

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*



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NEXT MEETING: Saturday, March 28, 2020 – 1:00 p.m. at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, 137 Queen Street. Brian Shannon will speak about "Using the Find-a-grave App". Ever shuddered at the entrance to a large cemetery, wondering how you'll find your great-great-grandfather's stone? Brian will offer solutions to make it easier to pinpoint specific graves, and also how you can contribute by sharing information.

Join us beforehand for lunch of sandwiches, crudités and desserts – 11:30 a.m. 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.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 2020 MEETING



Decision required: dessert first? Or join the line for hot stew? Fortunately, we could do both!



SPEAKER JIM BROWNELL

Jim Brownell, President of the **Lost Villages Historical Society** [LVHS], took us on an armchair tour "Through the Lands of the Lost Villages".

We started on August 10, 1954, when Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, New York Governor Thomas Dewey, and Ontario Premier Leslie Frost turned the sod at Maple Grove to mark the beginning of development of the St. Lawrence Seaway, to bring ocean-going ships up the St. Lawrence River, and a massive Ontario Hydro Project to create much more electrical power from the Moses-Saunders Dam at Cornwall. Power stations on both side of the river benefited, but communities in Ontario and one inhabited town, Louisville Landing, on the U.S. side of the river, were destroyed.

Maple Grove was the eastern-most community to be lost. It held the home of Jeremiah French UEL who served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York. He later sold the house to his son-in-law George Robertson UEL. The French-Robertson house is now at Upper Canada Village [UCV] near Morrisburg, and one learns that walls of the original log cabin form the dining room.

In total, 531 houses were moved by Ontario Hydro from their original locations to newly created towns of Ingleside and Long Sault, and to Upper Canada Village. Only three churches were moved: Christ Church Anglican from Moulinette is also in UCV; Holy Trinity Anglican from "The Churches" was moved to Riverside Heights, stone by stone, and reassembled; a third church, Emmanuel Pentecostal Church, was moved from Mille Roches to Cornwall, but has since been demolished. All other buildings – factories, train stations, homes, churches, stores – anything deemed not structurally sound enough to be moved – were destroyed, either knocked down with a wrecking ball or burned. National Research Council scientists studied how fires spread when houses were burned in Aultsville and Wales, gaining valuable information that led to regulations for smoke detectors and sprinkler systems and changes to building codes.

Jim showed the most photographed house being moved, the former Hugh and Alice Warner house. He mentioned that Mrs. Warner had inadvertently left china plates on the mantel before the move, and they arrived at the new location in Long Sault still intact. Jim even owned this house for a while, some years afterward.



There were some archaeological digs prior to the move, this one on Sheek Island.



At Moulinette, St. Andrew's Methodist Church, dating from 1834, was torched. The gravestones were removed from its cemetery to a new union cemetery near Long Sault, and the graves were then capped with six more feet of soil and rocks.

The house of Loyalist George Dixson was destroyed. This caption accompanied a newspaper sketch of the house:

HOUSE TO REMEMBER — The Dixon House at Moulinette is one of the fine
 ions in this area that will soon disappear to make way for the seaway pro
 ouse was built by George Dixon who came to Upper Canada as a United Em
 list with his famous uncle, Sir John Johnson. George's brother, Adam built
 am and canal in the area on Sheek Island and, with a variety of mills becan
 he most prosperous men in the district. The fine old house gives testimony
 op photo shows the house as it is today, stripped of its two wings, porch, rai
 alony. The two second-floor windows show where the ballroom, entertainme
 f the house, used to be. Bottom sketch, based on investigations made by the
 rchitecture. University of Toronto

The register from the Connelly Hotel in Wales is at the LVHS Museum, as are lists providing the names of those who were displaced. The home of Loyalist Dr. James Stuart was moved to a higher location on the old Stuart tract, at the time of the relocation, then moved a second time, to become a heritage structure at the LVHS Museum.



Photographer Louis Helbig has taken recent aerial photos showing that the road system and building foundations of Aultsville can clearly be seen looking down through the water from a small aircraft.

In total, over 6,500 people were relocated. Inundation Day was July 1, 1958, when the last cofferdam was blown up. It took four days for water to flow over the villages, creating Lake St. Lawrence and completing the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Jim recommended some books for additional information: *Lost Villages, Found Communities: A Pictorial History of the Lost Villages of the St. Lawrence Seaway* by Anne-Marie Shields, and *Voices from the Lost Villages* by Rosemary Rutley. Many photos and interesting stories can also be found on the website <https://lostvillages.ca/>.

As well as armchair tours, Jim offers a fully guided “Through the Lands of the Lost Villages” bus tour in the summer months of the locations of the flooded villages, on an air-conditioned bus, covering the area from Cornwall to Riverside Heights. The three dates July 19, August 16 and September 20 are \$30, includes barbecue at tour end. October 18th tour is just \$20, without barbecue. Reservations are required: call 613-534-2197 or email info@lostvillages.ca.

The names of the Lost Villages are:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Aultsville | Moulinette |
| Dickinson's Landing | Santa Cruz |
| Farran's Point | Sheek's Island |
| Maple Grove | Wales |
| Mille Roches | Woodlands |

IN MEMORIAM – GERRY RONEY UE

Kingston and District Branch lost its longest-serving Treasurer (just over 20 years) when Gerry Roney UE passed away peacefully on January 25, 2020 in his 89th year. Gerry was well known around Kingston, both for his long career heading his own structural engineering firm, and for his active involvement with numerous local groups and activities.

The obituary found at <https://thewhig.remembering.ca/obituary/gerald-roney-1078332330> lists some of his many contributions to the Kingston area. For the Branch, Gerry spearheaded acquiring an Ontario business registration in 1997 so that the Branch could apply for grants. His careful stewardship of funds acquired from such grants and from hosting previous conferences has created a solid financial status for the branch moving forward, even when membership numbers fluctuate. Gerry's soft-spoken presence at meetings will be missed.



Gerry Roney (right) beamed proudly when his son Chris received his own UE certificate in January 2017. President Peter Milliken and Genealogist Anne Redish looked on.



John Chard UE, who among other things was founding editor of *The Loyalist Gazette* and a long-time member of Kingston & District Branch, will be commemorated by the unveiling of a plaque commissioned by the five UELAC branches who were beneficiaries of his estate. Join your fellow Loyalists for the presentation ceremony on **Sunday, June 14, 2020 at 2:00 p.m.** at the UEL Heritage Centre and Museum in Adolphustown, Ontario.

See the wording used for the plaque on page 10.

In 2019 we reprinted an older article by Mark Trumpour about the Trumpour and other families. Mark has now written about more recent family explorations.

IN SEARCH OF CAPTAIN PAUL TRUMPOUR, UE: CEMETERY RAMBLES

Mark Trumpour

Paul Trumpour was one of the original settlers in Adolphustown, “Fourth Town”, arriving with Major Peter VanAlstine’s group of loyalists in 1784. He was given a grant of land on what is still known today as Trumpour’s Point. Paul had been an ensign or “cornet” in DeLancey’s Brigade during the Revolutionary War, and evacuated from New York as an “Associated Loyalist”¹.

He is known from Mrs. Simcoe’s Diary, where she refers to a visit she paid him:

“March 11, 1795...We set out at 11:00 and drove 14 miles to Trumpour’s Point, so named from a man who lives there. He was formerly in the 16th Dragoons, and lives by selling 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.”²

Paul was back in the saddle again – literally – during the War of 1812, as the captain of a company of militia - the 1st Lennox - that was referred to as “Trumpour’s Dragoons”, his son John as his second in command with the rank of Lieutenant. When Captain Paul died on 27 March 1813, his son was promoted and took over command of the company.³



On Trumpour’s Point sits the family cemetery where several of his children, their children and the children’s children were all buried, including Major John Trumpour. Curiously, however, there is no grave marker for Paul himself.

My family and I began to visit the little, deserted cemetery (the last burial there is dated 1906) when I was young. I recall the first time finding it hopelessly overgrown, and having to return with a scythe and armed with spray to kill the poison ivy. We made a point of returning periodically over the years to try and tend to the cemetery, in a small

way, by cutting the grass and clearing the overgrowth. We also recorded all the tombstones. At length, the former Adolphustown Township assumed responsibility, thanks to the grave of a veteran of the War of 1812, Major John Trumpour. The care for the cemetery included grass cutting placing a sign at the end of Staples’ Lane, cheerfully used for target practice by duck hunters.

One feature of the cemetery that draws attention is that the first burial is that of “James Cumming, Esq., a Native of Scotland” in 1817. No further grave markers appear until Major John’s in 1846. The obvious question is, “Why would James Cumming be buried there in 1817, unless it was already marked as a family burial ground?” James was the husband of Paul Trumpour’s daughter, Christiana, so it would explain his presence, but why would he be the first? Perhaps he was not the first. Perhaps there actually was a burial there already, namely that of Captain Paul himself? As can be seen from the accompanying diagram, there are a lot of

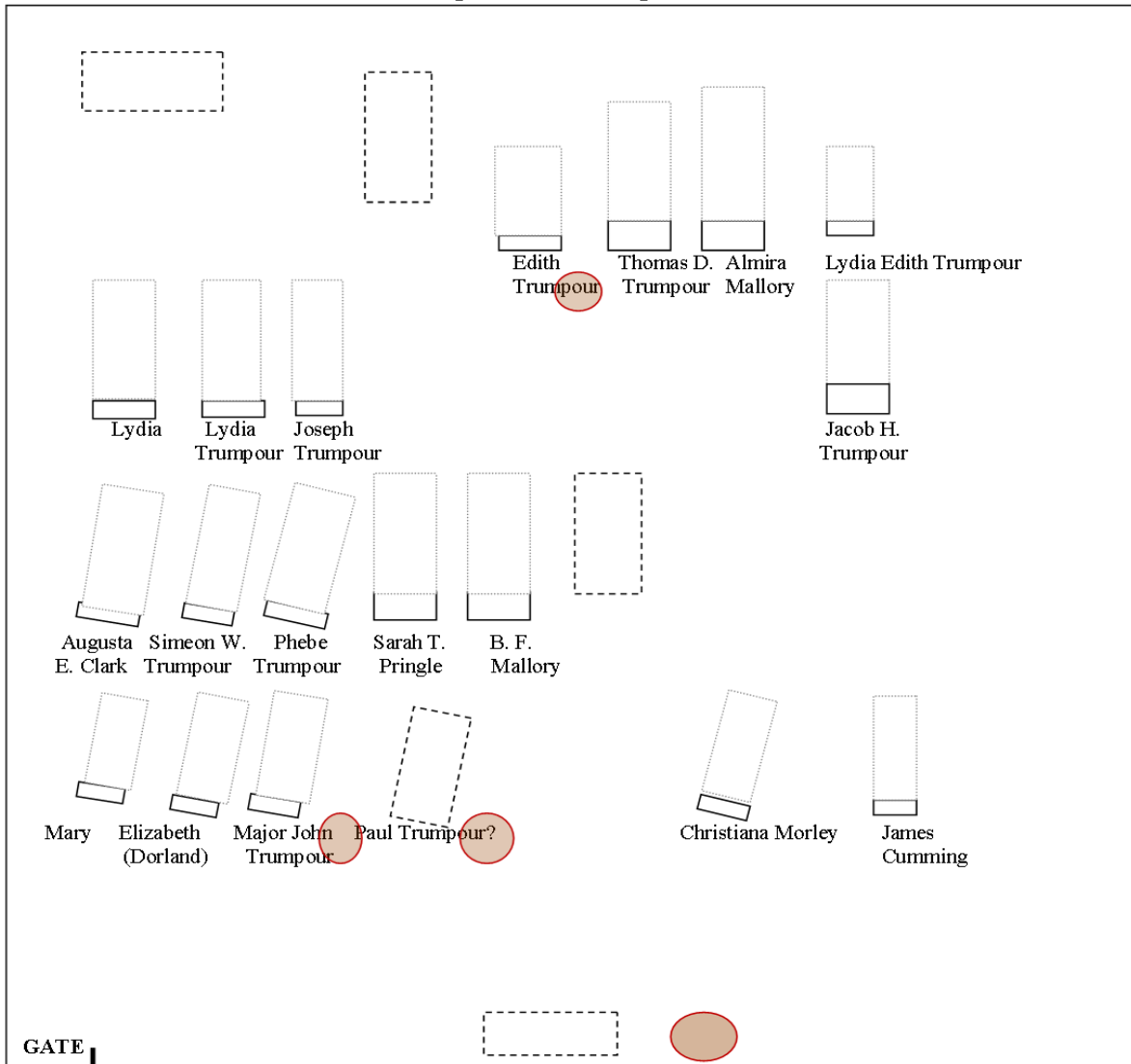
¹ See Larry Turner, *Voyage of a Different Kind: The Associated Loyalists of Kingston and Adolphustown*, 1984, Mika Publishing, Belleville

² Mary Quayle Innes (Ed.), *Mrs. Simcoe’s Diary*, 1971, Macmillan, Toronto, 154

³ William Gray, *Soldiers of the King: The Upper Canada Militia, 1812-1815*, 1995, Boston Mills Press, Erin Ontario, 165

empty areas in the cemetery. Was Paul to be found somewhere in one of those? And if so, why did he have no grave marker?

TRUMPOUR FAMILY CEMETERY
Staples Lane, Adolphustown



Cemetery Dimensions 50 feet x 50 feet

Drawn Approximately to Scale, 1 ft. = .15 in., or 1 in. = 6.6ft.

Circles = trees

Dotted lines mark detected, unmarked graves

My hypothesis for many years has been that since Paul died during the War of 1812, and early in it at that, there may have been material shortages, in particular of stone which would have been needed for fortifications, and also of the people to fashion it. Moreover, at the time of Paul's death, Upper Canada had been in existence for less than 30 years and there was little in the way of infrastructure, including stone quarries (the Queenston quarry of Niagara was established in 1837), so it seems likely that Paul's grave marker would have been made of wood, and long since rotted away. The nearby Hay Bay Church is surrounded by numerous early burials, none of them marked, for this very reason.

Bill Cowan is an avid historian, particularly interested in family and local history. I was delighted when he agreed to accompany me on a visit to the cemetery, as it is one he had not seen before. He shared my dismay at seeing the dilapidated condition of the grave monuments. Two had sunken so far into the ground that the tilt had toppled the upper portions onto the ground



beside them. Another lay flat on the ground on its back, and was filled with water. Others were broken off and prone. We vowed to return and attempt some minor restoration. In addition, Bill suggested we bring along his metal detector, in an attempt to see if we could identify other gravesites in the open areas of the cemetery, reasoning that even old coffins would have needed metal reinforcing at the corners, handles at the ends, and so forth.

Return we did. Our targeted grave markers were leveled and re-erected, and we tested the theory that a metal detector might be successfully used to identify unmarked burials.



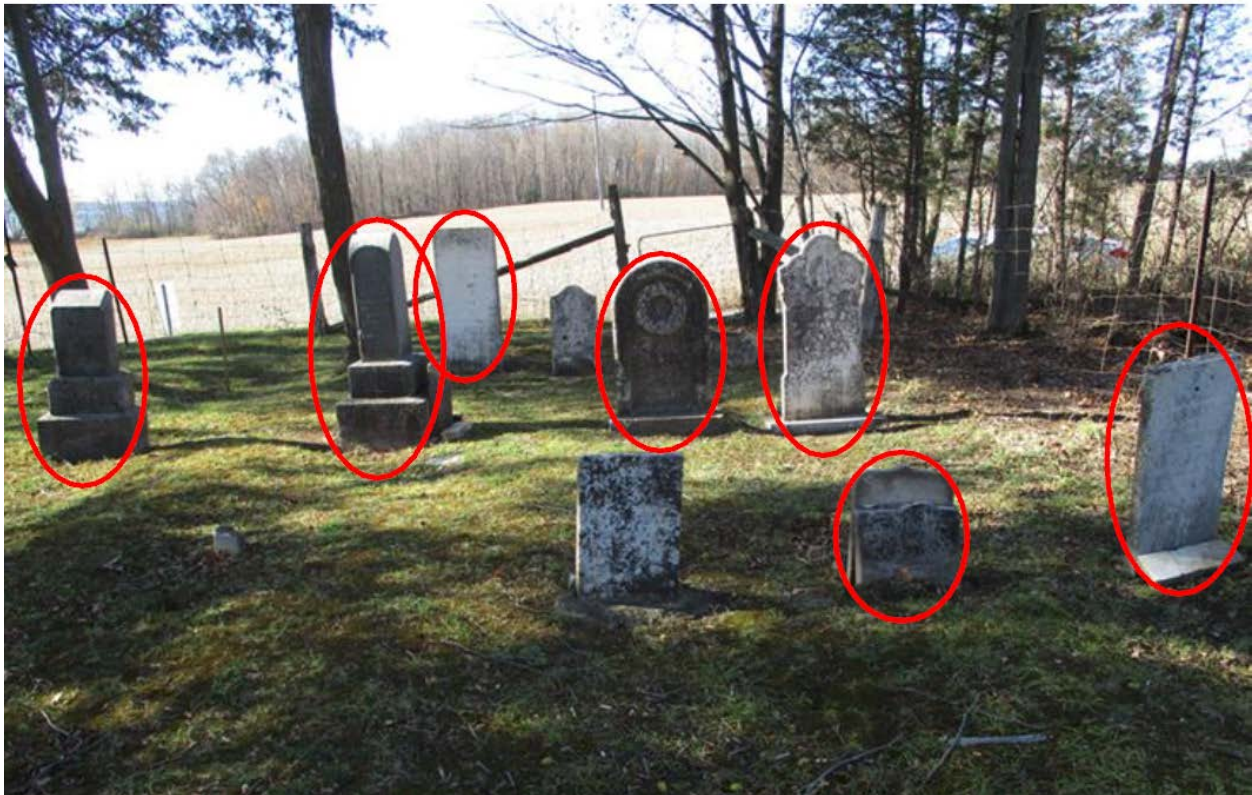
Bill Cowan and metal detector, standing on the location where we believe Capt. Paul Trumpour was buried.

The technique was to place a simple garden stake at points where the detector indicated iron. Right away, the stakes gave us a rectangle measuring 60" by 20". Just to be sure, we moved to one of the marked graves, and sure enough, the detector showed iron at the places expected. So we continued, and over the course of about a half hour identified four more graves where there was no visible marker. Interestingly, one of those was within a foot of where, years ago, I had conjectured we might find Captain Paul.

So who are all these new graves, more than I had ever imagined? One might possibly be Paul's wife, Deborah (née Emery). According to a report in the Upper Canada Herald dated September 25, 1827, she died on 20 September of that year (in her 69th year) in Hallowell, Prince Edward County. Why she would have been in Hallowell, I do not know. But no online cemetery record in either Prince Edward County or South Fredericksburg has a record of her, so it is entirely possible that her body may have been returned to Adolphustown and Trumpour's Point for its final resting place.

Who else might be buried there? Well, since the Paul Trumpour household numbered 17 in 1806, according to one record, there are lots of candidates. Not all 17 were immediate family. Paul and Deborah had 7 children, so presumably some of the other eight were hired hands; four (I am going by memory on the number) were slaves. All these would be possible candidates for occupants of the newly identified graves.

If anyone has an interest in undertaking activities in an ancestral cemetery, we would recommend you make contact with the Adolphustown Fredericksburgh Heritage Society (sfredheritage.on.ca), as there are many potential pitfalls. Susan Walker and Jane Lovell of the Society are very helpful and knowledgeable community resources, and can help you navigate. A huge thanks to them.



Ovals indicate tombstones restored and/or straightened as of 24-10-19



We appreciate Mark volunteering this article. What can other readers tell us about their Loyalist ancestors' burial places??

COMING EVENTS

Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, meet on **Saturday, March 16, 2020**, 9:30 a.m. at the Seniors Centre, 56 Francis Street. Doors open at 9:00 for coffee and chat. Speaker Diane Warren of Chaffey's Locks, "The Rideau Canal Irish".

On **Saturday, April 18, 2020** the speaker will be Deb McAuslan: "When New York Was New Amsterdam."

Kingston Branch OGS volunteers, in conjunction with Kingston Frontenac Public Library, will resume the popular series of **Tuesday Night Genealogy Drop-ins** at the Central Branch, 130 Johnson Street, beginning March 10 and running for eight weeks, 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm. Whether you're working on UE certification or on some other lines, you can get some friendly assistance with those "brick walls".



Kingston Historical Society have moved back to Central Branch KFPL, 130 Johnson Street, for their 2020 meetings, at 7:00 p.m. preceded by refreshments from 6:30. On **Wednesday, March 18th: Victoria Crosby: "Kingston Through Her Eyes: Harriet Dobbs Cartwright and Her Adopted Canadian Home."** And on **Wednesday, April 15th: Heather Home and Janice McAlpine: "Community Archiving: the Kingston LGBTQ Archives as Collaborative Model."**



Our fellow Loyalists from **Sir Guy Carleton Branch** invite anyone interested to attend their Spring Social and Annual General Meeting, Saturday 4 April 2020, 1:00 – 4:00 pm at the City of Ottawa Archives (Room 115, 100 Tallwood Drive, Ottawa). Guest speaker: **Stuart Manson "Loyalist Cemeteries in Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry"**.



Wednesday, June 24 – Sunday, June 28, 2020 – UELAC Conference 2020: "*Eyes on the Heart of the Continent*" – at the Delta Marriott Hotel in Winnipeg, Manitoba, hosted by **Manitoba Branch**. Details and registration form can now be found at <http://www.uelac.org/conference-2020/UELAC-Conference2020-Manitoba-Winnipeg.php>.

Thanks to Alice de la Plante, our new proofreader for the newsletter. Many hands make light work! Now we just need to find a Secretary or two co-Secretaries so the Branch can continue to function ... any takers?



E. John Chard UE, B.A., M.Ed., was a life-long resident of Stirling, Ontario. Son of Harriet and Clarence Chard, he was raised on a farm in Sidney Township and completed his education at the University of Toronto.

His interest in promoting Loyalist history began before World War Two and continued to develop as he and his father attended the Bay of Quinte Branch meetings. John went on to become President of this Branch and then Dominion President in 1967. Seeing the need for communication among the few existing Branches of the United Empire Loyalist Association, he began, largely at his own expense, to edit and publish *The Loyalist Gazette* in April 1963. He did, in his own words, quite a lot to start the Adolphustown Park Museum before leaving to teach in Ottawa. While there, he initiated and supported the Sir Guy Carleton Branch (1962) for three years before moving to Pickering to teach high school physics.

John had the gift of vision as he seemed to know intuitively how to promote the national Association and increase the extent of branches across Canada. John worked tirelessly to establish sixteen branches out of a total of twenty-eight in the years between 1956 and 1984. John also became the Patron of both Kawartha and Sir John Johnson Branches until his death on 17 May, 2013, age 90 years, 10 months.

In 1969, John contacted Sir Conrad Swan, York Herald of Arms-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, to formally design the official Armorial Bearings that were granted in 1972. With a large donation from Colonel R.S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, a national headquarters was established in Toronto. Here he turned his attention to acquiring exceptionally informative books about Loyalist history, family lineages, and military events. Working with universities, he shared his knowledge and enthusiasm with all the branches across Canada from sea to sea and collected articles from history professors in many universities to share with the public.

This plaque is donated by: Bicentennial, Kawartha, Kingston, Sir John Johnson Centennial and St. Lawrence Branches of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

Our tribute is placed here to honour this unassuming academic visionary who did so much to promote a Canada-wide distribution of Branches and resources, headquarters and Armorial Bearings, lending library and national magazine, a major accomplishment for a special man, E. John Chard UE, B.A., M.Ed.

Come to the Adolphustown Loyalist Park on Sunday, June 14 to see this plaque unveiled at 2:00 pm. Let's all honour John for his great works. If you can attend in Loyalist attire, it will add even more to this special event.

