

CATARAQUI LOYALIST TOWN CRIER

Published by
The Kingston and District Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
P.O. Box 635, Kingston, Ontario K7L 4X1
www.uelac.org/kingston

Vol. 35 No. 3

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

May 2015

Kingston and District Branch was granted its charter November 4, 1978

Editor: Carol Davy UE

A warm welcome to all! Our annual luncheon takes place at the Donald Gordon Centre, 421 Union Street, Tuesday noon, May 12th, 2015. 11:30 a.m. for 12:00 noon. \$30.00 for a three course meal-bound to be delicious!

Retired minister Rev. William Hendry is our speaker. His topic: "Early Church History and Circuit Riders in Kingston and Area".

Do come and join us - and bring a friend! Call Carol at 613-546-2256 to reserve your tickets.

MARCH MEETING

Our March speaker, Ms. Sue Bazely described the archeological evidence left from the war of 1812 at Kingston's Naval Dock Yard. Fortifications high on the hill revealed remnants of the war.

In 1783 Loyalist refugees began to arrive and settle along the north shore. Supplies had to come by fleets of batteaux. The Marine base was stationed at Carleton Island and was defended by store houses and several work sheds. But Kingston's "fort" was still hard to defend. In 1812 four ships with 46 guns saw action - the only action during the war.

In 1814 there were very few maps - Ms. Bazely had some to show us - one Scottish map was much better! Kingston had the largest naval yard. A fort at the tip of Point Frederick block house defended it well. Ship yard men brought in soldiers and artillery men. A hospital, 64' x 38', two stories with an attic was built of clapboard on stone foundations.

The next year, 34 shanties 10' x 11' and 18' x 27' were built on the peninsula. However, they had no chimneys and were made of terrible wood; but stopped water and snow from coming in! Commodore Owen had ordered the shanties. In 1819 Commodore Barry ordered "now is the time to get rid of the shanties".

Much later, the block house in Fort Frederick was dug up and one could find where it had been built. By 1846 the Martello tower was built; also the "Stone Frigate" - a building named after a "frigate" ship and added the word stone because this could not sail!

During excavations several foundations 18' x 24' were unearthed. Nothing was left of that period. By 1860 further digging revealed cream ware, ceramics, ungulate bones (hocks & trotters) grape shot, military buttons, British naval buttons and U.S. rifle buttons, a roughly built fire place, sill trenches, and floorboards, shipwright tools, drill bit, hammerhead, brass spigots, 200 coins - Canadian ½ penny token, U.S. cent, a dozen coins, 4 silver, 3 Spanish 1802 - 1806, British 1811 and stacked under a chimney base, liquor bottles.

Note: The "Stone Frigate" was originally a storehouse at the Royal Naval Dockyard, Point Frederick Peninsula. It is now located on the Royal Military College grounds.

UPCOMING EVENTS

May 7th, Thursday: The Ontario Heritage Fairs Program is driven by volunteers. Each year, over 3,000 people across the province lend their time and talents to produce 17 Regional Fairs for Ontario students. Some act as judges, group leaders, workshop presenters, and/or general assistants. For the **Kingston Regional Heritage Fair** alone, more than 100 volunteers are needed annually to make the fair a success. Project judges will receive a short training session at the beginning of the day.

KINGSTON REGIONAL HERITAGE FAIR

The Fair this year is on Thursday, May 7th for the day to be held at McArthur Hall, Queen's University. We will be doing some setting up on the Wednesday evening. We certainly welcome all the support you can muster, from resources to funding to judges to volunteers in any other capacity. Please inform your U.E. friends, and all others, that we welcome their participation. There is a form for volunteers to complete on our Kingston Regional Heritage Fair site, and that site also provides lots of information. Thank you again! See you in May if not before. The volunteers' page is <http://www.krhf.ca/about/volunteers>

- submitted Ellie Deir

June 12th, 12:00 p.m. noon: at Kingston City Hall and Confederation Park. **Loyalist Day in Kingston.** We raise the United Empire Loyalist flag for "His Majesty approves the place you have proposed for setting some of the Loyalists at Cataragui and places adjacent". Royal Proclamation of George III received by Governor Haldimand at Quebec on 12th June 1784.

June 14th, 2:00 p.m. Sunday: at St. Alban the Martyr Church, Adolphustown. There will be a "**231st Anniversary of the landing in Adolphustown** on June 16th, 1784 of the United Empire Loyalist settlers under the command of Major Peter van Alstine". Following the service there will be refreshments and fellowship on the Rectory lawn.

June 19th, 12:00 p.m. noon: Loyalist Day in Ontario. We were unable to have our flag flying for the full week; hence we will only have the Loyalist flag flying for **Loyalist DAY in Kingston** and again on **Loyalist DAY in Ontario**. Please read the following: United Empire Loyalist Day Act from our Town Crier of November 1997.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST DAY ACT: (taken from November 1997 Newsletter)

Harry Danford, MPP, of the Ontario Hastings-Peterborough Riding presented a second reading of a Private Members' Bill 150, entitled, "United Empire Loyalist Day Act" to establish June 19th as a Loyalist Day in Ontario. The date chosen was the date that the Constitutional Act was accepted in 1791, when the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper (Ontario) and Lower Canada for easier governing in those days of slow transportation and lengthy delays for business.

Although Mr. Danford had no particular connection at first with the Loyalists' organization, or its history, he came to appreciate from his own area that the Loyalists were solely the first permanent settlers and were the foundation of this province. He felt that the importance of Ontario's early history was not generally recognized by the public. He, therefore, initiated, himself, a provincial Act to give greater public awareness to these facts. The research and preparation for the Bill was done by Mr. Danford's well qualified government researchers who compile convincing Loyalist facts for his

presentation, much of which has been unknown even to our members. Mr. Danford did contact our Association to receive some input subsequently.

The Bill did receive unanimous support from all the other representatives of political parties who in turn added more well researched Loyalist data. The second reading by Mr. Danford, which is always the critical presentation, was passed August 28th. Recently in October the Bill passed the scrutiny of a legislative committee and now awaits the routine third reading and Royal assent to become law. We, the members, owe a deep and lasting appreciation to Mr. Harry Danford and to all those persons who supported him. Mr. Danford accomplished what will remain to be one of the greatest accomplishments in our entire history.

Wednesday July 1st is Canada Day, and Fairfield House, Bath Road, will open for the summer season. Open Wednesdays through Sundays until the end of August, they warmly welcome visitors. Two students will be interviewed for very pleasant summer jobs.

MEMBERSHIP & BADGES

We are pleased to present certificates to:

Doris Wemp - Ancestor, Hermanus See

and to

George Bagnoll - Ancestor, Isaac Yerex

NEWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST!

If you have an April 13th issue of *MacLean's* magazine, there is an amazing "Case of the Parking Lot King". That is Richard III, who was celebrated and is interred in Leicester Cathedral 530 years after his death! *

KINGSTON BRANCH O.G.S.

The Kingston & Area Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society will meet in the Wilson Room of Kingston Frontenac Public Library, 130 Johnson Street, on Saturday, May 16 @10:00 a.m. Jessica Dunkin, author of the blog, The Home Archivist, will speak on preserving and organizing genealogical material. Visitors welcome. Further details at www.ogs.on.ca/kingston

- submitted by Margaret MacDermaid

The Kingston and District Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada wishes to acknowledge and sincerely thank the Government of Ontario for the support they have given us in achieving our outreach projects.

*St. Alban the Martyr
United Empire Loyalist Memorial Service*



A Commemorative Service in remembrance of the 231st Anniversary of the landing in Adolphustown on June 16th, 1784 of the United Empire Loyalist settlers under the command of Major Peter van Alstine.

JUNE 14th 2015

THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF JUNE 12th AND JUNE 19th

The Royal proclamation of 1763 had forbidden settlement in Canada, west of the Ottawa River, roughly speaking. This was reserved as Indian Territory. Provision was made, however, for future land negotiations between the Crown and the Indians. Furthermore, anybody who had settled on the lands in question was ordered out "forthwith". Thus the first permanent authorized settlement west of the Ottawa River was sanctioned when Governor Haldimand received, in Quebec City, the following proclamation from King George III on the 12th June, 1784: "His Majesty approves the plan you have proposed for settling some of the Loyalists at Cataraqui and places adjacent" (Haldimand Papers Reel 20 Page 29 - Queen's Archives). Governor Haldimand had every reason to believe that this approval would be forthcoming. The party under Michael Grass, and others, had already departed Sorel for "Cataraqui and places adjacent". Kingston celebrates June 19th as Loyalist Day each year to commemorate approval as the first permanent authorized settlement west of the Ottawa River.

The territory of the Province of Quebec at this time extended all the way to the present Windsor area. The Loyalists were not pleased with the French (Quebec) system of land-holding and other governmental laws and practices emanating from the seat of government in Quebec City. This prompted the British government to pass the Constitution Act in 1791. This Act created Upper Canada, now Ontario, and gave the inhabitants the system of Civil law and land-holding they had been accustomed to in the former American colonies. Royal Assent was given to the Act on the 19th June, 1791. On the 18th December, 1996 the Ontario legislature approved a bill making the 19th June United Empire Loyalists Day in the Province of Ontario.

It is a matter of interest, however, that the Constitution Act was not put into effect until the 26th December of that year (1791). On that date Lower Canada (the current province of Quebec) began operations under Lieutenant-Governor Alured Clarke. The Lieutenant-Governor designate of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, however, did not arrive in Quebec City from Great Britain until November of 1791. He spent the next seven or eight months in Quebec City preparing for his assignment in Upper Canada. On the 7th February, 1792 he issued his call for new settlers to come from the United States to Upper Canada. However, he could only legally be sworn into his new office before a quorum of his provincial Executive Council. When William Osgoode, his Chief Justice, and Peter

Russell, his Receiver General arrived in Canada in June of 1792 Simcoe at last set out for Upper Canada, landing at Kingston. On the 8th July he took his oath of office in Set. George's Church and Upper Canada was legally constituted.

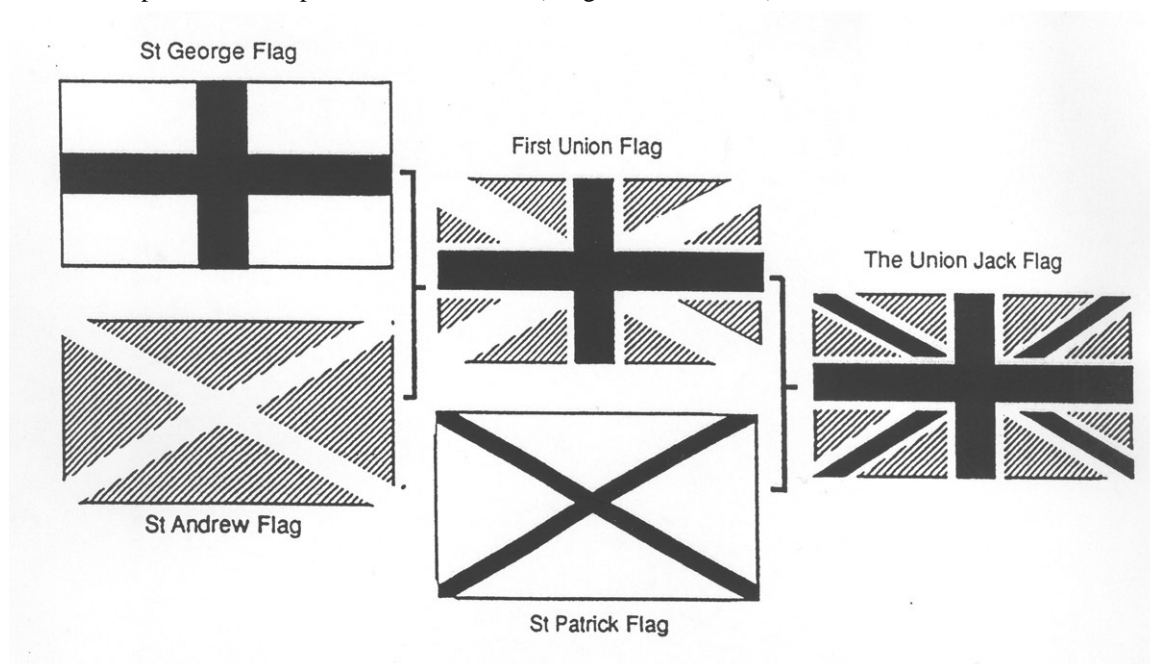
- By Terry Hicks

THE LOYALIST FLAG

The First Union Flag, which came into being in England in the year 1606, is the flag which symbolizes the heritage of the United Empire Loyalists. Created at the command of James I of England (formerly James VI of Scotland), it symbolized the unity of those two countries under his rule. The flag was composed of the Cross of St George, patron saint of England (a red cross on a white background), and Cross of St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland (a diagonal white cross on a blue background). By 1707, the flag, then known as the Union Jack, was accepted without question as the flag of the British Empire.

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

When the Continental Congress of the Thirteen Colonies adopted the "Stars and Stripes" in 1777, forces loyal to the British government continued to display the Union Jack. Indeed, the Union Jack still flies at Colonial historic sites in the United States. When the United Empire Loyalists left the United States for their new homes in British North America, they brought their flag with them. Col. John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant- Governor of Upper Canada, one of the colonies created because of the arrival of Loyalists in British North America, saluted the Union Jack when he opened the first parliament at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) in 1792.



The Royal Union Jack became the official Flag of Great Britain in 1801 when the cross of St. Patrick of Ireland (a diagonal red cross on a white field) was incorporated in the first Union Flag. The word "Jack" comes from the same root as Jacket and refers to the coat which warriors and knights wore for protection as early as the Crusades. The cross of the patron saint of each warrior was sewn on his surcoat and served as identification.

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

The Union Jack is flown in Canada today as the national flag of the United Kingdom and as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth and allegiance to Queen Elizabeth II, the Queen of Canada. It is flown during Royal visits, for example, and is flown, along with Canada's National Flag, on such occasions as the official observance of Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday (Victoria Day, the Monday preceding May 24).

The first British flag to fly over the Province of Ontario was the First Union Flag, however. To commemorate the contribution of the United Empire Loyalists to the development of Ontario, the First Union Flag was raised over the Ontario Legislative Building at Queen's Park on June 18, 1998 for the first time since 1801.

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

- from *United Empire Loyalists – Pioneers & Settlers*, pp 46-47.

PROCLAMATION LOYALIST DAY

WHEREAS "His Majesty approves the plan you have proposed for settling some of the Loyalists at Cataraqui and places adjacent" - Royal Proclamation of George III received by Governor Haldimand at Quebec on the 12th June, 1784;

AND WHEREAS "Previous settlements comprised of colonial officials, soldiers and Indian agents at Niagara and Detroit are regarded as strategic bases rather than permanent communities and Haldimand's decision to throw open the frontier was the spark that transformed the wilderness peninsula north of Lake Ontario and Erie" - Historian the late Larry Turner in "Allegiance - The Ontario Story":

NOW THEREFORE I HEREBY PROCLAIM June 12th, 2015 as "LOYALIST DAY", in Kingston and I recommend the observance of this special day to all citizens of our Great City.

Brian Patterson
Mayor



U.E.L. Heritage Centre & Park

54 Adolphustown Park Road,
Bath, Ontario K0H 1G0

Museum 613.373.2632 Camping 613.373.2196 1.877.384.1784

Website: www.uel.ca Email: 1784@uel.ca

This past summer we were able to have the required work done by Campbell Monuments from Belleville Ontario. The original bases were all replaced by stronger matching granite, and the surrounding walkways have also been levelled to eliminate all steps and irregularities. As a result, the 1884 structure and walkway are now safer and accessible for future generations.

We will be holding an official ceremony to re-dedicate the restored monument and grounds on Sunday May 24th, 2015 beginning at 2:00PM. It will be part of a heritage weekend that will include an encampment by 1812 re-enactors as the date also marks the 200th anniversary of the disbandment of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment at our site in Adolphustown. They were stationed on our grounds at the conclusion of the war in the spring of 1815. Information regarding the weekend and the Sunday rededication will follow in our branch newsletter and on our website at www.uel.ca. We would like to invite you attend the rededication as a contributor to this project.

Sincerely

Brian Tackaberry, Vice-President



Thanks to Ernest W. Lamb, U.E. for contributing the following article, which appeared in the *Aylmer Express*.

Springfield part of “living flag”

Ernest Lamb and E.J. Small of Springfield travelled to Toronto recently to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Canadian flag by becoming part of it.

They were among 2,015 people that took part in a living Canadian flag ceremony on the ice at the Mattamy Athletic Centre (the former Maple Leaf Gardens) in downtown Toronto on Friday, Feb. 13.

The Canadian flag celebrated its 50th anniversary on Sunday, Feb. 15.

Lieutenant Governor of Ontario Elizabeth Dowdeswell invited 2,015 people from across Ontario to form a living recreation of the flag.

Participants wore red shirts and huddled together to form the red bars and maple leaf.

World-renowned Canadian photographer Edward Burtynsky captured the photo for the history books from the catwalk high above the ice.

The formal print will hang in the Lieutenant Governor's office.

Mr. Lamb, 94, with a white beard and red cap, was asked to stand on the stem of the maple leaf with the lieutenant governor, former Governor General Adrienne Clarkson and former long-time Mississauga Mayor Hazel McCallion, who is also 94.

"As we were assembling for the photograph the organizers told us that the stem was reserved for dignitaries so it was quite an honour to be pulled out of the crowds to be placed there," Mr. Lamb said.

During the Second Great War, Mr. Lamb served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

He said during the war, Canada didn't have "a true national flag" and instead flew the Canadian Red Ensign, a variation of the Union Jack.

Mr. Small was born the year the new flag replaced the Canadian Red Ensign (1965).

"I have enjoyed reading about the exciting process that determined the winning flag design," Mr. Small said. "But to be actively celebrating the 50th anniversary of it, and representing Ontario as a part of the Canadian flag, that is really exciting. Ernest and I have become a part of Canadian history."

After the ceremonies Mr. Small approached the cleanup team and asked if the carpet sections the participants assembled on were going to be disposed of.

They said yes and Mr. Small asked if he could have the stem section, which they gave to him.

"We now have our very own red carpet and it is one with a bit of historic significance," Mr. Small said.

"I think it is a cool thing to have," he continued. "We're not sure what to do with it. We tease people that we'll roll out the red carpet for them."

Mr. Small said they would probably use the red carpet when guests entered their home for an Academy Awards party they are hosting on Sunday, Feb. 22.

Mr. Small explained he and Mr. Lamb are members of the Monarchist League of Canada and it was through that organization that the two were invited to participate in the living flag event.

"We support the Queen (Elizabeth II) as the ruler of Canada," Mr. Small said.

The Lieutenant Governor's office invited the pair to Toronto for the event.

"It was wonderful to think we were chosen," Mr. Lamb said. "It was an excellent experience. I am standing on the stem behind Adrienne Clarkson and in front of Hazel McCallion. So I made history."

He stood on the edge of the stem and when he was told to move farther back to let the dignitaries stand in front, while Mr. Small moved three steps to the right, Mr. Lamb stood his ground and wound up near the very front.

When talking to Mrs. McCallion, he learned that she would turn 94 on Feb. 14 (the next day). Mr. Lamb's 94th birthday was Jan. 7.

"It was amazing," Mr. Small said of the experience. "It was a wonderful way to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Canadian flag."

The pair made sure to make the experience as "Canadian" as possible by taking a Via Rail train to Toronto, staying overnight at the Royal York Hotel and enjoying the former home of the Toronto Maple Leafs hockey team.

"What is more Canadian than all of that?" Mr. Small asked.

Mr. Lamb had learned that Canada's official red and white colours were officially proclaimed during the year he was born, 1921.

Mr. Small and Mr. Lamb live together on the western outskirts of Springfield and have an apartment in London where Mr. Small works at St. Joseph's Health Care London.



Hazel McCallion & Ernest W. Lamb

February 13, 2015

This is Our Flag, These Are Our People event



Springfield residents Ernest Lamb, left, and E.J. Small, right, participated in a "living flag" event in downtown Toronto on Feb. 13 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Canadian flag. Between them is Aide-de-camp Miller, a Toronto police officer. Mr. Small said Aide-de-camp officials do not provide their first names, even after he asked Ms. Miller. A total of 2,015 individuals from across Ontario participated in the event on centre ice at the Mattamy Athletic Centre (the former Maple Leaf Gardens). (AE/contributed)



This Is Our Flag, These Are Our People

To mark the 50th anniversary of the National Flag of Canada, the Hon. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, welcomed Ontarians to form a living re-creation of the Canadian flag on centre ice at Ryerson University's Mattamy Athletic Centre (formerly Maple Leaf Gardens) on February 13, 2015. Renowned large-scale photographer Edward Burtynsky captured this newly iconic image.

Springfield residents Ernest Lamb and E.J. Small participated in a "living flag" event in downtown Toronto on Feb. 13 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Canadian flag. A total of 2,015 individuals from across Ontario participated in the event on centre ice at the Mattamy Athletic Centre (the former Maple Leaf Gardens). Mr. Lamb, in a red cap and bushy white beard,

was six people back from the front of the group and stood on the stem of the leaf between former Governor General Adrienne Clarkson and former long-time Mississauga Mayor Hazel McCallion. Mr. Small is four rows back of Mr. Lamb slightly to the left. Mr. Small obtained the stem section of red carpet his friend was standing on.

(AE/contributed)