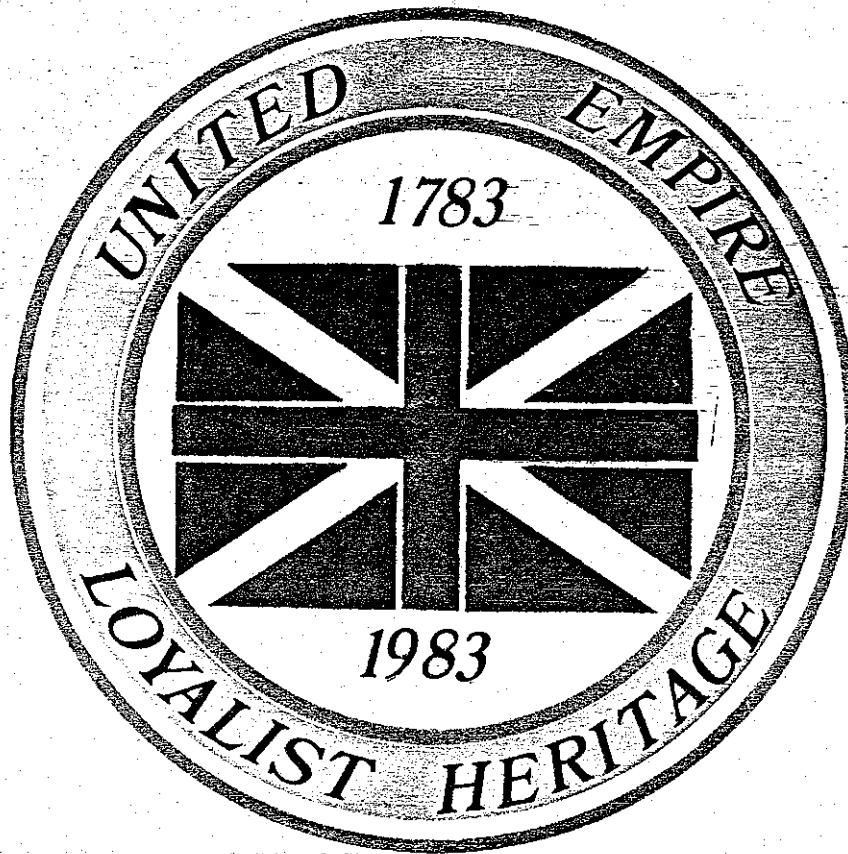


OUR LOYALIST ANCESTORS



Biographical Sketches of Loyalist Ancestors
by the Membership

A bicentennial project of the Halifax-Dartmouth
branch of the United Empire Loyalist
Association of Canada.

I N D E X O F L O Y A L I S T S

ANDREWS, Samuel

BAYARD, Robert

BELL, John & Letitia

BLAKLEY, Chambers

BLEAKNEY, David

BURLOCK, David

CAMPBELL, Colin

CRAWFORD, Edward

EARLE, Peter

EMBREE, Joseph

FENTON, Jacob

HATFIELD, James

HUMBERT, Stephen

JONES, Elisha

LYMAN, Oliver

MacALPINE, Donald

PERRY, Samuel

PURDY, Gabriel

RUSHTON, John

WEBBER, John George

WINSLOW, Edward

Loyalist

Samuel ANDREWS

UEL Descendent

S. Ward Hemeon

SAMUEL ANDREWS of North Carolina
(Loyalist Ancestor of S. Ward Hemeon, 6th Generation)

Whatever else can be said of Samuel Andrews, no one could ever dispute the fact his was a very interesting career.

Not much is so far known about his family background. Rumour has it the Andrews family of Bladen County, North Carolina, originally came from the area around the port of Plymouth, Old England.

A Samuel Andrews, Senior, was in Bladen County, North Carolina, before the 1750's and we feel he was the father of Loyalist Samuel. Abraham Andrews of the same area was likely a brother of Samuel, Junior.

Unfortunately, two fires have destroyed nearly all the Bladen County records prior to 1860. The land records are the only old County records still in existence.

A copy of Grant No. 178 for Bladen County shows details of 200 acres granted to our Samuel, 18 November 1771 - surveyed August 29, 1771. These 200 acres were located in the upper part of Saddletree Swamp. His claim for assistance dated 1786 shows he owned a farm - a grist mill - two stores - livestock, etc. At the outbreak of war in 1776 Samuel left his home and went with Governor Martin to the Cape Fear Estuary. Commissioned a Lieutenant by the Governor, he took part in the ill-fated battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in February 1776 and was taken prisoner by the rebels.

On taking the State Oath, the Committee of Safety released him in October, 1776. It is believed that between 1776 and 1780 he was active in guerrilla operations against the rebels, but documentary proof of this is not available.

In 1781 he raised a Militia Company in Bladen County. It is interesting to note that there were at least three Militia Companies there: The Great Swamp Company, the Shoe Heel Creek Company, and the Gum Swamp Company. It is felt that the Long Swamp Company also originated in Bladen County.

Feelings generated between the North and South in the Civil War were as nothing compared to conditions existing between the rebels and Loyalists in North Carolina between 1776 and 1782.

SAMUEL ANDREWS of North Carolina
(Loyalist Ancestor of S. Ward Hemeon, 6th Generation)

After raising the Great Swamp Company, Andrews joined Lord Cornwallis' forces and was associated with the notorious Colonel David Fanning, specializing in rescuing Loyalist prisoners and conducting them to the British lines.

Lorenzo Sabine in his "Loyalists and the American Revolution" has this, in part, to say about Col. Fanning, "Always well mounted and accompanied by a band of kindred spirits, he swept over the country like a Comache Chief - surprising parties of Whigs, when off their guard, he often gave no quarter. In lying in ambush or pouncing upon them at their homes, he seized and murdered or tortured the obnoxious patriots, and then plundered and burnt their dwellings.

"By a series of bold adventures he took the town of Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, captured the Whig Militia officers of the County of Chatham when setting at Court Martial at Hillsborough and by a sudden descent on Hillsborough, at dawn of day, about the middle of September, seized and carried off the Governor of the State.

"Fanning being wounded, Samuel Andrews then assumed command of the whole Unit and conducted the prisoners to the British Lines. He was then promoted to Major." Public Records Office, London, has abstracts of pay due Col. Hector MacNeill's Regt. of North Carolina Militia, which shows Samuel Andrews as Major, on February 15, 1782.

After the evacuation of Charleston, Andrews and his wife - four children and four slaves removed to East Florida.

Robert Demond states, "Shortly after the termination of the War the Assembly of the State of North Carolina passed "An Act of Pardon and Oblivion" for those in the state who had aided the enemy. However, three persons only were excluded specifically as never being able to return - these three were Peter Mallette, David Fanning and Samuel Andrews, or any other persons guilty of deliberate and wilful murder, robbery, rape or houseburning, or any of them..."

In 1784 Andrews told the Spanish authorities in Florida that he had not yet made up his mind whether to remain or to go with the British. He was in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in 1785 - and it is believed went to his Tusket River grant the same year. His application for land there is dated August 18, 1786.

SAMUEL ANDREWS of North Carolina
(Loyalist Ancestor of S. Ward Hemeon, 6th Generation)

Obviously, he was able to accumulate a fair amount of property in Nova Scotia as the inventory of his estate dated March 31, 1808, shows his homestead valued at £300.00 plus livestock - 2 boats - farm utensils - dining furniture - beds - books - spy glass, etc.

We see his name in 1790 as a member of the Grand Jury - in 1796 he was foreman of the Petit Jury in Argyle Township. In 1793 his name is shown on a petition to the Bishop of Nova Scotia asking that an Anglican Church be built at Tusket.

A son, Abner 1793-1877, is said to have been the first settler at Kemptville, Yarmouth County.

Samuel Andrews' Will, prepared April 5, 1799, includes with his personal estate, two female negro infant slaves.

References:

Carole Watterson Troxler - Thesis - The Migration of Carolina and Georgia Loyalists to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. University of Carolina 1974.

Peter Wilson Coldham - American Loyalist Claims - 1980.

Lorenzo Sabine - The Loyalists of American Revolution - 1864.

Robert O. Demond - The Loyalists in North Carolina during the Revolution - 1940.

George S. Brown - Sequel to Campbell's History - 1888.

Rev. J. R. Campbell - Campbell's History of Yarmouth County - 1876.

PANS Loyalist Claims - Micro.

Loyalist Claims Archives Report 1904 - Province of Ontario.

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1. Samuel Andrews
 2. Sarah Andrews m. John Hurlburt
 3. Margery Hurlburt m. Hugh N. Hatfield
 4. Sarah Hatfield m. George E. Hemeon
 5. James Bradford Hemeon m. Cecelia Phillips Bain
 6. S. Ward Hemeon
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Microfilm Copies of North Carolina Related Material

in the British Public Office Records

Microfilm Z.5.143 N

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lio 36

Headquarters Oct 4th 1782

I am directed by General Leslie who desires you will pay the bearer hereof Major
Anderson of the North Carolina Militia 4 months pay.
Andrews
To Col. Gray

Knight

D. A. Genl.

Militia Pay Office Charleston
4 Oct 1782

Viz Major Andrews having received six months pay last April has this day had an
order for another six months pay after having explained his situation - Major
illegible by mistake entered his name in the above order Anderson instead of Andrews

Robert Gray P. H.

lio 37

Extract of pay due to Officers & men belonging to Col. Hector McNeill's Regiment of North
Carolina Militia who came to Charleston in course of this week ending Feby 15, 1782

Name	Rank	Company	From	To
el. Andrews	Major	Great Swamp	27 Sept 1781	15 Feb 1782
el McPhater	Capt	Long Swamp	"	"
McHair	"	Shoe <u>tree</u>	"	"
el McNeill	"	Gum Swamp	"	"
el Andrews	"	Great Swamp	9 Sept 1780	26 Sept 1781
ere are eleven other names	"			

Loyalist

Robert BAYARD

UEL Descendent

Dorothy Gooday

Dorothy Goodday

Dr. Robert Bayard 1788-1868

On the recent tour of King's College by the Heritage Trust, we were shown, in the library, some pieces of Loyalist china of historical value, among which was a Wedgwood pitcher bearing the inscription- "Col. Sam Bayard, King's Orange Rangers, used during the visit of the Duke of Kent on his way to Annapolis."

Col. Sam Vetch Bayard was a United Empire Loyalist who had a grant of 4730 acres at Aylesford, owned a grain mill, and had huge herds of cattle. In 1783, the Duke of Kent made him a major in the Orange Rangers, and in 1795, on the recommendation of Gov. Wentworth, he was made Lieut. Col. of the 104th, which he commanded while the Duke of Kent commanded the forces in Halifax. He became very popular with His Highness, who, when he left Halifax, gave Col. Bayard his portrait, his valuable blood horse, and "other presents". Col. Bayard wished to be buried at his death, on his own property, and ~~the~~ ^{his} ~~grave~~ ^{is} is still there and a stone, surrounded by a picket fence; on the stone is his name and that of other members of his family.

His son Robert, born 1788, was made a lieutenant at age 13, but was allowed to proceed with his studies at Windsor, presumably King's Col. School, while his father's regiment was stationed at Halifax. He matriculated and entered King's University in 1803, but left before graduating and entered Edinburgh University, graduating from there in 1809, was Professor of Obstetrics at New York University for three years, and received an honorary D.C.L. from King's University in 1811.

When the war of 1812 was declared against Great Britain, he was required to take the oath of allegiance or leave the country: he chose the latter and found his way to Portland Maine, left that city in an open boat, arriving in Saint John in May 1813. He married in Halifax, and practised in Kentville until 1823, when he moved to Saint John.

He owned a large estate in Welsford near Saint John-a railway siding on the C.P.R. was called Bayard, until recently, when small stations were eliminated. Quote from the Diocesan News of the Diocese of Fredericton 1960. "Through the efforts of men in Welsford led by Dr. Robert Bayard in 1851, a church was completed called St. Lukes, and consecrated during the incumbency of Rev. Theophilis Richy 1862-64." Dr. Bayard died on his estate in 1868 aged 80. His son Dr. William Bayard (Edin) founded the Saint John General Hospital in 1860. He also was probably a student at King's Col. School, for he was born in Kentville.

Mrs. Dorothy Goodday, of the Heritage Trust whose father was also a Robert Bayard, is a great granddaughter of Dr. Robert Bayard and was baptized in the afore-mentioned St. Lukes church.

Alida, daughter of Sam Vetch, first English governor of Annapolis, married Stephen Bayard of New York, ~~was~~, was mother of William Bayard 1710, father of Sam Vetch Bayard, explaining the name Vetch.

BAYARD

COLONEL SAMUEL VETCH BAYARD WAS OF FRENCH HUGENOT EXTRACTION, HAVING DESCENDED FROM THE GREAT CAVALIER PIERRE TERRAIL DE BAYARD, WHO WAS BORN IN 1476 AT PONT CHARRA, LISERE, FRANCE AND DIED APRIL 30, 1524. A STATUE ERECTED IN MEMORY OF PIERRE DE BAYARD AT GRENOBLE IS INSCRIBED "REMAINED FAITHFUL TO THE PRECEPTS OF THE OLD FRENCH CHIVALRY IN A BRUTAL AND DEPRAVED COUNTRY. A MAN OF HONOUR, OF FAITH AND OF GOODNESS -- HE WELL DESERVED THE NAME OF KNIGHT WITHOUT FEAR AND WITHOUT REPROACH." FOR 400 YEARS HE HAS BEEN REMEMBERED, AS THE LAST FLOWER OF THE AGE OF CHIVALRY.

THE BAYARDS WENT TO HOLLAND FROM FRANCE AND THENCE TO NEW AMSTERDAM, WHEN NICHOLAS BAYARD THE GRANDSON OF PETER STUVEYSANT, WHO WAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM -- ACCOMPANIED HIS GRANDFATHER TO THE NEW WORLD IN 1647.

NICHOLAS HAD A SON STEPHEN, WHO MARRIED THE DAUGHTER OF GOV. VETCH, THE FIRST ENGLISH GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA, WHO LIVED AT THE THEN CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE -- ANNAPOLIS ROYAL. THEY HAD A SON, WILLIAM, WHO WAS THE HEAD OF THE GREAT MERCANTILE HOUSE OF WILLIAM BAYARD AND COMPANY OF NEW YORK. THIS BUSINESS HELD A POSITION IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD OF AMERICA SECOND TO NONE, EXCEPT, PERHAPS, STEPHEN DELANCEY AND COMPANY OF NEW YORK. WILLIAM BAYARD RAISED A REGIMENT FROM AMONG HIS OWN TENANCY, TO FIGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE LOYALISTS, WHICH WAS CALLED THE ORANGE RANGERS. HE LEFT AMERICA IN 1776 FOR ENGLAND AND DIED THERE IN 1804. HIS PROPERTY IN AMERICA WAS CONFISCATED. HIS SON SAMUEL VETCH BAYARD, WAS A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 26, WHEN THE WAR ENDED -- AND HAD RISEN TO THE RANK OF MAJOR IN THE ORANGE RANGERS -- HIS FATHER'S REGIMENT. HE COMMANDED THE ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA 104TH REGIMENT IN HALIFAX, WITH THE RANK OF LT. COL., TO WHICH POST HE WAS RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNOR WENTWORTH -- AND WHILE THERE BECAME A FRIEND OF THE DUKE OF KENT. AS AN OFFICER HE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN EXCEEDINGLY PROUD AND HAUGHTY. AS A LOYALIST HE WAS GRANTED A LARGE TRACT OF LAND 4,730 ACRES, IN AYLESFORD, WHICH HE SOLD OFF IN LOTS -- LATER PURCHASING 5,000 ACRES IN WILMOT TOWNSHIP ACROSS THE RIVER, ON WHAT IS NOW OAKHURST FARM PROPERTY. THERE HE BUILT A GRAND HOUSE, TO WHICH HE RETIRED, WITH HIS FAMILY, RETAINING HIS RANK. HIS NEW HOME BECAME A FAVOURITE RESORT FOR THE WEALTHY AND GAY. HE HAD MARRIED A MISS CATHERINE VAN HORNE IN 1788,

AND THEY HAD ELEVEN CHILDREN THE FIFTH OF WHOM ROBERT, HAD A CHILD CHARLES, WHO HAD A SON ROBERT, WHO WAS THE FATHER OF MRS. DOROTHY (BAYARD) ~~GOODAY~~. *Goodpay*

COLONEL BAYARD'S FAMILY (FATHER AND BROTHERS) WERE THE DONORS OF THE CHURCH BELL IN OLD HOLY TRINITY ^{ANGELICAN} CHURCH IN MIDDLETON, N.S. AND ALSO A SILVER COMMUNION SET AND AN ALTAR CLOTH. *Col. Bayard later became a Methodist*

ONE INTERESTING STORY ABOUT COLONEL BAYARD SAYS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE AMMASSED A GREAT COLLECTION OF GOLD COINS HE HAD WON THROUGH GAMBLING. HE WENT TO CHURCH IN NICTAUX ONE SUNDAY (THE BAPTIST CHURCH) AND LISTENED TO THE TEXT OF THE SERMON, WHICH WAS ON THE EVILS OF SILVER AND GOLD -- AFTER WHICH HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID, "ALL THESE COINS SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THEIR RIGHTFUL OWNERS" -- HE THEN BURIED THEM UNTIL SUCH TIME AS HE COULD RESTORE THEM TO THEIR RIGHTFUL OWNERS -- BUT THEY STILL LIE --! OVER THE YEARS MANY PEOPLE HAVE SEARCHED FOR THE BAYARD TREASURE.

COLONEL BAYARD DIED IN 1832 -- HAVING LIVED A FULL AND INTERESTING LIFE. HE REQUESTED THAT HE BE BURIED ON HIS OWN PROPERTY ALONG WITH HIS WIFE AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN -- HIS NAME WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED IN THE MIDDLETON AREA -- A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER HAVING BEEN NAMED AFTER HIM. HE WAS A MAN OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS, WHICH MADE HIM MORE INTERESTING THAN MANY.

Loyalist

John & Lelitia BELL

UEL Descendent

Ernest & Alberta Clarke

JOHN AND LETITIA BELL

Loyalists of New Brunswick

by

Ernest Clarke

A biographical sketch of two loyalist ancestors of a member of the Halifax-Dartmouth branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada.

1982.

A loyalist family of New Brunswick is the Bell family of the St. John River. This family was founded by John and Letitia Bell who came from New York to Saint John as loyalists in 1783.

After spending the first winter in a makeshift hut in the new town of Saint John, along with thousands of other loyalist refugees, John and Letitia Bell moved up river and eventually obtained the grant of a farm at Burton, Sunbury County, south of Fredericton. Here they spent the rest of their lives, raised a family of nine children and are represented in the area today by their many descendants.

One of the Bell children whose name was Richard moved north with his family to Carleton County in the early 1830's and settled on a farm at East Florenceville, thus establishing a branch of the family in the upper St. John River valley. It is from this Carleton County branch of the loyalist Bell family that the author is descended.

Loyalist Service

John Bell served four years as a soldier in a loyal provincial regiment and was wounded in the line of duty.

Muster Rolls of provincial regiments list no fewer than seven loyalist soldiers named John Bell, of these Private John Bell, who served with the New York Volunteers from 1780-1783, is probably the John Bell who came to New Brunswick.¹ Other military records refer to John Bell of

New Jersey, a carpenter with the Ordinance department who came as a loyalist to New Brunswick. He was the only John Bell among the ten loyalist Bells who came to New Brunswick in 1783.² Years later when applying for a pension, John's wife stated that "her late husband served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War in Delancy's Brigade and was wounded in the Shoulder, which at times rendered him unable to work".³

The Bells were originally from New Jersey but resided in New York during most of the Revolution. New York was fortified by loyal provincial troops and the British Army, and became a haven for loyalist refugees of adjacent provinces in consequence of which John Bell sometimes listed his residence as New York.

The evidence suggests that John Bell was a young loyalist in 1783: his wife was a teenager when they were married; he was a soldier only for the latter part of the war, 1780-1783, and he joined a New York Regiment rather than the New Jersey Volunteers which suggests he was under age when he moved to New York. After four years in the military, John gathered with other loyalists for the evacuation of New York over the spring, summer and fall of 1783. He would have to wait until the fall before he could leave for Nova Scotia.

Arrival At Saint John

With the fighting finally over and while awaiting transport to Nova Scotia, John Bell was married to a young, fifteen-year-old woman named Letitia (maiden name unknown). Many years later, "Letty", as she was affectionately called,

wrote that she "was lawfully married to John Bell on Long Island by Mr. Cutler, a church clergyman at the end of the War".⁴

The newlyweds sailed to Nova Scotia in the fall of 1783 aboard the 'Ranger' a loyalist transport ship of 361 tons, one of a flotilla of ships known as the 'Fall Fleet'⁵ bearing loyalist soldiers and families to freedom in a new land. Two other Bells from New Jersey also sailed with the loyalists. These men were Jacob Bell and James Bell and both were soldiers with the New Jersey Volunteers.⁶ The names Jacob and James are to be found in succeeding generations of John Bell's family raising the possibility that these men were related to John.

Thousands of loyalists sailed for Nova Scotia and landed at several places along the coast. By far the largest contingent landed at the mouth of the St. John River and this was the destination of the 'Ranger' in the fall of 1783.

What later became the city of Saint John was a barren point of land overlooked by Fort Howe when the loyalists arrived. This area was hastily subdivided into nearly 1500 town lots (each approximately 40'x100') which were granted to the new arrivals in what was known as the Parr Town Grant. The lots were laid out in a street and block pattern still retained in the modern city, including King's and Queen's Squares. This instant town was known as Parr Town until it became the city of Saint John two years later in 1785.

John Bell was granted lot #1442 while close by, the other two Bell loyalists from New Jersey, Jacob and James, obtained town lots #19 and #1349 respectively (see Appendix I).⁷ It was on their Parrrtown lot that John and Letty spent their

first and last winter in Nova Scotia. The next year, 1784, saw the transformation of Nova Scotia's northern frontier into the new province of New Brunswick. Saint John provided only temporary accommodation to many loyalists who were eligible for larger grants of land further north in the St. John River valley. John and Letty also wished to establish themselves as farmers and therefore remained only one winter at Saint John. The rigorous climate, the lack of preparation, and the inadequate shelter provided by the tents and huts combined to make that first winter a severe hardship for the loyalists. With youth on their side, John and Letty survived and in the spring of 1784 they journeyed upriver to find a farm.

Homestead At Burton

About sixty miles up the St. John River, lands in Burton township were being granted to loyalists on a first-come-first-served-basis. Here on the fertile south bank, opposite Mauger's Island and Ox Island, was where John and Letty Bell decided to settle and where John petitioned for land as "a loyalist from New York". After trying for lot #17 and then for lot #11 only to be beaten to the mark both times by other petitioners, John finally was successful in being registered for lot #19, comprising sixty-five acres on the 25 October 1785. (see appendix II).⁸

Numerous deeds and petitions show that John and Letty remained at Burton for the rest of their lives. They were involved in the buying and selling of various parcels of land on at least eight occasions over the next forty years and appear to have moved to nearby lot #13.⁹ As far as is known, John held no parish office, but was absorbed into the

life of the community, where he was eligible for jury service (1806 and 1811) and for work of road maintenance (1811), obligatory for all householders.¹⁰ John and Thomas Bell (probably a son) and other members of the church of England petitioned for a glebe lot in Sheffield, across the river, in 1793.¹¹

The Bells had nine children¹² and while only one can be identified with documentary certainty, at least four others can be named with reasonable certainty and the other four can be guessed at.¹³

Children of John and Letitia Bell:

1. Thomas Bell - of Burton, petitioned with John Bell and others on behalf of the Church of England for a glebe lot in Sheffield in 1793. If he was a son, he was probably the eldest and the name Thomas is repeated in later generations of Bells.
2. John Bell - of Burton, listed in poll books of Sunbury Parish in 1843, and in the Land Registry. He married Elizabeth Carson 14 January 1819. Letty Bell was living in the home of Elizabeth Bell, a widow, in 1851. This woman was probably the widow of John Bell, junior.
3. Richard Bell - born 1787, (census) was definitely a child of John and Letty. In 1831 he sold a part of lot #13 and termed it "land...deeded to me by my father, John Bell, being part of his farm". This land had been sold to him by John Bell 27 May 1817. Richard married Deborah Farley 11 April 1811.
4. Theodocia Bell - born 1787 (census), of Burton, she was baptized with Richard Bell and two other Bell children in 17 August 1794. She married Jacob Estey 24 December 1803.
5. Deborah Bell - of Burton, she was baptized with Richard and the other Bell children in 1794.

6. Elizabeth Bell - of Burton, she was baptized with Richard and the other Bell children in 1794. She married Jonathan Burpee, 3 January 1810.
7. Ann Bell - of Burton, married Elijah Hursey of Saint John 23 October 1816.
8. Charlotte Bell - of Burton, married Isaac McLeod of the same place 28 September 1820.
9. Mary Ann Bell - of Burton, married Richard Tilley of Gagetown 10 January 1830.

John Bell, loyalist veteran and Burton farmer, died in 1823. He made his will on the 22 April of that year; was still alive on 16 May when he and Letty sold a parcel of land, and was dead by 9 August when his will was registered.¹⁴ Unfortunately, his children were not named in his will, although he left five pounds to each, but a detailed inventory of his estate, including his carpentry tools, provide an interesting perspective of this loyalist pioneer farmer (see Appendix III.) This old soldier and farmer received the following tribute from the community in which he lived: "his neighbours always considered him an industrious, sober man".¹⁵

Letty Bell survived her husband by perhaps thirty years and was still living at Burton in 1851 at the age of eighty-three, an 'infirm Irish widow of an old soldier', on the farm of Elizabeth Bell, a widow herself and probably a daughter-in-law.¹⁶ Letty provided for her needs by selling the homestead (upper half of lot #13) for 300 pounds in 1832 and in her old age she received a pension from provincial funds as

to ask a
her 'X'
loyal se

Homestead

Richard
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married
daughter
Richard
family a
The fami
up the S

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rented o
part of
purchase
family h
had died
junior a
upriver
from old

to ask any aid". The proud lady signed the request with her 'X' and promptly received the just rewards for her loyal service to King and province.

Homestead at Florenceville

Richard Bell was born in 1787¹⁷ four years after his loyalist parents John and Letty Bell arrived in the province. He grew up on his father's farm at Burton and on 7 April 1811 married Deborah Farley of the same community. She was the daughter of Solomon Farley and Mary Gallop.¹⁸ Deborah and Richard purchased an acre of land from John Bell, raised a family and lived on at Burton for more than twenty years. The family then decided to pull up stakes and move 100 miles up the St. John River.

While the precise reason of Richard and Deborah's move up river is unknown three factors can be cited. Firstly, they owned only an acre of land at Burton although they may have rented or leased land elsewhere in the village or farmed a part of his father's land and farmland was much cheaper to purchase upriver than at Burton. Secondly, Deborah's family had already moved upriver. Her father, Sam Farley had died at Peel in 1819 and her brothers Nathaniel and Sam junior and her sisters Mary, Margaret, and Hannah also lived upriver near Florenceville.¹⁹ Thirdly, the flow of settlers from old Sunbury County to the new County of Carleton had long been an established fact and "in about 1832 (the approximate date of the Bell move) a number of Sheffield people left for a place 24 miles above Woodstock on the St. John River, called Buttermilk Creek, now called Florenceville".²⁰ Richard and Deborah Bell may simply have been a part of the natural settlement pattern of the upper St. John River valley.

The date of the Bell's move upriver is also imprecise although it probably occurred between 1831 and 1836. Richard sold his acre of land at Burton in 1831 and purchased part of lot #89 at East Florenceville, Carleton County 1 April 1836 (see Appendix IV). The latter deed transaction refers to "Richard Bell of the parish of Burton, County of Sunbury" and the farm was purchased from Joseph Tompkins and wife Hannah Farley (Deborah's sister).²¹ It became the Bell homestead in Carleton County.

Notes

1. Public Archives of Canada, Military 'C' series (British Military Records), indexes to Muster Rolls.
2. "The Loyalists of New Brunswick" by Esther Clark Wright, 1955.
3. Saint John Museum Archives, Hubbard, Papers, Pension claim of Letty Bell, 18 February 1845.
4. Ibid.
5. PAC., 'C' Series.
6. "American Loyalist" by Lorenzo Sabine and "The Loyalists of N.B." by E.C.W.
7. "Footprints", etc., N.B.'s Centennial Souvenir, 1883. Parrrtown Grantees, 1783.
8. Public Archives of N.B. Land Petitions.
9. PANB. Sunbury County Deed transfers.
10. Sunbury County records.
11. PANB. Land Petitions.
12. Sunbury County, Probate Records.
13. Sources for the Bell children are Sunbury County Records, Maugerville Church Records, Census Records (1851 Sunbury) and the Hubbard Papers.
14. Sunbury County, Probate Records.
15. Hubbard Papers. Pension claim of Letty Bell.
16. Sunbury County Census, 1851, Burton Parish.
17. Carleton County Census, 1851, Brighton Parish.
18. "Solomon Fearley has a wife and been on about 2 years, from Mount Desert, built a log house and cleared about 3 acres of land." Studholme's Report, 1783, in "Collections of N.B.H.S.", Vol. I, 1894. Solomon apparently fled from the American privateers that plagued the coastal settlements and sought refuge on the St. John River behind the protection of Fort Howe. Solomon married

Notes (cont.)

Mary Gallop, a daughter of Nathaniel Gallop and his wife, Hannah Parent. The Gallops were from New England but moved to Onslow, Nova Scotia where during the Revolution they also suffered from privateers and moved to the St. John River about 1780. See the Bell Genealogical Collection; PANB, MYY236, (letter from Mrs. Stanley Lockhart to her cousin Mrs. Dickinson, 25 April 1933); and "Planters and Pioneers" by Esther Clark Wright, 1978. Studholme also reported on the Gallops in 1783: "Nathaniel Gallop, from Covegat, has a wife and 7 children, been on about 3 years. Has a log house and about 8 or 10 acres of cleared land."

19. PANB. Bell Collection.
20. "A Great Migration", newspaper article from 'The Dispatch', Woodstock, 15 January 1902.
21. Carleton County Registry of Deeds, Woodstock.

875	944	1048	1180	1285	1371	1458
876	943	1047	1179	1286	1372	1457
877	942	1046	1178	1287	1373	1456
878	941	1045	1177	1288	1374	1455
879	940	1044	1176	1289	1375	1454
			1175	1290	1376	1453
					1377	1452
					1378	1451
					1379	1450
					1380	1449
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					1388	

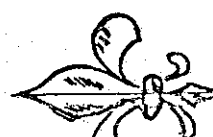
880	939	1043	1174	1280	1364	1446
881	938	1042	1173	1279	1363	1445
882	937	1041	1172	1278	1362	1444
883	936	1040	1171	1277	1361	1443
884	935	1039	1170	1276	1360	1442
885	934	1038	1169	1275	1359	1441
886	933	1037	1168	1274	1358	1440
887	932	1036	1167	1273	1357	1439
888	931	1035	1166	1272	1356	1438
889	930	1034	1165	1271	1355	1437
					1354	
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					1352	
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					1346	
					1345	

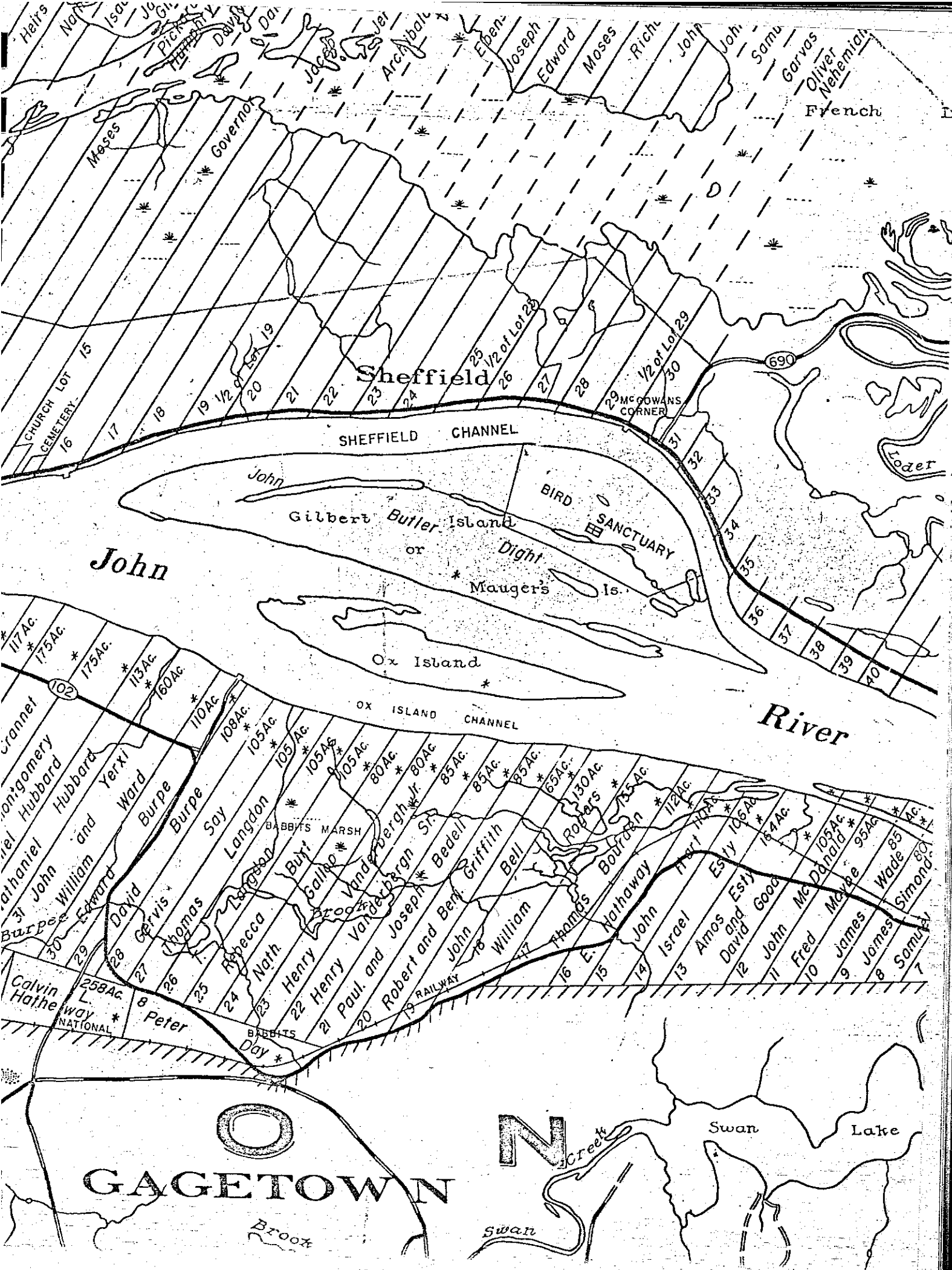
890	929	1033	1164	1270	1354	1436
891	928	1032	1163	1269	1353	1435
892	927	1031	1162	1268	1352	1434
893	926	1030	1161	1267	1351	1433
894	925	1029	1160	1266	1350	1432
895	924	1028	1159	1265	1349	1431
896	923	1027	1158	1264	1348	1430
897	922	1026	1157	1263	1347	1429
898	921	1025	1156	1262	1346	1428
899	920	1024	1155	1261	1345	1427
					1344	
					1343	
					1342	
					1341	
					1340	
					1339	
					1338	
					1337	
					1336	
					1335	

900	919	1077	1154	1260	1344	1426
901	918	1078	1153	1259	1343	1425
902	917	1079	1152	1258	1342	1424
903	916	1080	1151	1257	1341	1423
904	915	1081	1150	1256	1340	1422
905	914	1082	1149	1255	1339	1421
906	913	1083	1148	1254	1338	1420
907	912	1084	1147	1253	1337	1419
908	911	1085	1146	1252	1336	1418
909	910	1086	1145	1251	1335	1417
					1334	
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					1331	
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					1323	
					1322	
					1321	

910	970	1023	1144	1250	1334	1416
911	971	1022	1143	1249	1333	1415
912	972	1021	1142	1248	1332	1414
913	973	1020	1141	1247	1331	1413
914	974	1019	1140	1246	1330	1412
915	975	1018	1139	1245	1329	1411
916	976	1017	1138	1244	1328	1410
917	977	1016	1137	1243	1327	1409
918	978	1015	1136	1242	1326	1408
919	979	1014	1135	1241	1325	1407
					1324	
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					1313	
					1312	
					1311	

920	980	1023	1134	1250	1334	1416
921	981	1022	1133	1249	1333	1415
922	982	1021	1132	1248	1332	1414
923	983	1020	1131	1247	1331	1413
924	984	1019	1130	1246	1330	1412
925	985	1018	1129	1245	1329	1411
926	986	1017	1128	1244	1328	1410
927		1016	1127	1243	1327	1409
928		1015	1126	1242	1326	1408
929		1014	1125	1241	1325	1407
					1324	
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					1312	
					1311	





Heirs
Nora
Isaac
John
Pickens
Dana
James
Archibald
Eben
Joseph
Edward
Moses
Richd
John
John
Samu
Garvas
Oliver
Nehemiah
French

CHURCH LOT 15
CENETERY 16
17
18
19 1/2 of Lot 19
20
21
22
23
24
25 1/2 of Lot 25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

McGOWANS CORNER

690

John
Gilbert Butler Island
or
Dight
Maugers Is.
Ox Island
OX ISLAND CHANNEL

John
River

117Ac.
175Ac.
175Ac.
113Ac.
160Ac.
110Ac.
108Ac.
105Ac.
105Ac.
105Ac.
80Ac.
80Ac.
85Ac.
85Ac.
85Ac.
65Ac.
130Ac.
135Ac.
112Ac.
112Ac.
106Ac.
164Ac.
105Ac.
93Ac.
85Ac.
80Ac.

Crannel
Montgomery
Hubbard
Hubbard
John and Yexi
Ward
Burpe
Burpe
Say
Langdon
BABBITS MARSH
Buy
Gallo
Vanderburgh
Paul and Joseph
Robert and Ben
John
William
Bell
Rogers
Bourdon
Hathaway
John
Israel
Amos and
David
John
Fred
James
James
Wade
Simond

Calvin
Hathe
258Ac.
L
way
NATIONAL
8
Peter
BABBITS
Day

RAILWAY

Swan
Lake
Swan
Creek

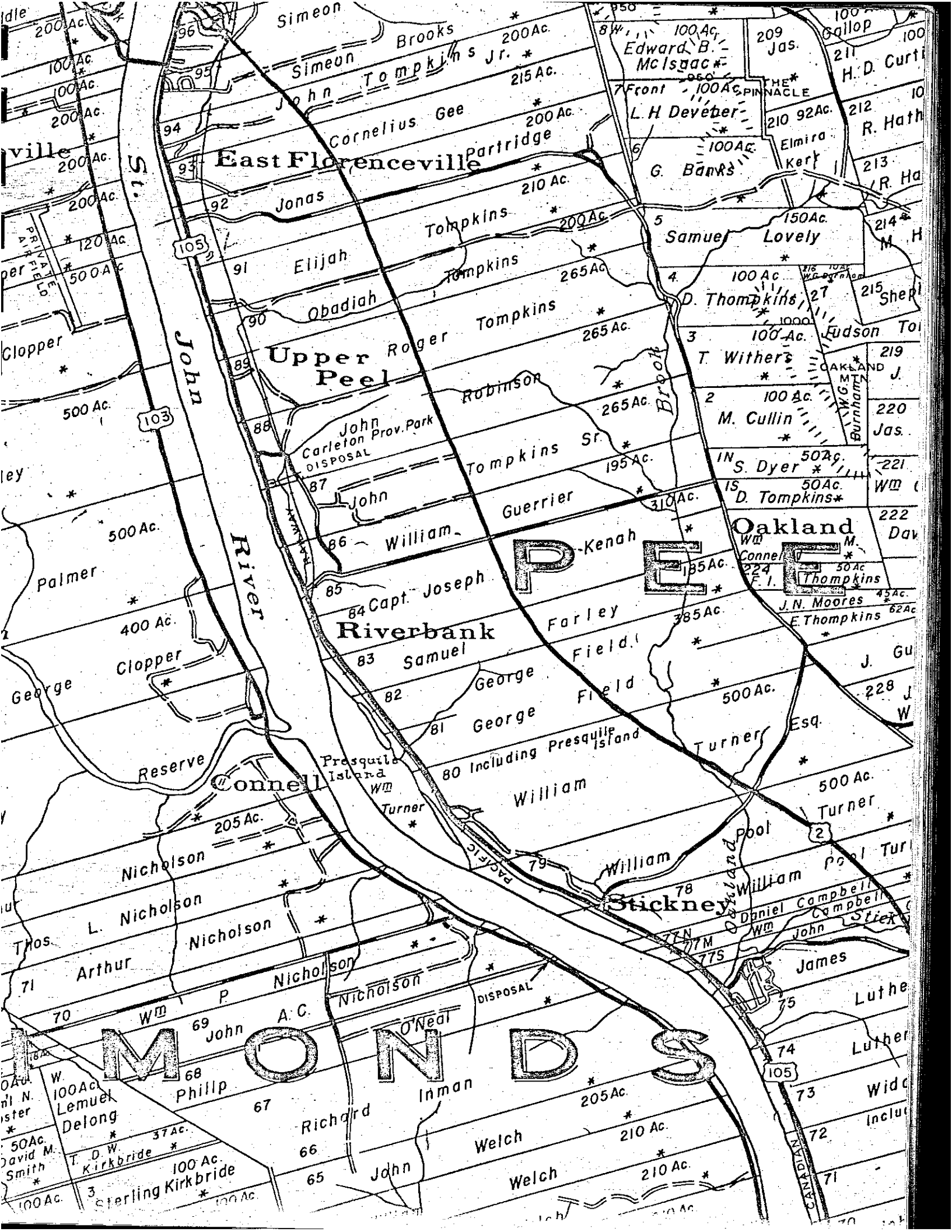
GAGETOWN

Appendix III Estate of John Bell

reference: Hubbard Papers, Shelf 28, Packet 2

John Bell Estate 1823, Sunbury County, goods, chattels,
effects of John Bell of Burton, 28 October 1823

<u>item</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>shillings</u>	<u>pence</u>
land, building in Burton	310		
the lot in Lower Cove, Saint John	10		
one yoke of oxen	27	10	
one yoke of steers	12	10	
2 cows	8		
7 sheep	3	10	
2 horses	12		
1 horse sled and harness	3	5	
house hold furniture and farming utensils, carpenter's tools	44	15	
and swine	20	10	



Appendix V Ancestral Line - John Bell to Ernest Clarke

1. John Bell married Letitia _____
their son:
2. Richard Bell married Deborah Farley
their son:
3. Jacob Bell married Susan Miller
their son:
4. Walter Scott Bell married Eliffel Giberson
their daughter:
5. Grace Bell married Birden Clarke
their son:
6. Ernest Clarke married Alberta Morgan

Loyalist

Chambers BLAKLEY

UEL Descendent

Ronald Blakeney

Dr. Phyllis Blakeley

Raymond Blakeney

Charles Morgan

CHAMBERS BLAKLEY

"LOYALIST"

Chambers Blakley was born around 1749 probably in County Down and he was likely of the Presbyterian faith. From recent research (1982), it appears that prior to his departure from Northern Ireland, he lived in the town of Newtownards, County Down, where his father, William, made a living as a butcher. In the year 1767 at about eighteen years of age, Chambers, and others of his family, sailed from Belfast, on the vessel "Earl of Donegal", to take up Bounty land in the backwoods of South Carolina.

He received a 100 acre Grant from the Crown in 96 District on Cuffee Town Creek, a branch of Stephens Creek. Life in 96 was not peaceful as is indicated in the sketch of David Bleakney, Chambers' brother. However, Chambers got married in 1774 and by late 1782, he had three sons and a daughter. Even though the effects of the War were being felt around 96 District as early as 1775, Chambers continued to improve upon his circumstances, until mid 1780 when he joined the Militia.

He first served in Capt. Henry Rudolph's Company under Col. John Cotton's Regiment of Stevenson's Creek Militia, 96 Brigade during the period June 14 to December 13, 1780. Little is known about his activities from then until October 12, 1781. At this time, he began serving again in the 96 Militia under Col. Pearson and according to the pay records, he served continuously as a Private until December 31, 1782.

With the defeat of the British in the South, Chambers with his wife and four children, along with many of his neighbours including his brother David and family, were forced to evacuate Charlestown. They sailed aboard the troop ship "Argo", landing in Halifax on November 21, 1782.

After spending the winter of 1782-1783 in Halifax, Chambers, and many of the German Loyalists who were his neighbours in South Carolina, departed Halifax in May and took up Crown Grants at Ship Harbour, on Nova Scotia's Eastern Shore. Chambers' 100 acres at the head of the harbour, could not compare to what he had lost due to the War. According to his Claim to the British for losses incurred as a result of his Loyalty to the King, Chambers owned 200

acres of which 12 were cleared. His losses also included: 2 houses, 1 barn, 15 head of cattle, 2 horses, 6 hogs, 60 bushels of wheat, farming utensils, and furniture. It must have been very traumatic for these Loyalists to have left their fertile farms in South Carolina and start life anew with land that was not very conducive to farming and a climate far different from that of their former homes. However, they struggled for survival with what little they had, having to adapt to the different climate and way of life. Inevitably, farming as a sole occupation had to take equal status with fishing and lumbering, all of which had to be pursued in order to survive.

Chambers survived and prospered but not without hardships. It appears that he lost two of his sons by the turn of the century but had also added three sons to his family during that period. The passing of Chambers and his wife, Catherine, has not been recorded but they left three sons - Lawrence, Chambers, and Andrew - who carried on the name through their offspring.

Loyalist

David BLEAKNEY

UEL Connection

Ray Blakeney

Ronald Blakeney

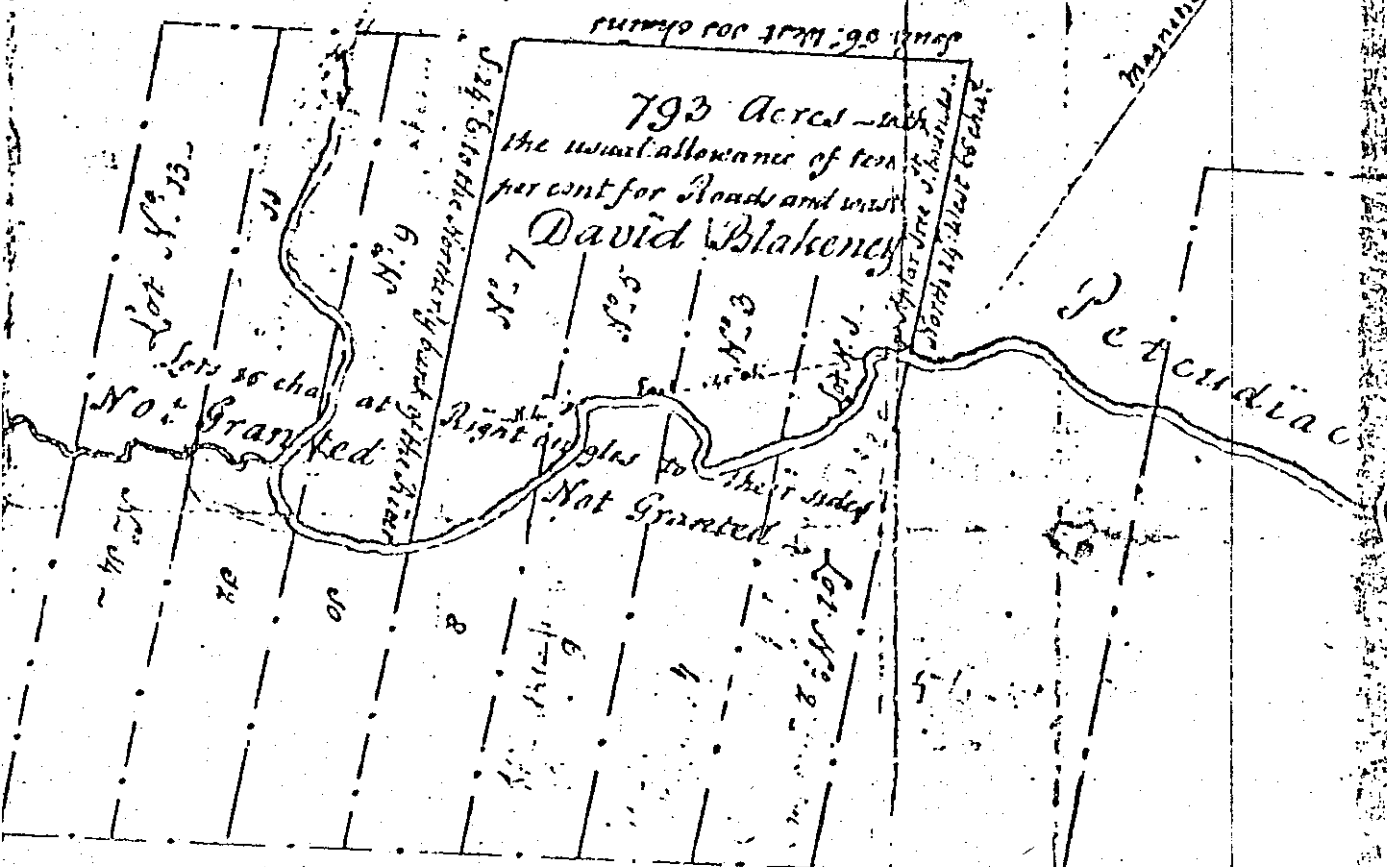
Dr. Phyllis Blakeley

PROFILE OF A LOYALIST

DAVID BLEAKNEY

David Bleakney is believed to have been born in County Down, Northern Ireland, circa 1745. He and his family sailed to take up Bounty land in South Carolina in 1767. He received 100 acres as a Crown Grant on Cane Tail Creek in the Ninety-Six District. Having been a tenant farmer in Ireland, possession of 100 acres proved a tremendous incentive and over the next 15 years he erected a house, barn, stables and a loom house. His farm included six horses, fourteen cattle, five sheep and fifteen hogs and his crops were wheat, Indian corn and flax. As a new settler, David and his German neighbours lived a quite life for a comparatively short time. The new-comers were subjected to attacks from outlaws who ranged freely through the back country robbing, looting and burning and even murdering people. Vigilante groups were raised and with the formation of another group called the Moderators, the district erupted into a small shooting war. The revolutionary element came early to the Ninety-Six District for in 1775 Whig and Tory Forces clashed at the Fort of Ninety-Six. It appears that David served at this time in the Rebel Militia, probably under Major Andrew Williamson. He said that he was "in some degree forced to it". It is interesting to note that Williamson later joined the Loyalist Cause. David's name appears on the grand jury list for 1778-1779. After the fall of Charleston and the surrender of Fort Ninety-Six to Cornwallis in 1780, he served as a Private in Colonel Cotton's regiment and narrowly avoided being involved in the catastrophe of King's Mountain on October 7th, 1780. He served continually in the militia and was believed to be at the Battle of Ninety-Six and throughout the siege of 28 days where a small band of British Provincials and Loyalists defeated an attacking American force eight times larger. Although General Rawdon rescued the force, the British decided to abandon the post and concentrate the rest of the army on the coast. The

Loyalists voluntarily moved their families. David and his fellow militiamen destroyed the wooden structures and fort and marched the road to Charleston. When David left Ninety-Six he left his family behind and they were later driven within the British lines. Taking only what they could carry they marched the trail of tears to Charleston. During the remainder of 1781 and 1782 David did militia duty on James Island near Charleston and apparently saw no action. When Charleston was finally evacuated in November and December, 1782, David was a non-commissioned officer in Colonel Cheney's Regiment. They sailed in November to Halifax on the Troop Ship "Argo" and landed on November 21st, spending the winter in that over-crowded City. A daughter was born in Halifax during that stay and the following spring the Loyalists sailed for Saint John. He received a grant of land (lot 776) in Saint John and was living there in 1784 with his wife and six children. As David was a farmer he could not stay in Parrtown and received a grant on the Bellisle. He filed a petition for his losses because of his loyalty in 1784 and received pounds compensation and by February 1787 he had moved to Petitcodiac. The government had offered 25 pounds bounty to anyone who would build a house on a portage with the purpose of entertaining travellers. This he did and had one of the first taverns on the Petitcodiac River. Although he was seen to be an old man when met by Joseph Gibbons in July, 1811, it appears that he lived to be at least 80 years old as he transferred a lot to his son-in-law in 1825.



Scale Forty chains to one

Geo. Spr

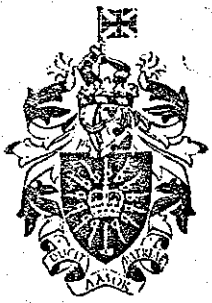
Surveyor

Loyalist

David BURLOCK

UEL Descendent

Donna Gorber



The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH BRANCH



Those Loyalists who have adhered to the British Empire, and joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their children and their descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capital letters affixed to their names

U. E. L.

*Alluding to this great principle
"His Unity of the Empire."*

DAVID BURLOCK:

While as yet I've not been able to confirm that David Burlock is the son of Job and Esther Burlock, I feel certain he is. He came to Grand Lake, New Brunswick on the ship "Union" in the spring of 1783 with Esther Burlock and her son Samuel. He and Samuel were jointly granted Lot #22 by the Crown.

While little is known of David's background, his father Job was believed to have been born in Wilton, Connecticut where he was a millright. In October 1776 Job was imprisoned as a Tory for having harboured escaped "Royalists" on their way from Danbury, Ct. to Long Island. Also, his property was seized and auctioned. He later escaped from jail and returned to Wilton to take care of other business and was shot dead on his doorstep.

David's mother, Esther, is descended from Jesse DeForest. Jesse arrived in New Amsterdam in 1623 and his son Isaac arrived in 1636 and was named Great Burgher of New Amsterdam by Stuyvesent. This family line is well documented throughout American history.

Following Job's assassination, the Widow Esther having left two daughters and a son behind emigrated to New Brunswick, where little is known of her life after her arrival. Following her initial grant at Grand Lake she was granted land in Lincoln and Burton, N.B. It is believed that she re-married a Captain Thomas Barker but no record can be found thus far.

David Burlock, following his initial grant was granted at least one additional grant in Burton, N.B. and he eventually settled in Norton, King's County on land he purchased. David lived the life of a country gentleman and his farm was well known to all the gentry of southern New Brunswick. Unfortunately, the farm did not prosper and upon his death was sold to liquidate his debts.

David's descendants for the most part have remained in New Brunswick with my ancestry (four generations) coming from the Corn Hill area of King's County, New Brunswick.

Loyalist

Colin CAMPBELL

UEL Descendent

Ian Campbell

The Campbells

Colin Campbell, Esq. of the Barcaldine Campbells of Argyllshire, was born at Inveraray, Scotland, 1751-2.

He came to New York with his father, David, and three or more brothers.

His father, David, was in the King's Army and came to New York about 1770.

Colin Campbell was a lawyer and received his education in Scotland, most likely in Glasgow, where his father is said at one time to have been stationed. He had just been admitted to the legal profession when he came to America.

His other brothers were Alexander, who died in New York; Mungo, who was an officer in the Black Watch and was afterwards killed at the storming of Badjoy; John, who settled in New York and remained there. It is believed that this John Campbell was the father of Sir Colin Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia - 1830's; Archibald, who was Captain of Dragoons in the King's forces and was killed near Charleston, South Carolina. Some say there were two other brothers, making seven in all; William, who was a Major in the South Carolina Royalists; also Dougald, a Lieutenant in the King's Regiment.

At the close of the Revolutionary War Colin Campbell with other Loyalists, went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in 1783.

He was known as Colin Campbell, Esq. and lived on Water Street, in the main part of the town or what was known as the Campbell's Estate. The property was owned and resided upon by the Hon. N. W. White of the firm of White and Blanchard in 1910, but the old house in which Colin Campbell lived is no longer in existence.

Upon the death of Samuel Campbell, Colin succeeded him as Collector of Customs in 1790. This Samuel Campbell of Wilmington, North Carolina, perhaps a cousin or some other relation, but an older man. He died in 1789 or 1790. Colin married the widow, Alice Campbell, who lived on Ann Street. By this marriage, Colin adopted the three children of Samuel. There is much confusion in many history books about their children and many suppose, because of the name, that they were children of Colin. Alice Campbell did not live many years after her second marriage, as she died about 1794.

(continued 2)

We find by the Parish Records and the Rate Rolls in Shelburne, that on Nov. 15, 1796, Colin Campbell married for his second wife, Elizabeth Hardy, who was the daughter of Richard Hardy a Loyalist who also came to Shelburne in 1783, and was a connection of Sir Josiah Hardy, Colonial Governor of New Jersey in 1761. They had two sons, John, who moved to Liverpool; and Colin, who was a lawyer and moved to Weymouth. Elizabeth died in 1800 and is buried in Shelburne.

Some time after her death, Colin removed to St. Andrews, N. B. where he was also Collector of Customs. He was made Supervisor of Customs for the Maritime Provinces and Commissioner of Crown Lands by the King. He represented the Town of Shelburne in the Provincial Legislature for a number of years.

On 1828 he moved to Weymouth, N. S. He was the 47th name on Petition for Grant of the Town Plot in New Edinburgh.

He located first on the farm North of the present Exhibition Building occupied at one time by Louis Bonenfant. Here, he opened the first Post Office, east of the Sissiboo River, but removed subsequently to the northern side of the highway from the Episcopal Church to Weymouth Point.

He died July 30, 1835, and is buried in the cemetery behind St. Peter's Church in Weymouth North.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

23 PRINCE ARTHUR AVENUE
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5R 1B2

FAMILY CHART OF - JAN M. CAMPBELL

ADDRESS - 33 YORK ST., BRIDGEWATER N.S.

DATE -

MY FATHER	
Name -	JOHN DOUGLAS
Birth -	AUG. 31, 1909
Where -	WEYMOUTH N.S.
Married -	JUNE 25, 1942
Where -	HANTS PORT, N.S.
Died -	-
Where -	-

MYSELF	
Birth -	MAY 25, 1940
Where -	HALIFAX, N.S.
Married -	JUNE 29, 1963
Where -	HALIFAX
To -	MARGARITA MAYNARD BYWATLE

MY MOTHER	
Name -	MARGORIE JEAN MURRAY
Birth -	JUNE 27, 1911
Where -	HANTS PORT, N.S.
Died -	MAR. 11, 1969
Where -	UPPER LOHAVE N.S.

GRANDPARENTS JR	
Name -	GEORGE DOUGLAS
Birth -	JULY 2, 1881
Where -	WEYMOUTH N.S.
Married -	SEPT 30, 1908
Where -	ST STEPHEN
Died -	JAN. 9, 1973
Where -	WEYMOUTH N.S.
Name -	ESTHER MARTHA
Birth -	JAN. 3, 1883
Where -	MILLTOWN N.B.
Died -	MAR. 26, 1973
Where -	WEYMOUTH N.S.

START	
Name -	DANIEL W. MURRAY
Birth -	DEC. 5, 1879
Where -	RIVER JOHN
Married -	AUG 31, 1910
Where -	HANTS PORT N.S.
Died -	OCT. 29, 1961
Where -	HANTS PORT, N.S.
Name -	EMMA MCCONNELL
Birth -	-
Where -	-
Married -	-
Where -	-
Died -	-
Where -	-

FIRST GREAT-GRANDPARENTS	
Name -	GEO. DOUGLAS SR
Birth -	DEC. 27, 1852
Where -	WEYMOUTH N.S.
Married -	AUG. 19, 1880
Where -	BANFOR MAINE
Died -	JAN. 9, 1948
Where -	WEYMOUTH N.S.
Name -	KATE G PALMER
Birth -	AUG. 24, 1854
Where -	BANFOR MAINE
Died -	JAN. 9, 1948
Where -	WEYMOUTH N.S.
Name -	JOHN BLACK
Birth -	1843
Where -	LEITH, SCOTLAND
Married -	-
Where -	-
Died -	1925
Where -	ST. STEPHEN, N.B.
Birth -	-
Where -	-
Died -	-
Where -	-

SECOND GREAT-GRANDPARENTS	
Name -	HON. COLIN III
Birth -	AUG 7, 1822
Died -	JUNE 25, 1881
Where -	SHELBOURNE
Where -	WEYMOUTH
Birth -	PIPER ANN SEELY
Died -	OCT 28, 1904
Where -	DECH, 1821
Where -	ST. JOHN N.B.
Where -	WEYMOUTH
Birth -	A.J. PALMER
Died -	-
Where -	-
Where -	-
Birth -	JANE H. GLIDDEN
Died -	APR 17, 1820
Where -	-
Where -	-
Birth -	-
Died -	-
Where -	-
Where -	-

Name - ROBERT MURRAY	
Birth -	AUG. 15, 1839
Where -	LOGANVILLE N.S.
Married -	PARTOU CO. N.S.
Where -	JAN. 9, 1879
Where -	COLLEGE GRANT
Died -	SEPT. 11, 1921
Where -	WEST BRANCH
Birth -	ANN MAC LEAN
Where -	JUNE 15, 1855
Where -	WEST BRANCH
Died -	MAR. 4, 1938
Where -	WEST BRANCH
Name -	MCCONNELL
Birth -	-
Where -	-
Married -	-
Where -	-
Died -	-
Where -	-
Where -	MCKINNON ?
Birth -	-
Where -	-
Died -	-
Where -	-

Name - DONALD MURRAY	
Birth -	1794
Died -	1851
Where -	-
Where -	-
Birth -	MARGARET CAMPBELL
Died -	1844
Where -	-
Where -	-
Birth -	ALEXANDER MAC LEAN
Died -	1890
Where -	-
Where -	-
Birth -	MARGARET MACDONALD
Died -	1864
Where -	-
Where -	-
Birth -	-
Died -	-
Where -	-
Where -	-

Loyalist Ancestor -

ADDITIONAL GENERATIONS

THIRD GREAT-GRANDPARENTS	FOURTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS	FIFTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS	SIXTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
Name - COLIN II	Name - COLIN I	Name - DAVID	Name - JOHN
No. -	No. -	No. -	No. -
Birth - OCT 28, 1798	Birth - JULY 30, 1752	Birth - 1729	Birth - 1700
Died - SEPT 3, 1878	Died - JULY 20, 1835	Died - ?	Died - 1777
Where - SHELBOURNE	Where - SHELBOURNE WEYMOUTH	Where - SCOTLAND	Where - SCOTLAND
No. - MARIA	No. -	No. -	No. -
Birth -	Birth -	Birth -	Birth -
Where -	Where -	Where -	Where -

Application forms are available on request from a branch.

Loyalist

Edward CRAWFORD

UEL Descendents

Merlin Crawford
Lori Papaioannou
Cindy Reynolds
Gail Crawford
Joyce Jones

Captain Edward Crawford
and

Archibald Crawford

Captain Edward Crawford came from the Isle of Skye to Carolina in 1752. He moved from Carolina to Georgia in 1775 and settled on the O'Gretchie River. He built a house, other buildings and a grist mill, and purchased 200 acres of land at Rocky Comfort, eight miles away. He joined the British Militia and rose to the rank of Captain. His land, house and farm animals were taken by the Rebels. By his claim for restitution by the British government he asked to be reimbursed for 6 riding horses, 6 working horses, 136 head of cattle, 25 sheep and goats, furniture and tools which had been seized by Col. Parker's rebels. After this seizure by the Rebels he served at St. Augustine under Col. Thos Brown of the King's Rangers. He continued in service until the evacuation of Savannah, and then came to Nova Scotia with his wife and family in 1784. He had 5 sons and 2 daughters.

The first record of them settling in Nova Scotia was in Chezzetcook area with a group headed by Mr. Chamberlain, who received 36 thousand acres in the Chezzetcook-Lawrencetown area. Capt. Crawford received 5 00 acres and his sons received 100 acres each.

A few years later one of Captain Edward's sons, Archibald, settled in the Musquodoboit area, which is known yet as Crawford's Falls. Archibald settled in 1801 on lands originally granted to Daniel Fraser. In 1810 he asked Sir George Provost to grant him the land.

Archibald married Mary MacDonald, one of three daughters of Angus MacDonald, and they had seven children: Sarah, Edward, Ranald, Ann, Mary, Margery and Alexander.

In 1815 Archibald and his brother-in-law, Miles MacInnes, made application to Sir John Coape Sherbrooke for 900 acres of land on the west branch of the Saint Mary's River. This land was Surveyed by Sir. John Wentworth, Surveyor General of the King's Woods in Nova Scotia on July 31, 1815.

Archibald left the Musquodoboit River and moved to Porter's Lake, where his house was always the home of the Presbyterian Clergyman officiating in the area. The last few years of his life he lived with his grandson, Archibald Crawford, at Musquodoboit. He died at the age of 101. He was probably the last living Refugee Loyalist in the province. He had a clear recollection of all the stirring times when a new nation was born.

Loyalist

Peter EARLE

UEL Descendent

S. Ward Hemeon

PETER EARLE

(Loyalist Ancestor of S. Ward Hemeon, 6th Generation)

Peter Earle, of Dutch descent, resided in the town of Hackensack, New Jersey, prior to 1776. His claim for recompense states he left there in November, 1776, to join Lord Cornwallis and resided behind the British lines until the evacuation of New York.

He was associated with Colonel Van Buskirk's Regiment (3rd Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers), taking "an active part against the rebels," his claim states, and "Cash was forced from the Deponent, after the Preliminary Articles of the Peace, by some Rebels in the town of Hackensack, on account of this deponent's being with a Party of the British Troops, who seized and took some arms from the Rebels and took them within the British Lines."

He was a blacksmith by trade, a "compleat set of Tools value 425.00 - one half ton of bar iron - one cask of nails - five waggon load of Coals" being among his effects seized by the Rebels. The Claim, dated 22 Feby. 1786, shows him residing at Tuskett River, Shelburne County.

His grant was very near the present bridge over the Tuskett River on Route 3. His son, Enoch, built the first frame house in what is now Pleasant Lake, Yarmouth County, formerly Salmon River. His second son, Abraham, also lived near Enoch - his home was built near the intersection of the Mood Road and present Route 3.

In 1793, Peter Earle's name is seen on a Petition to the Bishop of Nova Scotia asking that an Anglican Church be built at Tuskett. On July 3, 1817, Peter and Rachel, his wife, sold 12 acres to son-in-law Stephen Van Norden, which included his dwelling house and all livestock. The 1827 Census for Yarmouth Township shows Peter Earle, Church of England, Farmer, 1 Male, 1 Female, Total in Family.

References:

Loyalist Claim No. 334, Pages 146 - 152. PANS Microfilm

George Brown's "Supplement to Campbell's History of Yarmouth County."

Halifax, Nova Scotia
November 15, 1982

Loyalist

Joseph EMBREE

UEL Descendent

Betty Mae Embree Veinot

Joseph Eabree, Jr.

Joseph Eabree, Junior came to Cumberland County, Nova Scotia from Westchester, New York around 1784. He is listed in Marion Gilroy's book Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia (p. 39) and was granted 500 acres of land. In the 1827 census he is listed as a farmer of Methodist religion from the town or village of Wentworth, Cumberland County. At this time three males and seven females are listed.

The history of the Eabree family goes back to Flushing on Long Island, U.S.A. They were probably French Huguenot in origin; tradition reports that they came from Normandy and the original form of the name was d'Enbree. However, the name is recorded in America many years prior to the Huguenot immigration in 1868, so they were probably among the large number of families who fled from France to Holland to escape persecution, then came to America with the Dutch.

Although some of the Eabree family were loyal to the King during the Revolutionary War, others stayed in the States and one at one time owned Long Island, New York. As yet we have been unable to prove the distinct connection between these Eabrees and the ones who came to Nova Scotia.

Joseph Eabree was presumably born in New York state, possibly Westchester County on August 4, 1760 and died November 18, 1828. He is buried in Rose Cemetery, Westchester, N.S., with a notation on his gravestone: "Loyalists from Westchester County, N.Y." His wife Catharine is buried in the same place. She was born in 1761, died April 2, 1846. I do not have her maiden name.

Although I do not know the port of entry of the Eabree family, it may be presumed that they came through

Saint John or Halifax.

Joseph Embree, Jr. was granted 500 acres of land, lot number 20 on the south side of Cobequid Road, Westchester, Cumberland County. At this time he had one son, presumably Joseph. He subsequently had two other sons, Samuel and Jacob, and three daughters, Deborah, Francies, and Sarah.

Jacob, my great-great grandfather, married Isabella Chisholm of Portipique on April 3, 1819 and they had five children: Mary White Embree December 18, 1826-Feb. 1, 1884

Alexander Embree March 18, 1823-August 31, 1882

Joseph Embree IV June 23, 1828-Nov. 4, 1847

Frances Embree May 31, 1830-Jan. 15, 1916.

Jacob Embree Jr. Oct. 10, 1827-May 17, 1864.

Jacob Embree lived in the Westchester area of North Greenville.

Alexander Embree married Sarah McKene Teed on March 23, 1852 and they had five children, the first child being my grandfather, my father's father:

William Mc Kim Embree May 18, 1853-April 13, 1904

George Marsh Embree Nov. 21, 1854-June 11, 1885

Charles Shaw Embree July 4, 1857-April 13, 1919.

Frances Aseneth Embree Feb. 9, 1860-June 1, 1943

Alexander Embree Jr., Oct. 19, 1866-July 21, 1931.

William Mc Kim Embree married the daughter of another Loyalist descendent family, Agness Jane Rushton in North Greenville, Westchester and they had nine children:

Amasa Perley Embree April 17, 1884-Sept. 6, 1938

Susan Amelia Embree Nov. 27, 1886-January 3, 1887

Sarah Elizabeth Embree April 2, 1888-May 5, 1961

Almeda May Embree January 8, 1891-July 16, 1982

Cornelia Ethel Embree February 26, 1894.

Avery Johnson Embree January 23, April 15, 1974

Hattie Janetta Embree Nov. 17, 1898-1900-January 26, 1971

Charlie Weldon Embree October 13, 1903-February 16, 1980,

who is my father.

The Embree family stayed in the Westchester Mountain area of North Greenville from the time they were granted the land until my father's family moved from the mountain around 1915 to Springhill, although they moved to at least two sites while on the mountain. Farming was not a profitable enterprise on Westchester mountain and my great grandfather built a saw mill on his property and was employed in this manner. They also subsisted by keeping a small garden, a cow or two and by picking blueberries, apples and nuts which grew wild in the area. After the family moved to Springhill, my father was employed by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, later owned by the Dominion Steel and Coal Company (DSCCO) until the mine was closed in 1958. Although he held various jobs both on the surface and underground, he spent most of his working years as a mine mechanic. Mechanical ability was a trait of many of the Embree family.

Bibliography

Census of Nova Scotia 1827, 1871, 1881 Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

Gilroy, Marion, Compiler, Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia

Westchester Township Records, PANS, pp. 86,87.

Betty Mae Embree Veinot
January, 1983

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Bibliography

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Westchester Township Records, PANS, pp. 86,87.

Betty Mae Embree Veinot
January, 1983

Grant dated 2nd June 1785

Book 1784 & 1785 p. 20. description same as contained in Warrant Book N

578 W 460 chs

33 Caleb Griffin	33 J Meader & S Bishop
32 Samuel Horton	32
31 James & John Austin	31 ^{Chas A B} Purdy N.S. Turned Wood
30 J. Schoffield &	30 Josiah Baker
29	29 Gabriel Purdy
28	28 ^{Ed David} C. Purdy ^{Purdy} ^{W Thomas}
27 A. Fillmore & L Ripley	27 ^{Isaac Thomas Ben} ^{Hause Thompson Purdy}
26 J Worden & D Holmes	26 Charles Vincent
25 Elisha Smith	25
24 Capt Henry Purdy	24 William Coon
23 James Hoonsbury	23 Stephen Purdy
22 J Riness, J. Miller	22 Shubad Lewis
21 John Hunter	21 Daniel Dickerson
20 Joseph Embree, Jr	20 Joseph Trene
19 N. Purdy & D Ackley	19 David Miller
18 John Baxter	18 Joseph Purdy
17 Henry Trenchard	17 John Crawford
16 Aaron Fountain	16 Jeremiah Seaman
15 Obediah Simpson	15 Joseph Sears
14 Nathaniel Golding	14 John Maby
13 M. Breary & J Snider	13 Jonathan Palmer
12 John Rushton, Sr	12 R. Weeks & Wm Lafree
11 Jabez Rundle	11 J. Merritt & C. Benning
10 Lieut Gilbert Haveland	10 H Piers & J Ackle
9 R. Purdy & P Maby	9 John Gleeson
8 H. Gray & S Outhouse	8 Israel Barker
7 Henry Stultz	7 David Pugsley
6 Lieut & Abraham Covert	6 Moses Simmons
5 Jeremiah Rushton	5 James Wheaton
4 J. Horton & J Wilson	4 Jesse Ogden
3	3 Peter Ruston
2	2 D. O. Seaman
1	1 S Seaman

page 9

530 m

594 chs

S. 4 E. 280 chs

North line & S

590 chs

N. 6. 0

Scal

Loyalist

Jacob FENTON

UEL Descendent

Roy Stanley-Chisholm

ROY A. STANLEY-CHISHOLM - LOYALIST

I am descended from the E. Country Harbour Stormont Loyalists Jacob Fenton, David and John Bradley and the family of Hallett, (Hollett) who are said to have come indirectly to E. Country Harbour from the St. John River Loyalist crown land grants in what was then Nova Scotia but is now New Brunswick.

Jacob Fenton was first a Sergeant in the King's Rangers (carolina) a regiment of provincial status that was recruited in North and South Carolina and also from the Floridas. The family of Fenton remained at E. Country and their descendants were largely non-itinerant and remain there to this day; Bradleys left within five to seven years of 1783 and their descendants returned to E. Country Harbour and one of them, my maternal great-grandmother married William Fenton of E. Country Harbour; Halletts came very early in the 19th century, at it's beginning, of the same family of Halletts now there they purchased land and it is a logical conclusion that they came from the Hallett (Hollett) Loyalist families on the St. John River because of their knowledge of E. Country Harbour Loyalists and their desire to locate there.

The family of Fenton was also said to have been under the jurisdiction of Clan Chisholm in Scotland and this family also loudly asserted their Scottishness over the ages, which is characteristic of Highland people, back to the earliest census mention of them these are recorded as "Scotch".

.....2 (Chisholm)

The census of 1791 (Poll tax returns) lists Jacob Fenton, it does not list Bradley or Hallett; this is a quite good indication that both David and John Bradley left within five to seven years of their arrival at E. Country Harbour and Guysborough Township and there is no record of Halletts until the beginning of the 19th century, when the first land purchase by a Hallett at Stormant was recorded.

Loyalist

James HATFIELD

UEL Descendent

S. Ward Hemeon

JAMES HATFIELD of TUSKET, N. S.
(Loyalist Ancestor of S. Ward Hemeon)

James Hatfield, 1753-1806, was of the fifth generation of Hatfields to live in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. He was the great, great grandson of Matthias Hatfield, a weaver, who was originally in New Haven and went to Elizabeth Town in 1644. Matthias is supposed to be the son of Thomas Hatfield of Leyden, Holland, a member of John Robinson's church, and a native of Yorkshire, England. He died in 1687, having donated to the Town the land for a church and burial ground. This is the land on which the First Presbyterian Church stood in 1900.

Loyalist James Hatfield's father, Jacob, b. 1730 at Elizabeth Town, was the first cousin of Sarah Hatfield who married in 1749 Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

James was born in Elizabeth Town in 1753 and came to Tusket in the Summer of 1785, his grant of 200 acres being near Tusket Falls. Two of his brothers, Jacob Lyon and Abram Marsh, as well as their cousin, Col. Job Hatfield, came to Tusket about the same time.

James had two children, Jacob b. c.1779 and Phebe b. c.1780-81 who married John Gavel.

James Hatfield, a waterman by business, left Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in 1776 and joined the British Army under General Gage. He is said to have served as a guide on every expedition of General Gage's troops into New Jersey. His claim for compensation states he was in Shelburne as of 19 January 1784.

His father, Jacob, d. c.1773, possessed a lot and two houses in Elizabeth Town and these came to James as eldest son and heir. James resided in one house and an uncle in the other. They were seized and sold in 1778 to William Halstead, value £200, currency.

James' Will dated January 31, 1805, was probated October 28, 1806, quotes wife's name as Mary - property "on Tusket River" - son Jacob was given the homestead and Phebe Gavel the sum of Ten Pounds.

JAMES HATFIELD of TUSKET, N. S.
(Loyalist Ancestor of S. Ward Hemeon)

In 1793, James' name is seen on a petition to the Bishop of Nova Scotia asking that an Anglican church be built at Tusket.

1. James Hatfield
2. Jacob Hatfield
3. Hugh N. Hatfield
4. Sarah Hatfield
5. J. Bradford Hemeon
6. S. Ward Hemeon

- References:
1. History of County Yarmouth by Rev. J. R. Campbell
 2. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a sequel to Campbell's History,
by Geo. S. Brown
 3. PANS - Yarmouth County Wills
 4. Loyalist Claims - PANS microfilm

Halifax, Nova Scotia
January 23, 1983

Loyalist

Stephen HUMBERT

UEL Descendent

Donald Lordly

STEPHEN HUMBERT

LOYALIST ANCESTOR OF D. G. LORDLY

Stephen Humbert was born in New Jersey in 1767. His family may have been of french origin possibly from Montbeliard, a town involved in the Palatinate disputes on the French/German border.

At the end of the war he was in New York and as a sixteen year old Loyalist refugee sailed for the mouth of the St. John River in the spring of 1783. He was a grantee of that new settlement and in 1785 when Saint John was incorporated as a city (Canada's oldest) he is listed as a free-man of the city as a baker of ship's bread. His shop was located next door to Trinity Church on Germain Street. From early newspaper advertisements it appears that he rapidly expanded his business enterprises and became a general merchant and shipowner.

He was a captain in the militia, a city alderman and in 1809 was elected to the Provincial Assembly and served several terms. After 1830 he was attached to the Treasury Department of the Province.

One of the chief organizers of the Methodist congregation in Saint John in 1791, his purpose of a political career was the furtherance of Methodism (at that time the Church of England was the only officially recognized church). He was the author of "The Rise and Progress of Methodism in the Province of New Brunswick".

He also furthered the cause of Methodism through the promotion of music. In 1796 he opened the province's first school of sacred vocal music and compiled and published "The Union Harmony" or "British America's Sacred Vocal Music", 1801.

All in all he seems to have lead a colourful if somewhat controversial life. It is recorded that he was expelled from the provincial assembly for outspoken criticism of that body in 1818 but was immediately re-elected.

- 2 -

Earlier, in 1804, he was writing letters to the public in the St. John Gazette regarding injurious reports that he had taken an enlisted army man to Boston as a passenger.

When the "Plaster Act" of New Brunswick was passed in 1820 placing a duty on gypsum imported into Charlotte County in an effort to stop alleged illegal trading of that product with the U. S. the legislature appointed Humbert, "who was prepared to enforce the law of the land with the same conviction with which he upheld his burning faith", as a commissioner in the matter. There are accounts of a small scale war ensuing in the Bay of Fundy with Humbert fitting out a small armed cutter seeking out the smugglers' vessels and towing them into Saint John harbour.

As a fervent Methodist there are reports of preaching expeditions up and down the St. John River valley even in the dead of winter when the only means of travel was on snow shoes on the frozen river. He is said to have accompanied two condemned murderers to the gallows "singing Methodist hymns through crowds of wondering spectators"!

Stephen Humbert's wife Martha died on 22 April 1818 at age 50 years. The size of their family is not known at this time. His son John, born on 15 April 1792, and John's son Thomas Coke are the member's ancestors. Thomas was active in the Centennial Anniversary celebrations of the Loyalist landing in Saint John in 1873.

References

Encyclopedia Canadiana

Sabine, Loyalists, Vol. 1, p.554

Mac Nutt, New Brunswick, A History 1784-1867, p. 175

P.A. N.B.

D. G. Lordly
82-11-24

Loyalist

Elisha JONES

UEL Descendent

Allen Jones

(Allen Jones)

my fore bearer on both my Mother and my
father's side of the family

Colonel Elisha Jones was born at Weston, Mass., Nov. 19 1710, the youngest child of Josiah and Abigail (Barnes) Jones, and great-grandson of Lewis and Ann Jones who were settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1640. Elisha's father, Josiah, was Captain of Militia, and a representative in the General Assembly in 1716, 1721, 25, and 26. The family was allied by marriage to many of the noted families of Massachusetts, including those of Whitney, Coolidge, Brewer, Mixer and Garfield, two of which have given presidents to the United States. Elisha's sister Abigail was the wife of the noted Colonel Ephriam Williams, founder of Williams College, commander of the forts along the northern frontier, and a noted soldier who fell in the war against the French and Indians, in 1755.

It was the custom in New England for the older sons to leave home and establish themselves in new homes, thus pushing the frontier constantly farther from the original settlements. Elisha as the youngest son, stayed at home and succeeded to "his father's mansion house and farm." On Jan. 24 1733 Elisha married Mary daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Allen of Weston, and they proceeded to raise a large family. From 1734 to 1760 they had 15 children, all sons except their daughter Mary, who was born in 1748.

Throughout the years Elisha Jones became "a man of ample fortune." He prudently bought large grants of land in Berkshire County, the north-western district of Massachusetts, then of little value owing to the hostility of the French and Indians from Canada. He represented Weston in the General Assembly from 1752, almost continuously, until 1774, and was Colonel of the Middlesex Militia.

The turning point in his career was in 1774, the year in which popular feeling against Britain erupted into open violence. Colonel Elisha is regarded as having been a Tory but there is nothing to show that he was not in sympathy with the original demands of his fellow-countrymen. It must be remembered that there was no party in Massachusetts that supported the British side in the early days of the dispute. There was a relatively small body of extremists that demanded the support of all their countrymen. Where they met with antagonism to their acts of violence, they applied the term "Tory" and committed those acts of terrorism that made Massachusetts a land of mob rule. McCarthyism is not new in America. It was this mob violence that made Loyalists of many responsible citizens who really supported the popular cause in the beginning. Once anyone remonstrated with the violent, he was forced to take the British side because he was driven to it by persecution.

Colonel Jones was one of the first to feel the resentment of the "Patriots." The summer of 1774 saw his popularity vanish when he called out the Militia to prevent the destruction of property. He found it necessary to mount a guard at his own house in Weston, and this doubtless prevented the mob from attacking it although he was visited several times. There is an item in the Andrew's Papers, dated September 6, 1774, that throws a little light on conditions. "The famous Colonel Jones of Weston was held in durance about three hours, one day last week, and catechised by about three hundred from the contiguous towns." I do not know if this was at the colonel's house, but it seems to indicate that the Militia was no longer trustworthy. In any event, Colonel Jones left his house shortly after this, and seeking the protection of the British forces in Boston, was appointed to an administrative position by General Gage. Here he remained for over a year, until his death, in Boston, Feb. 13, 1776. During this time, his wife remained in their home in Weston, apparently without molestation.

From the Genealogy of the Upham Jones
of Westmouth, Mass.

And now what of the fortunes of Elisha's large family in this troubled year 1774? Two of his sons had died in childhood and another was also dead. Mary was married and living at Salem. Nathan, the eldest, removed to Maine, it is said to escape the time of trouble. Elisha Jr., Israel, Elias and Ephriam were settled on their father's lands in Berkshire County. Daniel was a lawyer in Hinsdale, N.H., and the chief justice of the court of common pleas of New Hampshire. Simeon was the clerk of this court. Josiah was a lawyer in New Hampshire, and Jonas was also there. Stephen and Charles were at Harvard College.

Nathan, Israel, Elias and Daniel each experienced house arrest and other inconveniences as the war progressed, but all seem to have weathered the storm and retained their property. The other sons were classed as Loyalists. Needless to say, the property of Colonel Elisha and his loyalist sons was confiscated, although some of the father's land was overlooked by the authorities and was later recovered by the sons who remained in the United States.

The following recites the story of the Loyalist members of the family.

My Ancestors
Loyalist Ancestor
 ELISHA JR., ^{2nd} son of Colonel Elisha. *on my Mother's Side*
 He was settled at Pittsfield, a man of property, owning a mill, store, hotel, and several farms, and was a captain of Militia. He had a wife (Mehitable Upham) and eight children, the youngest born in 1773. In 1775 he was lodged in Great Barrington jail for refusing to join the rebels. He escaped and got to New York and thence to Boston, where he joined his father, and became a lieutenant in General Timothy Ruggles' Associated Loyalists. At the British evacuation of Boston in March 1776, he accompanied the army to Halifax and then to New York. Here he was employed as a commissary to the Royal Artillery. How long this duty continued is not known but he served in some capacity until 1782, although he undoubtedly also engaged himself in business in New York. Seeing that the war was lost he went to Nova Scotia in the fall of 1782. It is not clear whether this was a search for a new home for his family or whether he actually took his family there. The first certain news we have of them in Nova Scotia is in the fall of 1783 at Annapolis. Elisha Jr. returned to New York to close out his business and died there in January 1783.

Mehitable his wife is a tragic figure. Left at Pittsfield when her husband fled to the British, she carried on as best she could until the "Committee" took possession of her moveable property and sold it at auction, while she was still in the house. They returned a few articles to her. It is not known how or where she lived while the war was going on, but it was probably in her own house at Pittsfield, for the lands were not auctioned off until February 1783. She next appears at Annapolis in the fall of 1783 and seems to have spent the winter there with the third son and the three youngest children. The two eldest sons and daughters remained in the United States. In the spring of 1784 she accompanied her brother-in-law, Josiah Jones and the first settlers of Sissiboo, or Weymouth as it is now called. She must have endured great hardships and not the least was the feeling of destitution. There is a story that before her property was seized she had left her silver with a neighbor, who when later asked for it denied all knowledge of the matter.. The task of carving a new home out of the wilderness was left to her son, Cereno Upham Jones, then a lad of 16. If the family traditions are to be believed, she could not have had a better protector.

The last definite knowledge we have of Mehitable Jones was her appearance before the Loyalist Commissioner at St. John on Oct. 21, 1786. Not long after this she decided to visit the United States, some of her descendants said it was an attempt to recover some of her property in Pittsfield, perhaps the lost silver. At any rate she and her youngest son, Robert, sailed to visit her brother-in-law, Nathaniel Jones, at Goldsboro, Maine. Somewhere off that place the vessel was wrecked and she and her son were lost.

Her eldest son, Elisha (the 3rd.) does not appear to have come to Nova Scotia, although he appeared before the Loyalist Commissioner at St. John on Nov. 9, 1786. He then stated he was 24 years old, had been at school when his father joined the British in Boston, when 16 he joined the British Army at New York and served as a volunteer for over 3 years. Young Elisha had a grant of 100 acres on the west side of the Sissiboo River, but there is nothing to show that he ever lived there. It is thought that he returned to the United States.

As has already been said, the responsibility for establishing Mehitable's family in Nova Scotia fell upon Cereno Upham. It is not proposed to deal with his family here and only a few remarks will be made on him. His uncles Josiah, Stephen and Simeon were among the leaders of the settlement but as they grew old, Cereno Upham, and to some extent Josiah's son Charles, took over their leadership. Cereno Upham was a magistrate, a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and a member of the House of Assembly. He died at Weymouth, June 17, 1851, in his 84th. year, the last of the original settlers of Sissiboo. I have talked with his grandson, St. Clair Jones, my grandfather, about him, but learned little beyond the fact that he was regarded by his family with a reverence that amounted almost to worship. I have a report of alien passengers on board the Schooner Eliza that arrived at the Port of Salem, Mass. on Sept. 18, 1798, and this states: "Sereno U. Jones, age 27, born in Mass., from Grand Passage, N.S. (allegiance to G.B.), yeoman, dark hair and eyes, 5 ft. 6 inches high." Calnek, the Annapolis historian has left a note about him. "The writer remembers Judge Jones as a worthy and venerable aged Christian, and gentleman of the old school, who must have been a most faithful and honest representative. His occupation was that of farmer and country merchant, with several local public offices, and he was a useful man in the community in which he lived."

JOSIAH JONES, 7th son of Colonel Elisha

He was a lawyer in New Hampshire when the troubles started and he joined his father in Boston where he was employed by the British army in obtaining supplies. In May 1775 he proceeded to Nova Scotia in the sloop "Polly" to buy oats, hay and straw. On the voyage the sloop was captured by an American vessel and Josiah was taken to Arundel, Maine, where the committee sent him to the Provincial Congress; and after investigation by a committee of that body, he was committed to jail at Concord. This was not very far from his old home at Weston, and his sister, Mary, who was then staying with her mother, visited him every day, bringing him food and other things to make his situation easier. Among these other things were files with which Josiah cut away the bars of his window. It is probable that Mary as Parson Dunbar's wife was allowed to pass into the jail without too much formality. And so on Sept. 27, 1775, Josiah escaped, and with him went Jonathan Hicks of Plymouth and William Likely.

This of course was accomplished at night, and going to Sheriff Baldwin's stable, Josiah and Hicks took one of the horses and drove to Portland, sending word to the sheriff from there to come for his horse and also pay for the charge for keeping him. The effect of this story is somewhat lessened if we say that the sheriff's daughter, Elizabeth Baldwin, was the wife of Jonah's brother Elias.

Josiah again made his way to Boston and joined the Militia under General Ruggles. Like his brother Elisha Jr., he accompanied the army to Halifax and New York where he received an appointment in the commissariat department. In 1782 he removed to Annapolis and in the spring of 1784, with his brother Elisha's widow, settled in what is now Weymouth. It was about time, for Annapolis was filled to overflowing with refugees. The lengthy process of surveying and making grants had to be abandoned. Amos Botsford was in charge of the Loyalists at Annapolis and there is a letter to him from the Hon Charles Morris, surveyor General, dated 6 April 1784, advising him to settle 120 families at Clements, Digby and St. Mary's Bay; "Wherever they can find land that they think will answer their purpose." This seems to be the authority for the settlement at Weymouth. Josiah and his brother's widow may have been joined by Stephen at this time. At any rate Josiah and his party left Annapolis in boats, sailed down the river and basin, passed through St. George's Channel, and followed the south Fundy Shore to Petite Passage. Here they camped for the night, shooting a bear, which furnished fresh meat. Embarking next morning, they passed through Petite and sailed up St. Mary's Bay to Sissiboo, where they landed. Josiah's brother Stephen and his cousin Elijah Williams were with them there, but whether they joined him at Annapolis or came from St. John, is not known. Of the ten 200 acre lots granted on the East side of the Sissiboo River, three went to Josiah, Mehitable and Stephen Jones, and one to their cousin Elijah Williams.

In 1785 Josiah and Stephen Jones were among the first magistrates appointed for what is now Digby County. Josiah was also a justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He had three sons and one daughter, one son leaving the province, and Charles and Edward living at Westport, the former finally settling at Halifax where he became a prominent merchant. His son Thomas Cutler Jones established a well-known business at Cardiff, Wales and Antwerp. He had a son living in Antwerp when the Germans bombarded that city in 1914, and nothing has been heard of him since. Edward son of Charles, succeeded to his father's business in Halifax and removed later to Philadelphia. Josiah's son Edward, of Westport, has left descendants now living near Digby.

Josiah's gravestone in St. Peter's Churchyard, Weymouth North, is still clearly readable, and is worth copying here:

"To the memory of Josiah Jones, late Chief Magistrate of the County of Annapolis, this Stone is inscribed by his affectionate widow and surviving children. He was the seventh son of Hon. Elisha Jones of Weston in Massachusetts. Steadfast in allegiance to his King, he exchanged his native Country, A.D. 1783 for the wilderness of Nova Scotia; and by the blessing of God upon his industry and judicious economy, was enabled to live in it comfortably, happily and independently. His several duties as neighbor, husband, parent, citizen and magistrate, were fulfilled with a steady, temperate, and conscientious perseverance, worthy of emulation. Humbly confiding in the merciful promise of God in Christ, he departed this life in peace, the 10th day of June, 1825, in the 81st. year of his age. Margaret Jude, his wife, died 29th February 1828 aged 84 years. She was a kind and affectionate wife and tender mother, and left all with a full hope of a future happiness."

EPHRIAM JONES 9th son of Col. Elisha.

He was farming at East Hoosick (now Adams) Berkshire County, when the Revolution broke out. He was accused of loyalist sympathies and imprisoned, but escaped to Canada, where, at Point au fur, he joined the British Army under General Ridehaute. Later he was with Sir Guy Carleton and was by him appointed Commissary of Forage in General Burgoyne's army. He was taken prisoner at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, but seems to have been exchanged, as he married about 1778 Charlotte, daughter of Michael Coursolles, of Vercheres, near Montreal. In 1781 he entered as a volunteer in the Royal Rangers and served till that regiment was reduced in Canada. He received a grant of 300 acres at Elizabeth Town, in the Township of Augusta, and was one of the first settlers in that district. He was usually known as "Mr. Commissary Jones" in consequence of his having had charge of the supplies granted to the settlers by the British Government. Ephriam quickly became a person of consequence in his Canadian home. He was a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Land Board for Grenville and Leeds, a member of the first Parliament of Canada (1792-6), representing Grenville, and a member of the Land Claim's board (1800-1). When the town of Brockville was established he became one of its first merchants. But in spite of this prominence, his children were even more noted.

Ephriam's 2nd son, The Hon. Charles Jones, in 1807 married Mary daughter of the Rev. John Stuart, first rector of Kingston, and became allied with this most influential family. For a time he was in business in Brockville, but soon branched out into wider interests. From 1821 to 1828 he sat in the 8th and 9th parliaments as member for Leeds, and from 1829 to 1840 he sat in the Legislative Council.

Ephriam's 2nd daughter, Sophia, in 1802 married John son of the Rev John Stuart of Kingston, a merchant of Brockville and later Sheriff of the Johnstown District. Sophia's daughter Mary, in 1831 married Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Bart., premier in 1854, and was the mother of Sophia Mary, wife of the 7th Earl of Albermarle. Their eldest son became the 8th Earl and the father of the 9th and present Earl. Sophia Mary's youngest daughter, Florence Cecilia, in 1902 married Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Henry Dudley Boyle, who in 1934 succeeded his kinsman as the 12th Earl of Cork and Orrery. (the family that owns the Saville Row, Conduit St., Boyle St. district of London) Sophia Mary's 2nd son, the Hon. Sir Derek William George Keppel, was most of his life attached to the household of his late majesty King George V. He was Equerry in Waiting 1893 to 1910, and Master of the King's Household from 1910 till the King's death in 1936. He filled the same office during the short reign of King Edward VIII, and died 26 April 1944. The second daughter of Mary and Sir Allan MacNab, married a son of Sir Dominick Daly, and a brother of Sir Malachy Bowes Daly, Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia 1890-1900.

Ephriam's 3rd daughter, Charlotte, married the Hon. Levius Peters Sherwood, who was elected to the House of Assembly for Leeds and in 1822 was Speaker of the House. He was later appointed to the Legislative Council of Canada and was Speaker of that house in 1841. He became a judge of the Court of King's Bench in 1825. Charlotte's eldest son, Hon Henry Sherwood, represented Toronto in the Assembly and in 1842 was Solicitor General and Attorney General of Upper Canada in 1845. Charlotte's 2nd son, Hon George Sherwood, represented Brockville nearly 20 years and was Receiver General and Commissioner of Crown Lands in the administration of Sir George Cartier and Sir John Macdonald. Charlotte's 3rd son, Samuel, was Registrar of the City of Toronto. Her 4th son, Edward, was Registrar of the County of Carleton and the father of Arthur Percy Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police. Charlotte's eldest daughter,

was the wife of the Hon John Willoughby Crawford, Lt. Governor of Ontario, 1873 to 1875.

Ephriam's 5th son, the Hon Jonal Jones, served as a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the War of 1812. He was admitted to the Bar in 1815, and was elected to parliament in 1821, 1825 and 1826 and in 1836, for Leeds. In 1837 he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench. He was a very able man and a leader in the "Family Compact." His eldest son, David Ford Jones, was a manufacturer of agricultural implements at Gananoque, and member for South Leeds in the Assembly from 1864 until Confederation, and later for many years represented this constituency in the House of Commons. Emily, 2nd daughter of the Hon Jonal Jones, married the Rev. John McCaul, principal of Upper Canada College and professor of classics in King's College. Later he was President of University College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto. Their 3rd son, Charles Coursolles McCaul, married Frances Greenwood of Halifax. (1st cousin of the writer's grandmother)

Chillion Jones, 6th son of the Hon Jonas, was a civil engineer and architect and was the designer of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. His only son was Frank Percy Jones, manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co, The Canada Cement Co, president of the Beauharnois Power Co, and a director of many companies. At the time of his death, in Montreal, 1939, at the age of 69, his estate was estimated at 30 millions.

William, 7th son of Hon Jonas, in 1863 became professor of mathematics at Trinity College Toronto. In 1868 he was ordained a priest of the Church of England, and subsequently became dean of Trinity College and acting provost. Retiring from his chair in 1895, he was bursar and registrar of the college till his death in 1907.

Ephriam's 7th daughter, Eliza, married Henry John Boulton (son of Hon. D'Arce Boulton). He became Solicitor General of Upper Canada in 1829, Attorney General in 1830, and in that year was elected to represent Niagara. In 1833 he was dismissed as Attorney General, along with C.A. Hagerman the Solicitor General, because they had "permitted the repeated expulsion of a member of the Assembly, although the constitutional objections to that course had been conveyed to His Excellency by His Majesty's Government." This was in reference to William Lyon Mackenzie, who was well received in England by Lord Goderich, Secretary of State, who seems to have acted on his recommendation. Mr. Stanley who succeeded Lord Goderich was of a different opinion and re-appointed Mr Hagerman and appointed Mr. Boulton to the Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland. Dismissed from this office for political reasons in 1838, he returned to Toronto and represented Niagara 1841-44, and Norfolk 1848-51.

It will be seen from the above that this family was in the very centre of the famous Family Compact. In fact they occupy a prominent place in the list that William Lyon Mackenzie published in England on the subject.

*Relatives
Ancestors*

SIMEON JONES 10th son of Colonel Elisha. Born Dec 5 1751.

On the outbreak of the Revolution he was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Cheshire, New Hampshire, of which court his brother Daniel was chief justice. (The term chief justice is confusing. It does not mean Chief Justice of the Province but rather senior or presiding justice of the inferior court. The term was also used in Nova Scotia and is not spelt with capitals.) Simeon had been appointed to this office about 1770 by Governor Wentworth, and received about £ 97 a year, considered a very good salary in those days. It is

not known exactly why or when he left this position but he doubtless fell foul of the "Patriot Party" and thought it better to return to his father's house at Weston. At any rate he was there when his brother Josiah was in Concord Jail, and was himself imprisoned for assisting in Josiah's escape. Escaping himself, he fled to New York and in 1776 joined Governor Wentworth's Volunteers. On Feb. 25, 1781 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the King's American Dragoons, and the original commission is filed in the Records Office, London, under W.O. 42/J11. This regiment was raised at New York towards the close of the war, by Colonel Benjamin Thompson, who was knighted by the King in Feb. 1784, and entering the service of the Elector of Bavaria became famous under the name of Count Rumford. In August 1782, near Flushing, standards were presented to this regiment by Prince William, the King's third son, afterwards William IV. They probably saw little or no fighting and were among the first to be disbanded. There is a note by Gideon White (White Collection, P.A.N.S., Vol 3, #193) "New York, Aug 18 1783 - To-morrow the first Division sail for Nova Scotia, 3000 Refugees with their families and Thompson's King's American Dragoons compose this Division." (Perhaps the regiment came in sections, for Simeon himself said in 1787 that he came to New Brunswick in April 1783.) On arrival at St. John, the regiment was disbanded, and its members were given grants on the St. John River, at a place they named Prince William in honor of the patron of their regiment. Here Simeon Jones cleared land and built a house. In the summer of 1786 he visited Boston and at Trinity Church was married on August 13th to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Thomas Williams of Roxbury. She was not a distant relative as has been stated by Sanborn, but rather a relation of Colonel Ephriam Williams who married Simeon's Aunt Abigail.

It is not known when Simeon removed to Nova Scotia, but it was before July 20 1790, when his son Thomas was baptized at Sissiboo and the event was recorded in the Anglican Church at Digby. On Sept. 3, 1793 Simeon Jones was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for the County of Annapolis. (Minutes of Council). The Crown Lands records do not show that he received a grant of his property at Weymouth although there is 100 acres allotted to him in 1784, across the river, at New Edinburgh, where his grandson Eleazer lived for some years. His Weymouth property was a good farm and was adjacent to the northern boundary of the Taylor Grant, in which Josiah, Mehitabel and Stephen shared. He may have bought it from a first settler, and in any case, along with all the other grants it was escheated and re-granted in 1801. The record now stands:

Simeon Jones, 1784, Digby Township, 100 acres.

Simeon Jones, 1801, " " 625 acres.

Simeon farmed his land and passed the rest of his life in Weymouth, and died there Aug 17 1823, as his gravestone in St. Peter's Churchyard still shows. He had eight children, and as his two sons grew up, Thomas removed to his father's property in New Brunswick, and Richard, the younger (following the old New England custom) succeeded to his father's house in Weymouth. (I remember the old house, it was destroyed by fire about 1910 when occupied by Richard's son Charles.) Simeon's family has become extinct in Nova Scotia. Richard's grandson, Ralph Jones, was the last. He died at Weymouth May 27 1954, aged 81.

STEPHEN JONES 11th son of Colonel Elisha.

He was attending Harvard College when his father fled to Boston. He seems to have broken off his studies to take a hand in the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775. On that day he appears to have seen that the rebels were gathering in force and he joined Lord Percy as he was coming to the assistance of Col. Smith, giving him the first certain news of what was taking place. Hostilities having begun, he proceeded to Boston where he was employed by his father in command of a foraging party. He served under General Ruggles during the blockade of Boston

and accompanied the army to Halifax on the evacuation, going with it to New York where he was in the Commissary Department. About this time he was also a member of Wentworth's Volunteers. In February 1781 he went to London to present the claims of his family to the British Government. He was successful in obtaining the interest of Lord Germain, and received £ 100 each for Elisha, Josiah Simeon and himself, with an additional £ 100 for his expenses. He returned to New York in October 1781 and went to Carolina with Colonel Thompson, where he served as adjutant to the Cavalry. In an engagement which Colonel Thompson had with General Moryon on the Santee River, Stephen was slightly wounded and knocked from his horse. He received the particular thanks of General Leslie for his conduct on this occasion. He seems to have returned to New York with Col. Thompson for he was made a Cornet in the King's American Dragoons when the Colonel formed that corps. His commission, by Sir Guy Carleton, is dated 11 May 1782, his rank being dated back from 27 Feb. 1781. His subsequent military history is the same as that of his brother Simeon. He received a grant of land at Prince William, N.B., and built a log cabin, and carried out the improvements necessary to hold the land. He then placed a tenant in charge of the property and journeyed to Nova Scotia where he joined his brother Josiah during, or more probably, shortly after the settlement of Sissiboo. In the N.S. Archives is a letter dated, Sissiboo, 12 May 1784, in which Stephen Jones advises John Wentworth (later Sir John) that he has located at that place and proposes to settle there.

With Stephen went Capt. Elijah Williams of the same regiment, his first cousin, being the son of Colonel Ephriam Williams and Stephen's aunt Abigail, sister of Colonel Elisha Jones. Each of these officers had 200 acres of the 10 original grants, those of Williams being between Josiah and Stephen Jones. Nothing further is heard of Elijah Williams in Nova Scotia and he must have returned to the United States shortly after receiving his land.

Settled at Sissiboo, Stephen married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Samuel Goldsbury. The date of this marriage is not known but it was before Aug. 28 1785 when Stephen mentions his wife in a letter to Gideon White. The Minutes of Council show that Stephen Jones was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Annapolis on June 2 1785. On Jan. 1, 1790 Registrars of Deeds for the Western District of Annapolis were opened at Sissiboo and at Digby. Stephen Jones was appointed Registrar at Sissiboo, and in 1828 the office at Digby was discontinued and the records moved to Weymouth. In 1829 Stephen resigned this office and was succeeded by his son Guy Carleton. The Public Archives contain a number of Stephen's letters and it appears that the Surveyor General and others sought his advice on numerous occasions and on various matters. This may have been because he was a personal friend of Governor Wentworth before Sir John came to Nova Scotia.

Stephen Jones enjoyed a Cornet's (or perhaps a Lieutenant's) half pay, 2s. 6d. per day, from the disbanding of the regiment in 1783 until his death at Weymouth, Aug. 18, 1830, at the age of 76. Among some papers of his grandson, the Hon. A.G. Jones, is a copy of a petition to the British Government, dated Sept. 8 1851, in which Sarah widow of Stephen Jones makes application for a widow's pension for the widow of an officer of the Revolutionary War. This was 68 years after the close of the war and 21 years after her husband's death. The papers do not indicate whether this application was successful. Sarah (Goldsbury) Jones died at Weymouth, March 4, 1863, at the age of 93. Her gravestone states she was born May 28 1770, and she was therefore 16 years younger than her husband and must have been only 15 at the time of her marriage.

They had 4 sons and 2 daughters, the two eldest sons leaving the province for the U.S. Their daughter Cynthia married Richard son of Simeon Jones and lived to the age of 95. Their daughter Sophia married A.D. Hoyt, grandson of Jesse Hoyt, a Loyalist who was granted the property next to Stephen's. She died in 1897 at the great age of 103 years. Harry Hoyt, the last of her descendants in Weymouth, died in 1930. In 1895 Sophia's son, George Jones Hoyt, wrote to his cousin, the Hon. A.G. Jones, evidently in reply to an inquiry about the family history. He says, in part: "Mother is so far gone in her dotage that it is impossible to gather anything from her of interest to you. She remembers living in a log hut before the Sorenson House was built - the house in which I was born, and also, that supplies were brought from Digby on horse-back through the woods to head of St. Mary's Bay thence along the shore of St. Mary's Bay for the most of the way to Weymouth, and what communication there was with Edinburgh, the other side of the river, was reached by fording the river at low tide on horse back.....and when roads were cut away, she remembers riding on horse back 20 miles to Digby to attend a dance - some times two on one horse. The house they (i.e. Stephen Jones) built which is what we now call the Sorenson house was lathed and clapboarded with lumber split from logs and shaved on a horn after the fashion that they used to make shingles in olden times, and the nails used here hammered out on an anvil, the studding throughout was and is there still, hewn out of round timber of monstrous dimensions. The fire place in the kitchen took in the wood the length of the sled, about 8 feet or more."

Stephen's sons Guy Carleton and Charles remained in Weymouth, the former succeeding his father as Registrar of Deeds. He married Frances Mehitable, eldest daughter of his cousin Cereno Upham Jones and they had a large family, the most noted of which was the Hon Alfred Gilpin Jones. As a young man he entered business at Halifax and later formed A.G. Jones & Co. He represented Halifax in the House of Commons 1867-72, 1874-78, 1887-91; being Minister of Militia in the Mackenzie Administration. He became Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1900, and died at Government House, March 15 1906. Some of his sons were prominent in the business life of Halifax, and one, Major General Guy Carleton Jones, C.M.G., M.D., was Surgeon-General of the Canadian Army overseas in World War I. His youngest son, Harry T. Jones of Halifax, is still living.

JONAS JONES 12th son of Colonel Elisha.

He left his home in Weston in disguise after the battle of Lexington and was captured, but had the good fortune to escape to Boston, where he joined the British Army on April 21, 1775. While scattering proclamations issued by General Gage in Massachusetts he was taken prisoner and confined for eighteen months. He escaped through into Canada and nearly perished from his thirty days exposure in the wilderness. For three months he served in obtaining intelligence in New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. After serving in Burgoyne's army with great applause and approbation for his gallantry he was granted a commission as ensign in the 20th Regiment of Foot. (Regular Army) He was present in eleven actions, and among the acts of bravery was his successful defence, though severely wounded, against an attack by an American privateer, while he was carrying dispatches. He went to England with his regiment after the war, and was put on half-pay as Lieutenant in this regiment. He lived in London, married a Miss Mason, a lady of fortune, and died without issue.

Loyalist

Oliver LYMAN

UEL Descendents

Myrtle Jean Robinson
Lois Jean Padley
Taunya Jean Padley

LOYALIST: OLIVER LYMAN

DESCENDANTS: MYRTLE JEAN ROBINSON
LOIS JEAN PADLEY
TAUNYA JEAN PADLEY

DATE: JANUARY 27, 1983

Major-General Lyman who served in Provincial Forces during French War and after spending some years in England, obtained gratuity of 20,000 acres near River Mississippi on which he settled his family.

At his death his estates descended to his children, Oliver Lyman, Thaddeus Lyman and Thompson Lyman. His settlement was attacked by Americans from Pennsylvania under James Willing, and Thaddeus Lyman was commissioned to raise a company in defense of the Province while Oliver Lyman served with him in an independent company throughout war in West Florida and at the siege of Pensacola. At its reduction Thaddeus went to the Mississippi to collect the family. Oliver Lyman after travelling five months reached Savannah. The brothers then went to Charlestown and New York.

On December 24, 1785 at Halifax Oliver Lyman claimed loss for 400 acres in Natchez Province, house, theodolite, chain and mathematical instruments, loss of time as deputy surveyor of land. Warrent for survey of 600 acres was made to him at Big Black River.

Oliver Lyman a surveyor came to Canada after the American Revolution. He was born January 22, 1755. In 1784 he was granted a town lot in Shelburne. In 1786 he and 39 others were granted land on Pell Road which leads from Shelburne to Annapolis. Oliver Lyman was given 200 acres. According to the map of the land in the Shelburne Court House, Oliver was the surveyor.

In July 1786, he married Deborah Allen. She was born August 22, 1766. They moved to King's County. The "Township Book" lists his children as Phineas, born 1788 (our Ancestor), Eleanor, Anna, Oliver, and John. These people are listed as living around Wolfville, Gaspereau, Horton area.

In "Wolfville's Historic Homes" by B.C. Silver and Watson Kirkconnell the Lyman House is described. It was situated at the corner of Pleasant St. and Gaspereau Ave. Wolfville.

It was occupied at first by a family of Davisons. Later Dwight Lyman and his descendants lived there for many years. There was an extensive orchard. They had their own milk and made their own butter and cottage cheese. The barn was interesting as it was made of hand hewn timber some of it used as posts, very roughly hewn and put together with pegs and some square nails which were made in the blacksmith shop of the day.

The Lyman family remained in the Wolfville district for several generations.

Loyalist

Donald MacALPINE

UEL Descendent

Gerald MacAlpine

DONALD¹ MacALPINE, LOYALIST

In Scotland there had been intermittent warfare for decades from Cromwell's invasion in the 17th century to the disaster at Culloden in 1746. If an ordinary Scot survived the wars, he was still faced with grinding poverty and in many years outright famine. Even the clan chiefs in many cases were not much better off than their tenants and sub-tenants. Their biggest source was fighting men but after Culloden there was no requirement for them. The highland soil was thin, farming techniques were primitive and Scotland was overpopulated though probably less than one million inhabitants in 1700. The country's resources could not support a population of this size.

After Culloden, with its repressive laws against the Scot, inflation, rising rents and high taxes; emigration, which had been a trickle in earlier years, swelled in volume until it reached a peak a few years before the American Revolution. The Scottish immigrants were still clannish and tended to settle in distinct parts of the new world, North Carolina and Upper New York State having the heaviest Scottish population in America. When or why Donald MacAlpine, a weaver from Kirremuir in Forfarshire, came to America is not known, perhaps it was shortly before or even during the revolution. At any rate he was on Long Island, a Loyalist stronghold, during the war and there, at Hempstead, he married Christiana MacCallum.

When it became evident that the Loyalist cause was lost and the rebels would be victorious, the refugees at New York and other Loyalist held territories began to search for places to which they could flee to escape the wrath of the victorious and vengeful Americans. One group of Loyalists in New York formed the Port Roseway Associates in 1782 with the intention of gaining lands and settling at Port Roseway in Nova Scotia. Donald MacAlpine became one of the Associates and in their membership book he is listed as having a wife and two children.

The Loyalist fleet reached Port Roseway on the Fourth of May 1783 and was met by a surveying party commanded by Benjamin Marston. Then came the task of laying out town and water lots and getting the Loyalists settled before winter came. Donald was granted lot B23 in the South Division. There was another lot granted to John MacAlpine for his brother. Perhaps that brother was Donald because he had been recommended to the Association by John.

Each Loyalist in this fleet was granted a fifty acre farm lot in the surrounding country side. Donald drew lot 61 in Mason's Division of land along the east side of Shelburne harbour and up the west side of Jordan Bay. His lot was located in what is now Lower Sandy Point. John MacAlpine was granted lot 113 but somewhere along the way they traded lots because John sold lot 61 in 1784 and Donald and his descendants have always held lot 113.

Port Roseway was soon renamed Shelburne in honor of Lord Shelburne and contained about 10,000 people in 1784. According to chief surveyor Marston most of the populace were ill suited to the use of axe and hoe and had great difficulty in clearing their lots. Perhaps if just the Associates had settled there the place would have had a better chance of flourishing. As it was, New York was emptied at war's end with many more settlers than expected arriving at Shelburne. Many people built substantial houses pretty well denuding the forest for miles around of timber that was easy to obtain

and get to the mills which were located on every available stream. When King's bounty ran out after a few years, most of the settlers left for parts of the country or back to the United States and Shelburne nearly a ghost town.

who knows why some stayed on at Shelburne. Perhaps they were tired of running and saw they could subsist in this country. There were people of all classes of society that stayed there from illiterate common folk to the scions of Americas first settlers. Their descendents are to be found throughout Shelburne County.

While the fortunes of Shelburne rose and fell, Donald MacAlpine settled in at Jordan Bay. The lot numbers had been blazed on trees at the shore edge and one can almost sense the anticipation felt by the settlers as they rowed along the shore looking for their number. Some would be pleased with their location and others bitterly disappointed but by the number of old cellar holes still to be seen most of the lots had settlers on them.

I don't believe Donald built a house on lot 61 because he had it for such a short time but he probably did build some sort of dwelling on lot 61. Presently there is a narrow ridge across the face of 113 that is partly buried on the shore side and hiding somewhere in the spruce and brambles is a cellar hole. The land was cleared at one time but is now nearly all overgrown. Behind the ridge to the north-west is a pond and a swampy area at which the land rises abruptly to a scantily covered one hundred foot high rock ledge now known as Kean's Mountain - not the most desirable piece of land on which to farm so as one after another Donald's neighbours departed for more hospitable surroundings he bought up their lots. Enoch Hunt, for whom there is still a small hump in the beach known as Hunt's Island, moved to Horton and Donald bought his lot in 1804. From William MacKenzie he acquired lot 118 in 1806 while from Alex Leckie's estate he bought lots 119 and 122. Finally from Robert Brown he purchased lot 117 in 1816. I am sure that he was using most of this land before he got the actual deeds to it because with the exception of William MacKenzie and Ralph Cranberry, who was living on lot 119, Donald was the only settler living along that shore in the 1780's. At the time of his death in 1829 he owned 300 acres and had already deeded 100 acres to his son Peter.

Donald MacAlpine left no written record of his life, in fact neither he nor Christiana could write their own names. They lived a quiet life on their farm with lots of hard work clearing their acres. Donald's name appears on the poll tax lists in the 1790's, he was a witness to Ebenezer Berry's will and an appraiser of John Fraser's estate. The story of Fraser's death is indeed tragic. On a day in early February 1796, Fraser's son went on the ice spearing eels near what is now MacLean's Island in Jordan Bay. He had finished cutting a hole in the ice when his sister came out to him to see how he was doing. He left her near the hole while he went a short distance away to get his spear but before he could get back she had fallen in the hole. He rushed back to her but in his haste the ice broke under him and he fell through. Fraser was on shore and seeing their distress hurried to help them but he too fell through the ice. Mrs. Fraser and her elder daughter then tried to help but they too fell through. A boy on the shore who had been gunning saw their predicament and ran to a neighbour for help and together they pushed off a small skiff to go and pick up the Fraser family. They picked up Mrs. Fraser first but the boat being so small they had to return to shore with her but to their distress when they went for the others they had gone under and drowned. Thus was the Fraser family wiped out except for the mother. Donald MacAlpine and William MacKenzie appraised the estate but apparently he did not own the land on which he was living in Jordan Bay. He did own 100 acres on Clyde River but that was of such little value that the costs incurred in selling it would outweigh the sale price so it was ignored.

Donald and his family seem to have been spared most disasters common to early settlers. Even the great fire of 1792 passed them by though fifty houses were destroyed along the Jordan. However, he and his boys had their work cut out for them clearing their fields. As anyone familiar with Shelburne County knows, that is a real problem because of the vast quantities of rock in the thin soil. The fruits of their labour can still be seen in the long rows of stonewall throughout his fields.

If Frederick Weiser's account book is an indication of how business was transacted in those days, then very little money changed hands. Weiser was a cordwainer or shoemaker and all the shoes Donald bought for his family were paid for with dried fish, fish oil, pork, veal, sheep, mutton, homespun and skins.

Donald was an overseer of highways at times for the road from Shelburne to Jordan Bay past Lake Rodney. This road was the first in the area and was built through the effort of Abraham Jones who lived at Jones Point, the present day MacLeans Island.

Donald died in 1829. His estate as appraised by his neighbours John Crocheron and William MacKay was valued at £400. and consisted of:

300 acres of land	Farming utensils
1 yoke of oxen	300 bushels of potatoes
1 ox	Bed, bedding, furniture
7 cows	Pots and pans
2 heifers	Books
1 bull	300 pounds of pork
50 sheep	1 whip saw and edge tools
8 hogs	Grain
10 tons of hay	

Considering that only 15 acres of his land was under cultivation, this was quite a large estate which he left to his wife, with the exception of one cow and four sheep which he left to his daughter Catherine, in his will witnessed by neighbours John Crocheron, James MacLean and Daniel Dall. It was probably written by Dall as he was a school teacher. Donald was probably buried on the hill in lot 118 that has always been known as the "Burying Hill". It is not known when Christiana died but according to family tradition she wandered away one day when she was old and perished on a wood road not far from home while trying to find her way back to Scotland.

Donald and Christiana had nine children for whom records have been found. They were;

- 2 1. Peter b.@1780
- 3 2. Donald
3. Catherine. Nothing known of her except her being mentioned in her father's will.
- 4 4. Hugh b.@1787
5. Alexander. No record of him after 1830.
- 5 6. John b.@1795
- 6 7. Margaret bap. 26 Mar 1801
- 7 8. Christiana bap. 26 Mar 1801
- 8 9. Mary

Loyalist

Samuel PERRY

UEL Descendent

Lewis Perry

SAMUEL PERRY - LOYALIST

By Lewis L Perry

Samuel Perry was born in the Cape Cod town of Sandwich in the province of Massachusetts Bay on October 25, 1735, the youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (Leonard) Perry. He was a fourth generation descendant of Ezra Perry, who came to Sandwich along with a brother and three sisters, from Devonshire, England around the year 1640. Samuel's older brother Moses, Moses' brother-in-law Ebenezer Ellis and Sealed Landers would on June 9, 1761 become the founders and first permanent English-speaking settlers of the town of Yarmouth N.S.

Samuel Perry married Thankful Bourne in the town of Sandwich on November 2, 1758. They lived in the house located on one hundred acres of land which he inherited from his grandfather, Ezra Perry. In a diary left by a later relative he was referred to as "the wrestler", which probably indicates that he was a large man.

In September 1777, Samuel, his wife and seven children and other relatives and neighbours were forced to flee to safety behind British lines in Rhode Island because of their continued loyalty to the crown. Seth Perry (his brother-in-law, who had been imprisoned and escaped from the gaol at Barnstable and who would later return to his home) Thomas, (Seth's brother who had been drafted into the militia) and Silas Perry (a distant relative) were among this group.

The year 1782 saw the birth of his first grandchild, Benjamin to Stephen and Margaret Perry, in Huntington, New York. That same year Samuel, Silas and Thomas became members of Port Roseway Associates, a group formed in New York to secure grants of land from the Nova Scotia Government. Samuel and Silas were recommended for membership by Capt. Durfee, the first president of that organization. The banishment act of the state of Massachusetts lists Samuel as a mariner.

Samuel and his family arrived in Shelburne sometime in early 1783. He was granted a town lot that was described in a surveyor's report of 1784 as lot 84, Block Letter 'C', South Division. On November 25, 1783 he submitted a claim to the British government for losses sustained during the war. In this claim he says "all his estate and property had been confiscated and sold for the benefit of the state as British property". He valued his house and one hundred acres of land at one hundred and thirty pounds sterling (money of Great Britain).

In 1785 Samuel received a land grant of several hundred acres in the Cape Negro East area of Shelburne County. A portion of this grant he later sold to his oldest son, Stephen. He resided in this area for the remainder of his life.

Samuel Perry is listed in census and land records as yeoman, farmer, mariner and fisherman. He was probably all of these but his main occupation was fisherman as this area of Nova Scotia is close to rich fishing grounds. It is not ideal land for farming. He appears to have lived to be over ninety years of age although the exact time of his death has not been established. He is listed in the 1827 census but not in the 1838 census so no doubt died in that time period.

The children of Samuel Perry are:

1. Stephen b. 30 May 1759
2. Samuel b. 13 June 1761
3. Abigail b. 1 May 1763
4. Sarah b. 22 March 1765
5. Edward b. 1 October 1767
6. Rufus b. 1769
7. Thomas b. 5 April 1771

Note: Edwin Crowell's 'History of Barrington Township', published 1923, states that Samuel Perry and his two sons had their own privateer during the American revolutionary war. Lorenzo Sabine's 'Biographical Sketches of Adherents to the British Crown in the war of the revolution' states there was a privateer manned by loyalists and commanded by Captain Perry. He was taken prisoner in 1781. Further research is needed to confirm if this is in fact Samuel Perry of Sandwich, Mass.

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Loyalist

Gabriel PURDY

UEL Descendent

Evelyn Denton

GABRIEL PURDY, ESQ. - LOYALIST

by Evelyn N. Denton

b. May 18, 1753

d. May 8, 1841

Gabriel Purdy Loyalist, was descended from Francis Purdy who came from Yorkshire, England to Concord, then to Fairfield, Conn. about 1640. Francis was an Episcopal clergyman and was the founder of the Episcopal parish in Fairfield, Conn.

Line of Gabriel is as follows:

1. Francis c. 1595 - 1610 d. 1658
2. Joseph c. 1652 d. 1709
Justice of the peace
Supervisor of the town
Representative in the assembly
3. Samuel b. 1685 - d. March 4, 1753
Justice of the peace in Rye for 30 years.
Judge of Common Pleas Court
Town clerk, overseer, farmer of excise
4. Samuel b. March 23, 1710 d. September 5, 1796
The Revolutionary War divided his children;
three were Loyalists.

As a Loyalist, to escape soldiers, Gabriel hid in a barrel of tow. A searching officer thrust a sword into the barrel cutting a gash in Gabriel's head. He had to wear a silver tube, thereafter, in the wound.

In the Halifax Times, May 25, 1841, there is a lengthy account of the life and death of Gabriel Purdy: "At the age of twenty-one he joined the British Army and fought in the battle of White Plains. He was made a sargeant at the close of the battle and served as a non-commissioned officer during the war. At its close, in 1783, he (with many others) came to Nova Scotia, sacrificing their

...2 (Gabriel Purdy)

patrimonial inheritance with bleeding hearts...and all for the loyalty they bore to their King and love for the British Consitution. That they bore an affection for their native land is evident for Gabriel settled near the top of the Cobequid range of hills which separates Cumberland from Colchester, as bearing the nearest resemblance to the land he had left, and named the place Westchester after his home in Westchester, New York."

Shortly after Gabriel arrived in Nova Scotia he was given a Lieutenant's commission in the provincial militia. In 1809 he was made a Justice of the Peace and in 1817 he received the command of a company.

For twenty years he acted as a road commissioner and was intrusted with the expenditure of many thousand pounds of the public funds.

In the Public Archives of Nova Scotia there is the letter written by Gabriel Purdy to Sir Calin Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, asking that he might be allowed to give up his various appointements as he was eighty years of age.

His obituary states: "He had five wives, the last of whom survived him. He had 17 children; 170 grandchildren, 52 great grandchildren - total issue of 239".

The house where Gabriel Purdy was born in White Plains N.Y. was bought by his father, Samuel Purdy, in 1731 from Samuel Huton. It was used by General Washington as his headquarters during the Battle of White Plains. All the other homes were burned. In the 1970's the house

...3 (Gabriel Purdy)

was due for demolition but was saved by the Committee for the Battle of White Plains. The Federal Government provided \$50,000.00 and the Committee purchased a lot at the top of the hill and had the house moved to it. It was always known as the Jacob Purdy house. It was owned by three generations of Purdys : Samuel⁴, Jacob⁵, Jacob⁶, who sold it in 1866.

Gabriel, and at least two of his wives, is buried in the cemetery at Rose, which is part of the farm he cleared.

This last September, on a gloriously sunny day, and the fall colours of the hardwood forests of the Cobequids at their very best, I visited great, great, great, great grandfather Gabriel at Rose.

Loyalist

John RUSHTON

UEL Descendent

Betty Mae Embree Veinot

John Rushton

John Rushton Sr. came from Westchester County, New York and drew lot number 12 on the south side of Cobequid Road, Westchester, Cumberland County, N.S. He was granted 500 acres and arrived with his wife Mary (Coon) Rushton. Although his part of entry is not known for sure, it may be possible that he arrived in Halifax or Saint John.

John Rushton was born in 1727 probably in Westchester New York and Died December 12, 1799 in Westchester, Cumberland County, N.S. His name is recorded in Lorenzo Sabine's book The American Loyalist (p. 583): "John Rustin of Westchester County New York: a protester, April 1775." It is recorded that Peter, Jeremiah and John Rushton Jr. also drew lots at Westchester, N.S. and it is believed that these three were sons of John Rushton Sr. John Rushton may have held a position in the militia but it is not recorded in our sources of information; he may have come to Nova Scotia as a cobbler, farmer, yeoman, or millwright. One of his descendants was a chairmaker.

John Rushton and his wife had four sons, Peter, John Jr., Jeremiah and Samuel and three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Esther.

Samuel, the fourth son married Ann Palmer on December 24, 1794 in River Philip, Cumberland County and they had eleven children. His death is recorded in The Acadian Recorder. It is noted that Samuel was a first Lieutenant in the militia and was later promoted to Captain. The children of Samuel Rushton and Ann (Palmer) Rushton were:

Cynthia May 8, 1795-Dec. 27, 1799

Mary May 20, 1797

Elijah April 21, 1799

Jane May 26, 1801-May 17, 1829

Samuel Jr., May 30, 1803

Ann May 10, 1805
 Marie, May 29, 1807
 Grace Nov. 28, 1809
 Harriot April 6, 1812
 Druscilla May 14, 1814.
Alfred June 27, 1819-July 12, 1867.

The eleventh child, Alfred Rushton married Elizabeth Atkinson on July 13, 1841 in Londonderry, Colchester, County. Rev. John Brown was the minister who performed the ceremony. Alfred and Elizabeth had nine children:

Samuel June 12, 1843
 Mary July 12, 1845
 Agnes Jane Dec. 25, 1847-June 26, 1862
 Jerusha Jan. 7, 1849
 David Atkinson October 24, 1855-October 5, 1931
 Elizabeth 1856
 John W. April 1, 1858-May 14, 1924
 Annis April 2, 1862-June 12, 1933
Agness Jane April 15, 1866-April 25, 1933

Alfred Rushton died at the age of 48 and his wife at the age of 42 leaving four children orphans. Their ninth child, Agness Jane was my grandmother, my father's mother.

Agness Jane Rushton married William M^c. Kim Embree on October 25, 1881 and they had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The birth date of one is unknown.

Amasa Perley Embree April 17, 1884-September 6, 1938
 Susan Amelia Embree November 27, 1886-January 3, 1887
 Sarah Elizabeth Embree April 2, 1888-May 5, 1961.
 Almeda May Embree January 8, 1891-July 16, 1982
 Cornelia Ethel Embree February 26, 1894
 Avery Johnson Embree January 23, 1898-April 15, 1974
 Hattie Janetta Embree November 17, 1900-January 26, 1971
Charles Weldon Embree October 13, 1903-February 16, 1980

who is my father. He worked most of his life in the Springhill coal mines as a mine mechanic.

It is interesting to note that this line of the Rushtons as well as the Ambrees remained on Westchester Mountain area of North Greenville from the time the land was granted until around 1915 when they moved down the mountain and into the coal-mining town of Springhill which is my birthplace.

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Betty Mae Ambree Veinot
 January, 1983.

Loyalist

John George WEBBER

UEL Descendent

Murray & Margaret Webber

Audrey (Webber) Crawford

THE LOYALISTS OF SHIP HARBOR

Ship Harbor, Halifax County, about 50 miles east of Dartmouth, was settled by United Empire Loyalists, who came as a group, under Captain Thomas Green, on June 2, 1784. They had previously come from South Carolina, mainly from around Site 96, and spent the winter of 1783-84 in Halifax. They came originally from several Countries, the Blakeley's from Ireland, the Myers, the Webbers and Sitemans from Germany. Since they had lived in America about 20 years together, they came together to Ship Harbor. In some cases, families were divided by conflicting loyalties. John George Webber, Senior, came to America with a German bride, baby son, also his Father, five brothers and two sisters. The old Father died in America, one brother was killed fighting with the British in the war of Independence, two joined British Regiments, one went to the Indian Nations (settled in the West), one was left behind, in the care of a sister, because he was blind, and one daughter married a rebel, a red disgrace!

Many of the original group of Loyalists to Ship Harbor did not take up their land grants. Some moved further East, some widows with small children were too discouraged by the rocky land to remain. Among those who did stay were the Newcombs, Thomas Cook, Pat Lynch, John and Eleanor Myers, Andrew and Mary Myers, John George Webber, wife and 6 of his children, Henry Siteman, wife and several children, Nicholas Crunt, Chambers Blakely and wife, Conrod Shady, Lawrence Marks and family. The families intermarried, traded land,

bought other land to try to improve their financial situation, which was desperate. The families were large. The land was poor for farming. Gradually they learned to build boats, to fish, and to trade with Halifax for their basic needs, using hay, lumber and fish as barter. Schools and churches were established after many years of fierce struggle to keep alive in an area where there were no roads, nor any hope of real roads for many years, due to the rough terrain.

One family of note in the area, the Colin Mitchell family evolved from the marriage of the only Webber daughter to come to Nova Scotia, Catherine Elizabeth, and Colin Mitchell, the nephew and Secretary of Sir Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. The Webber sons and Colin Mitchell bought part of the lands granted in Clam Bay and Clam Harbour to Sir Colin Campbell and his brothers. They also bought land grants in Oyster Pond, notably the Edward Hare grant.

Today, the area from Head of Jeddore to East Ship Harbor is dominated by there Loyalist families. There is pride and knowledge of the Loyalist connection. Reunions, such as the Blakeney (Blakely) Reunion this past summer, have brought renewed pride and interest. Hopefully there will be other families who will attempt to gather together, to pass on to the younger generation the family heritage.

Murray & Margaret Webber

Loyalist

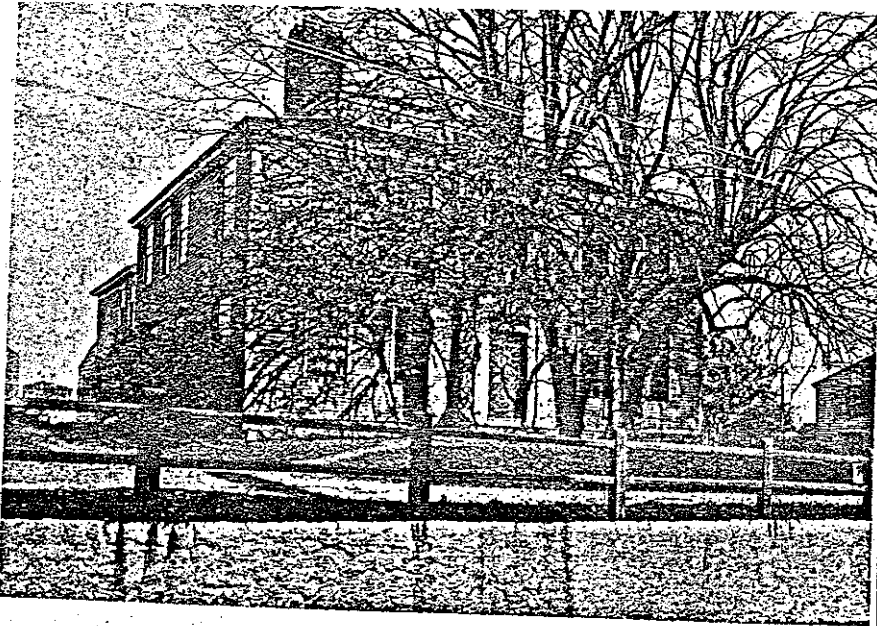
Edward Winslow

UEL Descendent

Edward Morrisey

JUDGE EDWARD WINSLOW -LOYALIST.

Edward Winslow was the son of Edward Winslow and Hanna (Howland) Dyer Winslow, born 20 February 1746. Like other families of the time after he married had a large family. He was born at Plymouth Mass and married Mary Symonds. He was a graduate of Harvard - class of 1765- and one of the founders of the old Colony Club . In 1770 he gave the first ever address delivered at an anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims of whom he was direct descendant of Edward Winslow, Pilgrim Father who arrived in America on the "Mayflower" Most of his childhood was spend in the stately mansion built by his father at Plymouth about 1754.



OLD WINSLOW HOUSE AT PLYMOUTH.

He early undertook active measures on behalf of the Royal cause. He organized the Tory Company of Plymouth which preserved order in that community long after other towns of Massachusetts were in an uproar. At Lexington he acted as a guide to Lord Percy in advancing to the relief of the hard pressed Regulars. These actions came to the attention of General Gage and he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston. and Register of Probate for Suffolk County.

The evacuation of the City by the British in 1776 necessitated the withdrawal of about 1500 Loyalists especially those who had given active support to the Royal cause. Winslow with a multitude of others took refuge in Halifax, where he took all the records and also the Royal Coat of Arms from the Council Chamber. The records were returned after the Peace but the Coat of Arms remained and now hang on the walls of Trinity Church in Saint John, N.B.

When General William Howe's reinforcements were assembling at Staten Island in July 1776 for a descent on New York Winslow was appointed to be "Muster - Master- General to the provincial troops taken into His Majesty's pay within the Colonies lying in the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive".

In 1779 Winslow saw some active service in the Loyal Association Refugees, composed of various Loyalist corp. in Rhode Island which were placed under his command and his rank was Lieutenant - Colonel. The body was employed in desultory operations on the coast. When the Revolutionary War drew to a close, the failure of the British arms was clearly apparent, hopeless indeed, was the future of the Loyalists. To explore and lay out the tracts of land for the Provincials was the task allotted by Sir Guy Carlton to Winslow and two other officers, Colonel Isaac Allen and Colonel Stephen DeLancy.

April 1783 saw Winslow with his wife and small children sail for Nova Scotia to establish a home at Annapolis where hundreds of other Loyalists were already living. From here he made trips to New Brunswick regarding the disposition of land grants. The problem of a livelihood in pioneer communities is always serious and at times he was in despair. His work brought small financial returns

and the duties could not last long. But Loyalist friends at New York succeeded in having him appointed Military Secretary to General Fox, the new Commander of the forces in Nova Scotia. On August 1st, 1783 he arrived in Halifax. Unfortunately Fox's term of office was short lived and in 1784 returned to England much to Winslow's regret.

In 1783 Edward's father, Edward Winslow, moved to Halifax and lived in a house opposite the Grand Parade, where he was apparently happy. However, in June the following year he suddenly died at the age of 71 and was buried in the burying ground of St. Paul's church.

Times were most difficult and Winslow wrote to his wife at Annapolis descriptions of the wretchedness and destitution of the poor immigrants. Later Winslow was passed over for the office of Provincial - Secretary and the Secretary of State announced that while receiving a salary as Military-Secretary he could not also draw half-pay. He decided consequently to resign the Secretaryship and remove to New Brunswick from Halifax.

Due to his connection with Governor Thomas Carlton he was commissioned to compile a statement regarding the economic situation of the Province which kept him occupied for a time and helped defray some of his expenses.

In 1804 occurred an incident which caused Winslow grave anxiety. Seventeen years before he had been requested by Major-General Campbell to become Paymaster of Contingencies "to assist in correcting the abuse in the military expenditures at the posts on the River St. John." All vouchers had been sent to Halifax but not all had been forwarded to England. To his surprise that after so many years he receive letters of complaint from the auditors office in London.

He found it necessary to travel to England, where, armed with the missing records, his position was soon vindicated. After nearly two years absence he reached New Brunswick in 1806. His financial position was now so precarious as to threaten the loss of his property. During this time his health failed on occasion due to the gout.

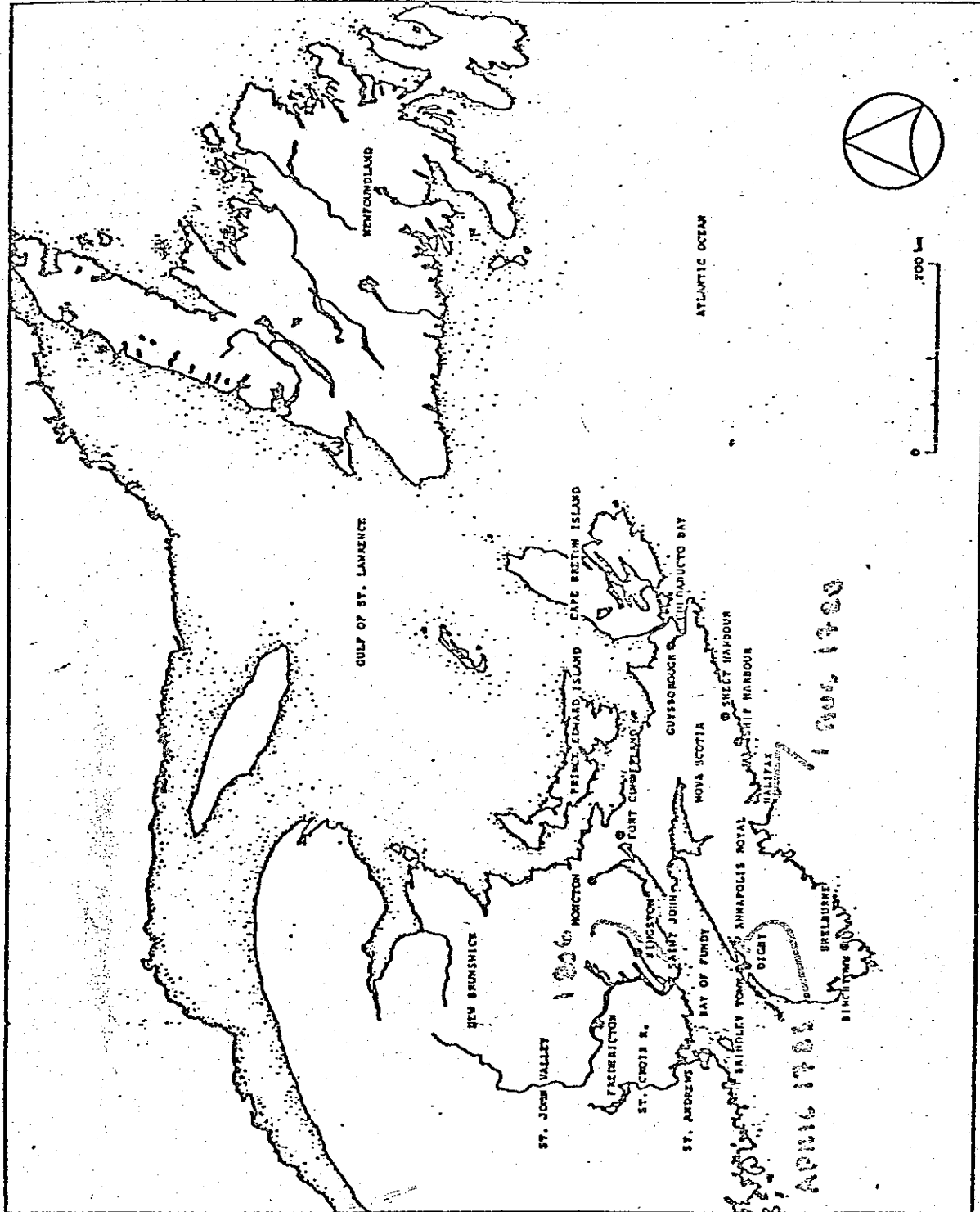
In 1807 Edward Winslow was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench of New Brunswick, despite the fact he had not been called to the Bar and "that talents would not atone for the lack of legal knowledge". The absence of Governor Thomas Carleton from the province after 1803 left the administration in the hands of the senior member of the Council who took the title of President and Commander -in-Chief. The death of President Ludlow in 1805 caused Winslow, the next in seniority, to succeed to that position.

The career of the eminent Loyalist came to an end on May 15th, 1815 at the age of 69, when appendicitis proved fatal, at his residence "King's Wood".

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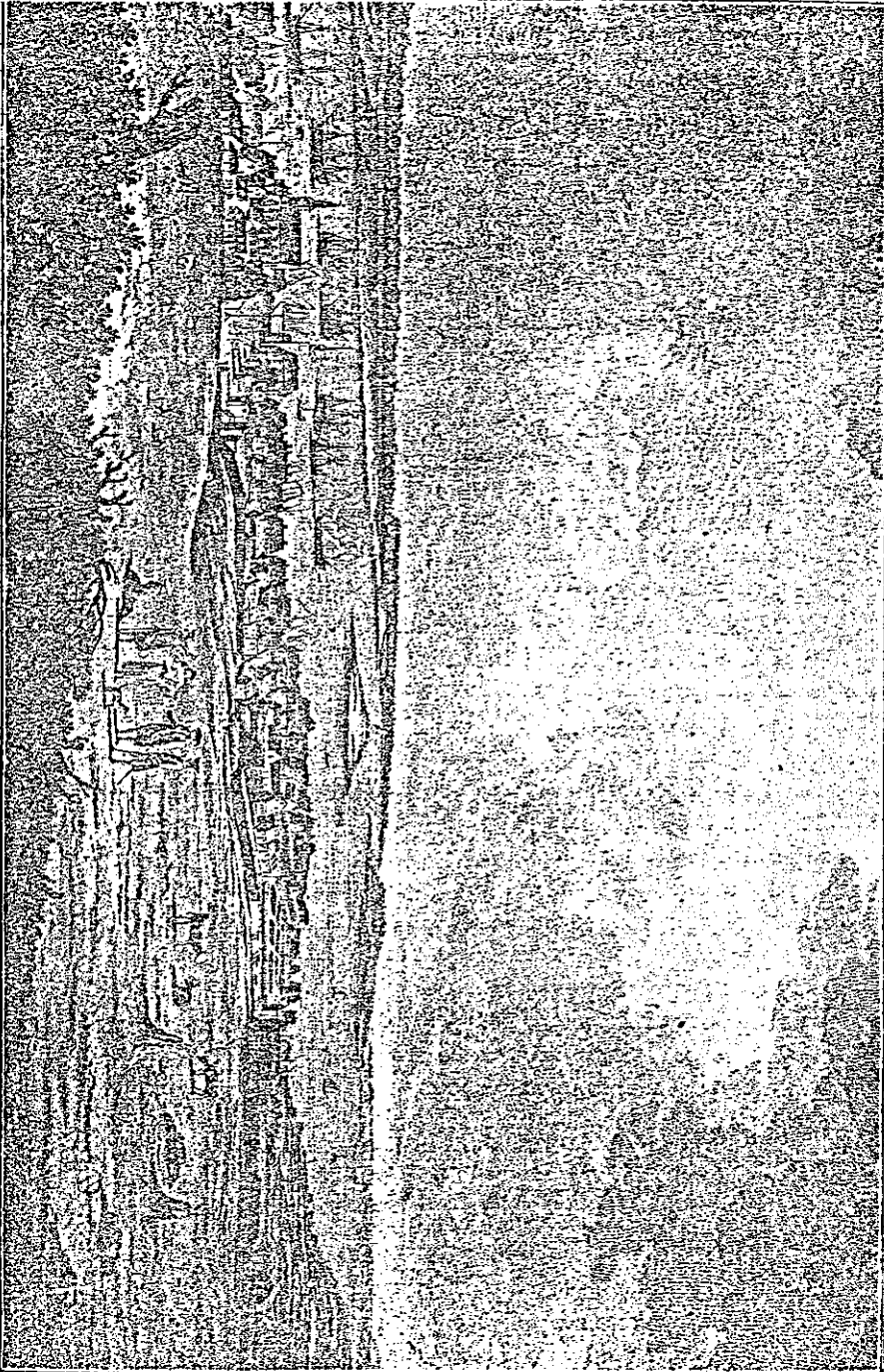


ATLANTIC: LOYALIST SETTLEMENTS

MAP BY D. KAPPLER

Loyalist Commemoration In Canada: A Resource Study by Robert S. Allen, p. 152

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VIEW OF HALIFAX, 1783.