

## **UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS & YOU**

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### **Background**

As a result of the American Revolution, approximately 30,000 United Empire Loyalists (individuals who had remained loyal to the British cause) migrated to what is now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It led to the creation of the Province of New Brunswick in 1784. (New Brunswick was named after King George III, who was also Duke of Brunswick, an area in Germany and was descended from the House of Brunswick.)

### **Who were the United Empire Loyalists?**

The term “United Empire Loyalists” generally refers to individuals who:

- Either male or female, as of 19 April 1775, were resident in the American colonies, and joined the Royal Standard prior to the Treaty of Separation of 1783, or otherwise demonstrated loyalty to the British Crown, and settled in territory remaining under the rule of the Crown; or
- a soldier who served in an American Loyalist Regiment and was disbanded in Canada; or
- a member of the Six Nations of either the Grand River or the Bay of Quinte Reserve who is descended from one whose migration was similar to that of other Loyalists.

In 1789, Lord Dorchester, Gov. Gen. of British North American, issued a proclamation granting families that had defended the unity of the British Empire the hereditary right to add the capital letters UE after their name.

### **Some of the places you will find them:**

(1) Military - muster rolls

The On-line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies  
(<http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/musters/musters.htm> )

(2) Loyalists' Claim for Losses

“UK, American Loyalist Claims 1776-1835”  
(<http://search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=3712> ) which are micro-film copies of American Loyalist Claims, 1776–1835

“American (Loyalist) Migrations 1765-1799”

(<http://search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=49027> ) by Peter Wilson Coldham, (Original data: “Coldham, Peter Wilson. American Migrations 1765-1799: The lives, times, families of colonial Americans who remained loyal to the British Crown before, during and after the Revolutionary War, as related in their own words and through their correspondence. Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000”.)

“Nova Scotia, Canada, Land Petitions, 1765-1800”

(<http://search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=5083> ) which also contains records for early New Brunswick.

### (3) Land Records

Nova Scotia Maps showing locations of land grants

(<https://novascotia.ca/natr/land/grantmap.asp> )

### (4) Ship Lists

The Amphitrite arrived at Annapolis from New York on Oct. 19, 1782

(<http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Ships/Amphitrite.php> )

The Argo Transport, from St. Augustine, Florida destined to Chedabucto, Guysborough County, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia July 13, 1784

(<http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/passengerlists/argo1784.shtml> )

HMS Clinton from New York to Port Roseway, Nova Scotia, 1783

(<http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Research/Research-Data/HMS-Clinton-1783-Passengers-Families.pdf> )

## **How to join NS Branch of United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (UELAC)**

Application for membership

( <http://www.uelac.org/NovaScotia/pdf/Membership.pdf> )

## **Other Assistance**

Contact Nova Scotia Branch United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Email: [novascotia@uelac.ca](mailto:novascotia@uelac.ca)

Website: <http://www.uelac.org/NovaScotia>