

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, September 28, 2019 – 1:00 pm at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, 137 Queen Street. Past President **Dean Taylor** will talk on "Heading North, Moving West" – how families of Castine Loyalists who settled St. Andrews, NB ended up in southwestern Ontario.

If you want to catch up with your Loyalist friends and chat about your summer visit to your ancestral home or graveyard, 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 Coordinator Maureen Long at 613-384-9190 if willing to bring food.



L-R: Derk Sherren, Jean Rae Baxter UE, Nancy Cutway UE, Eva Barnes, Miles O'Reilly, Susan O'Reilly, Lorraine Sherren UE.
Photo courtesy Patricia Kempson.

**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

If you were in Bath on July First for Canada Day, then you saw this float roll past around 1:30 pm, near the end of a long and colourful parade. Our thanks to all those who participated, and thanks in particular to Anne Redish who coordinated with the Bath Parade Committee and did much of the organization.

We also had a booth in the displays area, which allowed us to interact with many individuals all morning. Anne Redish had a giant copy made of the 1783 map of Ernesttown Township which was made in Quebec as the Loyalists over-wintered there, prior to being settled in Upper Canada in 1784. The map has the names of all members of Jessup's Loyal Rangers, showing the lots assigned to them ahead of time. [That's how the township name was spelled at the time; and that's where Bath is located.]

Richard Parry had assembled a thick binder of further information on all those named on the map, and was kept busy relaying the data to those who stopped by the booth. Some folks wrote their name on a 3"x5" card and were

helped to pin a ribbon between the card and the ancestor's name on the map. It was surprising to learn how many of those who stopped by were still living in the township their ancestors settled; we hope we raised their interest in Loyalists.



*At the booth: a visitor chats with Richard Parry while Nancy Cutway, Lorraine Sherren and Karen Stinson listen in.
Photo: Adair Redish*

Right: Nancy Cutway UE, Jean Rae Baxter UE, Derk Sherren on float

We appreciate the contributions made to the float and booth by non-UE spouses Adair Redish, Derk Sherren and Susan O'Reilly.





Nancy Cutway UE, Karen Stinson UE, Eva Barnes, Lorraine Sherren UE, Derk Sherren



Richard Parry and Karen Stinson

It was such a fun day, we'll probably do it again next year! If you want to join in the fun, start planning your Loyalist attire now, and mark July 1, 2020 on your calendar.



EARLY ONTARIO MAPS

The early map of Ernestown Township mentioned above can be found at <http://ontario.heritagepin.com/> – follow the instructions on the site to click on a county, then select from the list of townships; then, depending on the location, you can choose from a menu of all maps available for that township:

Pre-Confederation Patent Maps

1850's-1860's Subscription Wall Maps

1870's-1880's Subscription Wall Maps

Historical Mining Claim Maps

Remember to scroll down the menu page, to look at the list of names at the bottom (usually derived from an 1860 map). The Pre-Confederation Patent Maps have settlers' names shown on lots and you can magnify this as you move around the map.

This website also has links to directories and censuses.

If you want to purchase a coloured 11"x17" copy of the Ernestown 1783 map, Alex Ross will have a handful for sale at his Merchandise table at the next meeting, for just \$1 – the cost of the copy.

JUNE 12 FLAG-RAISING

Once again we acknowledged Loyalist Day in Kingston on June 12, the 225th anniversary of the date when Governor Haldimand received permission from King George III to “settle some of the Loyalists at Cataraqui and places adjacent” – the first permanent, authorized community west of the Ottawa River.



Mayor Bryan Paterson reads the Proclamation of Loyalist Day in Kingston. Branch President Peter Milliken stands by him.



As the flag was raised, a Fife and Drum unit of the Fort Henry Guard played “God Save the Queen”.

All flag-day photos by Adair Redish



Member Karen Stinson receives her UE Certificate, after proving descent from Loyalist Michael Davy, who settled in the Village of Bath, Ernestown Township.



Suzanne Fitzpatrick UE, Peter Davy UE, Nancy Cutway UE, FHG Fife and Drum Unit, Mayor Bryan Paterson, Peter Milliken UE, Anne Redish UE, Leigh Smith UE, Lorraine Sherren UE, Karen Stinson UE, Carol Davy UE, Miles O'Reilly holding flag

We always send the busloads of tourists who happen to be in Confederation Park on June 12th home with interesting photos to share with friends and family – no doubt with a confused idea of what we happen to be celebrating!

History, Genealogy and the Trumpour Family - by Mark Trumpour

The following article is reprinted, with permission of the author, from *Historic Kingston*, No. 18, pp36-44 (Kingston Historical Society, March 1970). It has been lightly edited for length.

Genealogy is a very intriguing sort of hobby, intriguing because you are really "discovering" people, places, and events, learning to view them from different perspectives than might ordinarily be taken. It has been said that personal experience is the best teacher. If this is so, then genealogy must certainly be an excellent way of learning history. I say this because genealogy is very much a personal experience. The amateur genealogist, more often than not, is writing a history of his own family, and because of this can very easily become deeply involved in the characters and times he is researching. This personal involvement in history is one aspect of genealogy which particularly appeals to me.

Exactly how I first got interested in genealogy I am not sure, but some of the credit must go to my father, who always showed a lively interest in family history. My grandfather on my mother's side helped as well, for he was, and is, an historian, and full of stories of his own forebears. I also consider myself to have been fortunate in having known Dr. H. C. Burleigh, the genealogist for the U.E.L. Association, who [lived] just up the lane from our summer cottage. He was always able to offer new suggestions to me, and has been a most valuable source of information and inspiration.

In the course of my academic ramblings through books, records, dusty documents, and the odd overgrown graveyard, I have accumulated quite a volume of notes, family trees, and errata from both sides of my family, maternal as well as paternal. This story will be limited to the **Trumpour** family itself, and a few of its closely related strains, the **Bogarts**, **Dorlands**, and **Campbells** as these have more relevance to local history. My hope is that by describing the times in which these people lived, they will themselves become more than mere names.

My story begins early in the 1700s in the Rhenish Palatinate, along the Rhine River, with a family of the surname **Trombauer**. Translated literally, the name would mean "strong farmer", a translation which, as we shall see, reflects quite accurately the stock from which the family was drawn. The Palatinate at this time was still suffering from the terrible ravages of the Thirty Years War (which, it is estimated, killed off almost one-third of the population of central Europe), and the region now found itself further devastated by the French, under Louis XIV. Then, on top of this and burdensome taxation by petty feudal rulers, the winter of 1708-1709 brought bitter cold, killing fruit trees and vines. The peasants, in their distress, were encouraged to leave the land which had brought them so much grief by attractive offers of land from colonial proprietors, supported by a co-operative British government.

Therefore, in the spring of 1709, some 13,000 Palatines moved down the Rhine to Rotterdam, in spite of the efforts of the Elector Palatine, John William, to keep his subjects from leaving. From Rotterdam, they were embarked for London in six groups. **Niclaus Trombauer**, with his wife, son, and two daughters was in the first group of 852, arriving in London on May 3, 1709. According to the records, Niclaus was only about 33 at the time. His son Paulus was the eldest child, and he was only six; of the two girls, one was three, and the other less than a year old.

Most of the emigrants were farmers, and Niclaus no exception, for he is listed among the husbandmen and vinedressers. The role of religion in the emigration is not altogether clear, but it appears that religious persecution as such was not a cause; the emigrants were divided about evenly between Lutheran, Reformed, and Roman Catholic. The Trombauers fell into the last category. However, the British stipulated that all become Protestants before coming to the New World, so they subsequently became members of the Lutheran Church, and later of the Dutch Reformed Church.

It is easy to imagine the effect that depositing 13,000 people in the city would have, in any city, in such a short space of time, and of course London at the time was not the mammoth city it is today. The "poor Palatines", as they were referred to, were lodged in warehouses, tents, and almost anywhere else available. Naturally, they became quite a centre of attraction and so, capitalizing on this, they made cheap toys to sell to curiosity-seekers. Their novelty soon wore off, however, and the Londoners became more hostile. At one point, a mob of some 2,000 Englishmen attacked the Palatine encampment with axes, scythes, and hammers, complaining that the Palatines were taking jobs from them and lowering wages.

The Palatines were not Britain's only problem at that time, for the country was currently at war, and experiencing some trouble in getting naval supplies, mainly tar and pitch. Sweden exercised a monopoly in this area, and had begun to charge exorbitant prices for this commodity. It is not quite certain just where the idea came from, but nevertheless, it was decided to ship the Palatines over to the colonies, where they were to produce supplies for the navy, thus repaying the government.

Finally in January, 1710, almost 3,000 out of the 13,000 left for New York. In crowded ships with inadequate food, almost 500 died. By August, nearly eight months later, the last ship had arrived in New York. Incidentally, not all the Palatines went to New York; some wound up in North Carolina, and some in Pennsylvania, where they are sometimes referred to as the Pennsylvania "Dutch", which of course they are not.

Two months after arriving, the movement up the Hudson River began, and the Trombauers settled at West Camp, one of the villages set up for the Palatines. Unfortunately, the scheme for making tar went awry. Tar comes from a particular type of pine tree, the pitch pine, and there is a particular way to go about extracting it. As it turned out, very few men knew how to do it, including the man supervising the work, and so the whole plan collapsed, almost bankrupting the unfortunate Governor Hunter of New York, and causing hardship and discontent among the Palatines. Somehow, the Trombauers found their way, by curious coincidence, to Kingston, New York. The family finally came to rest in 1735 on a piece of land on the west side of the old King's Road from Kingston to Albany, in a little place called Katsbaan, near the Reformed Church there.

In 1719, a few years after arriving in the New World, another son was born to the Trombauers, this one named **Johannes**. Large families were very much in fashion then; Johannes, who was my ancestor, was the eighth of nine children, and later he himself had a family which numbered nine. Johannes took up residence on his father's homestead in Katsbaan where he acquired large tracts of land. Although records tend to be scant and dry, they do add some detail to this. Beginning in 1761, Johannes was involved in a legal fight with the city of Kingston, New York. Johannes and another man petitioned the governor for a grant of 2000 acres of land, as recompense for running the line between Albany and Ulster Counties. A few months later, the Corporation of Kingston, for some reason, filed a complaint against the grant. The two men answered it, and in return, the Corporation of Kingston filed a new petition. However, it does appear that they got the grant, for Johannes is later reported as owning lands in the area for which he was petitioning.

As in so many rural areas, the farmers of the Hudson Valley did not go very far afield when it came to marrying. Johannes' wife was Christina **Fiere**, whose father Valentin owned a farm just north of Katsbaan where the Trombauers lived. After such an unsettled beginning, the relatively peaceful farm life must have come as a real blessing.

Having concluded happily this fascinating and extraordinary episode of history, let us look for a minute at the ways my other ancestral families arrived on the continent. While the Trumpours arrived in 1710, others had come even earlier, under the Dutch. The **Bogart** family, for example,

set sail from Amsterdam in 1663 on a ship called the "Spotted Cow", to settle on Long Island. Jan Louwe Bogart took up residence in the town of New Harlem, where he was one of the thirty original patentees, named as a member of the Corporation of the Town of New Harlem. He was chosen as a magistrate in 1675. Shortly after his arrival in New Amsterdam, the colony passed into British hands, to become New York. Later on, the family moved a short way up the Hudson River to the little town of Tappan. Similarly the Dorlands, represented by Jan Gerritz **Dorlant**, arrived even earlier, in 1652, when the well-known Peter Stuyvessant was still the governor of the colony. Jan Dorlant took up residence in the town of Brooklyn, then spelled "Breucklijjn".

The Scottish side of the family was the last to arrive. The Campbells came from the Hebrides Islands off the west coast of Scotland, and spoke only Gaelic. In 1738, a group of about 300 Scots, with my ancestor **Duncan Campbell** among them, sailed for New York. Unfortunate circumstances led to a delay in obtaining their land grant, so as a result it was over 25 years before the poor Scots received their promised land in what is now Washington County, New York State. There they remained until life was again interrupted, this time by the American Revolution.

If I might be permitted, I would like to make a slight diversion here to comment on something I find quite fascinating, and that is the evolution of names. As previously mentioned, the name Trumpour was first spelled "Trombauer"; the ending, "bauer" is German for "farmer", while "Trom" is a fairly common prefix in German names, meaning "strong". At a time when the vast majority of people were only semi-literate at best, one of the chief influences on the spelling of names was the nationality of the man who recorded the name. Thus, it would be very easy for an official of Dutch or English background to mis-spell an uncommon name of a different origin. Whatever the reason, the ending changed from "bauer" to "bor", "bhor", or "boor". Trumbour seems to have gradually become an accepted spelling, with some simply dropping the "b" for the sake of convenience. By this circuitous route, the name eventually arrived at its present form. It is interesting to note that there are remotely related branches of the family still living in the United States who spell their name Trumbauer. But I shall simply use the name as it is spelled now in our own family to avoid confusion.

Getting back to my story, then, Johannes had a family of nine; his fourth son, Paulus, was my ancestor. He was born in 1757, in Katsbaan, and so he was quite young when an event occurred which completely altered the face of North America, and looking back from hindsight, the history of the world; the British colonies revolted.

One of the first acts on the road to rebellion was the signing of the Articles of Association by the inhabitants of American communities in 1775, and it appears that only one of six Trumpour sons signed the Articles. The true test of loyalty, however, only came with the passing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, with its concluding phrases: "For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence,... we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour." It was clear that there could be no neutrality now, for to refuse the Declaration was to throw in one's lot with the British.

The rebellion found **Paul Trumpour** a young man of about 20, living on 100 acres of land near an elder brother. New York was one of the strongest Loyalist areas in the revolution, but this varied from county to county. Ulster County, where Paul resided, was split, with both sides being quite active there. This split was reflected in the Trumpour family, as so often happens in civil strife; in the final reckoning Paul and one brother fought for the British, one fought for neither side, and three served with American forces. It is interesting that one article I have read, written by an American, notes that neither Paul nor his brother appear in any 1790 census, and concludes that they must have been living with a brother; apparently it had never occurred to him that they might have fought for the British.

When war came, Paul joined the British cavalry, holding the rank of cornet. This is a rank which has since been abolished, but was the cavalry's equivalent to today's sub-lieutenant, the lowest grade of commissioned officer. The cornet was responsible for carrying the colours of his troop.

In spite of his military activities, Paul found time to marry Deborah **Emery**, in 1780. Some two years later, they joined the other Loyalists in New York City, where apparently, a daughter, Elizabeth, was born to them. On September 8, 1783, they set out for the St. Lawrence River with a party under **Captain Grass** and **Captain van Alstine**. A month later, they reached Quebec, and after wintering at Sorel, left for Upper Canada in a fleet of bateaux. Finally, on June 16, 1784, they arrived at Adolphustown, where Paul's name appears among the troops mustered there in October of that year.

Having gotten Paul safely to Canada, I now pick up the other families I mentioned earlier. The **Campbells** were peacefully established in northern New York where the war did not arrive until 1777, when General Burgoyne came through the area with an army, marching southward. Both of Duncan Campbell's sons rode off to join him at his encampment at Fort Edward, and Duncan, their father, followed with the others later. After Burgoyne broke camp, the people returned home, but following his surrender at Saratoga, life became hard for any Loyalist, so Duncan's son Alexander came to Canada, with his son Archibald, and settled in Adolphustown.

In the **Dorland** family, there were three brothers, all of whom emigrated to Canada. The Dorlands were Quakers, but Thomas and Philip fought for the British anyway, arriving in Canada in 1783. It was the third brother, John, however, who was my ancestor. In 1770 he had married Elizabeth **Ricketson**, but as she was not a Quaker, he was disowned by the Society of Friends for marrying outside the meeting. He was readmitted though and when the revolution came he was true to his principles, refusing to fight for anyone. Unfortunately, this was not acceptable, and he was later persecuted for not actively supporting the rebel cause. Thus he, too, came to Canada, although somewhat later than his brothers.

(To be continued in the next issue of *Cataraqui Loyalist Town Crier*.)

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

IN MEMORIAM OKILL STUART U.E.

The oldest member of Kingston and District Branch, Okill Stuart, died in Longueuil, Quebec on Wednesday, August 28 at the age of 98. As Robert Wilkin, President of Heritage Branch, wrote, "His commitment to promoting his Loyalist heritage, as a direct descendant of Rev. John Stuart, UEL (1740-1811), was heartfelt and sustained. Among his accomplishments were ... the organizing of the UELAC's Convention in Lennoxville, Quebec in 1989, graced by the presence, as guest of honour, of Okill's former schoolmate from Gordonstoun, H.R.H. Prince Philip; the publication that same year of *The Loyalists of Quebec: A Forgotten History, 1774-1825*, and his term as Dominion President of the UELAC (1994-1996). He had a passion for history, genealogy and heraldry, as well as an unshakeable belief in the value of our Canadian constitutional monarchy and our two official languages."

As Okill told our membership chair Lorraine Sherren in 2016, he shared his descent from Rev. John Stuart with Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall (Prince Charles' wife): her descent runs through Stuart's son John Jr., whose daughter married Sir Alan McNabb (of Dundurn Castle). Okill hoped that Queen's University would give Camilla an honorary degree in recognition of her Loyalist descent. Okill also descended from Chief Justice of Quebec (1786-1791) William Smith, another Loyalist.

See an obit with photo at <https://dignitymemorial.com/en-ca/obituaries/st-lambert-qc/gb-okill-stuart-8840270>.

UPCOMING EVENTS – LOYALIST AND HISTORICAL

Kingston Historical Society meets **Wednesday, September 18**, 7:30 p.m. at the Seniors Centre, 56 Francis Street. John Morgan will talk on “Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie”. On **Wednesday October 16** at the same time of evening, David Gordon will talk on “Two Visions to Address the Sydenham Ward “Slum”: Urban Renewal in Kingston, 1958-70.”

Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society meets **Saturday, September 21** at 9:30 a.m. Speaker Judy Neville, “Giving British Home Children a Voice”. **Saturday, October 19**, 9:30 a.m.: Anne Levac – History of the Tweedsmuir Books developed by Women's Institute branches.

War of 1812 Re-enactment – Saturday, September 21, 2019 and Sunday, September 22
Experience 19th century military life...right up close and personal. The Glengarry Light Infantry and other Living History reenacting groups will set up camp at the Glengarry Pioneer Museum and participate in mock 1812 battle situations. Children can don uniforms and take part in muster rolls. Learn how they lived in the early 1800s, watch musket demos, and step back in time! Different activities scheduled for each day. Food and refreshments available on site. Battles – 3:00 pm Sat. & 2:00 pm Sun. Admission: \$10.00 for adults / Children 12 & under are Free / Museum Members: \$5.00

Directions: Hwy 401 to Lancaster/Alexandria exit (exit #814). Travel north on highway 34 to County Road 24; head west on county Road 24 until you come to Dunvegan. The museum is located at the four-way stop.

Further details at <http://glengarrypioneermuseum.ca/information/1812-re-enactment/>

There is also an associated bus trip:

<https://www.whereontariobegan.ca/events/2019/9/21/glengarry-routes-heritage-bus-tour>

Saturday, October 19, 2019 - “Heritage Day Celebration” at Cataraqui United Church, celebrating the Church and the Cemetery’s recent Heritage Designation by the City of Kingston by recommendation of the Heritage Department. Further details will be available later.

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 November.

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.

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. 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



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: _____