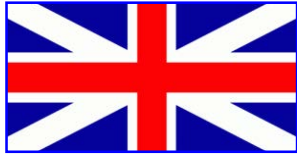


CATARAQUI LOYALIST TOWN CRIER



*The Kingston and District Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
P.O. Box 635, Kingston, Ontario K7L 4X1*

www.uelac.org/Kingston-Branch
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/KingstonUELAC/>

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



Volume 38, No. 5 – November 2019

NEXT MEETING: Saturday, November 23, 2019 – 1:00 pm at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, 137 Queen Street. UELAC Honorary Fellow **Nathan Tidridge**, published author and historian, will talk on "Exploring Kinship Through Her Majesty's Chapels Royal." These very special chapels were established by Queen Anne among Indigenous Loyalist settlements.

Do join us for a "Sandwich 'n Square" lunch beforehand – 11:30 am for 12:00 noon seating. Those not asked to contribute food are asked for a \$4.00 donation for lunch, 50 cents for tea or coffee. Contact Hospitality Chair Maureen Long at 613-384-9190 if willing to bring food.

No, Branch President Peter Milliken is not menacing speaker Dean Taylor – just hefting the flintlock musket, while Dean holds a powder horn. All part of September 26th's program.



**Kingston & District Branch UELAC
2019 Executive**

Officers

President: Peter Milliken
Past President: Dean Taylor
Vice President: **VACANT**
Secretary: **VACANT**
Treasurer: Nancy Cutway

Committee Chairs

Genealogist: Anne Redish
Hospitality: Maureen Long
House: Jim Long
Library: Alex Ross
Membership: Lorraine Sherren
Merchandise: Alex Ross
Newsletter: **VACANT**
Programme: Jean Rae Baxter
Publicity: Nancy Cutway
Web Editor: Corrine Wiechec
Welcome: Lorraine Sherren

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 MEETING

Past President **Dean Taylor** brought a fascinating display of items connected to the MALCOLM family, plus some weapons from the period that are not actually family heirlooms.

Dean's talk followed on from Leigh Smith's presentation last January on the "Castine Loyalists" – because Dean's UEL ancestor was one of those founders of St. Andrew's, NB. Dean called it "Heading North, Moving West" – since that's exactly what the Malcolm family did.

Duncan Malcolm, a weaver, left Scotland and settled on Long Island in 1763. When the Revolution came, he would not take the Oath of Allegiance and moved to Saybrook, CT hoping to avoid conflict.

Duncan's son Finlay Malcolm, born 1751 in Scotland, was living in Pentecost, Maine from 1769 onward, working in shipping and trading. By 1776 he was supplying the

British-occupied Fort George in Castine, and according to a diary kept by the fort's doctor, Finlay Malcolm was the only civilian allowed to enter the Fort without a pass.

Like his fellow Loyalists, after the Treaty of Paris settled the boundary line between the USA and British North America and Castine remained part of Maine instead of being included in New Brunswick, Finlay dismantled his house and sailed it from Penobscot ME to St. Andrew's NB. However, not all that long after doing so, he decided to move his family away from the coast: his sixth son was born in Kingston, Upper Canada in 1798.

Kingston was evidently just a stopover on the way further west. Finlay Malcolm and family arrived in Oakland (Brant County) and built a house in 1802. The house is still in Dean's family.



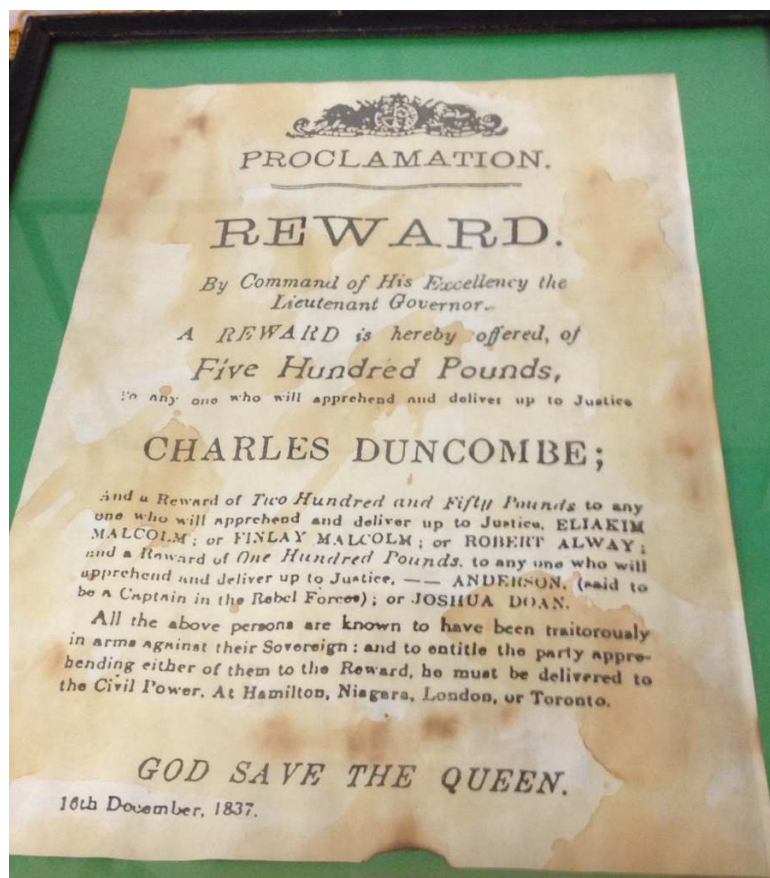
Dean at the Malcolm house some years ago: a close-up from his display

Finlay's sons included John and Finlay Jr, who eventually built five mills in a hamlet on the Grand River outside of Oakland that was first known as Malcolm's Mills and eventually renamed Scotland.

During the War of 1812, the Battle of Malcolm's Mills occurred on November 6, 1814. An invading American force of about 700 mounted infantry under Brigadier General Duncan McArthur

managed to outflank a group of 550 combined British and Canadian militia, commanded by Colonels Ryerson and Bostwick, resulting in 18 dead and 9 wounded, and 126 taken prisoner, whereas the Americans claimed to have lost only 1 dead and 6 wounded. The remaining British forces managed to escape (*Wikipedia*).

John Malcolm had previously sold whisky to the American troops: Dean has the receipt for the purchase of 10 gallons by the Americans. However, during the Battle some American troops arrived at John's mill and threatened to hang him in front of his wife and children. Dean said the story passed down in the family is that John noticed a Masonic emblem on the commander's uniform and managed to convey a secret signal that he too was a Mason. The Americans released him but did burn his mill anyway.



Another son of Loyalist Finlay Malcolm, Eliakim, was the first warden of Brant County when the government structure was changed from Districts to Counties. Despite this, he sided with Dr. William Duncombe, an ally of William Lyon Mackenzie, at the time of the 1837 rebellions. (In Brant County, the rebels were dispersed by Sir Allan MacNab, later the Premier of the Province of Canada, who rode out from Hamilton with soldiers.)

Eliakim escaped to Michigan and after three years he was pardoned and returned to Ontario. His son Finlay III was held in jail at Kingston, to be sent to Australia. He only reached England on his way to the penal colony, was then pardoned by Queen Victoria and sent back to Canada with the gift of a bible.



Dean's display covers five boards and is full of meticulous research and interesting photos. We all appreciated hearing about the Malcolms, from Loyalists to rebels to the present day.



History, Genealogy and the Trumpour Family - by Mark Trumpour

This is the continuation from last issue of an article reprinted, with permission of the author, from *Historic Kingston*, No. 18, pp36-44 (Kingston Historical Society, March 1970).

And finally, the Bogarts came to Adolphustown, but their experiences were different again. Gilbert Bogart was not in the army, and so he had to file a claim before one of the various commissions set up, in order to receive his land in Canada. I was lucky enough to find a record of his claim, which describes accurately not only his activities during the revolution, but also his life before it.

Proceedings of the Loyalist Commissioners, Montreal, 1788. Claim of Gilbert Bogart, late of Orange County.

Claimant says: He was at Sorel in '83. Is a native of America lived at Goshen when Rebellion broke out. Never joined the Rebels. Came to New York in 1777. Continued at New York. Served in the Engineer's Department. Produces certificate from Alex Mercer, dated Jan., 1780, that claimant then did duty in that Department. He sometimes went out as a guide, particularly when Major Blowwett, a Rebel Major, was taken. Continued at New York until evacuation. Now lives at Bay of Quinty. He had 30 acres at Goshen. He bought it six or seven years before the War. He gave £300 York for it. He has paid all. Had a deed. His deed is now at home. Built two stone houses and a good barn; the whole was well improved. There were fine orchards, fine meadows. Values it at £350. Says he could have got more. Had 12 cattle, 4 horses, 9 hogs, furniture, clothes, utensils. Taken after he went to New York. Produces two affidavits [sic] to his Loyalty and services as a guide, and to his having been driven from his home and coming within the Lines at New York, and serving in the Engineer's Department.¹

The Loyalists, on their arrival in Canada, possessed little but the clothes on their backs. As a start, the British government gave each family a tent, some clothing, implements and tools, and a cow, along with land grants of various sizes. Paul Trumpour, having been an officer, was entitled to receive 2,000 acres. However, it appears that he only received 650²; it looks as if the government still owes us some land! Paul's lot was on a point of land jutting out into Hay Bay, still marked as Trumpour's Point on maps today. Gilbert Bogart's was right next to Paul's, and the Dorlands and Campbells were also in the immediate area.

Nothing brings history alive better than a contemporary account, and fortunately, one was left us by Lady Simcoe, the wife of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, who passed through the Bay of Quinte region. She wrote:

*This bay (Quinte) is about a mile across, thickly inhabited on the north side. The farms are reckoned the most productive in the province.*³

This was as early as 1795, and so clearly a great deal had been accomplished since the arrival of the Loyalists just a decade before. Lady Simcoe also stopped at Paul Trumpour's home, and left this brief account:

March 11, 1795 ... We set out at 11:00, and drove 14 miles to Trumpour's Pt., so named from a man who lives there. He was formerly in the 16th Dragoons, and lives by selling

¹*Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario*, v. 32 (1904) p. 1266.

²*Ibid.* v. 38 (1906) p. 471.

³Mary Quale Innis, ed., *Mrs. Simcoe's Diary*, p. 154

horses. His wife gave me some good Dutch cakes, as I could not wait to eat the chickens she was roasting in a kettle without water. This house commands a fine view.⁴

It is interesting to see Paul's occupation stated here; the fact that he had apparently a good knowledge of horse-flesh might account for his being an officer in the cavalry. I might add here that Paul also raised some cattle, for I came across a record of his ear-mark, which was, "a crop off the right ear, with a slit on each side of the same."⁵ And the cooks in the audience might recognize the reference in the diary to the Dutch oven.

Most people were involved in the life of the young community, and in fact, Adolphustown was the first to hold town meetings. At the spring meeting in 1793, Paul was one appointed to lay out the Third Concession Road, and he held various offices off and on. Some of the problems they had sound slightly amusing today, but were very real at the time. For example, in 1798-1799, Paul was a Pathmaster, and his chief task was the control of thistles. I read from the record of 1798 town meeting: Paul Trumpour, John Dorland, Archibald Campbell, and others, were appointed "to oversee where those weeds are necessary to be subdued, and determine whether a fine of Forty Shillings shall not be laid on any person or persons who shall be found remiss or negligent in stopping the growth of thistles on their premises; it is also agreed that when any person has so many growing on his lands that it may be by the pathmasters, or any one of them, thought to be bothersome for him to cut, that the pathmaster do order out all the persons, liable to do statute duty on the highways, to his assistance."⁶

Life in Adolphustown was not always a serious matter however; there were diversions. One of these is recounted by the noted local historian W.S. Herrington. The "Fourth-towners", as the Adolphustown residents were called, had the reputation of being "a good deal stuck up", to use the words of one source. Their neighbours in the township of Marysburgh across the Bay, or the "Fifth-towners", rather resented this, and so one day when the court was in session, they sent a challenge to the "Fourth-towners". They were invited to pick their three best wrestlers, and have it out with three from Marysburgh, a challenge which of course was picked up. Sam Dorland, Sam Casey, and Paul Trumpour were the three chosen to do battle for the honour of Adolphustown. Mr. Herrington, quoting from Thomas W. Casey's *Old Time Records*, supplies a blow by blow description of the bout:

The hour was fixed, and a near-by field was selected where hundreds were on hand to see 'fair play' and help decide which township had the better men Samuel Dorland, afterwards a Colonel in the militia and a leading official of the Methodist Church, was an expert wrestler, and used to boast, even in his old days, that he seldom if ever met a man who could lay him on his back. He soon had his man down. Samuel Casey, who afterwards became a leading military officer and a prominent justice of the peace, was one of the strongest men in the township, but not an expert wrestler. He was so powerful in the legs that his opponent, with all his skill, could not trip him up, and at last got thrown down himself. Paul Trumpour, who was the head of what is now the largest family in the township, was not so skilled in athletics; but he was a man of immense strength. He got his arms well fixed around his man and gave him such a terrible 'bear-hug' that the poor fellow soon cried out 'enough' to save his ribs from getting crushed in, and that settled it. The Fourth-town championship was not again disputed.⁷

The Dorland and Trumpour families became very closely related over the years. Not only did my ancestor Joseph marry a Dorland, but his brother and a sister did as well. This explains the rather large number of Trumpours with the middle initial "D", and the number of Dorlands with the

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records*, v. 13, Appendix, p. 52.

⁶*Ibid.* p. 1.

⁷W. S. Herrington, *History of the County of Lennox and Addington*, p. 137

middle initial "T". Paul's household grew steadily over the years until it was the largest in the area, reaching a peak of 17 in 1806. This was before either of his sons had married.

Tensions between Canada and the United States had been growing in the early 1800s, and Paul's son Joseph, my ancestor, was involved in an incident which makes very clear the feelings of many a Loyalist towards American influence. In 1810, the election of John Roblin to the Assembly was contested, through a "Petition of the Inhabitants of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, and the County of Prince Edward". Joseph was one of the witnesses for the petitioners, who claimed that John Roblin, Esq., "was not duly and lawfully elected and chosen." The reason behind all this was that Roblin was a Methodist preacher, and at that time, the Methodist Church in Canada happened to be controlled from the United States. Thus, many Loyalists viewed Methodism with great suspicion, and ministers of that faith often suffered as a result. In this case, the House decided that the petitioners had "fully proved the allegations of their petition," and Roblin was deprived of his seat.⁸

The tension mentioned above continued to mount, with the "hawks" like Henry Clay in the United States clamouring for war, and so in the early months of 1812, Sir Isaac Brock, as the "President administering the Province of Upper Canada" was preparing for war. One of his first moves was to arouse the people, and to secure their loyalty before the war broke out. To this end, the following order-in-council was passed:

Whereas information has been received that divers persons having recently come into this province with seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized to carry into effect a certain statute – intitled "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require His Majesty's Loyal subjects within this province to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.⁹

This was dated February 24, 1812. The next day, "Paul Trumpour, Esq., of Adolphustown" is recorded as among those who were to carry out the order-in-council.¹⁰ This may be because he was a magistrate; over the years, Paul had been a member of several Grand Juries, and in the *Record of the Court of Quarter Sessions* of January 20, 1812, his name appears as one of the magistrates.¹¹

The United States officially declared war in June of that year, and when the call to the militia went out, Paul again enlisted, this time as a captain, in command of a company of horse at Kingston under Col. the Honorable Richard Cartwright. Not long after, in March 1813, Capt. Paul Trumpour died.

This brings us to the close of an era, one which saw the foundations of Canada laid. But in that manner so typical of history, it also brings us to the beginning of a new era, which would see these foundations built upon. To this era belong Paul's descendants. His son Joseph, whom I have already mentioned, remained in Adolphustown, as did his brother John, and the small community continued to be the home of the Trumpour family for another generation after Joseph. These years saw the family join first with the Dorlands, and then with the Bogarts and Campbells. It was not until part way through the life of Joseph's grandson, Mark Bogart

⁸*Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario*, v. 44 (1912) pp. 355-356.

⁹Original Order in Council published in *Kingston Gazette*, March 10, 1812.

¹⁰*Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario*, v. 39 (1907), p. 255.

¹¹"Early Records of Ontario", *Queen's Quarterly*, January 1901.

Trumpour, that the family came to Kingston. At this point, I could once again branch off and tell you of Mary Lazier Bogart, the wife of the Loyalist Abraham Bogart, who lived to the ripe old age of 102. However, as with the more recent generations, I am touching her only in passing owing to the limitations of time, and because, to use a hackneyed phrase, "that is another story." Many people find enjoyment in speculating on what *might* have happened *if*. I myself find it much more amazing looking at what actually did happen. The fact that four families of very different backgrounds, who had previously never even been within miles of one another, should be drawn together by one great, turbulent event, and deposited in such an unlikely spot as Adolphustown, is certainly quite remarkable.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bogart, Marshall C, *The Bogart Family in Canada*, Toronto, 1918.
"Early Records of Ontario," *Queen's Quarterly*, July 1899 - January 1901.
Flick, A.C., *Loyalism in New York During the American Revolution*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1901.
Gill, Islay V. *History of Washington County, New York: A History of the Argyle Patent*, Washington County Historical Society, 1956.
Herrington, W.S. *History of the County of Lennox and Addington*, Toronto: Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., 1913.
Hoffman, W.J. "Notes on Old Dutch-American Families: The First Four Generations of the Palatine Trumpbour Family of Ulster County, New York," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, New York, v. 63, No. 3, 1932.
Innis, Mary Quale, ed., *Mrs. Simcoe Diary*. Toronto: Macmillan, 1965.
Knittle, W.A. *Early Palatine Emigration*, Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., 1937.
Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records. Toronto, v. 1.
Report of the Public Archives of Ontario, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1912.



IN MEMORIAM

We are sorry to record the passing of our long-time member **Glenn SNOOK UE**. Glenn and Clara were a fixture at meetings for many years. Clara passed away last April, and now Glenn has followed her. You can find a full obituary for Glenn, with a nice photograph, at <https://thewhig.remembering.ca/obituary/glenn-snook-1077665786>



CATARAQUI UNITED CHURCH

In 2018 Cataraqui United Church and its surrounding Cemetery were designated by legislation under the Ontario Heritage Act and the City of Kingston as a **Heritage Site of Significance**. To celebrate this, they held Heritage Day on October 19, 2019 attended by Loyalists and Revolutionary War re-enactors. Among the speakers was our member Jean Rae Baxter.



photo Brian Shannon

UELAC NEWS: CERTIFICATE FEE INCREASE

After decades of the Certificate Fee being the same while related expenses go up, it will be increased to \$50 with additional applications to the same ancestor each being \$40. That would apply for family members applying at the same time. This will take effect as of January 1, 2020.

However, UELAC is taking steps to make your application process easier. Efforts are being made to make access easier to existing proofs from previous applications for the earliest three generations from the Loyalist ancestor. That should save time, effort and expense of some photocopying for a number of applicants.

LOYALISTS BURIED IN KINGSTON

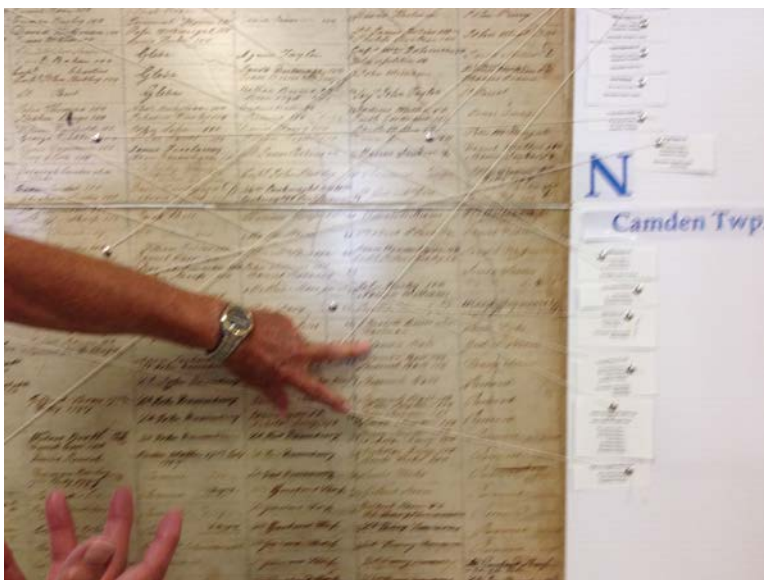
Branch member Richard Parry is researching burials at the **Lower Burial Ground** and the **Cataraqui United Church Cemetery**. This will result in dedications of the burials of numerous UE Loyalists and of Loyalist UE and SUE veterans of the War of 1812.

Richard is working with David Smith of Bath and Peter Johnson of Bay of Quinte Branch who organized such plaques and signs for two cemeteries in Bath this past Canada Day.

Is your Loyalist ancestor among those buried in either of the above-named cemeteries? If members have input about their ancestors for this project they should contact Richard Parry. The information about costs is still pending. rparry30@gmail.com



ERNESTTOWN TOWNSHIP MAP



Yes, two t's -- that's how the township was spelled at the time the lots were assigned to members of Jessup's Rangers in 1783, and for a number of years after that. This blown-up version was at our booth in Bath on Canada Day, and also came to our September meeting. Richard Parry connected the strings between the names of the Loyalists first assigned lots in Ernesttown Township, and cards bearing the names of their descendants. Quite a web of attachments!

UPCOMING EVENTS – LOYALIST AND HISTORICAL

Kingston Historical Society meets Wednesday, **November 20**, 7:30 pm at the Seniors Centre, 56 Francis Street. John Grenville will talk on “Fortifications Survey of Kingston: Britain’s response to the American Civil War”.

The **Canadian Heritage Dinner**, sponsored by the KHS, will be held on **Saturday, February 29, 2020** in the Senior Staff Mess of the Royal Military College. Speaker Dr. Laura Brandon will examine how the Group of Seven responded to the First World War. She is a freelance writer, curator, and lecturer specializing in international and Canadian war art. From 1992 to 2015, she was the Historian, Art & War at the Canadian War Museum. She has written and lectured internationally for nearly 40 years and curated more than 45 exhibitions. She is currently an Adjunct Research Professor in the School for Studies in Art and Culture and in the History Department at Carleton University, Ottawa, ON. She was appointed as a Member of the Order of Canada in 2015. To order tickets, contact info@kingstonhistoricalsociety.ca.

Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society meets **Saturday, November 16** at 9:30 a.m. at the Seniors Centre, 56 Francis Street. Speaker Peter Gower, “Researching Military Records for Those Who Served from the Kingston Area.”



NEW MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL DEADLINE WITH ONLINE OPTION

GREAT NEWS: If you have Internet access, you will soon be able to handle your own renewal online, if you so choose. Further information on this will be sent by way of an email with instructions sometime around the 1st of December.

To facilitate this switch, the Dominion Office is encouraging members to submit their renewals before the end of the calendar year. In time this will be a strict policy. Since you presently renew through Kingston and District Branch, we ask that you get your renewal to us SOONER, so that we can submit the batch of renewals to Dominion before the end of December 2019.

There is also a suggestion that we may need to change our Branch fee structure in 2020, to bring it into line with some other branches and also make it work with the new online system.

Accordingly, please complete **as soon as possible** the renewal form on the next page (or found at <http://www.uelac.org/Kingston-Branch/membership/>) and send it with your remittance to Membership, Kingston & District Branch UELAC, PO Box 635, Kingston, ON, K7L 4X1, or bring it to the November meeting. If you would like to wait and renew online, could you please complete the form, selecting the first box under “Preferences”, and email it to me so I am aware of your intentions and can assist you should any problem occur.

Loyally yours,
Lorraine Sherren, UE
Membership & Welcome
E-mail: sherren69@gmail.com

We gratefully acknowledge a Heritage Organization Development Grant from the Ontario government which has assisted in the production of this newsletter.



Kingston and District Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
P.O. Box 635 Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4X1

<http://www.uelac.org/Kingston-Branch>

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR 2020

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Prov: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: Home () _____ Business () _____

Email: _____

Please make your cheque payable to the *Kingston & District Branch, UELAC*.

For continuous membership, please submit NO LATER than December 1, 2019.

Renewal Membership Dues for 2020

Individual Membership ☐ \$45.00

Family Membership (all at same address) ☐ \$60.00
(name(s) of additional family members):

If you belong and pay full dues to another Branch, you may maintain a membership
at Kingston Branch for only \$15.00. ☐ \$15.00

Please indicate your preferences:

☐ I am planning to renew online, after 1 November 2019.

☐ I am willing to receive my newsletter by e-mail to the address shown above.

☐ I prefer to receive my newsletter by postal mail.

I am willing for my phone number/e-mail address to be shared with other members of the
Branch. ☐ Yes ☐ No

Signature: _____