe, be kind to one another and we will all be able to get together once the lights turn on again in this very dark tunnel" – We want to thank all those on the front line for making it possible to begin to see a brightening glimmer of hope at the end of the tunnel. A hearty thank you to all of our UELAC members and friends who continue to stay connected and help us to maintain our vibrant community throughout these times.

Loyally,

Patricia Groom UE
UELAC Dominion President

UELAC CONFERENCE 2021

FIRST VIRTUAL UELAC CONFERENCE: 27 - 31 MAY, 2021

“JOIN THE rEVOLUTION”

TOOK ON NEW MEANING FOR UELAC 2021



BY JENNIFER DEBRUIN UE

UELAC 2021 CO-CHAIR
UE LOYALISTS BRIDGE ANNEX



In a year that has been a roller coaster like no other, the Bridge Annex planning committee of UELAC 2021 was challenged to deliver a conference that was in keeping with our vision – engaging, informative, and memorable... and we delivered!

It was hard to anticipate what the interest in a fully virtual conference would be when we moved from our fully planned, ready to go, live weekend conference and historical event to a virtual one. We were excited to attend ourselves as we had so many dynamic and innovative opportunities to learn and connect with history. Were we going to have to start over, rethink the entire conference? No, we quickly determined that we would take our plans and become even more innovative – after all, Bridge Annex, host branch of UELAC 2021, was built on this founding principle, so we

were about to live up to it.

Our collaborative efforts with the City of Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry (SDG) Counties, Canadian and American community and organizational partners continued – all of us renewed in our motivation to deliver a memorable experience and share the Loyalist history (and so much more) of a region and era so rich in history we could only begin to touch on what there is to explore.

Our mix of interactive, live virtual events and a plethora of online content by way of virtual tours, videos produced to share late 18th century cultural ways, information about areas of interest, and links to other amazing groups and communities proved to be a winning combination.

We offered an ALL-ACCESS PASS for \$50 (CAD) for a live events package, that also included

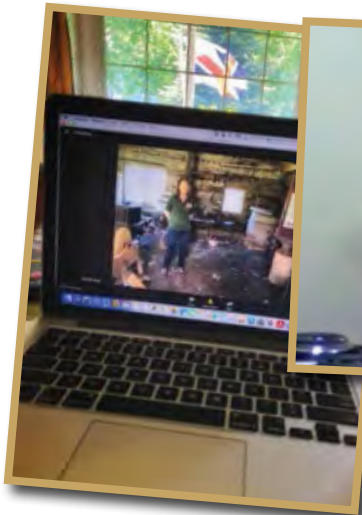
exclusive musical downloads from The Brigadoons. However, most of the content was free and continues to be enjoyed by many online visitors to our special link: www.uelbridgeannex.com/2021

Given the dynamic offerings and affordable package, *how many registered for UELAC 2021? 221 people registered!* We were absolutely thrilled that so many joined us for the myriad of live events and engaged with us throughout the weekend.

Our live events were the highlight for many – we had over 100 of the registered attendees at each live event, and the content was made available for 72 hours to people could enjoy the recordings at their convenience. Offering flexibility was a key feature for us.

LIVE EVENTS

Our live events were the highlight for many – we had over 100 of the registered attendees on each live, and the content was made available for 72 hours to people could enjoy the recordings at their convenience. Offering flexibility was a key feature for us.



➤ The official dedication of the John Baker Memorial in Cornwall, Ontario on October 20th.



JOHN BAKER MEMORIAL PROJECT

The UELAC 2021 Committee made the installation of a physical memorial to John Baker, in the City

of Cornwall, the major project for the conference. We commissioned artist, Tracy-Lynn Chisolm to render an image representing John Baker in his 104 Regiment of Foot uniform from the War of 1812, in which he fought.

The original oil painting is being donated to the Cornwall Community Museum for their new exhibit, which expands on the history of Cornwall and region.

Memorial Text (appears in both English and French)

John Baker was born into slavery in Lower Canada (Quebec), in the 1780s to Dorinda, a Black woman enslaved by Major James Gray. When the Gray family relocated to Cornwall, John, Dorinda, and his brother Simon were brought with them. The Major's son, Robert, inherited John, and his family when Major Gray died. In 1804, John and his family were manumitted after Robert's death.

In freedom, John enlisted as a private in the New Brunswick Fencibles (the 104th Regiment of Foot) and served during the War of 1812. He took part in several actions. John went overseas and fought in the Battle of Waterloo after the war.

After discharging, John reunited with his family, married a woman named Hannah, and worked as a general labourer. John Baker died in 1871. He is buried at Trinity Anglican Church.

~Natasha Henry

A video was produced for the conference, featuring the history of John Baker by Natasha Henry, President of Ontario Black History





➤ Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site (NYS) as John Baker fought there in May 1813

Society (OBHS), who Bridge Annex consulted with on the project, Honour Guard by the War of 1812 Graveside Project; Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site (NYS) as John Baker fought there in May 1813, Artist Tracy-Lynn Chisolm, Cornwall Community Museum, and Trinity Anglican Church. The memorial was installed summer 2021, in front of the Cornwall Community Museum, Water Street, Cornwall, ON.

The evolution of how we engage

with history continues. While the pandemic has created many challenges, it also challenged us to innovate and engage in new ways. UELAC 2021 is proof that virtual connection and networking is vital to sharing our love of history and being able to learn more from one another. Virtual can be engaging and memorable, after all, there are people behind the technology, people creating new ways to ensure we stay connected with each other.

We would like to extend a special

thank you to the UELAC 2021 committee members, the City of Cornwall, and all our other collaborators who helped make our first ever virtual conference a memorable event! We'd also like to heartily thank everyone who joined us May 27 – 31, 2021 for UELAC 2021 – your support and words of encouragement made us feel a sense of community that is at the heart of why we participate in UELAC. Please continue to enjoy the content on our website.





BY ANGELA DONOVAN UELAC
COUNCILLOR FOR ATLANTIC CANADA

UELAC PEOPLE Behind the Scenes

BRANCH GENEALOGIST
NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH
COUNCILLOR FOR ATLANTIC CANADA

Angela was born and raised in Saint John, New Brunswick. She graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1985 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, which began her love for history. She currently resides in Nauwigewauk, New Brunswick with her husband Brian, and two cats. Together they have raised two children and have recently welcomed a daughter-in-law into the family.

For over 30 years Angela was employed with Bell Aliant in various management positions. She has volunteered in various Bell Aliant sponsored fund raisers- executive

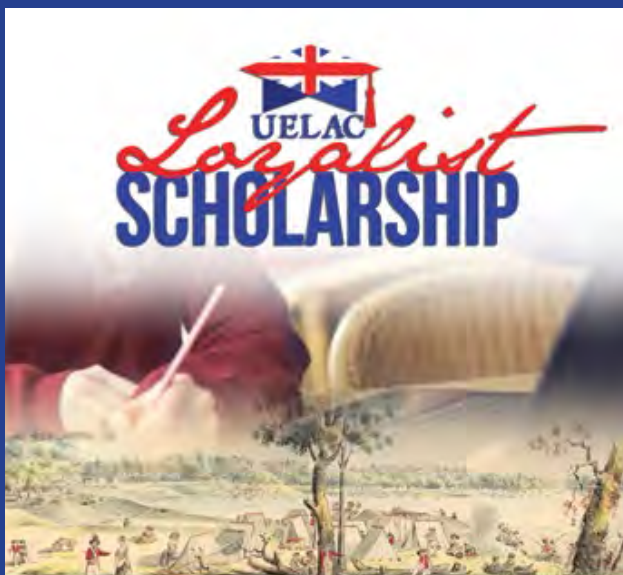
committee for “Bell Let’s Talk Annual Charity Golf Tournament” in support of the Regional Hospital Foundation. She retired in 2017 which gave her more time to focus on her favorite hobby Genealogy. Other hobbies include being part of a walking club, dance, and curling.

Angela joined the UELAC New Brunswick branch in 2018 when she was surprised to learn of her Loyalist Ancestor Aaron Delong who served in the Loyal American Regiment. In her search to prove her connection to Aaron Delong she found out she was related to President Abraham Lincoln as well. She received her Loyalist

certificate with the help of Branch Genealogist Carol Harding and Cal Craig in 2019. Since that time, she has taken on the role as Branch Genealogist for New Brunswick and enjoys helping others find their ancestral roots which has exploded during the Covid19 pandemic. When not busy assisting members with their applications, she continues to investigate three other Loyalists in her family tree.

Angela is looking forward to her new role as Councillor for Atlantic Canada and meeting other National UELAC members.

UELAC SCHOLARS WANTED!



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

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

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

The application requirements are available at
www.uelac.org

The deadline for applications is 28 February 2022.

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH

NEW LOYALIST BENCH DEDICATION

BY SCOTT HAZELWOOD UEL
SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
PRESIDENT

On 19 June 2021, UEL Day in Saskatchewan, members gathered at Regina's Wascana Park to dedicate a bench funded by the branch, and strategically placed next to the Loyalist Cairn erected in 2005. As we met together for the first time since COVID-19 restrictions were set shortly after our branch AGM in the spring of 2020, we were delighted to have in attendance, Their Honours, the Honourable Russ Mirasty, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, and Mrs. Mirasty.

Branch President, Scott Hazelwood, spoke on the vast diversity of the Loyalists: Indigenous, English, French, African American, Dutch, German...



➤ Their Honours, the Honourable Russ Mirasty, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan and Donna Mirasty.

freedom from slavery, the promise of free land, and a promise towards peaceful family life; much of which they were denied in the colonies during the American Revolution.

Two hundred and thirty years to the day following Royal Assent of the 1791 Constitutional Act, members of the Saskatchewan Branch and their guests gathered on the shore of Wascana Lake, in peace, with Crown representatives in attendance, and next to the Cairn, embedded with farm-stones of Saskatchewan pioneers descended of Loyalists for the purpose of dedicating this new bench to the memory of our Loyalist ancestors.

After the reading of the



proclamations from the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina, both declaring 19 June 2021 as UEL day, His Honour and our Saskatchewan Branch's Vice President, Phoebe Banbury, cut the ribbon that stretched across the bench. Their Honours were the first to have a seat upon the newly dedicated bench.



men, women, children... soldiers, lawyers, slaves, merchants, farmers, craftsmen... from every social class and from all the thirteen colonies. As Loyalist descendants, we recognize the vast reasons for which they came: loyalty to the Crown, the promise of

2021 UELAC Dorchester Award

BONNIE L. SCHEPERS UE



BY CARL STYMIEST UE,
UELAC AWARDS
COMMITTEE MEMBER,
DORCHESTER AWARD 2019,
OTTAWA-GATINEAU

It is with great honour and pleasure as Chair of the UELAC Volunteer Recognition Committee (VRC) to announce this year's recipient of the 2021 Dorchester Award for volunteerism. The VRC consists of the 5 Regional Vice Presidents and the 5 Regional Councillors.

Our selected nominee grew up on a farm first settled by her paternal great-grandparents in the late 1860s. From an early age she developed a respect for the past and family history. Bonnie's UEL ancestry is traced through her maternal line. At a family reunion in 1991, she first heard of Francis Daniel Pastorius, founder in 1683 of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and about his great grandson Loyalist Abraham Pastorius.

Bonnie Schepers joined the UELAC in 1998 and began researching her Loyalist roots. In 2000, she received her UE certificate for Loyalist Abraham Pastorius UEL. (In 2002, she received a second certificate for Loyalist Martin

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

Tofflemire UEL.)

That same year, she began her active involvement in the UELAC --- something that continued to present day. Her first position was Branch Secretary, a job she held until 2006. Other participation in the branch included arranging a day trip to Grosse Ile, Michigan to celebrate Loyalist Day 2002.

In 2003, Bonnie took on the role of Branch Website Manager, and in 2008 added Branch Newsletter Editor to her duties. She was a member of the Bicentennial Branch planning committee for the 2007 UELAC Annual Conference in Windsor, Ontario.

In 2006, Bonnie became Central West Regional Councillor and moved to Regional Vice-President in 2007, a position she held until June 2011. At Dominion level, Bonnie served on numerous committees, including the Loyalist Burial Site Committee and Volunteer Recognition Awards Committee.

In 2009 Bonnie worked with Bicentennial Branch President Margie Luffman UE, and branch Past President Margaret Lewis UE, to secure the placing of a UEL plaque at the corner of Main and Division Streets in Kingsville, Ontario. The plaque commemorates the location of the original New Settlement UEL land grants.

From June 2011 to June 2013, Bonnie served as Senior Vice-President,

Chair of the Grants Committee, and Chair of the Finance Committee. From June 2013 to June 2015, she was President of the UELAC. As President, Bonnie oversaw the 100th Anniversary of the UELAC, which was celebrated across Canada with various branch Centennial projects supported by Dominion, including the restoration of the Sir John Johnson Family Burial Vault and restoration of the first and oldest monument dedicated to the United Empire Loyalists of Ontario.

As Dominion President, she initiated strategic planning meetings as part of the UELAC Board of Directors twice yearly meetings. Other concerns during her presidency included additional funding for projects and initiatives to honor and preserve our heritage, increased support for Loyalist scholarships to engage young academics with a passion for history and overseeing a dedicated effort to collect and preserve UELAC archives for future generations.

When Bonnie stepped down as Dominion President, she took on the role of Chair of the Scholarship Committee with characteristic vigour. Her fundraising campaigns raised over \$59,000 for the Scholarship Endowment Fund between 2016 and 2020.

Whether it is Bonnie's strong voice leading us in the Royal or National Anthem or her contagious laugh heard across the room, her friendly, cooperative attitude and enthusiasm has

done much to bring the organization together and encourage participation by others.

With all this in mind, it is with great pleasure that On Behalf of the UELAC I present the 2021 Dorchester Award to our own Bonnie L. Schepers.

**2021 RECIPIENT OF THE
UELAC DORCHESTER
AWARD:**

BONNIE L. SCHEPERS UE

Thank you for the opportunity to say a few words today and wish you all well as we meet again in unusual circumstances for our 2021 United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada conference.

Because I am speaking to you from my home today, I wish to acknowledge the place where I live and work as the traditional territory of the Attawandaron, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. This territory is covered by the Upper Canada Treaties. I offer these words realizing that acknowledging territory

is only the beginning of cultivating strong relationships with Canada's First Peoples.

When Carl telephoned to say that I was to receive the Dorchester Award I was, first of all, really happy to hear his voice and secondly, honoured and humbled by his news. I have been involved in UELAC long enough to personally know or work alongside every person who has received this award before me. It is an outstanding group of people.

I joined the Association in the year 1998 and was immediately recruited to the position of Bicentennial branch secretary. Over the next twenty-two years I held executive positions at both branch and Dominion levels and each step offered opportunities for growth, not only for UELAC, but for me personally. Thank you for that.

There are so many highlights I could recall and so many of you are a part of those memories. In thinking about all we have accomplished together, I wish to thank those who mentored, who supported, and who gave of their valuable time when it was needed. I

cannot recall someone ever saying no when I called on them. To those who participated on committees with me and to my colleagues on the executive over the years, thank you.

Most recently my efforts were focused on growing the Loyalist Scholarship program. It has been a most rewarding undertaking and one that is close to my heart. Thank you to every member and friend who supports the scholarship program through donations or promotion. Please continue to do so. Through the efforts of Loyalist scholarship recipients, we are adding to our knowledge of Black Loyalist History and recognizing the importance of the Loyalist relationship with indigenous nations. We are seeing exciting progress as new research reveals and completes the story of our Loyalist ancestors.

While words cannot truly express everything I am feeling, I am deeply honoured to accept the 2021 Dorchester Award. Please continue to take good care of yourselves.

And thank you.



➤ Carl Stymiest, UELAC Volunteer Recognition Committee Chair presents Bonnie Schepers with the 2021 UELAC Dorchester Award.



VOLUNTEERING IS A NOBLE ACT.

Honouree William (Bill) Terry UE UELAC VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION REPORT

(Additional 28 May 2021)

BY CARL STYMIEST UE,
DOMINION VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION CHAIR

Iwould be amiss if I did not mention here today and to pay Honour to one of our stalwart members whom I have known since he presented me with my very 1st UE certificate in 2000 while he visited the Pacific Region as Dominion President.

Many of us have recently learned that Grand River Branch's UELAC member, William (Bill) Terry UE, has been awarded the Ontario Lieutenant-Governor's Lifetime Achievement Award for his dedication to 'history and heritage'.

He was nominated by the "The Norfolk Historical Society for his tireless efforts in the area of genealogy and research on the significant impact United Empire Loyalists had on the development of Norfolk County". The Heritage Trust

on their website says, "*His pursuits and infectious interest in heritage have enriched a local culture of heritage conservation and inspired local volunteerism*".

The UELAC Board of Directors, and the UELAC Volunteer Recognition Committee on behalf of the entire membership, wish to CONGRATULATE Bill on his recent achievement. The UELAC is most appreciative of his endeavours at the branch and Association levels. Bill is known for his years of involvement at 'Loyalist Day in Ontario' celebrations and has been involved with documenting headstones in more than 100 cemeteries in Norfolk County.

Congratulations Bill Terry UE!

**An Amazing
Volunteer**
Offers their gift of time
INSPIRES HOPES & DREAMS
Enjoys Helping Others
ENCOURAGES TEAMWORK
IS SELFLESS, GENEROUS & KIND
EXTENDS A HELPING HAND
& *Makes a difference*

The UELAC Board of Directors and the UELAC Volunteer Recognition Committee Wish to Congratulate and Thank ALL UELAC Volunteers for their hard work, commitment, and continued support to the life of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.



2021 Bridge Across Virtual AGM & Conference

28 May 2021

Dear UELAC Genealogists,

We are writing this letter to Thank You on behalf of the UELAC Board of Directors and its Membership for your length of Service, your contribution, and your precious time for providing Volunteer Service as a UELAC Genealogist to our members seeking application for their VE Certification.

Your time, knowledge and expertise seeking out Loyalist Ancestral documentation and guidance is to be commended.

Positive activities such as your role certainly make a difference in our Association. Your kind gestures to our participant members promotes much understanding from your guided direction.

It is, therefore, with great honour and pleasure that the UELAC Volunteer Recognition Committee, on behalf of the UELAC Board of Directors and through the auspices of the UELAC Promotions Award you with this Genealogy ribbon & medal of Recognition for your devoted time and efforts to the success of helping UELAC members achieve their VE Certification.

Loyally,

Patricia Groom VE,
UELAC Sr Vice President & Promotions Chair

Carl Symiest VE,
Chair UELAC Volunteer Recognition Committee

UELAC CONFERENCE 2022

26 - 29 MAY, 2022

FROM HEARTBREAK TO HOPE IN THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT

HOSTED BY THE MANITOBA BRANCH UELAC

BY MARY STEINHOFF

CHAIR OF THE 2022 UELAC DOMINION
CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE,
MANITOBA BRANCH

The decisions to first cancel and then postpone the 2020 Dominion Conference,” Eyes on the Heart of the Continent” was a heartbreaker. The decision to transform the conference to a digital format was equally difficult but necessary.

With the trailblazing example of the 2021 digital conference by Bridge Annex as an inspiration, we set about designing our digital conference for 2022.

The 2022 conference will be a blend of tours and an eclectic range of digital presentations. The major tour will be of the Museum for Human Rights. If scheduling permits, tours of the Manitoba Legislature and the Manitoba Museum may be added.

The following is a list of the presentations booked at this time:

“Family Genealogy”(title pending), Barbara Andrew, UE, Assiniboine Branch.

“Tecumseh: A Reassessment of his Legacy for our Times”, Dr. Jarvis Brownlie, University of Manitoba.

“John Norton and the Indigenous Great Lakes, 1780s-1820”, Dr. Carl Benn, Ryerson University.



Canadian Museum of Human Rights. Courtesy Winnipeg Tourism, Manitoba, Canada.

“The Ohio War, the Toronto Passage, and the Birth of Urban Toronto”, Dr. Carl Benn, Ryerson University.

“Amelia Ryerse Harris: UEL Historian”, Dr. Cecilia Morgan, University of Toronto.

“Laura Secord: A Reassessment”, Dr. Janet Noel, University of Toronto.

“UEL genealogical research”, (title pending), Alice Walchuk, UE, Manitoba Branch.

“Joseph Brant” (title pending), Dr. Richard Monture, McMaster University.

“Life in Exile: How Loyalist Women in the Maritimes Contributed to their Families’ Survival and the (Re) Formation of Community. Dr. Bonnie Huskins, University of New Brunswick.

It is hoped that this roster will stand without modification or cancellation.

We apologize for the absence of polar bears. The Assiniboine Zoo does not have digital tours of “The Journey to Churchill”.

We hope you find enough to interest, inform, and entertain you in our 2022 conference. The registration form will be available early in 2022.

EDUCATION & OUTREACH

This UELAC Education & Outreach committee is engaged in identifying, conducting, and promoting a variety of educational and awareness outreach activities to make the presence of the UELAC known to both the membership and the wider community.

Of note is the ongoing **Loyalists Migration Mapping Project** spearheaded by Timothy Compeau, Assistant Professor at Huron University College at Western involving a partnership between the Huron University College's Community History Centre, the Map and Data Centre at Western and the UELAC. The expectation is that at the completion of this five-year project will result in an interactive map and website that plots the movements of displaced peoples following the American Revolution. This will include 9000+ families listed in the Loyalist directory, the 4000 names in the Loyalist Claims Commission records and 3000 people in the Book of Negroes as well as others perhaps not earlier known. At completion, this project will be an excellent resource for researchers, historians, and genealogists alike.

To promote outreach, the committee initiated a project to offer printed wreath ribbons to all the Branches of the UELAC encouraging participation in local Remembrance Day and Decoration Day ceremonies.

Several Branches are since utilizing these at cemetery marking ceremonies.

Another recent initiative of the committee is to encourage and assist Branches with education and outreach ideas in their communities was by creating a brief dispatch entitled "*Being Creative with Outreach*".

Reminding members to support the promotions committee and the variety of items available to advertise the association is another goal of the E&O committee. Great opportunities to educate are presented while wearing an item sporting the UELAC logo!



Loyalists Migration Mapping Project link:
www.loyalistmigrations-westernu.opendata.arcgis.com





BY JO ANN MUNRO TUSKIN,
UE, B.A., B.ED., OCT (ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF TEACHERS,
PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATION)
UELAC DOMINION SECRETARY,
GOVERNOR SIMCOE BRANCH
SECRETARY, GENEALOGIST,
MEMBERSHIP CHAIR

Jo Ann began her studies at York University in 1973, completing one course each winter. Her B.A. with Distinction was granted in the spring of 1987. Jo Ann continued to take courses and completed her B.Ed. Degree in the fall of 1997. While working for a private International School in Ankara, Turkey, Jo Ann travelled at every opportunity and had been to nine other countries and extensively in Turkey by the time she returned home in the spring of 2003. She is currently an Occasional Teacher for the Toronto Catholic District School Board, a teaching career that spans over 50 years.

Jo Ann became interested in her Scottish heritage while doing her family tree in the early 1960s and is a member of two Scottish groups. Her ancestors are United Empire Loyalists, refugees from the Revolutionary War, and, in 2008, she provided the documentary proof to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada and is entitled to use the post-nominal initials, U.E., for Unity of Empire, the only hereditary title allowed in Canada! Jo Ann also does classroom presentations about the Loyalists to Grades 3 and 7 and wears her historic costume at every opportunity.

Although Jo Ann is retired from full-time work, she keeps busy with supply teaching, ten positions of responsibility with the four groups that she belongs to, enjoying her six grandchildren, genealogy, finishing the Victorian doll house she built, knitting, reading, and spending the summer at her cottage.

TIMOTHY MUNRO AND HIS REBELLION BOXES

PART TWO

CONTINUED FROM THE 2021 SPRING GAZETTE ISSUE

Timothy's mother, Hannah Page, and wife, Elizabeth, both made petitions. They stated that Timothy was home at the time of the rebellion and they begged for his pardon.

Letter from Hannah Page, Timothy's mother, witnessed by Henry Munro, his brother - Transcript:

PUBLIC ARCHIVES DOCUMENT 106829

The Affidavit of Hannah Page late of the township of Markham in the Home District, the mother of Timothy Munro of the aforesaid place who is said to be indicted for High Treason she the said Hannah Page maketh oath and saith before me, Henry Munro, Esq. one of her Majesty's Justice of the Peace in the said district that She was living with the aforesaid Timothy Munro her son, in the aforesaid Township of Markham in the month of December last and that the said Timothy Munro was at home on Wednesday the sixth day of last December the time of the out break of the late Rebellion

*Sworn before me at Clarke
This 21 day of April 1838 | Hannah Page
Henry Munro J.P.*



➤ Letter from Hannah Page, Timothy's mother, witnessed by Henry, his brother:

Letter from Elizabeth Munro, Timothy's wife - Transcript:

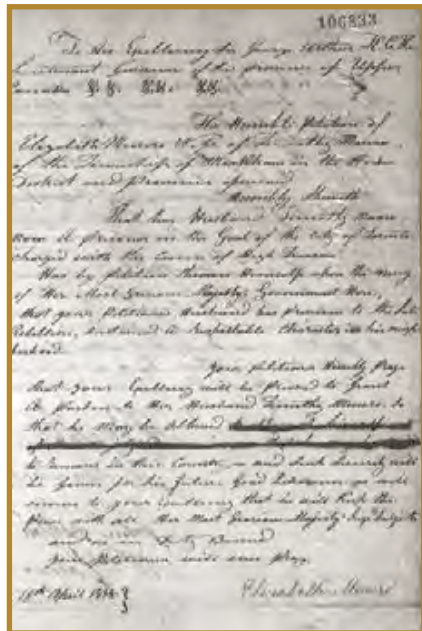
PUBLIC ARCHIVES DOCUMENT 106833

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur K.C.H.

Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada etc etc etc

The Humble petition of Elizabeth Munro Wife of Timothy Munro of the Township of Markham in the Home District and province aforesaid

*Humbly Sheweth
That her Husband Timothy Munro now a prisoner in the Gaol of the city of Toronto charged with the crime of High Treason. has by petition thrown himself upon the mercy of Her Most Gracious Majestys Government here, that your petitioners husband has previous to the late*



➤ Letter from Elizabeth Munro, Timothy's wife.

Rebellion, sustained a respectable character in his neighborhood

Your Petitioner Humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to Grant a pardon to Her Husband Timothy Munro, so that he may be allowed (crossed out words) (unreadable crossed out words) to remain in this country – and such surety will be given for his future good behaviour so will answer to your Excellency that he will Keep the Peace with all Her Most Gracious Majestys loyal subjects and as in duty bound your petitioner will every pray

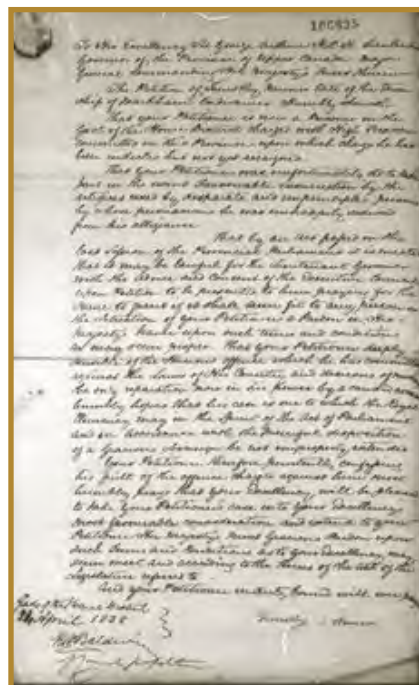
Markham 19th April 1838 | Elizabeth Munro

Timothy's friends and neighbours also gave sworn depositions before Justices of the Peace. They attested to Timothy's outstanding character and that he was 'correct in his dealings'. They heard him say that: if he owned a gun, he would never fight against the government; that he had been vexed by all the inflammatory newspapers; that Timothy could not have been involved

in the rebellion because they saw him at his shop that day, at his home, and the next day at a neighbour's house.

Finally Timothy Munro, himself, made a petition to the effect that he was led to take part in treasonable insurrection by desperate and unprincipled persons. He was deeply sensible of the heinous offence that he has committed and desirous of making reparation. He confessed to his guilt and asked for Royal clemency.

Petition from Timothy Munro – transcript:



➤ Petition from Timothy Munro.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES DOCUMENT 106835

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur K.C.H. Lieutenant governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein:

The Petition of Timothy Munro late of the township of Markham ---- Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioner is now a

prisoner in the Gaol of the Home District charged with High Treason committed in this Province upon which charge he has been indicted but not yet arraigned.

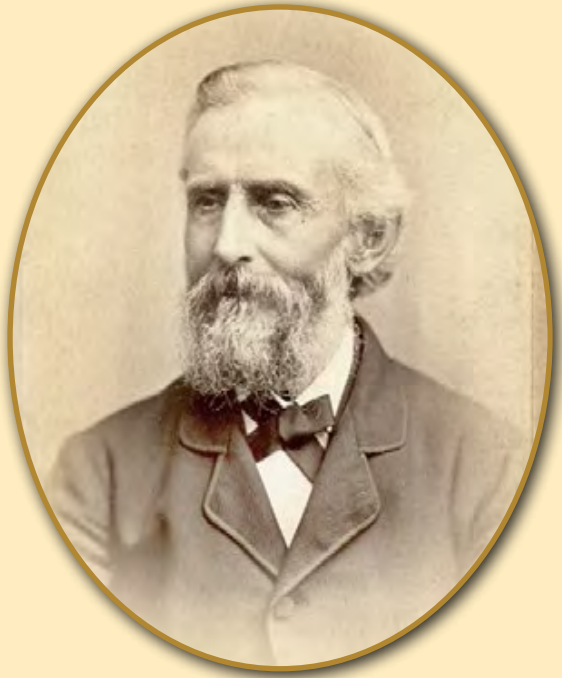
That Your Petitioner was unfortunately led to take part in the recent Treasonable insurrection by the artifices used by desperate and unprincipled persons by whose persuasions he was unhappily seduced from his allegiance.

That by an act passed in the last session of the Provincial parliament it is enacted that it may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council upon Petition to be presented to praying for the same to grant if it shall seem fit to any persons in the situation of your Petitioner a Pardon in Her Majesty's name upon such terms and conditions as may seem proper. That your Petitioner deeply sensible of the Heinous offence which he has committed against the laws of His Country and desirous of making the only reparation now in his power by a candid avowal humbly hopes that his case in one to which the Royal Clemency may in the Spirit of the Act of parliament and in accordance with the merciful disposition of a gracious Sovereign be not improperly extended.

Your Petitioner therefore persistently confessing his guilt of the offence charged against him most humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take your Petitioner's case into your Excellency's most favourable consideration and extend to your Petitioner Her majesty's most Gracious pardon upon such terms and conditions as to your Excellency may deem meet and according to the terms of the Act of the Legislature referred to. And your Petitioner in duty bound will ever pray

Gaol of the Home District

24 April 1838 Timothy Munro



➤ Elizabeth and Timothy Munro.

All of this correspondence has been transcribed to the best of our ability. Some of the wording is old English words we seldom use today. Since it is all hand written, at times the handwriting was difficult to decipher. However, we were able to determine most all of the words and the essence of the letters. We are so pleased to have copies of these documents and they definitely provide an excellent summary of Timothy's situation. If anyone can decipher the words we missed, please let us know.

In the Spring of 1838, following a new law and in order to be released, the prisoners presented petitions confessing to their "guilt" and promising to be of "good behaviour".

Sometime after 1851, Timothy and Elizabeth moved to and settled in the Uxbridge area, where Timothy became a Justice of the Peace.

Timothy Munro

Timothy seemed to be popular with the Button family for one of Elizabeth's sisters, Polly Button De Geer, named her second son Timothy Munro DeGeer. He lived also in Uxbridge and was called "Munro". Timothy and Elizabeth named their third son Newberry Button Munro, after Elizabeth's brother.

Timothy died in 1892 and is buried in the Uxbridge cemetery, along with his wife, Elizabeth. His obituary notes: "*Timothy Munro removed from Markham to Epsom and during many years he was the principal magistrate of Reach Township. He was all his life an ardent Liberal and a consistent member of the Methodist church.*"

The three boxes have been handed down in the family. Mrs. Anna Button's box followed her family through her son, Newberry Button, to the late Dr. John Button of Stouffville. In the early 1960s, when she began working on the family tree, William M. Button's box was given to Jo Ann Tuskin UE, from a first cousin of her father. Miss

Sarah Catherine's box, was given to the family of her brother, Newberry Button Munro, and these latter two boxes were photographed together prior to them being in the Niagara Falls Museum's display for Canada's 150th Anniversary, "*Pieces of Canada*".

When I was in Teachers' College, in the early 1960s, we could choose, as a Social Studies project, either the history of our local community, or our family history, and that is how I got started on this journey into my family tree and my Scottish and Loyalist ancestry. At that time, a cousin gave me the wooden prison box because I was doing the family research and no one else was interested.

What I don't tell the students when I do History presentations, is that, when I was in school, History was boring until I started on my family tree. I had not made much progress with my Munro family until a classmate, also working on her Munro family, came in to class exclaiming that she had "*Buttons everywhere!*" I knew I



had Button cousins also, did some research, and we literally put our family trees together like a jigsaw puzzle and discovered that we are third and fourth cousins! That's when I found that my family was involved with early Ontario and Canadian History and that made it personal.

Now, I have real connections to the events of early Canadian History. It is not just pictures and stories in books. Now the names belong to real people that are connected to me and the events of long ago had an impact on my family. Now I have come to know these

ancestors. I have their pictures, their letters, their signatures and their legacy of service to the community and the country. We see what can be achieved with determination and vision, and we can carry on their legacy of service and contribution to our own local communities and organizations, and to our Country.

This is my family. I will remember them.

For further information on the Rebellion boxes, one can visit the book by Chris Raible, entitled From Hands Now Striving to Be Free: Boxes

Crafted by 1837 Rebellion Prisoners. An Analysis and Inventory of 94 Boxes, The York Pioneer and Historical Society, 2009.

Editor's Note: An article by Chris Raible, entitled "*Unhappily Seduced From His Allegiance*" was published in the Fall 2020 issue of *The Loyalist Gazette*, pages 22 to 24.

By the way: Jo Ann Munro Tuskin UE is related to Grietje R. McBride UE through Huldah Purdy, granddaughter of Jesse Purdy UE, as they are eighth cousins, twice removed. Jesse Purdy UE (1749 – 1817) was the fourth great grandson of Francis Purdy (17 April 1587, England – October 1658, Fairfield, Connecticut) a Puritan, while Grietje descends from Francis through her Loyalist ancestor, Sergeant Gabriel Purdy UE (1755 – 1841), also a fourth great grandson of Francis Purdy, Gabriel having settled in Westchester Township, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, following the American Revolution.

DO YOU HAVE A STORY OR A FEATURE ARTICLE? SUBMIT TO THE LOYALIST GAZETTE

• The **Loyalist Gazette & Communications Committee** is now accepting submissions, manuscripts for feature articles on the American Revolution, a loyalist story, your loyalist ancestor(s), or a major branch event, etc. for the **Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Loyalist Gazette** publications.

• Whether you are a new contributor or have been previously published, **The Loyalist Gazette** would like to hear from you.

• Our scheduled deadline for submission for the 2022 Spring Loyalist Gazette is **07 January, 2022** and for the 2022 Fall Loyalist Gazette, **05 August 2022**.

PLEASE FORWARD ALL SUBMISSIONS TO:

UELAC Loyalist Gazette & Communications Committee Chair communications@uelac.org

What to include in your submission?

- Your full name (and pseudonym if applicable)
- Your postal address, telephone number, and email address (if you have one)





REFLECTIONS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF

MARY SIMON AS GOVERNOR GENERAL



BY DAVID KANOWAKERON
HILL-MORRISON, UE
MOHAWK – SIX NATIONS
OF THE GRAND RIVER

Upon learning of the appointment of Mary Simon as Canada's 30th Governor General, my first impression was one of "it's about time" which was quickly followed by a sense of pride that Aboriginal people are achieving respect and honour after centuries of neglect, abuse and dishonesty. Coupled with that was a profound relief that the Inuit of Canada's Far North are finally receiving the platform they've lacked and so richly deserved for decades.

As a Canada's premier and most honoured person of state, our Queen has given both her overt (as well as tacit) nod of approval to represent the service and duty which are hallmarks

of the Canadian Monarchy.

The Inuit, Metis and First Nations of Canada have a very special relationship with the Crown which differs from that of non-Aboriginals.

By declaration and decree, the Indigenous people of Canada are considered Allies of the Crown rather than Subjects of the Crown. It is this seemingly minor difference that represents centuries of Nation-to-State alliances, fellowships and vows of Allegiance, most often detailed via the power of Treaties.

Canada's future lies north; in many aspects, it has always been a northern focus that drives the agendas of the southern society and communities. However, for centuries, the Far North has been neglected unless something was needed, belittled unless their importance was wanted for national defense purposes and seen as insignificant and unimportant unless something like global warming threatens Canadian sovereignty in the newly opened shipping routes in and around the Northwest Passage.

Mary Simon's C.V. tells a tale of senior appointments in broadcasting, academia, business, governmental affairs and a variety of Inuit organizations such as the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the creation of the Arctic Council. As President of the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, she was in charge of the body representing Inuit interests and

serving as a sounding board so that the voices of the Inuit are heard. As a diplomat, she served as the Canadian Ambassador to Denmark which will prove useful in her appointment as Governor General.

I'd heard of Mary Simon in passing, along with other notable Inuit leaders such as the up-and-coming current President of the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Natan Obed and Nunavut's first Premier, Paul Okalik.

While some Canadians might be inclined to see prejudicial preference towards the Aboriginal segment of Canada she serves, given Ms. Simon's extensive background in diplomacy, negotiating and representation, it's difficult to imagine Canada's first Indigenous Federal Vice-Regal will ignore her mandate as Her Majesty's emissary and resort to favoritism.

It might be fair to say The Queen will pay particular attention to her newest Canadian Governor General after Ms. Simon's predecessor's unfortunate performance and the toxic culture she helped create in Rideau Hall.

In addition, the Prime Minister and the body which was charged with selecting a candidate for the vacant position will also be closely watching after the previous Governor General reflected badly on the PM's appointment that left many questioning both the National leader's skills and common sense in

filling vacant positions at such a high and respected level.

In my opinion, the issue of the new G-G being non-conversant in French is a complete non-starter; she taught Inuktituk for four years at the university level at McGill University. As such, she already has the foundation of learning a new language and is eminently aware of the pitfalls, difficulties and challenges students face as they learn a language.

Fluent in an Indigenous language which uses syllabics instead of the letters most Canadians are familiar with, she also must be familiar (if not fluent) in the various dialects of Inuktituk which are spoken and written throughout the Arctic. Obviously completely articulate in English, Ms. Simon has the benefit of French which also has 26 letters in its alphabet making the transition easier than, say, learning the Mohawk language which has 12 letters of the Roman alphabet. Francophone Canadians need only be fair and understanding as the new Governor General tackles her French studies the same as any other student of languages.

I feel some of Aboriginal Canada will naturally be expecting special consideration will be given to the issues they face. Ms. Simon, of all people, must be well aware of the numerous issues the Nunavummiut deal with on a daily basis: food and job insecurity, shortages of affordable quality housing, community drug and alcohol addiction, suicides of young people, boredom and alienation, difficulties and challenges of accessing medical facilities, and a pervasive attitude of some southern Canadians who demand “why don’t they just move south to where the money and jobs are?”

As such, she already has firsthand knowledge of the exact same vexing problems of any number of First Nations communities. A resident of

polar reaches, she understands how tenuous surviving can be as well as the acute sense of hopelessness in the face of simply securing the basics of all lives: food, clothing and shelter.

She’s seen the wistful eyes of young people as they view southern peers enjoying a standard of living they know they’ll never attain. It’s one thing to say, “study and work hard and you too can have all the perks and consumer goodies of your age group that you see on TV”. It’s quite another thing to be faced with the decision to stay close to the family that nurtures and loves you or break loose and move south to a very alien culture with few if any support systems to assist when needed. That’s a choice almost every young Aboriginal faces at some time or another.

Now there’s a Governor General who has witnessed that dilemma.

Survival across Native Canada takes in many scenarios.

In light of the shattering headlines of late, Aboriginals might have every right to expect the Queen’s representative to invest some exceptional time into responding to what could easily become a tinderbox issue. However, I don’t see addressing this particular issue as ‘favoritism’ any more than I’d accuse a GG of Japanese ancestry as playing ‘favorites’ by responding to the historic and

draconian measures taken against Japanese-Canadians during the Second World War.

This is a contemporary crisis brought upon the government of Canada that calls for a non-partisan act or address. Nothing more and certainly, nothing less. To hold a special Day of Remembrance nationwide might merit some consideration but to have a special apology in the House of Commons seems to ring hollow this time.

The tragedy of hundreds of children being discovered in unmarked graves calls for words of healing, perhaps some sort of initiative that adds a footnote of reality in the history books of Canada. Something of this gravity calls for the special State to Nation and Nation to State association which has guided, supported and affirmed the unique relationship between the Crown and the Inuit, Metis and First Nations for centuries.

Perhaps the timing of this appointment is providential in itself.

I feel nothing but grateful appreciation for the incoming Governor General and look forward to her serving, defending and supporting the people of Canada and our Canadian Monarch.

Source: *Canadian Monarchist News* – Summer/Été 2021





BY AMY WHORF
MCGUIGGAN

Amy Whorf McGuiggan is the author of *My Provincetown: Memories of a Cape Cod Childhood*; *Take Me Out to the Ball Game: The Story of the Sensational Baseball Song*; *Christmas in New England*; and *John Whorf Rediscovered*. She has researched, written, and curated exhibitions for the Pilgrim Monument and Provincetown Museum (PMPM) and the Provincetown Art Association and Museum (PAAM), researched and written a guide to the Provincetown cemeteries, and most recently completed a project that identified and marked the graves of seven Provincetown residents whose service during the Revolutionary War had previously gone undocumented. While writing *Finding Emma*, McGuiggan also documented the Revolutionary War service of her fifth great-grandfather, Aaron Osborne. Recently, while researching her ancestry, Amy found evidence that she is also a direct descendant of Loyalist, Sgt. Philip HIERLIHY of the Hierlihy Corps, and eventually, the Prince of Wales American Regiment. Amy plans to join a branch of the UELAC to prove her descendancy from her loyalist ancestor. Oh! my, *Divided Loyalties*?

Amy's past projects have included curating, researching, and writing the exhibition *Forgotten Port: Provincetown's Whaling Heritage* (for the Pilgrim Monument and Provincetown Museum) and *Albert Edel: Moments in Time, Pictures of Place* (for the Provincetown Art Association and Museum).

Amy's interesting essays can be located, in her Blog on the well-known website of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. *Vita Brevis* is written by research staff at New England Historic Genealogical Society and other experts in the field. It covers their latest family history discoveries alongside news about the greater genealogical community.

vita brevis.americanancestors.org
www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/pwar/pwarhist.htm

DIVIDED *Loyalties*



➤ Destruction of the American Fleet at Penobscot Bay, 1779. Courtesy of the National Maritime Museum, London

As the branches on my paternal grandmother's family tree grew, they filled in with names like Hierlihy, Urquhart, and Milliken, and I was quite intrigued to discover that I had a Loyalist ancestor, a gentleman named Benjamin Milliken. He was born in Boston in 1728 to Justice Edward Milliken and Abigail Norman; settled in Hancock County, Maine (then still Massachusetts) during the Revolutionary War; and then went to St. Andrews in Charlotte County, New Brunswick. He married three times and fathered eighteen children over thirty-five years.

I have always felt a connection to Atlantic Canada and have travelled there on many occasions over a period of twenty-five years. It has always impressed me as being a lot like my native New England, which could have been some of the appeal – along with the interconnected history, magnificent scenery, and wonderful people – but then I discovered that my maternal

great-grandmother had been born in Moncton, New Brunswick, and that her Acadian ancestors had been among the pioneer settlers of New Brunswick after being expelled from their lands in Nova Scotia in the mid-eighteenth century. Now, with ancestral roots, my affection for Atlantic Canada took on an added meaning. Had it been in my DNA all along to love this place? Over time, my connections to New Brunswick continued to grow, this time through my great-grandmother, Nina Isabella Hierlihy.

Back to Benjamin Milliken. As I researched him, I stumbled upon the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (UELAC) site and saw that he is a proven Loyalist, having served as a pilot on British ships. Attached to the information page on the Loyalists' website was a *loyalist certificate application* submitted not too many years ago by an individual whose surname I recognized because it connects indirectly to my family

branches. This applicant and I have common ancestors, William Urquhart (1777-1861) and Margaret Milliken (1777-1866). Their daughter Louisa Urquhart (1803-1885) had married James William Hierlihy (1791-1868). (They were my grandmother Vivienne Wing Whorf's great-grandparents.) I was delighted that some of the heavy genealogical lifting had already been done, and so I considered preparing my Benjamin Milliken lineage application for membership.

I was delighted that some of the heavy genealogical lifting had already been done...

What I like about preparing lineage applications is that they force you to start at the beginning, to reconnect the dots and "remake the case" so to speak, confirming that your ancestor is, in fact, your ancestor and that he or she does indeed have the credentials to be a member of the club, be it the Mayflower Society, the Jamestowne Society, the Loyalists' Association, or the DAR. That work is made all the easier when the ancestor's credentials have already been established and someone has applied to the organization through him or her. Then it is just a matter of proving one's own ancestral relationship. I was one step ahead with Benjamin having already been verified as a Loyalist.

I began to gather the documentation needed to prove my descent from Benjamin Milliken through his daughter Margaret, my great-great-great-great-grandmother. But a funny thing happened along the way. Margaret Milliken did not seem to be the daughter of Benjamin and his third wife Phebe Jordan; rather she was the daughter of Benjamin's younger brother Lemuel (1745-1839) and his wife Phebe Lord. I assumed that as the "proof" of Margaret's relationship to Benjamin appeared to be well-documented in the application on the Loyalists' website, I must have missed

something, so I carefully retraced my tracks. Despite a dearth of vital records, all the circumstantial evidence seemed to indicate that Margaret was, indeed, one of at least seven children born to Lemuel and Phebe who had been married on 18 January 1770.

My Loyalist prospects thus dashed; I was initially disappointed but then somewhat relieved. With my fair share of Patriot ancestors of whom I am rightfully proud, did I really want to start playing for the other side? Was I being a traitor to the cause of American Independence to even consider submitting an application to the Loyalist Association? Could I ever be as proud of Benjamin Milliken as I am of Corporal Aaron Osborne, Private Joel Marshall, and Lieutenant James Puffer, all of whom marched on the Lexington Alarm? Or seafarer Joseph Homan, a member of Glover's Marblehead Regiment who was taken prisoner? Could I ever appreciate and understand Benjamin's conscience and choice as I did the motivation and idealism of James, Joel, Aaron, and Joseph? And how would I ever explain myself to my Patriot ancestors when I meet them in the next realm? Genealogy seemed to have saved me from an unwelcome family reunion. Or had it?

While untangling the Millikens, I was delighted to discover that Benjamin's brother Lemuel, my great-great-great-great-grandfather, was also a Revolutionary War soldier, serving the "rebel" cause from May to December 1775 as a sergeant in Colonel Edmund Phinney's Massachusetts Regiment and from July to September 1779 as 2nd Lieutenant in Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's Cumberland County Regiment on what became known as the Bagaduce Expedition (or the Expedition to the Penobscot). Also serving during the ill-fated expedition, designed to dislodge the British from what is now Castine, Maine, was

Lieut. Colonel Paul Revere.

Immersed in these Canadian ancestors, I returned to the daughter of William Urquhart and Margaret Milliken, Louisa Urquhart, and to her husband James William Hierlihy. Over the years I have chipped away at this line, hoping to learn more about my great-grandmother, Nina Isabella Hierlihy, who was the granddaughter of James and Louisa. Nina, born on Prince Edward Island, died young, at only fifty-five years of age in 1936. My Dad, born in 1927, remembered her thick Irish brogue and her visits, first to the family home in Brookline and later to Provincetown after my grandparents, John, and Vivienne (Nina's only child), had relocated to the Cape.

In a previous post about this side of the family, I mentioned that upon Nina's death my great-grandfather, Artemas Warde Wing, remarried a woman named Rosalie who was just a few years younger than my grandmother. There was no love lost between my grandmother and her "step-mother," who chose to not include my grandmother (the only child, too, of Artemas) in the obituary prepared for Artemas when he died in 1964. Apparently, Nina Hierlihy was rarely, if ever, discussed after Artemas remarried and so she became something of a mystery to my father, whose only memory of her seemed to be her tiny stature and unmistakable voice. That void made me want to learn more.

It took me a while to sort through the surname spellings and what seemed to be discrepancies as to where the family was from, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, but once I did, I was delighted to learn of the Hierlihy connection to a fascinating and feisty woman named Charlotte Taylor who survived three husbands, the last of whom was Ireland-born Philip Hierlihy (1749-1802), my great-great-great-great-grandfather.



➤ Cadastral map, Provincial Archives New Brunswick, showing the Hierlihy land grant on the Miramichi River (Loggieville).



➤ Cadastral map, Provincial Archives New Brunswick, showing the Hierlihy land grant on the Tabusintac River (Wishart Point).

I am still trying to learn more about Philip's early years in Ireland, but it seems his family, the head of which was possibly Cornelius Hierlihy, emigrated to Middletown, Connecticut when Philip was a young boy, sometime around 1753. Some genealogists suggest that his older brother was the well-known Loyalist Timothy Hierlihy (1734-1797), a British officer who served in the Prince of Wales American Regiment during the Revolutionary War. After the war, he became the first British settler of Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

Also serving as a sergeant in the Prince of Wales American Regiment was Philip Hierlihy, who, as a Loyalist, came to the New Brunswick wilderness post-war with thousands of others in 1783 when it was still part of Nova Scotia and administered from Halifax. The following year, because of the influx in settlers, New Brunswick was set off as its own province.

It was at Miramichi, in September 1787, that Hierlihy married the

recently widowed Charlotte Taylor, said to have been the third English settler on the Miramichi and then the mother of five young children.^[1] For his Revolutionary War service and after applying for numerous land grants, Hierlihy received his first in 1793. In 1798, Hierlihy and others received a grant from the Crown totaling 1,214 acres along the Miramichi River. Lots 8, 9, and 10 (in the area of Black Brook, now Loggieville). The grants were assigned to Charlotte, Philip, and John Blake, Jr., Charlotte's son from her marriage to Captain John Blake. Some accounts claim that these lots had originally been granted to Captain Blake, who died before 1785, though his ownership was never formalized until Charlotte fought for that recognition.^[2]

By all accounts, Philip Hierlihy was active in community affairs, serving on juries and as a surveyor of roads, though records indicate that there were a few small skirmishes on the wrong side of the law. Between 1788

and 1796, five children were born to Philip and Charlotte at Miramichi, but no sooner had they received their grant in 1798 when they packed up their ten children and led a small group thirty miles north, founding the community of Tabusintac, the first English settlement on the river where only a few Acadian families were then occupying the land. There they farmed and fished at what is now Wishart's Point. Sadly, by 1804, on a map drawn by British army officer and surveyor, Dugald Campbell, Charlotte Taylor is identified as a widow. It is believed that Philip Hierlihy died in a boating accident sometime around 1802 and was buried in Bartibog along the Miramichi. Charlotte, the "Mother of Tabusintac," lived until 1840 and is buried in Tabusintac Riverside Cemetery.

So, after navigating all these family lines it turns out that I do, after all, have a Loyalist ancestor, Philip Hierlihy, for whom I plan to submit documentation to UELAC. And though the lineage documentation is largely circumstantial, I am also preparing a DAR application for Lemuel Milliken, who has not yet had a descendant claim him as an ancestor, though another brother, Lieut. Edward Milliken, has. I have decided not to dwell on my divided loyalties, but oh! how I would love to be a fly on the wall when the Milliken brothers get together.

NOTES

[1] Several accounts claim that Charlotte never actually married her second husband, William Wishart, with whom she had a son, William, born in 1786.

[2] Captain John Blake, an "old settler," may have been on the Miramichi as early as 1777. There is the suggestion that Black Brook is a corruption of Blake's.

*Note from Loyalist Gazette & Communications Committee:

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TESTING THE LIMITS IN COLONIAL CONNECTICUT:

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE LOYALISTS OF REDDING?



BY ROBERT LIFTIG, EdD

For the half century that I've lived in Fairfield County, Connecticut, the beautiful New England village of Redding just to the north, has always had a touch of the untouchable about it: vaguely aristocratic without being snooty; wealthy without being ostentatious; and historic, while shrinking from too much mention of it as a tourist attraction. Mark Twain built his final house there but I don't think he would have been welcomed when he was a young reporter with a price on his head, on the lam, out in Nevada Territory. Only at the end of his life, when he had recovered his wealth and reputation, and was looking for an old man's peace, did he move to Redding where he died, two years later.

Almost 300 years ago, Redding was known as a "Tory Hot Spot", at least by the citizens of more Patriot Fairfield, from which Redding separated ten years before the Revolution; and



➤ James Rivington Sr. (circa 1724 - 1802), New York Historical Society.

Redding still honours its tradition.

So it was that, when I was researching my wife's family, the Couches of Fairfield and Redding, I contacted a member of the Redding Historical Society, and asked about Couch Family History. I was told that Charley Couch, the Town of Redding Historian, was the guy I really need to speak to, because Charley knew everything there was to know about the Couch family of Fairfield and Redding, but, unfortunately, Charley had died two years earlier, and now, there was nobody who knew anything about the Couch family who, "... once were very important here in Redding,

but, you know, after the Loyalist thing ... well, not many of them live around here anymore. Charley could have told you the whole story, but he's gone now."

I am always looking for information about Connecticut Loyalists because I've lived in this state all my life, and so many Connecticut Loyalists went to New Brunswick, where we live in the summer, so I took this sad, but interesting, news as a challenge. No wonder there aren't many Couches in Redding anymore, although there are plenty of hills, country roads, and old farmhouses named after them. Another article! The Couches must have been Loyalists!

Well, not exactly. It didn't work out that way. This is Redding we're talking about, not Lexington or Concord. Three hundred years ago, the Couch family of Redding, were the ones who turned in the Loyalists, confiscated their land and were happy they ended up in Canada! Redding, where anyone who speaks about poor Charley Couch's death two years ago, confuses the listener by invoking the present tense, apparently still "hates" the Couches for being the ones who persecuted the King's best subjects (Oops).

Let's take victim Ephraim De Forest as an example. Born in 1742, he was a shoemaker and tanner in Redding. De Forest descended from a Walloon Huguenot who lived in Nieuw Amsterdam, soon to be New York City, whose grandchildren moved to Stratford, Connecticut, where Ephraim was born. Ephraim moved to Redding, married a local girl, Sarah Betts, and was determined to become a solid citizen in his new village, that had been founded barely ten years before. In 1775, he joined the Redding Loyalist Association. He and 141 other Tories living in Fairfield County, signed a letter proclaiming their loyalty to the King, and sent it down to New York City, where they hoped the editor, James Rivington, would publish it in his *New York Gazetteer*, that was considered to be the official voice of the American Loyalists. Rivington did, although, for their own protection, he omitted the names of the signatories.

"Mr. Rivington: In the present critical situation of public affairs, we, the subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Reading and the adjoining parts in the County of Fairfield, and Colony of Connecticut,



➤ New York Gazetteer 1773

think it is necessary (through the columns of your paper) to assure the public that we are open enemies to any change in the present happy Constitution, and highly disapprove of all measures in any degree calculated to promote confusion and disorder; for which purpose and in order to avoid the general censure, incurred by a great part of this colony from the mode of conduct here adopted for the purpose of opposing the British Government, we have entered into the following resolves and agreements, viz:

1st Resolved, that while we enjoy the privileges and immunities of the British Constitution we will render all due obedience to his most Gracious

Majesty King George the Third, and that a firm dependence on the Mother Country is essential to our political safety and happiness.

2nd Resolved, that the privileges and immunities of this Constitution are yet (in a good degree) continued to all his Majesty's American subjects, except those who, we conceive, have justly forfeited their rights thereto.

3rd Resolved, that we supposed the Continental Congress was constituted for the purpose of restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies and removing the displeasure of his Majesty toward his American subjects, whereas on the contrary some of their resolutions appear to us immediately calculated to widen the present unhappy breach, counteract the first principles of civil society, and in a great degree abridge the privileges of their constituents.

4th Resolved, that notwithstanding we will in all circumstances conduct with prudence and moderation, we consider it an indispensable duty we owe to our King and Constitution, our Country and posterity, to defend, maintain and preserve at the risk of our lives and properties the prerogatives of the Crown, and the privileges of the subject from all attacks by any rebellious body of men, any Committees of Inspection, Correspondence, etc...

The members of the Loyalist Association considered their letter to be more or less a statement of loyal neutrality and let it be known in the Town of Redding



➤ Rivington's New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly advertiser. The Maerican Antiquarian Society.



Rivington published a woodcut of himself being hanged in effigy. Via Journal of the American Revolution.

and immunities, yet either through negligence in the printer or upon design of the subscribers, said signed names are not made public - and now if there be any advantage in adopting those principles we are willing they should be entitled there to; and for which end and for the more effectual carrying into execution and Association we have taken some pains and by the assistance of him who carried said resolves to said Printer we have obtained the whole of said names.

Signed by the order of the Committee of Observation for said town of Reading. Ebenezer Couch, Chairman."

Apparently one of my wife's ancestors' cousins was either the Chief Spy or the Chief Patriot of Colonial Redding, depending on how you look at it.

Among the signatories of the original letter were Issac Drew, John, Joseph and Peter Lyon, Daniel Read, and Ephraim De Forest, the tanner and shoemaker, and, for their exercise of Free Speech, they paid a heavy price. By November, 1776, Ephraim De Forest, for example, had to abandon his home, barn, tannery, shop, two horses, three cows, 36 sheep, two swine, and 15 acres of land, that were more than sufficient assets for a 34-year-old at the time. All but his wife and three children were confiscated and sold at auction, as is tragically detailed by Graham

that they would not join *either* of the contending armies: Patriot or British. The third Resolution seems to me the most important. It implies that the signatories, like most American Colonials, supported the Continental Congress as it was originally constituted: "for the purpose of restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies." During the Congress, petitions were sent to the King asking for some kind of compromise, something short of open warfare, in exchange for something more like representation. There was significant support in Parliament, and some responses were received. Given hindsight, it may seem as if the members of the Loyalist Association were squaring off for a fight against the Patriots of Redding. The Loyalists may have thought of their letter more as an expression of disappointment in the Congress for failing to achieve a compromise. The Loyalists of Redding were not alone

in this. Especially in the Middle Colonies, there were many who supported the Continental Congress as long as it could avoid open warfare.

However, as Redding historian Charles Burr Todd (1849-1928) has written: "*The effect of this document on the Patriots of Redding was like that of a red flag on a bull. They at once set to work to discover its signers and presently made public in a circular the entire list so far as they belonged to Redding. It was given out by the Committee of Observation.*"

"Whereas, there was a certain number of resolves published - and whereas said Resolves are injurious to the rights of this Colony, and breath a spirit of enmity and opposition to the rights and liberties of all America and are in direct opposition to the Association of the Continental Congress: and notwithstanding said resolutions were come into with a seeming view to secure the said signers some extraordinary privileges



➤ 1777 map of the counties.

Segger, of Port Credit, Ontario, in his fine October, 2019, article, “*The Shoemaker’s Ultimate Fate*” (*Atlantic Loyalist Origins*). Segger says De Forest’s troubles were the result of “choosing sides in a conflict too early.”

After hiding out with other displaced Loyalists in a cave for thirty-three days in a place called “*Devil’s Den*,” Ephraim De Forest joined the British Army in Long Island as an ensign and, all caution and neutrality now thrown to the wind, served as a guide for General William Tryon, who is still remembered, not fondly, along the Connecticut shoreline for having burned both Fairfield and Norwalk. Tryon and his British regulars, with De Forest guiding them, marched to Danbury, Connecticut, just northwest of Redding, in 1777, and sacked and burned it. De Forest served two years with Delancey’s Loyalist Brigade, that had been founded “for the defense of Long Island.” De Forest was arrested twice and sent to prison, from which he escaped, and then made his way back to the British lines, where he joined

the King’s American Dragoons as a Lieutenant at Lloyd’s Neck, Long Island, a haven for displaced Loyalists. It was there that his family joined him, and it was there they were placed on a list to go to New Brunswick. He left with the Spring Fleet on 16 April 1783, with his wife and three children on the *Union* ship, just after the departure of my wife’s Loyalist cousin, John Noble, on the *Martha*, that sank off Nova Scotia, and arrived on 10 May at the mouth of the St. John River.

Once in New Brunswick, Ephraim De Forest received a series of land grants, obtained some compensation from the King, and eventually settled on the Kennebecasis River. He lived until 1827, and died at age 87. Among his many descendants is his grandson, Henry, son of Nathan De Forest, who was also a shoemaker. His second great grandson, Henry Josiah De Forest (1860-1924), is recognized as everything from a “*little known*” to a “*famous*” Canadian painter. His colourful landscapes are currently for sale on the internet.

Back in Redding, Connecticut, after the Revolution, the Couch family grew and prospered, enjoying the sweet repose of victory. Just before he died, Charley Couch, the Redding Town Historian, and the one person who knew everything there was to know about the Couches, published an article in the *Danbury News-Times*: “*Redding Home Sits On Land At Center of Town Namesake’s Dispute*,” in which he tells the story of his ancestor, Captain Samuel Couch, who built his still standing impressive home on Redding Ridge in 1787, on 7,000 acres of land between Fairfield and Danbury, that Captain Samuel had purchased at auction before the Revolution. At that time, the only other capable bidder in the County was the Town of Redding’s namesake, John Read Sr., the ancestor of Daniel Read, the Loyalist who signed the letter in the *Gazetteer* along with the Lyons, Drew, and Ephraim De Forest.

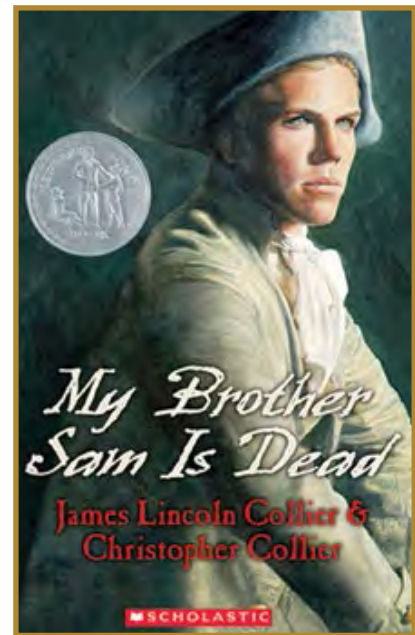
Even before the Revolution, there was animosity between the Reads and the Couches. Captain Samuel Couch apparently

distrusted John Read Sr., whose descendant would join the Redding Loyalist Association, because Read had converted to Anglicanism. Read thought Couch, a staunch Congregationalist whose descendant would chair the Committee of Observation, was jealous of him for being richer than Couch was. Forty years before the Revolution, the soon-to-be Patriot, Couch family, had prevailed upon the Town of Redding to delay the auction for the 7,000 acres until the soon-to-be Loyalist-affiliated Read family was out of town, and the Town of Redding agreed. Couch was the only one to show up, and he got what he wanted. Redding namesake Read sued him. Couch won. In his last published essay before his death, Charley Couch admitted: Read had been swindled.

This makes me wonder how much the political positions taken at the time of the Revolution were based on the pros and cons of the issues, and how much they were influenced by personal prejudice and prior association. Had Read not been the richest man in Redding, and seemingly flouted it by joining the Anglicans, would Couch have had

as much animosity toward Read, so much so that it would follow into the succeeding generation? And, had Couch not had such a chip on his shoulder over Read's wealth and his conversion to Anglicanism, would Couch have been more tolerant of Read's success, instead of jealous, and passed that hatred on to the succeeding generation, when one of Couch's descendants would track down one of Read's descendants, and persecute him? Read's land was also confiscated. Some say politics is almost never about what it seems to be about, and perhaps that was true, to a certain extent, during the Revolution.

Much has been written about Redding during the Revolutionary period. One of the most locally popular young adult books is *My Brother Sam Is Dead*, by James and Christopher Collier, which is about the Patriots and the Loyalists of Redding. There is also a classic, *The History of Redding, Connecticut*, by Charles Burr Todd. Movies have been filmed in Redding, including: *Valley of the Dolls*, *A Georgetown Story*, *Rachel, Rachel*, and *The Stepford Wives*. Past and present famous residents include: Hope Lange,



Barry Levinson, Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn, Christopher Walken, Larry Kudlow, Mary Travers, Edward Steichen, Anna Hyatt Huntington, Flannery O'Connor, Alvin Toffler, Leonard Bernstein, Jascha Heifitz, Meat Loaf, Charles Ives, Howard Fast, and, of course, Samuel Clemens, aka Mark Twain. Redding is the site of Putnam Park, "Connecticut's Valley Forge," "Devil's Den Preserve," and the Oldest Houses, one, built by settler Moses Knapp in 1710, and another, built by John Read, in 1711.



> The home at 14 Old Redding Road in Redding, known as the Simon Couch house, began as a colonial when it was built in 1787, but was made into a Greek Revival style home in the 1830s. It also includes additions from the early 1920s and 1980s. The property still has the eaves-entry barn, "corn crib" and a shed used in its earliest days. "Most of them are gone that carry the Couch name," Couch said. "There's been quite a few antique houses that the Couch family members lived in, but this is the last remaining homestead — a farm complex where they're the original ones that built it and put it together."
New York **Gazetteer**, 1773



KEN VANCE UE,
MEMBER OF THE
CHILLIWACK BRANCH UELAC

Ken Vance UE worked as a senior policy advisor for the local government in British Columbia for over thirty years. He is retired and is currently pursuing his interest in historical research. He earned a Master's degree in Political Science and a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Victoria. He is a Member of the Chilliwack Branch of the UELAC and is adding depth to the research into the Vance family and its links to the Loyalists, first undertaken by Gordon Vance, a second cousin and longstanding member of the Chilliwack Branch of the UELAC, until his recent death.

His lineage to two Loyalist ancestors has been proven: Johann 'Adam' Papst UE and Michael Johannes Warner UE, both of whom lived in the Mohawk Valley, New York, and settled in Stormont County, Upper Canada. He is currently researching links to other Loyalist ancestors.

He has recently discovered while undertaking research into his wife's family that she has two Patriot ancestors: John Hayes, a member John McGowan's Company, who fought for the 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania, and Thomas Blades Wildgoose, a member of Captain David Vaughan's Company, who fought for the Delaware Regiment. Neither of these regiments were involved in the fighting in the Mohawk Valley.

PART TWO

ADAM PAPST: LOYALIST

At the end of the American Revolution, Adam Papst responded to the summons that members of Butler's Rangers return to Niagara to be formally discharged. His name appears in the Niagara Census of 1783, having fought in the company of Lewis Genervay, - Adam Papes. He is listed by himself and having been issued one ration. The census indicates that a total of "469 men, 111 women and 257 children" returned to Niagara. Some soldiers had arrived with their families and had nothing to return to in the United States, while other soldiers had left their families in the United States and needed to return to them at some point. Adam Papst was part of this latter group.

The British did not know what to do with the Loyalist soldiers after the war. In the early stages, the decision-making process was confused and uncertain. The soldiers raised concerns about early decisions concerning the tenure of the land and the viability of the farms in the Niagara area in 1783 and 1784. This is outlined in the following petition in March 1784:

*"To John Butler, Esq., Lt. Col. Commandant of the Corps of Rangers,
"The humble address of farmers*

*residing on lands on the west side
the river Niagara:*

"On our first settling, you were pleased to read to us His Excellency General Haldimand's proposals, on which we settled, and expecting one year's provisions and a blacksmith to work for us, which we have not had as yet. Part only of the provisions has been given us. We shall regard it as a singular favour to lay this before Brig. Gen. Maclean. We should be forever obliged to His Excellency if he will be pleased to grant us leases, or some other security for our farms, as our present uncertain situation is very discouraging, as we are obliged to sell our produce, what little we raise, at such price as the commanding officer thinks proper. We have no objection to furnish the garrison at a reasonable price what quantity they may want fixed by the commanding officer, at the same time beg leave to sell to merchants and others at the price we can agree, from being obliged to pay merchants their own prices for everything we want. We should be very willing to subject ourselves to a rent for our farms after a term of eight years, as the footing we are on at present we are liable to be turned off our places when the commanding officer pleases. We are happy for the present, being not under the slightest apprehension, but the Commandant often changes, which



makes our stay uncertain."(The Story of Butler's Rangers and the Settlement of Niagara, Ernest Alexander Cruikshank (1854-1939), Toronto, 1893.) <https://gutenberg.ca/ebooks/cruikshank-butlers/cruikshank-butlers-00-h-dir/cruikshank-butlers-00-h.html>

Adam Papst was released from his regiment on 24 June 1784 and is included in the list of soldiers discharged. He did not claim land as a "Loyalist soldier" and settle in the Niagara area like other soldiers from Butler's Rangers. Colonel De Peyster, on 28 June 1784 reported that *"The people sign to their desire for cultivating Crown Lands but slowly. We have not above 100 on the list. They seem to dislike the tenure of the lands, and many wish to fetch their relations from the States by the shortest route. I have permitted some of the most decent people to wait Your Excellency's pleasure on that head, but last night seventy of the people who refused to sign went off without leave, with the intent never to return."*

Adam Papst was one of the soldiers who left. Several factors, besides those outlined above, may have played a role in his decision. One is that the land selection process had been delayed as the engineers had not completed surveying the land and the soldiers were asked to wait, which was problematic for those who did not have their families with them. Two, he may have wanted to live close to other family members who were looking to settle in Upper Canada. Adam Papst's son, Rudolph Papst, claimed land in Stormont County. Rudolph Papst drew land in the area in 1785: Lot 12, Concession 2, Township 3. He had fought in the King's Royal Regiment of New York under Archibald McDonell during the American Revolution. (Index to the 1786 McNiff Maps, [http://uelac.org/st-lawrence/wp-content/](http://uelac.org/st-lawrence/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/McNiffIndex.pdf)

[uploads/2014/07/McNiffIndex.pdf](http://uelac.org/st-lawrence/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/McNiffIndex.pdf))

Adam Papst, after he was discharged from Butler's Rangers, returned to his family, who were living in the Helleburgh area on or near the Manor Rennselaerswyck. There is a note in his son's records, Frederick's Papst family, that Adam Papst did not move his family to Canada until sometime between 1788 and 1790.

The borders between Canada and the United States were somewhat fluid after the War and he may have visited family members who lived in the United States. In the first United States census in 1790 the names Adam Babst and Rudolph Babst are listed as living in Watervliet, Helleburgh area, New York State. The first United States census began in August 1790 and took eighteen months to complete. The name Adam Babst later appears on a Will prepared for Johan Adam Papst on 07 July 1803, Probate Granted on 07 June 1819, in Upper Canada. The Will is signed Adam Babst. It is not known why the name Adam Babst was used in signing the Will.

There is evidence that Rudolph Papst made a claim on behalf of his father to the Commission on Claims and Losses in 1786. The name Adam Popps is listed in the records. In the claim, he estimates Adam Popps (Papst) total losses from the war were \$560 £. The largest portion of the claim is for \$400 £ for *"improvement on his farm on which there are 200 apple trees."* The second largest portion is for \$40 £ *"Paid fine for refusing to serve in the militia."* The remainder of the claim is for livestock and personal effects.

The claim provides no indication of where he lived and provides no direct reference to any loss of *'land or buildings'* and it does not mention the \$200£ in fines he paid during the war to the Board of Commissioners

for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies. A record of what the Commission did with the claim was not found. It is highly unlikely it was approved, given the narrow grounds on which the Commission granted compensation for losses. In most cases it did not provide any compensation for personal losses. (*Claim of Adam Popps to the Honourable Commissioners*, A.O to the Honourable Commissioners, 13/80 of American Claims at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1786 (p. 403); Adam Popps - Bundle 80; Ref: C-9821 p.698- Archives Canada http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c9821/698?r=0&s=5)



➤ Butlers Rangers in the American Revolution.



➤ Chilliwack Branch Certificate presentation.

It is not known exactly when the Papst family moved from the United States to Canada, although family records suggest that it was around 1790. The timing of the move, and the exact reasons, remain a mystery.

A number of factors may have played a role in this decision. One: there was a great deal of tension at the community level after the War between those who supported the Revolution and those who supported the British. These tensions were heightened by the fact that New York State confiscated the land held by known Loyalists and either gave it to individuals who had supported it during the War or sold it to pay off its war debts. While it does appear that Adam Papst was identified as a Loyalist at the time, it may have prompted his decision to move.

Two: the economic conditions in the Mohawk Valley and the surrounding area were difficult as the valley had been destroyed by the war. An excerpt from the biography of Colonel Marinus Willett, who was in charge of the American forces in the Mohawk Valley at the time, describes the destruction of the valley as

follows:

"The County of Tryon during the first six years of the war, suffered more severely than any other extent of territory the thirteen colonies. Within its borders more campaigns were performed, more battles fought, more people murdered and more dwellings burned than in any other section. The Board of Supervisors of that county, reported to the Legislature in December, 1780, that during the war 700 buildings had been burned, 354 families had abandoned their homes and removed from the country, 613 persons had deserted to the enemy, 197 had been killed, 121 taken captives, and 1,200 farms were uncultivated by reasons of the enemy, and this did not include some five or six other settlements. Other statistics show that thousands of horses and cattle had been killed or stolen, millions of bushels of grain destroyed, and that 300 women had been made widows, and 2,000 children made orphans. These ravages and misfortunes, earned for the valley of the Mohawk, the title of 'the dark and bloody ground,' and well nigh extinguished the hopes and crushed the spirit of the people." (Daniel Elbridge

Wager (1891). Col. Marinus Willett, the Hero of Mohawk Valley)

A third factor may have been the poor harvest in 1788. The crops failed throughout the region and many of the farmers were forced to eat their seed for the following year or face starvation. The British in Canada were forced to provide the farmers with additional assistance to avoid a major catastrophe.

A fourth factor may have been the resolution issued by Lord Dorchester in 1789 that recognized the important role that the Loyalists had played in the American Revolution and announced that they and their sons and daughters would be given free land allotments, clarifying the land tenure issue that had arisen at Niagara. What ultimately triggered the decision to move is unknown. However, historical records suggest that a number of Loyalist families moved out of the Mohawk Valley around this time.

At some point between 1788 and the early 1790s, Adam Papst, now in his late fifties, settled with his family in Osnabruck Township, Stormont County, close to where his son, Rudolph Papst, lived. He bought the West ½ of Lot 1 and the East ½ of Lot 2, Concession 3, in Osnabruck Township, Stormont County, near Lunenburg. At the time of his death in 1807, he owned all of Lot 1, Concession 3, in Osnabruck Township, Stormont County.

Adam Papst of the Township of Osnabruck in 1797 petitioned for a land grant "as a private soldier in the late American War as appears by his discharge and not having drawn any bounty land wither for himself or his wife." The request for a land grant was considered in 1798. However, there is a note on the Petition that suggests there was a problem. The

Petition indicates that “*family land insufficient*”, meaning that there was not enough land in Stormont County to meet the request, or that the information in the petition was “*insufficient*,” meaning that more research was needed to meet the request (i.e. there is no affidavit from his commanding officer or the request was not from one of the standard regiments in the area and required further investigation to ensure it was valid). The exact issue is not known. Whatever the problem, it was resolved, and the land grant was approved.

In 1803, Adam Papst was given a land grant of 300 acres in Winchester Township, Dundas County, Upper Canada, adjacent to Stormont County:

Land Petition and Approval:
Concession 10, Lot 23, 200 acres,
14 July 1803 (to Adam Papst);
Concession 10, Lot 24, 100 acres,
14 July 1803 (to Adam Papst)
(*Upper Canada Land Petitions, Bundle 4, 1797-1799, C-2489 - List of Petitions*, p. 740; Adam Papst, pp. 959-961)

A number of Adam Papst’s family petitioned for a land grant around the same time and were granted land in Winchester Township, Dundas County. For example, Frederick Papst of Osnabruck, “*Loyalist, Son of Adam Paps Loyalist*”, petitioned for a land grant in 1797 and was awarded a patent for 200 acres in 1798. He was given the land grant on 03 September 1803 for Concession 9, Lot 22, in Winchester Township, Dundas County, Upper Canada. Mary Wereley, the wife of Frederick Papst, also applied for a land grant of two hundred acres in 1797, as “*the daughter of Peter Wardley*

(Wereley), a *Loyalist and wife of Frederick Papst, of the Township of Osnabruck*”. A note on the Petition indicates that “*Peter Wardley is not on the U.E. List*”. She was awarded a patent for 200 acres in 1798 in Winchester Township, Dundas County, Upper Canada.

(*Upper Canada Land Petitions, Bundle 4, 1797-1799, C-2489 - List of Petitions*, p. 740; *Frederich Paps*, pp. 928-930; *Upper Canada Land Books, Vol. D, 22 December 1797 to 22 June 1802, C-101*, image 503)

It does not appear that Adam Papst, who died in 1807, nor any member of his immediate family moved to Winchester Township, Dundas County, to live on the land they were given, although some of his relations may have lived on the land for a time.

FOOTNOTE:

The Census of Niagara, 1783 shows the following: Return of persons dated November 30, 1783, Private; Captain

Lewis Genevay’s Co., Butler’s Rangers (release from Butler’s Rangers).

In “Return of Persons under the description of Loyalists, Specifying the Number Age & Sexes of each family in Captain Lewis Genevys Company in the Corps of Rangers Niagara, November 30, 1783”. Adam Papes is listed by himself and issued 1 ration.

The Old United Empire Loyalist List shows the following: Paps, Adam, E District, Soldier, Butler’s Rangers, p. affidavit R.P.

The reference is from The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884. The Celebrations at Adolphustown, Toronto and Niagara, with An Appendix, containing a copy of the U. E. List Preserved in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, published in 1885. Copy of the Old U. E. List; Loyalist Lists: Executive Council RG 1, L7, vol. 52A, C-2222, C-1476, Library and Archives Canada.

An Annotated Nominal Roll of Butler’s Rangers, 1777-1784, with Documentary Sources, by Lieutenant Colonel William A. Smy, lists Adam Papes; Haldimand Collection, Census of Niagara, list of soldiers and family. -



Loyalists on the Way to Canada

Loyalists on the Way to Canada. LAC C.W. Jefferys Collection, 1934



BY PHIL ESCHBACH

THE SAMUEL WILLIAMS FAMILY

The saga of the family of Samuel Williams is not unusual, being typical of many Loyalist families from the Carolinas and Georgia during the American Revolution. Samuel was born about 1710, probably in Virginia, to parents supposedly from Wales. His father was a preacher there when Samuel decided to migrate south in the 1750s to North Carolina where the government was handing out land grants in the back country. Many British migrants, particularly the Scots-Irish were moving there. Samuel acquired several land grants in Anson County and proceeded to raise a family while establishing a grist mill as well as a sawmill, partnering with his eldest son, Henry.^[01]

Samuel's children, that we know of, from the eldest, were: Jane, Henry, Jacob, William, Wilson, Abner, and Susan. Jane married Nathaniel Ashley; Henry married Margaret Burton; Jacob and William both remained unmarried; Wilson married Elizabeth Kirkland; Abner married Hannah Blewett; and Susan married Drury Fort. All the men were Loyalists and fought in many skirmishes in North Carolina, culminating in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, in February 1776,



➤ Flora MacDonald

that was a humiliating and disastrous defeat for the Loyalists.^[02]

The grand plan, made in England by Lord Germain, was for the British to send a fleet containing a great many troops, with extra arms and ammunition, to supply the local Loyalist militias in North Carolina. They had planned for the back-country Loyalists to congregate at Cross Creek, today's Fayetteville, under the leadership of Alan MacDonald, husband of the famous Flora MacDonald who, earlier back in England, had aided Bonnie Prince Charlie's escape. MacDonald

had fought at Bunker Hill and was now in charge of this new effort. They were to proceed from Cross Creek to Wilmington, North Carolina, a distance of about 100 miles, to rendezvous with General Clinton's fleet and join the British army in an attempt to put down the rebellion in the south.^[03]

It all fell apart, chiefly due to lack of communication. The British fleet left late and then they decided that Wilmington was not a good harbour and went to Savannah instead, leaving the MacDonald group to flounder at Moore's Creek in its effort to reach Wilmington, only 20 miles away, there being no means of communicating the changes in orders with each other.

The Williams group, father and several sons, were involved in the battle but fortunately got away with only one wounded. That was when Samuel announced to his family that they should move to the safety of Florida, where many Loyalists were headed, to avoid the fighting and reprisals from the Rebels. In fact, over 7,000 families did the same.

The Williams family all eventually arrived in Florida, some by way of temporary stops in Georgia. They were given a 500-acre plantation [04] on the St. Johns River, where

the families settled. Samuel, now nearly 60 years old, and his sons, as well as a few grandsons, all joined the local militia, called the East Florida Rangers, sometimes called Tonym's Rangers, after the then British Governor of Florida, Patrick Tonym, who organized it. The Rangers were under the leadership of Colonel Thomas Brown, a fervent Loyalist who had been severely beaten up by the Rebels on his farm in Georgia for not joining them.

Tonym tasked them, not only with the defense of the Florida border against Rebel raids, but also with ventures into Georgia to help other Loyalists in their fights with the Rebels. Their most significant effort was the defense of Fort Cornwallis in Augusta, Georgia, in 1781. Brown was a superior tactician and held

off the Rebel siege for many weeks but finally succumbed to the forces of Light Horse Harry Lee. Samuel and three sons were there, helping to defend the fort and were imprisoned along with the rest of the surviving Loyalists. Samuel's son, Henry, was shot point-blank while in prison by one of the Rebels and was thought not to survive but he pulled through and was able to be exchanged, returning to Florida^[05].

When the war ended, Florida was re-ceded to Spain in 1783, by the Treaty of Paris. Settlers were given two years for the



EAST FLORIDA
SOURCE: Charles Loch Mowat, *East Florida as a British Province, 1763-1784*

transition, during which they had to decide what to do: either remain under Spanish rule; go back to where they originally came from; go to England; or go to any other British colony. Of the Williams family, Samuel and his son, Jacob, went back to England [06], sons Henry and William went to the Bahamas, and the rest decided to move to the St. Marys region at the Florida – Georgia border, a sort of no man's land, where there would be no reprisals from Rebels and far enough away from the Spanish capital at St. Augustine. On Cumberland Island, twenty-two families gathered to establish the town of St. Mary's on the St. Mary's River, the border between Florida and Georgia. Wilson and Abner Williams, along with both the Williams daughters and their husbands, were among them.

Nathaniel and Jane Williams Ashley settled in St. Mary's in 1787 and raised a family of eight children, two boys and six girls. Nathaniel became sheriff and tax collector^[07]. His children and their families were prominent members of the St. Mary's



➤ Moore's Creek battle.



➤ Colonel Thomas Dummett, owner of a sugar plantation a few miles north of present-day Tomoka State Park. The ruins of his sugar mill, built in 1825, are on the plantation site.

society. Many of their descendants filtered down into Florida with newly-issued land grants as early settlers, one becoming Governor of Florida. Nathaniel's wife, Jane Williams, outlived all her siblings, dying around 1810, despite being the first born. Her brother, Wilson (1749-1803), also became Sheriff and raised a family of seven: two boys and five girls [08]. Samuel's youngest son, Abner, was murdered in St. Mary's in 1793, having produced three children. His attacker was never caught [09]. His two-year-old son, William, was taken in by Abner's brother, William, in the Bahamas. Samuel's last child, Susan, married Drury Fort from South Carolina and lived in St Mary's with their two children who later moved to Alabama.

Samuel arrived in England, along with his son, Jacob, in 1786. Samuel died there on his way to London, at age 77 [10]. His son, Jacob, was in sad shape. He had been captured in Georgia during a skirmish in which his leg "was shot off" and

imprisoned for a year. He finally made it back to Georgia where the British Governor employed him as a minor cleric and where he caught smallpox. He survived it, but it left him blind [11]. Upon arrival in England, he petitioned for his back pay of over £1000, but was only given a pension of £15 a year. He died in a poorhouse in London's Mary la Bonne, today's Marylebone, in 1788 [12].

Samuel's sons, Henry and William, went to the Bahamas in 1785 where Henry died in 1791, after having travelled to Nova Scotia in 1787 to attempt compensation for his claims for losses during the war. In his will, he left money expressly for the education, in England, of all his children and grandchildren [13]. Henry brought his family of eight children with him to the Bahamas,

only one of which moved back to Florida in 1803. His son, Samuel Williams, married to Ana Hill, established a 4,000-acre plantation called the Orange Grove, now Daytona. Samuel's son, William Henry Williams, became the first Sheriff of Orange County, as well as the first lighthouse keeper at Ponce Inlet. He was also the representative to the legislative council in Tallahassee from Mosquito County in the 1820s and 1830s and helped write the first constitution for the state of Florida. He married Fannie Munro who was a grandniece of George Washington.

An event occurred during the Seminole War in 1836 when William Henry's militia unit, known as the *Mosquito Roarers*, a company from Mosquito Inlet under Captain Douglas Dummett,



➤ Douglas Dummett and his wife.



➤ Dummett Mill.

was sent to help defend a local plantation against an Indian attack in the battle, known as the Battle of Dunlawton. On 17 January 1836, Major Putnam led the troops down Bulow Creek to the Halifax River and southward to Dunlawton. As they approached, they saw that a large war party of Seminoles still occupying the place. According to M. M. Cohen's journal of the campaign against the Seminoles in 1836, Notices of Florida and the Campaigns ^[14], the Andersons' dwelling house and several slave houses were burning when the command arrived. They pulled their canoes up to the shore and proceeded to attack the Seminoles who were ransacking the sugar plantation. As they were driving the Indians back, all of a sudden, several hundred more Seminoles appeared from the woods, reinforcing their comrades and overwhelming the militia platoon. The men high tailed it to their boats, being chased by the Indians. The last boat to push off was that of William Henry's. The Indians managed to slightly wound him, according to

the report: *"leaving a black mark and quite a painful impression, for which he had no sympathy from us. No doubt about it. So ended the fight of Dunlawton, in which we were completely whipped by the Indians."* This was taken verbatim from the original report by an accompanying soldier, James Ormond, for whom Ormond Beach is named ^[15].

Dunlawton plantation was only partly destroyed by the Seminoles, who burned some of its buildings when they attacked the string of plantations stretching between St. Augustine and New Smyrna.

Samuel's oldest daughter, Eliza, married Abram Bellamy and they had six children. Two of their daughters married two Eppes brothers who were great grandsons of Thomas Jefferson. They lived in Monticello, Florida, the county seat of Jefferson County, near Tallahassee ^[16].

Some of Henry's children and grandchildren remained "loyal", only in that they preferred to be educated in England using their inheritance from him. Eliza, along with her brother, went to study in England in Lyndhurst in Hampshire. In Monticello, she named her plantation, Lyndhurst, reportedly her favourite place in England. This is the oldest plantation house still standing in



➤ Dunlawton Plantation and Sugar Mill.



➤ Sir Edward Eyre Williams.

Jefferson County, built in 1850.

All of Henry's other children went back to England to settle except one, Burton Williams, who remained in the Bahamas. At one time Burton was one of the wealthiest men in the Bahamas, owning a great deal of property and over 360 slaves, spread amongst his various plantations in the Bahamas and Trinidad ^[17]. He was reportedly the last remaining Loyalist in the Bahamas and died in 1852 ^[18]. After slavery was abolished by Parliament in 1833, Burton went bankrupt and died penniless. With no slaves to produce crops, he had no income to make mortgage payments, a common problem among slave holders at that time. One of his sons, Edward Eyre Williams, moved back to England, becoming a lawyer, and was sent to Australia as a justice of their supreme court. His descendants remain there today. Edward was educated at Harrow in England where Burton had attended, both at their father's expense.

Son, William Williams, moved

back to Florida from the Bahamas in 1803, with his 12-year-old nephew William in tow, and established a 2,000-acre plantation, known as Spring Garden, today's DeLeon Springs. He did not marry but had children by one of his slaves. He freed them in his will and gave them lifetime use of his property, rent free.

One of these children, son Sampson, became a successful tavern and inn keeper in St. Augustine in the 1830s ^[19], and his son, another William, was instrumental in aiding slaves from the interior of Florida to escape to the safety of Union held St. Augustine during the Civil War, a sort of "*underground railroad*"

[20]. He died in 1807, leaving his property to his nephew, William Williams, son of Abner. This William is my fourth great grandfather.

The story of the Williams' family and the history of their times in North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida is detailed in my book, Pioneers of Florida 1776-1860. Included are many tales of their exploits as well as studies of many of their prominent friends and neighbours in the sparsely populated Florida in those early days, with a population of only about 8,000 in 1795.

PLEASE SEE PAGE 42
FOR THE ENDNOTES.



➤ Drowning Creek.



HISTORIAN'S CORNER

PETER W. JOHNSON UE, DOMINION HISTORIAN AND DOMINION GENEALOGIST

Will The Correct GERRITJE HOGENKAMP Stand Up?

For decades many individuals have researched the MAYBEE family. There have been successes, but some questions persist and long-standing stories have come under renewed scrutiny.

In 1778 the British successfully ambushed Rebel cavalry near River Vale NJ. The information that aided the British was thought to have come from Capt. Abraham MAYBEE UE. It makes a great story but doesn't stand up very well. For starters there were at least three Abraham MAYBEES who could have provided that information. A map by Major ANDRE suggests the correct MAYBEE lived in or near Tappan NY. We can verify that our Abraham lived in Harrington Precinct, Bergen County NJ, close to Tappan but not the same place. Furthermore, this secret agent Abraham is thought to have served quite early in the (Rebel) Orange County NY Militia which our



➤ The Abraham MAYBEE House, Adolphustown. Photo 15 Aug 1988 by P Johnson UE.

Abraham would not have done as a resident of New Jersey. Therefore it appears our Abraham was not the one who provided the information to the British. Does

that make him any less a Loyalist? No. According to Maybee Society genealogist Steve MABIE, this Abraham moved to New York City during the Revolutionary

War and he is believed to be the same one who served for a time in the Queen's Rangers. At the close of the War he joined up with Major Peter Van ALSTINE to become a Captain in the Associated Loyalists headed for the Bay of Quinte.

Capt. Abraham was the son of Peter MAYBEE and Jannetye HOGENKAMP. Steve MABIE refers to that family as the only MAYBEE family in New Jersey at that time and the most Loyalist of all MAYBEE families in the Colonies. Even the father, Peter MAYBEE was a Civilian Loyalist. Abraham was baptized, married and had his oldest children baptized in Tappan NY. This has led descendants to conclude that the MAYBEES were from Tappan. Actually from their residence in New Jersey, the nearest Church was in Tappan. Our main concern here is questions regarding Abraham's first wife Gerritje HOGENKAMP.

While the origins of the MAYBEES are debated and

they might even be Scottish, there is not much doubt that the HOGENKAMPS were Dutch. Several generations of MAYBEES married Dutch women.

Our Abraham MAYBEE married Gerritje HOGENKAMP in 1773 at the earliest and children Peter 1775, Abraham Jr 1777, and Jane 1779 followed. Living in close proximity to Rebels must have been a trial, and in 1779 Gerritje sought refuge in British-held New York City. There was no happy ending. We believe she died there in 1780, and in 1781 Abraham married widow Ann ACKERMAN. It would be Ann who came to Canada with Abraham, not Gerritje.

The problem is that there were two Gerritje HOGENKAMPS and it is not clear which one married Abraham? The elder was born c1740 and the daughter of Myndert HOGENKAMP and Helena KROM. The other Gerritje was born in 1744, the daughter of Martynes HOGENKAMP

and Johanna EVERETT. Both Gerritjes were first cousins and to complicate things Abraham was also their first cousin through his HOGENKAMP mother. The Gerritje who *didn't* marry Abraham, married Jan ECKERSON and lived until 1821. Reputable and not so reputable family trees seem to be evenly divided on selecting one Gerritje or the other.

If you are waiting for me to identify the correct Gerritje, I don't have an answer currently. Any suggestions?

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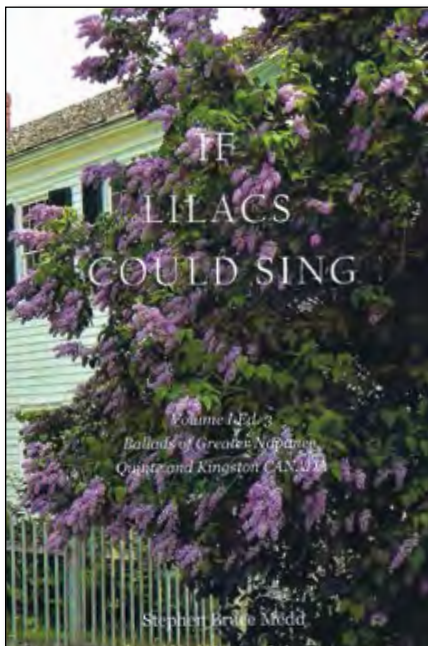
THE LOYAL REVIEW

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's email:

communications@uelac.org



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Price: \$20.00 available by contacting
the author at:
stephenbrucemeddmusic@gmail.com

Reviewed by
Grietje McBride UE

IF LILACS COULD SING

VOLUME 1 EDITION 3

Ballads of Greater Napanee, Quinte and Kingston Canada

A friend dropped this little book off for me to review for *The Loyalist Gazette*. I read the book from cover to cover in one evening. It contains a concise history of the Bay of Quinte region when First Peoples lived in their traditional territory. This was followed by a synopsis of European contact and trade wars, the influx of Loyalist settlement and stories of living through trials and triumphs worthy of story-telling. The ballads are engaging and accurately researched through collaboration with local historians. Some of the ballads Stephen wrote himself and some were found and adapted to make a long story singable. As Stephen explains, "*you want your song to be factually correct, but you don't want it to sound like a textbook*". It takes a special gift to be able to pull the ballad out of the data that is history and, once you hear these stories set to folk guitar tunes, you know Stephen has that gift. Stephen has plans for two more volumes in this series in order to cover the Kingston and Bay of Quinte areas. This is good news for fans and followers

of his work. For your pleasure and to delve deeper, a two-page bibliography is included at the end of the book.

Of course, you want to hear the music. Stephen encourages the reader to search the free facebook and youtube sources written on the back cover and in the foreword. Here you will discover a playlist of uploaded videos and lyrics played and sung just as you would like to hear them sung around a campfire on a mid-summer's evening by the lake. Some compare Stephen's voice to the likes of Gordon Lightfoot or Ian Tyson. If you are curious, listen and enjoy.

Even better, you can own the Companion Album that Stephen Medd has produced. It's called: *If Lilacs Could Sing - Ballads of Greater Napanee, Quinte & Kingston, Canada* and provides lyrics, stories behind the ballads and notes of interest to readers and listeners. The book and album are available using the free Bandcamp app at a cost of \$20.00 or \$7.00 for the Album itself. Just saying, this book and album make a great gift for the historians and history buffs in your family.

SACRED GROUND

Loyalist Cemeteries of Eastern Ontario

VOLUME ONE

To begin with, it is best to indicate what this book *is not*, before we consider the riches it has to offer. It is not a photographic collection of Loyalist grave markers. There are practical reasons. While there may be numbers of references in Burial Registers and other documents to early burials of Loyalists, the survival of such early markers is not commonplace. There are some photos, but they enhance the text rather than direct it.

This reviewer warmed up to author Stuart Lyall Manson UE very quickly, because of how he positioned himself early in the book. He refers to the opposing side as rebels rather than patriots:

The revolutionaries called themselves patriots, but British and loyalist authorities more accurately referred to them as rebels. This book refers to them by the latter term. p.1

How often have we encountered authors outside of the United States too ready to adopt the 'patriot' label somewhat obsequiously?

Just two pages in, the author also refers to the German Regular soldiers as German auxiliary troops rather than the flawed mercenary designation. He elaborates on that on page 22. Nice!

The book is centred on the eastern-most counties of Ontario: Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. It is divided into chapters each focused on a particular cemetery. Those considered are:

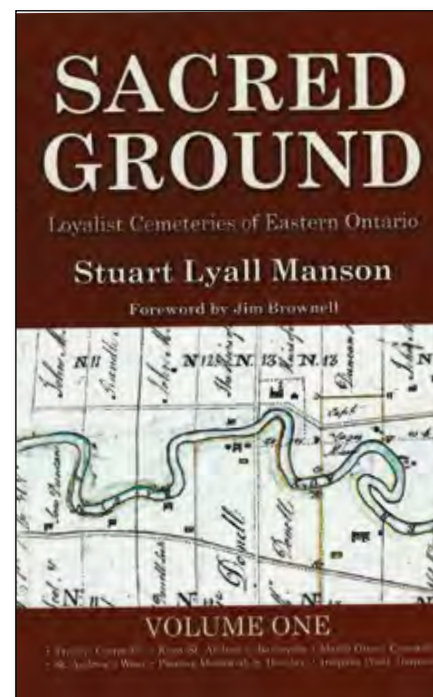
Trinity Anglican, Cornwall, St. Andrew's Roman Catholic, St.

Andrew's West, Iroquois Point, Iroquois, Knox-St. Andrew's United, Bainsville, Maple Grove, Cornwall, Pioneer Memorial, South Dundas, (by Upper Canada Village).

For each cemetery the author looks at the history of the location, (and it is not uncommon for some to have been moved during the Seaway Project of the 1950s). Then he focuses on various Loyalists buried there, marker or no marker. Stuart Manson is a bit of a detective. He clearly enjoys tackling the genealogies of various families when some contradictions or errors emerge. He is even brave enough to tackle the complicated McDonells. This could be very useful for descendants.

His chapter on Maple Grove Cemetery contains much of interest for descendants of Lt. Jeremiah French UE. He was from Manchester now part of Vermont, and his 1769 house still stands there. His house in Ontario is present in Upper Canada Village. As well his 2nd Battn King's Royal Regiment of New York has been preserved in good shape. On page 137 the author refers to a William Marsh who supported Jeremiah's War Losses Claim and he wonders if William were related to an Abraham Marsh who also figures in the story. Actually William Marsh UE was married to Jeremiah's sister Sarah. A new marker to Jeremiah and his wife Elizabeth was dedicated at Maple Grove in 2005. Your reviewer remembers the event well.

For those interested in Loyalist regiments in particular, there are



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Publisher:
Carleton Place:
Global Heritage Press.

Date of Publication: 2021

Softcover, 205 pages

Reviewed by
Peter W. Johnson UE

several references to the Royal Highland Emigrants, but even more to the King's Royal Regiment of New York, especially the 1st Battn. This is not surprising because these counties were prime settlement areas for them.

Note there is a handy index and careful attention to sources. This book is a most welcome addition, and designation as "Volume One" makes one anticipate the next offering. It's available from Global Genealogy.





NEW UE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

The following received certification from the UELAC on the dates indicated and from the branches shown. Note 1 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	APPLICANT SURNAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Ruthanne Elizabeth Russell	Lobb	Daniel Lighthead	London	1/10/2021
Christopher Allan	Brown	Francis Vanderbogart	Bay of Quinte	1/14/2021
Mona Effie Lucille	Charlesworth	Robert Caldwell	Calgary	1/14/2021
Bonnie Lynn Dianne Effie	Whyte	Jacob Van Allen	Kingston	1/14/2021
Teresa Ann	Young	Edward Jones	Toronto	1/17/2021
	Anonymous	Alexander Campbell	Toronto	1/17/2021
	Anonymous	Peter Valleau	Toronto	1/17/2021
Karolyn Jean	Massey	Henry Clow Sr	Col Edward Jessup	1/17/2021
Deborah Frances	Guilbeault	Joshua Losee Sr	Kingston	1/19/2021
Laurie Philip	Bronson	Daniel Brunson	Nova Scotia	1/19/2021
James David Elwood	Bronson	Daniel Brunson	Nova Scotia	1/19/2021
Beth Jasmine	Bronson	Daniel Brunson	Nova Scotia	1/19/2021
Jill Rebecca	Bronson	Daniel Brunson	Nova Scotia	1/19/2021
Kari Elyse	Bronson	Daniel Brunson	Nova Scotia	1/19/2021
Brant Douglas	Newman	Samuel Tidd (Teed) Sr	Nova Scotia	1/21/2021
Marc Edward	Smith	Reuben Lively	New Brunswick	1/21/2021
Marc Edward	Smith	David Withrow	New Brunswick	1/21/2021
Linda May	Jobe	Peter William Sparling	Nova Scotia	1/26/2021
David Garrick	Decker	Charles Bower	Nova Scotia	1/26/2021
David Garrick	Decker	John Adam Bower	Nova Scotia	1/26/2021
Paul Albert	Preece	Francis Goring	Col John Butler	1/26/2021
Beatrice Danyel	Aucoin	John Proctor	Bridge Annex	1/26/2021
Samuel Edward	Aucoin	John Proctor	Bridge Annex	1/26/2021
David Birchinall	Collins	William Atwater	Victoria	1/31/2021
Edward Lawrence	Travis	Jeremiah Travis	Victoria	1/31/2021
Kathryn Maria	Blessing	Ozias Ansley	New Brunswick	2/7/2021
Barry Joel	Curran	Peter Etter II	Victoria	2/13/2021

APPLICANT NAME	APPLICANT SURNAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
Cheryl Margaret	Lowrie	Adam Earhart	Kingston	2/13/2021
Ronald John William	McKee	Abraham Hopper	Kingston	2/13/2021
Brenda Maureen	Mundy	Edward Jones	Toronto	2/13/2021
Brian Scott	Traviss	Jeremiah Travis	Grand River	2021/02/13
Ellen Mary Lynn	Bratton	Thomas Merritt Sr	London	2021/02/13
Janice Carol	Nickerson	Robert Perry	Toronto	2021/02/21
Susanne Louise Hube	Ritchie	Adam Green	Col John Butler	2021/02/21
Deidre Beatrice	Blomkvist	Frederick Mabee	Victoria	2021/02/21
Corinne Lee	MacGregor	John Steinhoff	Col John Butler	2021/02/21
Matthew Jeremy	Abergel	John Comfort	Bay of Quinte	2021/02/21
Bruce Charles	Tate	Josiah Hart	Victoria	2021/02/21
Glenna Marie	Marriage	Christian Warner	Hamilton	2021/03/02
Colleen Elizabeth	Harshaw	John Boice Sr	Hamilton	2021/03/02
Brian Douglas	Trask	Peter Mullen	Nova Scotia	2021/03/02
Brian Douglas	Trask	Robert Thurston	Nova Scotia	2021/03/02
Bonny Anne	Morrison	Peter Secord Sr	Col John Butler	2021/03/02
	Anonymous	Peter Secord Sr	Col John Butler	2021/03/02
Jan Michael	Young Jr	Abial Haskins	Vancouver	2021/03/04
Brice Aurele	Roy	John Comfort	Col John Butler	2021/03/04
Brynn Elizabeth	Blackwood	John Comfort	Col John Butler	2021/03/04
Bruce Charles	Tate	Hezekiah Ingraham	Victoria	2021/03/04
Henderikus Sjoerd	Hamilton	John Cuffman/Demerchant	Grand River	2021/03/06
Terrence Preston	Hill	Valentyne (Valentine) Schram (Scram)	Edmonton	2021/03/06
Joan Carole	Russell	Richard Davis	Victoria	2021/03/15
Karen Elizabeth	Houston Aaron	Brewer	Kingston	2021/03/16
Karen Elizabeth	Houston	Joseph Orser	Kingston	2021/03/16
Beverly	Frid	Aaron Brewer	Kingston	2021/03/16
Beverly	Frid	Joseph Orser	Kingston	2021/03/16
Claire Laverne	Chapman	John Haviland	Grand River	2021/03/19
Heather Suzanne	Smith	Albert Berdan	Grand River	2021/03/19
Carman Charles	Smith	James Parks	Bay of Quinte	2021/03/19
Carman Charles	Smith	Abraham Woodcock	Bay of Quinte	2021/03/19
Robert Warren	Asselstine	John Asselstine	London	2021/03/19
Dianne Wendy	Tobin	Samuel Rose	Victoria	2021/03/19
Nancy	O'Quinn	John Peters	Nova Scotia	2021/03/21
Cheryl	Lowrie	Asa Richardson	Kingston	2021/03/28
Laurie Riley	Smith	Christian Warner/Wanner	Col John Butler	2021/03/28
John Paul	Tree	Timothy Culver Sr	Grand River	2021/03/28
David Warren	Craig	Capt. Abraham Maybee	Bay of Quinte	2021/03/28
Susan Jane	Craig	Capt. Abraham Maybee	Bay of Quinte	2021/03/28
Louise Elizabeth	Kiley	Daniel Lightheart	Toronto	2021/03/28
Janis Dorrene	Gugelyk	Michael Showers Sr	Hamilton	2021/03/29

APPLICANT NAME	APPLICANT SURNAME	ANCESTOR	BRANCH	DATE
David Bryce	Springer	David Springer	Hamilton	2021/03/29
Ann	Hepenstal	Joshua Chandler	Nova Scotia	2021/03/29
Marilyn	Coffin	George Scott	Nova Scotia	2021/03/29
Marcia Deanne	McLean	Joseph Denton Sr	Edmonton	2021/04/03
Christopher Scott	Swisher	John Wiltse	Col Edward Jessup	2021/04/05
Selena Marie	Levitt	John Wiltse	Col Edward Jessup	2021/04/05
Lezley	Prime	Samuel Buckman	Nova Scotia	2021/04/05
	Anonymous	Titus Doan Sr	Col John Butler	2021/04/10
Christine	Cooper	Lt Henry Young	Hamilton	2021/04/10
Conor William	Roy	John Comfort	Col John Butler	2021/04/10
Marie	Takman	Michael Showers Sr	Hamilton	2021/04/10
Melanie Kay	Bedord	John Wees (Weist/Wist) Sr	Bay of Quinte	2021/04/10
	Anonymous	John Wees (Weist/Wist) Sr	Bay of Quinte	2021/04/10
	Anonymous	John Wees (Weist/Wist) Sr	Bay of Quinte	2021/04/10
Gregory Bruce	Lindsay	Jeremiah Storms	Toronto	2021/04/10
Joan Marguerite	Lindsay/Weiner	Jeremiah Storms	Toronto	2021/04/10
Elizabeth Marion	McLeod	Alexander Rose	Toronto	2021/04/10
Olivia Rose Alice	Renouf	Joshua Beebe	Toronto	2021/04/10
Olivia Rose Alice	Renouf	Isaac Mann (Man)	Toronto	2021/04/10
Olivia Rose Alice	Renouf	John Mann	Toronto	2021/04/10
Olivia Rose Alice	Renouf	Thomas Sherar	Toronto	2021/04/10
Teresa Irene	Gibbons	William Reed	Hamilton	2021/04/18
Krista Lynn	Springstead	William Reed	Hamilton	2021/04/18
Grey Alexander	Kaczun	William Reed	Hamilton	2021/04/18
Michael Raymond	Young	Henry Redner	Toronto	2021/04/18
Teresa Ann Doris	Young	Henry Redner	Toronto	2021/04/18
Craig	Donais	Abner Wolcott	Sir John Johnson	2021/04/20
Joanne Flores	King	Isaac Titus	Nova Scotia	2021/04/20
Linda Catherine	Twohig	Thomas Embree	Nova Scotia	2021/04/20
Linda Catherine	Twohig	Seth Bangs	Nova Scotia	2021/04/20
Jennifer Anna	Taylor	Aaron B. Delong	New Brunswick	2021/04/21
Melvin Raymond	Delaney	Samuel White	Col Edward Jessup	2021/04/26
Maurice Raymond	Vannest	Philip Switzer	Bay of Quinte	2021/04/26
Wilma Jean Jackson	Traviss	Hendrick Jackson	Grand River	2021/04/26
Sumner Gary	Hunnewell Jr	Capt William Thomas	Nova Scotia	2021/04/26
Karen Joan	Stinson	George Buck Sr	Kingston	2021/04/28
Anonymous	William	Thompson	Hamilton	2021/05/04
Gloria Louise	Carbaugh	Gerhardus Clowes	Col John Butler	2021/05/04
Gloria Louise	Carbaugh	Timothy Bagley Clowes	Col John Butler	2021/05/04
Robert Merle	Currie	Lt Joshua Currey	New Brunswick	2021/05/06
Stephen	Moores	John Peters	Nova Scotia	2021/05/13
Kelley Marie	Fothergill	Andrew Loyst	Hamilton	2021/05/13
Kevin Paul	Hoeg	Nathaniel Hoeg	Kingston	2021/05/15



*Loyalist House National Historic Site of Canada
Saint John, New Brunswick*

