Our submission deadlines are:
January 15th and August 1st. Please submit text as MS Word files and images in high resolution, including your phone number and e-mail address.

Our sincere thanks to the proofreading team for this issue:
- Peter Bolton UE,
- Bev Craig UE,
- Shirley Croken UE,
- Stephen Davidson UE,
- Cai Guise-Richardson UE,
- Alex Lawrence UE,
- Bob McBride UE,
- Grietje McBride UE, and
- Jacqueline Murdoch.

If you can help with this essential task, please send me an e-mail.

Doug Grant UE is the editor of the excellent UELAC e-mail newsletter, Loyalist Trails. To subscribe, contact him at: loyalist.trails "at" uelac.org. All paid-for advertising for the Gazette should also be sent to Doug.

The Loyalist Gazette, "the window to the world for the UELAC," may contain viewpoints in some submissions that do not necessarily reflect the philosophy of the UELAC or this editor.

I am always thankful for your feedback and suggestions to ensure that we continue to maintain our high quality. Remember:

Teamwork Encourages Active Members!

Loyally yours,
Robert Collins McBride (Bob) UE, B.Sc., M.Ed., Editor.

Electronic Distribution of Articles from The Loyalist Gazette:

All content in The Loyalist Gazette is made available electronically, article-by-article, for sale through a royalty agreement with Thomson Gale. These copies provide an additional way for the general public to become aware of the Association and the Gazette.

Please:
Send all magazine submissions to:
Robert Collins McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.
E-mail: gazette.editor "at" nexicom.net
Please send other enquiries, address changes, etc., to the Dominion Office address on this page. Thank you.

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The UELAC has indexed The Loyalist Gazette. This index is available at: http://www.uelac.org/publications.php#index. Please see page 56 for information about ordering copies of articles or back issues.

It seems each year that community, national and international events impact our lives within the UELAC. Our world is becoming more and more digital and primary documents are becoming increasingly easy to access. Protecting original documents is a primary concern and mandate for the UELAC.

I would like to thank you for the overwhelming response that many of you gave to the survey included with the Spring 2013 issue of The Loyalist Gazette. The data has been analyzed and a summary is provided for you on page 15 of this issue. Most respondents would like to keep the present form of the Gazette but an increasing number of readers would welcome a digital copy within a year or two. Most readers like the current format with two issues a year. A number of responses came from the USA where readers are very interested in what happened to the people who were forced to leave at the end of the Revolution.

Our one hundredth anniversary year in 2014 gives our members a unique opportunity to focus on the stories, celebrations and special events they have planned and to share their experiences in the Gazette. As well, your Loyalist ancestors’ stories are most interesting and I would really enjoy publishing them in future issues if possible. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

The next two years are sure to be interesting and exciting as our new Dominion President, Bonnie Schepers UE, leads the Association in the celebrations being planned for 2014 and beyond.

E-mail Design by Unexpected Company (1979)
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The United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada

-- The Loyalist Gazette --

President, Bonnie L. Schepers UE

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• • •
New York Area Painting

I thought this “Mohawk Valley” area painting might interest readers:

“William’s Street, John’s Town, NY, 1773” (30 x 40”) by Ruth Major

“The town is a mere thoroughfare, every day full of sleds ... which really makes the place more lively than Albany or Schenectady, who are suffering from want of snow.” —Sir William Johnson, 1771.

Depicted in the painting: Johnstown Court House; the trading centre of Robert Adems, Esq.; his house; and the home of his brother, Dr. William Adems. Painting done with the help of Noel Levee, Historian, Johnstown Historical Society; Peter Betz, Fulton County Historian; and Melissa Tacke, Librarian/Archivist for the Schenectady County Historical Society.

—David Snyder, Penticton, BC.

Mace Hidden at Niece’s House

When I started researching my ancestry in the 1990s, I was surprised to learn that I had many Loyalist ancestors. The first one I discovered was Mordecai Starkey UE. I have since proven that connection and received my UELAC certificate in 2005. I’m working now on proving the others.

Several years ago, my niece and her husband bought a house in Norfolk, Virginia, that’s on the national register of historic places, and they have spent many of those years refurbishing it.

A little over a year ago, a small article was published in The Loyalist Gazette about the history of the Norfolk Mace. [Editor's Note: Volume XLIX, Number 2, Fall 2011, page 26, see insert.] The mace was presented to the city by Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie in 1753. During the Revolutionary War, it was buried in a garden to protect it from the British. During the American Civil War, Colonel William Lamb hid the mace under a fireplace in his house on Bute Street in Norfolk to protect it from the Union Army.

I was surprised again when I read the article and realized that’s the same house my niece now owns. I sent my copy of The Loyalist Gazette to her. She was excited to have it and keeps it in a notebook along with other information she has accumulated about the house.

—Gayle Pittman, Georgetown, Texas, USA.

Above: “William’s Street, John’s Town, NY, 1773” (30 x 40”) by Ruth Major

Right: The mace that survived multiple wars, as featured in our Fall 2011 issue.
With a life-long love of all things historical, Barb enjoys the research involved in putting the “meat on the bones” when studying the genealogical lines of her family tree. Being descended from a colourful array of ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, World War I, World War II and the Korean Conflict, has provided thousands of hours of research fodder.

Augustus Seeley and his son, James, are two such ancestors. Augustus was born in New England around 1739. He joined the New York Provincial Troops in Queen’s County, New York, at the age of nineteen in 1758 and served under Jeffery Amherst during the French and Indian War, otherwise known as the Seven Years’ War. He listed his occupation at the time as a hatter. In 1761 he was found listed (age 22, from Boston, 5’ 9”) with Provincial Troops again in Albany, in Capt. Lents Company, with Lt. Bardrick. Among the first to join Sir John Johnson, Augustus followed him to Canada and served in his regiment. His son, James, first mentioned at aged 12 years driving cattle with his father to Gen. Burgoyne’s army, at age 16 enlisted as a private in Rogers Corp., his father’s old unit. He received land in Lancaster along with his father and later settled in Elizabethtown.

James served in the War of 1812 in the Militia and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lundy’s Lane. He declared that he was a cripple because of a severe cold caught while escaping the USA.

Barb and her husband, Garry, are the parents of three sons and grandparents of three grandsons and four granddaughters who all reside in and around Brandon, Manitoba. Hockey rinks, dance studios, gymnasiums, rugby pitches, baseball diamonds and swimming facilities are venues that they haunt on a regular basis following the activities of the young Andrew children.

After retirement from a long career as an office administrator, those programmes became the basis for forming a home business, “BJ’s Event Planning” and “Polished for Success–Etiquette Training.”

A life member of the Royal Canadian Legion, Barb has served for many years as membership chair and is currently Second Vice-President of her local branch.

She also serves as treasurer for the Westman Scottish Association, Board Chair of her place of worship and on the Board of Brandon General Museum & Archives. She is a member of the SW Branch Manitoba Genealogical Society and currently co-chairs the cemetery transcriptions committee.

During the past five years, Barb was a member of a small group that designed, developed and built a Victorian garden space at Daly House Museum in Brandon.

A Past President of the Manitoba Branch UELAC, Registrar of the “2012 UELAC Conference at the Confluence” and Past Membership Chair of the UELAC, Barb is honoured to have the opportunity to serve the Association in the position of Senior Vice-President and to support President Bonnie Schepers and the rest of the Board as the UELAC celebrates its centenary and the place of the United Empire Loyalists in Canadian history.

Notice a decrease in the practice of good manners and respect in many areas of society, Barb developed a number of programmes to aid children, youth and teens in understanding things such as basic dining manners, guidelines for dress and decorum, and how to make a good first impression. As well, a belief in the adage that “Happy Customers lead to Healthy Business” prompted yet another direction of program development in the form of a “customer service training program for young employees” where the main focus is to follow the golden rule and remember to treat every customer as you would wish to be treated.
Suzanne, (Sue), was born in 1948 in St. Thomas, Ontario, the oldest child of Betty Cartwright and Clifford (Red) Morse. Her birth record says she was born in St. Thomas but, in fact, she was born at what is now the St. Thomas airport. Following the war, there were a great many returning soldiers in need of medical care, and the old Memorial Hospital was too crowded pending the completion of the Elgin General so they moved all the maternity cases to the airport. Prior to the war, her father worked as a steeple jack and was a foreman on several airport projects, including the St. Thomas Airport. Sue finds this a little ironic as she was later born there.

Sue’s parents grew up in the Aylmer, Ontario area, attending high school at East Elgin. After the war, her parents dated and were married in 1947. The family remained in Aylmer where her father co-owned a business with his childhood friend. Her father sold his share of the business in the early 1950s, and they moved to London for a short time before the family relocated to Calgary where they remained for nearly 10 years.

Just before leaving Ontario, Sue’s sister, Elizabeth was born in 1952.

While in the West, Sue’s mother began her music teaching career and was for many years a church organist and choir director. It was during this time that Sue began to study music, learning the piano and violin. Sue played violin in the Mount Royal Conservatory Jr. Orchestra, the conductor being a man named John Bach (apparently related to the Bach family).

In 1961, her mother’s brother passed away, and the family made a decision that it was time to come home. The climate was a shock to the system, especially since they arrived in July. Sue spent the rest of that summer wrapped in a wool blanket. Humidity was not something she was at all used to, and to this day is not something she enjoys.

Sue and Elizabeth stayed with their maternal grandparents in the little village of Morse in Aylmer while their parents found work and resettled in London. Living with her grandparents was like a step back in time. Her father’s grandfather owned the home and was not yet ready for some of the modern conveniences. There was no inside plumbing, and there was no furnace. One used a pitcher and basin to wash, and bathed in an old copper tub. The initial shock of the outhouse was short lived as they got to know their grandparents and spent time meeting an entire village of Morse relatives. Spending time with her great-grandfather, who was something of a gentle giant, Sue remembers with great fondness. He thought himself very privileged in his almost 100 years to have seen the early days of the automobile and to have watched a man walk on the moon.

By that September, Sue and Beth were both enrolled at St. George’s Public School in London. Sue went to Central Secondary for one year when the family moved to what was then the village of Byron, now just a part of west London. Sue then attended Westminster Secondary School where she was involved in student council and band. She continued with her musical studies: piano, organ and voice, sang in the choir and assisted her mother with the junior choir at St. Anne’s Church in Byron. During high school Sue volunteered at what was then the Crippled Children’s Treatment Centre and the Children’s Psychiatric Research Institute.

In 1965, the family had a terrific surprise with the arrival of Sue’s younger brother, Mark.

Sue’s first full-time job was at Victoria Hospital in London, working as an administrative assistant in the operating room and later on the cancer unit. Sue was married in 1969 to Jake Lenders. They divorced in 1976, but have remained friends through the years.

In 1972, Sue and Jake began to work with the London Children’s Aid Society in the residential program, working with adolescent boys. After the separation, Sue enrolled at the University of Western Ontario and worked full-time with the London CAS. When she graduated in 1982, she took a position with the St. Thomas Children’s Aid Society where she continues to work in the field of child protection. Sue was married again in 1979 to Al Hines, but the marriage ended in 1985 when he returned to his home and business outside Canada.

In 1988, Sue and her parents decided to buy a home together in the hamlet of Sparta, Ontario. While living in Sparta and doing research on the family, Sue learned that members of her family had been married in the parlor of the home that at one time had been the Baptist parsonage. Sue’s father died quietly at home in May 1995, and her mother died in hospital after a very short illness in 1998. After the death of her parents, Sue sold the home in Sparta and returned to London where she currently lives. In 2006 Sue’s niece, Melissa, came to live with her.

Sue has been active in the community for many years, serving on a number of boards and organizations, including Mission Services of London, the St. Thomas Housing Authority, the Federal and Provincial Liberal Party, the Sparta Community Society, Elgin OGS, Elgin Children’s Planning Council, and Elgin Children’s Foundation. More recently Sue was newsletter editor, Vice-President and President of the Grand River Branch. Research into family history has become a passion or, as her niece has suggested, an obsession. Sue began doing research when her maternal grandfather was still alive. After his 1969 death, she and her mother continued working on it together. Along the way, her father joined in. Sue has had an opportunity to walk in the places where her ancestors walked in various locations along the New England coast. The Cartwright family has its roots on the island of Nantucket about 1640 and before that in England. The Morse family was also from England, coming to the colonies in 1635 on the James. Neither her Cartwright nor Morse ancestors were Loyalists, however, many Loyalist families have married into these two families including: Williams; Buck; Bridgman; Buchner; Cook; Dowling; and Ogden, all of whom Sue is continuing to research, as well as others. She is hoping to have the book printed sometime before she finally retires, possibly in three years.
It is an honour to serve as President of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada and I thank you for your confidence in me. I do not stand alone, knowing I am supported by the commitment of those who have preceded me and who continue to offer guidance. I would not be here today as Dominion President without the support and encouragement of a number of dedicated executive members, Regional Vice-Presidents and Regional Councillors. To everyone who has worked with me on committees, and to all the branch members across the country who have made themselves available to me for questions, for coffee, for conversation, I thank you.

Today we stand on the threshold of possibility. Within a few short months we will be marking the 100th anniversary of our organization. One hundred years ago a decision was made to create a national organization that would honour the history of the Loyalists. In 1913, the various provincial societies met in Toronto to discuss their future. Col. George A.S. Ryerson strongly advised the delegates that the best solution rested in uniting local and provincial societies into a Dominion of Canada association. This recommendation was unanimously approved by the delegates. As you all know, the UELAC came into being with a Federal Charter, passed by Parliament, on 27 May 1914. We are the guardians of that vision. It is our responsibility to uphold the mandate set down by our founders. We cannot rely on someone else to tell our story.

Author Alan Bradley writes, “Nowadays the past is a luxury which no one can afford. No one has the time for it.” In response to that statement I say, we cannot afford to lose our past. That is why we exist as an organization: to preserve, promote and celebrate the history and traditions of the Loyalist epoch in Canadian history.

The marking of an anniversary allows us to look back as well as forward. In so doing we honour our past and anticipate our future. Some months ago I was listening to a panel discussion on CBC Radio and one of the participants commented, “Yes we inherit history, but we also create history.” This is our opportunity to do just that. As we look ahead to the next 100 years, what do we want the UELAC to look like?

We have a unique and important place in Canadian history and it is our responsibility to ensure that it is not forgotten. During my term as President, I want us to consider how the United Empire Loyalists’ Association interacts and engages with the wider history community. It is exciting that there are so many ways we can do just that. Over the next two years I am asking you to join me as we explore our past, engage in the present, and embrace our future.

As historians, genealogists and history lovers, it is in our nature to look back. So we are already good explorers of the past. Now I am asking you to direct that natural curiosity to the present and to the future of the UELAC.

Engaging in the present means being aware of our surroundings. We know that there are issues within our organization that require our attention. Membership is declining. We are desperately in need of volunteers to accept executive positions. Each year there are more demands on our financial resources. How will we fulfill our vision and mandate using the resources available to us today? With rising costs and increasing claims on our time, how will we meet the needs of a 21st-century organization? Who will be the record keepers of our rich and varied history? These are questions we must explore together.

The power of social media is apparent in the recent success of “The Man Who Tweeted Earth,” Canadian Chris Hadfield

We have already taken steps to explore technology and social media as a means of reaching out beyond our immediate membership. One needn’t look far to find a number of active heritage societies, museums, genealogical groups and re-enactment enthusiasts. Our exploration has allowed us to engage with a vibrant history community in Canada, the United States and beyond. Thanks to the efforts of Doug Grant and Fred Hayward, our website is a valuable resource of past Loyalist history as well as a record of our present activity as an association. Our electronic newsletter, Loyalist Trails, first published in April 2004, provides a platform for input and interaction. Two years ago, we took further steps to engage with the public by creating a UELAC Twitter account that now has a following of over 830 individuals and organizations. Twitter has brought new members to our association and attracted the attention of graduate history students, American scholars and numerous Revolutionary War organizations. The power of social media is apparent in the recent success of “The Man Who Tweeted Earth,” Canadian Chris Hadfield, Commander of the International Space Station. Commander Hadfield captured the attention of one million followers on Twitter alone. The impact was immediate.
In April 2012, the UELAC began a public Facebook page where it is possible to interact on a daily basis with over two hundred loyal history fans. In the past year we have also uploaded video and audio presentations to our website. Our presence expands as we add these tools to our existing print media: The Loyalist Gazette and branch newsletters circulated across the country. Each avenue of participation ensures that we will collect and preserve the history we are now creating.

Every one of us is vital to the health of our organization. Every one of us has a unique skill to bring to the table. The world around us is fast-paced and connected and we have the opportunity to jump in and participate. Maybe you see yourself as a dynamic committee chair or regional representative, or perhaps you prefer to assist behind the scenes in a research capacity. Maybe you will accept a position as newsletter editor or genealogist within your home branch, or use your creative talent to design and maintain a branch website. Regardless of time, everyone can participate through donations to a Loyalist project that speaks specifically to them.

As an organization let us identify what motivates us and create an environment to nourish that ambition. Hubert H. Humphrey observed, “The test we must set for ourselves is not to march alone but to march in such a way that others will wish to join us.”

Let’s take a moment to picture something that is personally valuable to us. Maybe you see your children or grandchildren; maybe it is a vintage automobile or a beautifully landscaped yard. Perhaps there is a local protected park or trail where you spend personal time. Now consider what you do to care for and ensure the safety and longevity of that prized possession. When you chose to join The United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada it held special meaning for you. This organization belongs to you. It belongs to us. It is a place where we honour our ancestors and lovingly preserve their stories. How will we care for it?

Let me share a quote from the address given by Sir Richard Cartwright at the June 1884 Adolphustown celebration of the Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists:

> “These men were not inconsiderate youths; they were men, most of them of mature years, and some advanced in life, who won for themselves comfortable independence in a country south of us. At what they conceived to be the call of duty, they were ready to sacrifice everything that men commonly hold dear; resign the wealth they had accumulated, forfeit their prospects — their own and their children’s — for the sake of their loyalty to the flag under which they had served, and under which many of them had fought and bled.

> “The men who did these things possessed the courage of their convictions. Where they thought they were right, they were not afraid of being in the minority. They were prepared to fight and if need be to suffer and die for their convictions. It is of such men the salt of the earth is made, and we in Canada have good right to be proud that we can look back to such ancestors. You may deem these men foolish in their enthusiasm, but if you are worthy to be their descendants, you will agree with me in saying that they dared greatly, and succeeded greatly, and they have left behind lessons which we will do well to follow.”

Today it is our responsibility to create a future that is worthy of our past, so I am asking you to be present and engage with your communities. Use your ideas and your interests to interact with your surroundings, sharing the story of the United Empire Loyalists where you are. We see the success of this approach through branch projects that bring our members out to history fairs, exhibits, parades and re-enactments. Be creative. Share your enthusiasm. When we are satisfied that we are doing our best to be present, let us look ahead and embrace our future.

What is the ideal future for the UELAC? My list includes providing additional funding for projects and initiatives to honour and preserve our heritage; increased support for Loyalist scholarships to engage young academics with a passion for history. We speak of the need to attract young people. Through social media we have encountered a number of energetic public history graduate students, authors and academics. Let’s cultivate those relationships and tap into their expertise.

I would like to see a dedicated effort to collect and preserve our archives for future generations. I would like to see not only our members, but communities, giving generously to an organization they feel is worthy of their time and attention. I would like us to be mindful of our finances, using our resources wisely in areas that will bring us the best returns.

We are in the midst of change with the implementation of new bylaws and the need to develop policy to support them. At 100 years of age we have the luxury of giving thoughtful consideration to who we are and what we can become. Victor Hugo wrote, “The future has several names. For the weak, it is the impossible. For the fainthearted, it is the unknown. For the thoughtful and valiant, it is the ideal.”

I have confidence in the future of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada because I see a group of thoughtful and valiant people dedicated to the values and the vision of our organization. Just as we have inherited the history of our ancestors, we are creating the heritage of those who come after us. My challenge to you is to accept the responsibility of membership now, to perpetuate our vision and our purpose for the future. This is our time.

Standing on the brink of a new century for the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada, I believe we are well-equipped to face the next one hundred years. I invite you to join me as we explore our past, engage in the present, and embrace our future.
May 30th – June 2nd 2013 – a Wrap-up

By Ruth Nicholson UE,
Hamilton Branch Conference Chair 2013

After nearly four years of planning the best possible experiences for Loyalist friends and members across the country, it arrived, passed in a flash and it all went well. A large conference committee and a cast of volunteers met our every need happily and with generosity.

The opening night was astounding. We wanted to honour the land where we had convened, recognizing it as First Nations land. Our conference centre was very close to where Joseph Brant UE received over 3,000 acres for his loyalty to the Crown during the Revolutionary War. David Hill Morrison UE, a Joseph Brant descendant, officially welcomed everyone and opened our conference. Zig Misiak, an Honorary Dominion Vice-President, addressed the audience, telling them about the important role of the First Nations people during the War of 1812 and particularly at the Battle of Stoney Creek. Past Dominion President Fred Hayward welcomed two representatives from the Six Nations, Janis Monture and Don Monture. Janis, executive director of Woodland Cultural Centre, received a cheque for $5,000.00 that was raised as a Dominion initiative for the Four Directions Project in 2008. It will go for programming to foster self-esteem as well as interest in Canadian history and heritage. Don Monture, the hereditary elder of the Six Nations and a World War II veteran, received a specially designed wampum belt from Fred Hayward that symbolized peace, pride and co-existence. This gift recognized the shared history of the United Empire Loyalists and the First Nations peoples. It was designed by Scott Patterson, of Manitoulin Island, and it depicted the arrows of the Four Directions. Don left us with a beautiful message of gratitude and thanks.

Friday was full of activities. The coach bus left early for the Niagara trip. It included visits to Fort George, the Laura Secord House, and Queenston Heights. Each location had excellent guides, all in period clothing. The guide at Queenston was an active re-enactment officer, and he was especially spirited and interesting. We ate our lunch at the Ravine Winery in Thorold. Its tasting room is the beautifully preserved Loyalist home of David Secord. Everyone enjoyed sample tastes of various wines as well as the opportunity to return with some truly organic wine, produced through lots of manual labour.

James Elliott, author of Strange Fatality – the Battle of Stoney Creek, started the morning off with a brief description of the famous battle, which would celebrate its 200th anniversary that weekend. Those who chose to stay at the Holiday Inn listened to two marvellous speakers. Doug Adams, from Temagami, discussed the fur trade of the past and the present. He had lots of furs and traps and invited people to participate with him. Jim Taggart discussed early medicines and cures. He had wonderful images to illustrate his talk.

Meanwhile, the local tour group drove past Union Cemetery, where we placed plaques for the resting place of First Loyalists in this area. Our next stop was St. Luke’s Anglican Church, Burlington’s oldest church, built in 1834. Joseph Brant donated the land for this church; his daughter, Elizabeth Kerr, supported its founding. After that, we toured the Joseph Brant Museum where we viewed Joseph Brant’s carved powder horn and his Mohawk translation of the Book of Mark.
We ate lunch at one of Hamilton’s castles, the Scottish Rite. It had been the home of George Elias Tuckett, owner of the Tuckett Tobacco Company, which later became the Imperial Tobacco Company.

After lunch, both groups of participants went to Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek, where there was a massive encampment of re-enactors of all ages. The Gage home was ready for touring and the 100 year-old tower was open for those who wished to climb up to the first level. First Nations dancers and a British military drum band performed. Westfield Heritage Park presented a period clothing fashion show. There were lots of early clothing, toys, etc. to purchase from the sutlers.

Friday evening was the occasion for our off-site dinner at the stunning Burlington Golf and Country Club, with a view of Burlington Bay, the Skyway Bridge and over to Stoney Creek. After dinner, the heritage folk music group, Tamarack, performed. They were lively and interesting with songs about the Battle of Stoney Creek and the local hero, Billy Green.

Saturday morning was the annual general meeting, the core purpose for all conferences. All presenters were well prepared and President Robert McBride UE led the meeting well. Towards the end of the meeting, the new council was established with Bonnie Schepers UE as the incoming Dominion President.

The highlight of the Saturday evening gala was Nathan Tidridge’s talk on the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria. He had very interesting maps and photographs to illustrate his presentation. The brass quintet, Cottonwood Brass, performed heritage music on antique instruments. Each piece of music had a story that made it both entertaining and educational. The tables were adorned with fresh red, white and blue flowers.
Everyone left the gala with the official collection of 1812 coins that commemorated the actions of the *HMS Shannon* that defeated the *U.S. Chesapeake* in 1813. Individuals remembered for their actions were Sir Isaac Brock, Tecumseh and Charles-Michel De Salaberry. The Laura Secord coin that completes the set was not available until June 22nd.

On Sunday morning, we drove to Hamilton for a very special service at Christ’s Church Anglican Cathedral. En route, we posed for a large group photograph at the beautiful Stanley Mills Loyalist monument, given to the city in 1929. At the cathedral, a piper led us to our seats. The interior of this building is exceptional, all carved wood, very intricate in detail and vast in space. It was also the day of Queen Elizabeth II’s coronation 60 years ago. A journalist interviewed some of us after the service. After the service we enjoyed a catered lunch then everyone returned to our hotel to pack for home.

We e-mailed the participants a two-part survey in order to receive feedback that could be passed on to future conference planning committees. The response was overwhelmingly positive, making our committee very happy. We met as a group to celebrate with a barbeque and went through all aspects of the conference, hoping to distill some valuable advice for those hosting such national events in the future.

It was a great networking time. We truly enjoyed hosting the Dominion conference this year. We trust that all participants returned home safely with some new information, insight or experience that enriched their lives. Do set aside June fifth to eighth to attend the 2014 Toronto conference as we prepare to celebrate the Association’s 100th anniversary.

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*Loyalist friends at the Loyalist monument in Hamilton.*

2. Jane MacNamara: Early records of inheritance that are a great source of records for the period from between the UCLP and civil registration. She’ll discuss prerogative, probate and surrogate courts, as well as wills in land records.

3. Lesley Anderson, the Canadian Representative for Ancestry.ca, will give a talk on Pre-Confederation Records at Ancestry.ca. Explore the Loyalist, British Military in Canada, the Revolutionary War and early Immigration records at Ancestry.ca.


5. A representative of The Archives of Ontario will speak on “Accessing and Preserving Family Heirlooms.”

Global Genealogy will be on site to sell a variety of Loyalist publications. Visit their website and get your shopping lists ready or pre-order!
The Friday evening session will be held at Burwash Hall, Victoria College’s second oldest residence building. Completed in 1913, it, too, is celebrating a centennial. The building is an extravagant Neo-Gothic work with turrets, gargoyles and battlements.

Following dinner, we will be entertained by Muddy York. In 1984, Ian Bell and Anne Lederman created a unique 19th century grassroots music sound for the 20th century. It still sounds great in the 21st.

Saturday is historically the day of the AGM and Dominion Council meeting. For those not attending (or spouses), we have a Toronto treasure as an alternative. Richard Fiennes-Clinton of Muddy York Walking Tours will lead a tour of old York, bringing Toronto’s past back to life in fun and exciting ways. Too often, history, especially Canadian history, is presented as being a dry and boring subject. Not for us on this Saturday!

The gala gets under way in the Mountbatten ballroom. After dinner, we have a concert performance of “Molly of the Mohawks”. This is a relatively new work that is based on the life of Molly Brant, the Mohawk Loyalist. Created by the composer-librettist Augusta Cesconi-Bates UE, this opera was nominated for the Native American Music Award in 2009.

Our Sunday church service will be a step back into the history of the UELAC. Special permission has been granted to us to open the Chapel of St. Alban the Martyr as our place of worship. Over the years, many Ontario UELAC and UELAC Arbour Day services were held here. Now part of Royal St. George’s College, the chapel was intended to be the Anglican Diocese Cathedral in 1883. The completed chancel features the only double hammer beam roof in Canada as well as some of the best heraldic stained glass windows in the country. We anticipate having the famous St. Alban’s Boys Choir take part in the service. Lunch will be served on the terrace, weather permitting!

Please mark the weekend of 05 to 08 June 2014 on your calendar. Join us in a celebration of one hundred years of loyalty, volunteerism and friendship.
You spoke, we listened ...

Results of the 2013 Loyalist Gazette Readership Survey

By Robert (Bob) Collins McBride
UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

A big thank-you to all the individuals who responded to the 2013 Loyalist Gazette Readership Survey that was included with the Spring 2013 issue.

639 responded on-line while 92 sent the survey to me here at my farm.

The results are shown on the chart.

Summary:

Those who completed the survey electronically were twice as likely as the group who sent in paper surveys to read Loyalist Trails. More than 53% of both groups read The Loyalist Gazette carefully and thoroughly. Both electronic and paper respondents want to keep receiving two issues of The Loyalist Gazette each year while 43.4% of the on-line respondents want to see a digital copy of the magazine right away. More paper respondents want to keep the format and content the same, complete with announcements, branch news and conference reports as part of the magazine.

The Dominion Council discussed the future of the Gazette at our October 26th meeting in Toronto, with input from our designer, Michael Johnson. The results of the survey provided valuable information for our discussion and will be useful in our future planning.

Again, thank you very much to everyone who responded to this survey.

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In 1965 Pierre Berton wrote a best-selling study of the Anglican Church in Canada entitled *The Comfortable Pew*. It was a scathing critique in which the author described the church as a resting place for complacent people – merely “a comfortable pew.” Berton’s pews were a metaphor but in 1783 actual wooden pews were part of the claims that Loyalist refugees made when they sought compensation for their losses during the American Revolution. The petitioners were anything but complacent and far from comfortable.

Of the 5,656 Loyalists who sought financial assistance from the British government, sixteen wanted to be compensated for the pews that had been taken from them. Eleven of these claimants were from Massachusetts; two had once called South Carolina their home; while Rhode Island, New York, and Connecticut each had a Loyalist who sought pew compensation. These sixteen stood before the Royal Commission on the Losses and Services of American Loyalists (RCLSAL) when it convened in London, Halifax, and Saint John between the years of 1783 and 1787. Clearly, a man’s pew was a valued possession in the 18th century.

However, it is quite difficult for someone in the 21st century to empathize with these sixteen Loyalists. It is easy to understand the desire to be compensated for confiscated homes, property, furnishings and even slaves, but church pews?
What kind of people would even think to include pews in their compensation claims? Would the British commissioners of the RCLSAL sympathize with the claimants, or dismiss them as eccentrics of the RCLSAL sympathize with the claims? Would the British commission to include pews in their compensation fall of 1775, his Rebel neighbours offered the owner of a merchant Lynn Martin was the owner of a merchant losses. These are their stories.

Once a family had acquired the rights to a church pew, they could decorate it as they saw fit with carpeting or seat covers. Some churches had brass plaques at the end of each pew that could hold a card identifying which family could occupy the pew.

Naturally, there were abuses of this system. Rich parishioners could afford the most expensive pews. The location and decoration of the family pew indicated their status within society. Those who could only afford a back pew might seek a reservation for the day when a front pew would become available, allowing them at one day in the future, to show off their change in fortune. Notices within some churches reminded parishioners that if they did not soon pay their pew rent, they would lose the right to their seating in the sanctuary. Free pews were available to the working class, but they were located in the least desirable corners of the church sanctuary.

pew ... may have taken years to acquire

For the 18th century Christian worshipper, one’s pew was a valued possession, something that may have taken years to acquire. Like a house or a treasured horse, a family pew was a part of a Loyalist’s worldly goods that could be lost during the American Revolution. Sixteen Loyalist refugees felt so strongly about their pews that they sought compensation for their losses. These are their stories.

Before the outbreak of the Revolution, Lynn Martin was the owner of a merchant ship based in Newport, Rhode Island. In the fall of 1775, his Rebel neighbours offered Martin the “command of a battery” if he would join their cause, but he refused. He managed to “continue quiet” until the British army occupied Rhode Island. The local Rebels sent soldiers to carry him off to prison but, because the arresting officer was an old acquaintance, Martin was able to get away. Sir Henry Clinton put the Loyalist in charge of a privateer schooner until the British left Rhode Island in 1779. Martin and his family sailed for New York City, remaining there until they sailed for Quebec where they settled in the summer of 1783.

When Martin stood before the RCLSAL in London a year later, he asked for compensation for his Newport house and land (£400), his furniture (£20) and the family pew at Trinity Church (£5). In the end, Lynn Martin received all of the compensation he requested, including the money for his lost pew.

Timothy Hierlihy (sometimes Hirolhyy) was a Loyalist from Middleton, Connecticut, who eventually settled in Nova Scotia. He recounted his wartime adventures to the RCLSAL when it convened in Halifax in 1786. A native of Ireland, Hierlihy first came to North America in 1753, served during the Seven Years War, and then settled in Connecticut. After marrying Elizabeth Wetmore, he converted from Catholicism to Anglicanism. The family attended Christ Church where they occupied a pew valued at just over £13.

Before the outbreak of “the troubles,” the Irishman did “not openly declare his sentiments for fear of immediate imprisonment.” He secretly aided such high profile Loyalists as New Jersey’s Governor, William Franklin, and the Bahamas’ Governor, Montfort Browne. In 1776, Hierlihy was made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Prince of Wales Regiment. Rebels immediately seized all of his family deeds.

Six years later he was given the same rank with the Nova Scotia Volunteers (NSV). He and his son, Timothy, raised seventy-two men for the latter. At the end of the war, the NSV were sent to the Island of St. John’s, today’s Prince Edward Island. Hierlihy acquired land in Nova Scotia and became the founder of the town of Antigonish. Mary, his 27-year-old daughter, was the first person to be buried in the new settlement. Hierlihy sought compensation for 170 acres of lost land, debts owed, two farm houses and barns, and his church pew.

Jeremiah Pote was a Loyalist who once lived in Falmouth, Cumberland County, Massachusetts (now modern-day Portland, Maine). Like many of his neighbours, he derived his living from the merchant trade. Pote owned wharves, a lime kiln, a warehouse and a shop that were all destroyed when the British Navy set his town aflame. After devastating conflagration, the local Rebels persecuted Pote, imprisoning him several times before he managed to get away to Nova Scotia. He crossed the Bay of Fundy to Nova Scotia in an open boat!

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Elizabeth Brinley, the widow of a distiller, made her claim in London in 1785. Her husband, Thomas, had “signed every paper drawn out in favour” of the government, thus making him “very obnoxious.” Being one of the hated Mandamus councillors didn’t help either.

The last Loyalist from Falmouth who sought compensation for his lost pew was the Rev. John Wiswall, an Anglican vicar. His continued prayers for the king’s health, his refusal to hold a fast in support of the Rebel cause, and his unwillingness to collect funds for the Patriots in Boston soon brought about persecution, “ill use,” and imprisonment. After escaping, he eventually sailed for England where he served as a navy chaplain for the rest of the war. Wiswall returned to North America in 1783, ministering to the Anglicans of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

When the compensation board met in Halifax in 1786, Wiswall described the pew rent fees in his claim, explaining that he earned a living of £75 a year from the “tax upon the pews.” Wiswall’s parishioners at St. Paul’s Church paid one shilling each Sunday to rent the pews of their choice. His own pew was valued at £10 a year. This was a quarter of the value assigned to the minister’s enslaved African woman and her son.

Three other loyal citizens of Massachusetts who sought compensation for their lost pews were all from Boston.

Thomas Wyer died in 1824, before photography, so portrait above must be Thomas Wyer Jr. (1789 – December 23, 1848) “a political figure in New Brunswick,” and son of Loyalist of the same name.

Espen’s son-in-law (and fellow-Loyalist), Thomas Wyer, also sought compensation for his lost pew. He valued it at the same price as Pote, £12, or 4% of his total claim of £325. As a Customs Officer, Wyer was not popular with the Patriots of Falmouth. After being “proscribed and banished”, the Loyalist’s family went to New York in 1781. Wyer was put in charge of an armed vessel and had “two smart engagements with two Rebel privateers at different times.” After he settled in St. Andrew’s, New Brunswick, Wyer became the first Sheriff of Charlotte County, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and the Deputy Colonial Treasurer.

Another Boston Loyalist named Francis Green worshipped at the Congregational Church on Brattle Street along with such Patriots as John Hancock and the Adamses. (John Adams later became the second President of the United States.) Green paid £44 for his pew. His wife died during the siege of Boston, leaving the Loyalist merchant to care for their five children.

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The Brinleys left Boston in March 1776 with the British forces and found refuge in England. Thomas Brinley died eight years later. Elizabeth sought compensation for her husband’s house, garden, distillery, land, wharf, 1,400 bushels of salt and their box pew. The pew was in King’s Chapel, the first Anglican church built in New England. Only those who owned or rented pews had the right to vote on matters of congregational concern. Almost all of the church’s parishioners left with the British forces and the church was vacant until 1782.

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roofreader Alex Lawrence notes: “Samuel Adams, a dastardly Rebel, was the 4th governor of Massachusetts who later had a brewing company named in his honour.”
Like the Brinleys, Green’s family fled from their city, finding sanctuary in England.

What makes Green stand out from his peers is his interest in the education of the deaf. His oldest son, Charles, could not hear but, thanks to six years in a private institution in Scotland, the boy “became proficient in language both oral and written, in arithmetic, geography, and painting.” While living in England as a refugee, Green published a pamphlet on the importance of helping the deaf to communicate.

By 1785, the family had settled in Halifax where Green, then 43, married again. Two years later, 15 year-old Charles Green drowned. The family eventually returned to Massachusetts where, in memory of his deaf son, Green continued to “convince his countrymen of the practicability of educating mutes” while remaining “a bitter foe of democracy.” Since Green and his family settled in Medford, a community north of Boston, it seems unlikely he ever sat in his Brattle Street Church pew again.

£10 paid for his pew at Boston’s Trinity Church.

The last loyal Bostonian who sought compensation for the loss of his church pew was Thomas Oliver. In 1774, he became the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts and the President of the Rebel-despised Mandamus Council. After threats were made on his life, Oliver found temporary sanctuary in Boston before heading to England with his wife and six children. The British government continued to consider Oliver as Massachusetts’ Lieutenant-Governor, paying his salary until his death in 1815. He was also compensated for his property losses, including the £10 he paid for his pew at Boston’s Trinity Church.

Judging by the claims of two Charleston, South Carolina Loyalists, a church pew was rather expensive. Both Henry Peronneau and Thomas Phepoe quoted £100 as the value for their seats in the church sanctuary.

Peronneau was South Carolina’s Public Treasurer until the Rebel Congress asked him to issue money to aid their cause. When he refused, the Patriots imprisoned him. Friends in high places prevented “the mob” from attacking Peronneau and he managed to flee to Holland and then England. After being granted compensation for all of his losses, Peronneau learned that his property had been restored and he declined the British government’s aid. He returned to South Carolina where he died in 1786.

Thomas Phepoe, dubbed “the Tory lawyer” bravely defended the Loyalists in the courtrooms of South Carolina. At his compensation hearing in London, several former clients gave glowing testimony. One said Phepoe “pleaded his cause without fee or reward. He refused money when he was offered it.”

Another Charleston Loyalist was John Rose, a shipbuilder and a plantation owner. One demonstration of his loyalty was provisioning the British army from his plantation’s stores. Another was the enlistment of his son Hugh in the Royal Militia. Rose fled Charleston during the Loyalist evacuation in December 1782. Along with the claim he made for his lost property in 1784, Rose included his pew. Declared a Loyalist, Rose nevertheless tried to return to his estates in South Carolina but was unsuccessful.

Oliver DeLancey, the commander of three Provincial Battalions bearing his name, was the first Loyalist officer appointed during the Revolution. Rebels in his native colony of New York once posted a reward of £500 for DeLancey’s head. He survived the Revolution with his head intact, living long enough to receive compensation from the British government, including £20 for his church pew. DeLancey died two years after being repaid for his losses.

The remaining four Loyalists who sought compensation for their lost church pews all once called Massachusetts their home.

That Ebenezer Cutler was a very religious man is evident in that he made a claim of £45 for two pews in the Amherst Anglican Church. Despite his piety, Northboro Rebels posted a reward for his capture. Trying to escape the Patriots, Cutler once hid between a farmhouse’s chimney and its outer wall where he almost suffocated. This loyal trader settled in
Craig’s wartime service was known to another Massachusetts Loyalist named Timothy Ruggles. A veteran of the Seven Years War, Ruggles’ support of the hated Stamp Act made “many violent people” his enemies. When he accepted a position on the Mandamus Council, he became “an object of persecution to the Rebel party.” In 1774, Ruggles was “assaulted by a mob,” joined General Gage, and never returned home. After evacuating Boston, the old Loyalist was declared a “notorious conspirator” and was put into “perpetual banishment.” Ruggles went to New York City where he organized 300 men in a loyal militia.

At the end of the war, Ruggles settled in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, with his sons and slaves, never to be reunited with his wife or daughters. Given his large family and status in the community, it is not surprising that Ruggles had three pews at the meetinghouse in Hardwick. Although the Loyalist left many things behind in Massachusetts, one would no doubt be a source of satisfaction to Ruggles were he to know about it. Hardwick Fair, launched by Ruggles in 1762, continues to this day and is the oldest annual fair in the United States.

Sixteen loyal Americans once valued their pews enough to seek compensation for them. However, within 25 years of the revolution’s end, one Loyalist congregation in New Brunswick shocked their bishop because they made their pews free to all. Worshipers, whether parishioners or visitors, could sit wherever they wished. Rather than being pleased with such a development, Charles Inglis, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, was scandalized.

The congregation in question is noteworthy today for having the oldest surviving Anglican church building in New Brunswick. Trinity Church in Kingston, New Brunswick, was built in 1787 by Loyalist refugees from Connecticut. These New Englanders began construction on their house of worship after holding services in one another’s homes for four years.

Records of the day give no reason for why Kingston’s Loyalist settlers did not charge pew rent. It may have been that the years of worship in one another’s homes made the notion of paying for seating ludicrous. They had freely sat together under their neighbours’ roofs. Why charge for the privilege in their new sanctuary? Perhaps it had to do with the fact that hard currency was scarce in a pioneer community. Lumber and labour, not money, were what the parishioners had donated.

St. Peter’s Church in St. George’s, Bermuda.

*apostasy: renunciation of a belief
Charles Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia

to the building of the church. Who had cash for pew rent? Perhaps that Yankee sense of equality made the congregants feel uncomfortable with creating class distinctions. Hadn’t they all shared the experiences of a refugee existence? How could they begin to segregate themselves by their ability to pay for a pew?

Whatever the reasoning, this Loyalist congregation did not rent their pews for the first twenty-two years of their church’s history. Kingston’s Anglican Church was a hundred years ahead of its time. Several denominations continued to charge pew rents until the middle of the 20th century. In the mid-19th century, pew rents became a source of controversy in England. Surely, people reasoned, the lower classes were being excluded from the church’s positive influence because they could not afford to sit within its walls. Some congregations felt so strongly about the immorality of rented seating that they had the pews removed from their sanctuaries.

Free pews had certainly not done any harm to Trinity Church over two decades. The congregation thrived, despite the 1788 exodus of many of its parishioners who went up the Saint John River to settle in Woodstock. In July 1809, twenty-six years after the founding of Kingston, the bishop for the diocese of Nova Scotia visited Trinity Church and confirmed it had 257 people. Surely this growth in the congregation must have been a cause for celebration, and yet the bishop was not happy with what he saw.

The letter that Inglis wrote in August 1809 provides a fascinating insight into the mind of a man shaped by the events of the American Revolution. An Irish immigrant to Pennsylvania, Charles Inglis became a clergyman in 1758 and served congregations in Delaware and New York. His upbringing and Loyalist principles gave him a view of the world that would be at odds with the settlers of Kingston. As the historian, Judith Fingard, has pointed out, Inglis took the view that excessive colonial liberty was at the root of the American Revolution. The Anglican Church, he believed, had not flourished because American society was not organized like that of England. Little wonder, then, that Inglis would not approve of free pews.

To the 21st century reader, Inglis’ letter of condemnation is difficult to understand. We take it as a fundamental principle that everyone is created equal, a view that would be seen as anything but “loyal” or “English” in 1809. Here are just a few things that the outraged bishop said were wrong about free pews.

To begin with, Inglis “never knew an instance before this in Europe or America where the pews were thus held in common.” It was “such a departure from the usage of the Church of England” that the “greatest disorder must be the consequence.” This flies in the face of the fact that Inglis himself had “received much pleasure from seeing so large a congregation” in Kingston and was impressed by “the decency of their behaviour during divine service.” Surely after twenty-two years, the congregation would have degenerated into the “greatest disorder” by 1809 if free pews were truly as evil as Inglis claimed.

Inglis was concerned that the “worse characters” might enter the church and sit beside the “most religious and respectable characters in the parish.” He could only see this as creating “disorder and confusion.” How could anyone demonstrate the “spirit of true devotion and piety”?

According to Inglis, having one’s own pew meant that an individual could furnish “his pew with some kind of cloth and covering the floor.” Not only could one be sure of a warm and comfortable pew, but a paying parishioner could safely leave his Bible and prayer book from Sunday to Sunday. If the Anglicans of Kingston must have free pews, Inglis instructed them to only have “a pew or two set apart for strangers, and the poor should not be neglected,” but since every other church in the diocese of Nova Scotia had rented pews, he “earnestly recommended” the “removal of this strange arrangement.”

Once the Loyalists of Trinity Church read their bishop’s letter, forty of them gathered to consider the concerns that had been raised. When it came time to vote on implementing pew rent, thirty-three “voted to comply with his wishes” and seven voted against Inglis.

In the end, the comfortable Loyalist pew prevailed over the democratic ideals of Kingston’s loyal Anglicans.
Jacob Ditrick was born 16 December 1755 in the Kingsland District of Tryon County, New York. Upon his father’s death, he took over the family’s large property and became a substantial farmer by the Mohawk River about thirty miles from present-day Utica, New York.

In Reminiscences, Captain James Ditrick says of Jacob: “being a strict Loyalist, he took up arms in the defence of his Sovereign.” Jacob joined the British Standard near the beginning of the American Revolution, resulting in the seizure of his vast property on 10 October 1776.

During the St. Leger Expedition of 1777, Jacob served as a corporal in Walter Butler’s Company of the Indian Department. He then transferred to Butler’s Rangers upon its inception after the Battle of Oriskany.1 2 3

Jacob finished the war and was drawing rations as a sergeant in Peter Hare’s Company in November, 1783.

During the war he married Margaret, 1762–1845, daughter of William Picard UE. In 1780 daughter Catharine was born, followed by Robert in 1783.

When the Treaty of Separation was signed in 1783, Butler’s men were camped on the east side of the Niagara River holding this vital post for the British. The Treaty dictated that they abandon this fort, so they and their distressed families crossed to the west side of the Niagara.

Jacob, Margaret, young Catharine and baby son, Robert, moved to Captain John McDonnell’s farm near Niagara (now Niagara on-the-Lake) where James was born in 1785.

Referring to a photograph of Jacob Ditrick’s grandson, artist Garth Ditrick, a direct descendant, created this striking portrait of Sgt. Jacob Ditrick.
While living on McDonnell’s farm, Jacob cleared his land on Twelve Mile Creek and hastily prepared for settlement with his family.

Shortly afterwards, Jacob and Margaret started their homestead on the east side of Twelve Mile Creek. They located on 500 acres in Lots 14 through 17 and an additional 50 acres in 8th Concession, as well as Lot 15 in the 7th Concession, all of which extends from the current St. Catharines Golf Course. Together with John Hainer, who settled on the other side of the Creek, they became the first settlers of what is now the city of St. Catharines. The Crown later granted Jacob, his wife Margaret and his son Jacob Jr., 200 acres each of additional family lands in the Township of Burford. The land in St. Catharines was patented on 17 March 1797.

Life was hard in those early years, as his second son, Captain James Dittrick, 1785–1863, stated in his Reminiscences...

No one can tell the privations we all underwent on our first moving into the Bush.

The whole Country was a forest, a wilderness which had to be subdued by the axe and toil.

For a time we led a regular Robinson Cruso life and with a few poles and brushwood, formed out tents on the Indian Plan. As the clearances enlarged, we were supplied with some agricultural implements, for we brought nothing with us but a few seeds prepared by the careful forethought of the Women. My father who had naturally a mechanical turn, amused himself of an evening in making spinning wheels, a loom, and a variety of useful things for farming purposes.

Time passed on and having grown some flax and obtained some sheep, Mother set to work to prepare the same for some clothes in which we were greatly in need of.

She had not any thread, so my father which doubtless he learned from the Indians, stripped off the bass wood bark, saturated it in water like flax, and obtained a fine strong and useful thread—Necessity has no law.

At length my father tanned some leather, and I recollect the first pair of shoes he made, which fell to my lot, I greased, and putting them too near the fire, on returning to my grief found that my shoes were all shrivelled up, so that I could not wear them.

The most trying period of our lives, was the year 1788 called the year of scarcity—everything at that period seemed to conspire against the hardy and industrious settlers.

All the crops failed, as the earth had temporarily ceased to yield its increase, either for Man or Beast—for several days we were without food, except the various roots that we procured and boiled down to nourish us.

We noticed what roots the pigs eat, and by that means avoided any thing that had any poisonous qualities.

Jacob Dittrick was inventive, resourceful and of deep religious belief. Determined to build a strong settlement, having a church was important to him. He contributed generously in 1796 to the building of the first church. Later he supported the German Lutheran Church in Thorold. Jacob was Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 16 of the Freemasons, as well as of three neighbouring Lodges.

Years later he supported the building of the Welland Canal. He and six of his children each bought four shares for this project. Jacob Jr. accompanied the Directors of the Welland Canal Company aboard the British schooner Ann and Jane and the American schooner R.H. Boughton for the inaugural voyage through various parts of the Welland Canal.

Jacob was a member of the Lincoln Militia and rose to the rank of captain on 24 June 1797. He resigned from the Militia on 26 April 1808, at age 52. The Return of the Officers of the Regiment of the 3rd Riding states Jacob was, “Infirm and unfit for the Militia Service.”

A skirmish was fought on the lands of Jacob Dittrick

A skirmish involving Captain John Norton, some Indians and Merritt’s Dragoons was fought on the lands of Jacob Dittrick on 10 June 1813 as the American troops fell back after the Battle of Stoney Creek. Jacob Dittrick had five sons who served during the War of 1812.

Jacob died on 11 September 1828 bearing the title of Captain. His descendants can be found in many parts of Canada and the USA. Most are unaware of the unique history of their ancestors.

Sources

- German Canadian Yearbook, a publication of the Historical Society of Mecklenburg Upper Canada, Volume VIII, Toronto, 1984, pages 126 to 128.
- An Annotated Nominal Roll of Butler’s Rangers, 1777–1784 with documentary sources, compiled and arranged by Lieutenant Colonel William A Smy, OMM, CD, UE, page 80.
- United Empire Loyalists in the Niagara Peninsula, Sixth annual Niagara Peninsula History Conference, Brock University, April 1984, pages 15 to 26.
A general census of the Loyalists residing at Fort Niagara, of the farmers already settled, and the officers and men of Butler’s Rangers (with their family and dependents), was taken late in the fall of 1783. This is found in the Haldimand Papers, B 105, pp. 353-380. On page 363 one finds “Return of Persons under the Description of Loyalists in Capt. Peter Hare’s Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 November 1783: Sgt. Jacob Tedrick [age] 28; Mrs. Tedrick [age] 20 [years], 6 [months]; Catrline Tedrick [age] 3 [years], 2 [months]; Robt Tedrick [age] 10 [months].” 1

Then, in the “DePeyster Lists” in the Haldimand Papers, B 168, p. 328, one finds “List of the Persons who have Subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite Niagara. July 20th 1784: No 3.: Sergeants: Jacob Tedrick, 1 [men], 1 [women], 2 [children under 10], 3 [rations per day].” 2

There are several lists of settlers in the Niagara area, all dated 17 September 1787. In “Return of Loyalists & disbanded Troops Settled in the district of Niagara West from Mill Creek” the following is recorded: “Page 11009: Jacob Tederick, 1 [men], 1 [women], 1 [boys above 10], 1 [under 10], 1 [girls], 10 [land cleared], 6 [acres wheat sowen], 5 [number of persons].” 3

In 1796, the Home District, formerly called the Nassau District, consisted of the territory between lines drawn north from the mouth of the Trent River and the top of Long Point on Lake Erie. The Upper Canada District Loyalist Rolls for the Home District, File 7, records “List of Persons who have satisfied the Justices of the Peace for the Home District, in Sessions assembled that they joined the Royal Standard in America before the year 1783. Newark, 15th of October 1797: 6082: Tederick Jacob Serjeant.” 4 In File 8, “Lists of those persons who attended the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the Home District (Michaelmas Term) in the Town (of) Newark, Province of Upper Canada on the 11th day of October 1796 and 36th Year of Our Lord King George the IIIrd of Great Britain, France & Ireland &c &c” it states: “6603: Tederick, Jacob Serjeant.” 5 File 10 records “A List of those Persons who have been Admitted (in) the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the Home District As U E Loyalists, Having adhered to the Unity of the Empire during the American War. 7414: Tederick, Jacob Serjt.” 6
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Smy, OMM, CD, UE, in An Annotated Nominal Roll of Butler’s Rangers 1777 – 1784 with Documented Sources, 2004, records, p. 80: “Dittrick, Jacob. Sergeant. ‘Frederick,’ ‘Tederick,’ ‘Tidrick’ Born 16 Dec 1755. From the North River, about thirty miles from present-day Utica, NY. His property seized by the local Committee of Safety on 10 Oct 1776. On Butler’s original submission as being in the Indian Department on St Leger’s expedition, 1777, where he is listed as ‘Jacob Frederick.’ Drawing rations in Hare’s company at Niagara in Nov 1783; twenty-eight years old. With him was his wife and children: Catrine, 3; and Robert, 10 months. He took the oath of allegiance at Niagara sometime between Nov 1784 and July 1785. On that list his family is given as a wife, a boy and girl, both under the age of ten. Described as settled ‘between the Four Mile Creek and the Head of Lake Ontario’ in 1785. Name on the UE List, 1797. Married Margaret (1762-1845), daughter of William Pickard. Settled in Grantham Township near Twelve Mile Creek. Ensign in 1st Battalion Lincoln Militia in 1792; Captain 24 Jun 1797. Resigned his commission in 1808 Died 8 Sep 1828, 73 years old. The birth date in one source does not agree with the age in the 1783 roll, nor would he have been ‘nearly 80’ but rather closer to 73 years old at his death. Children: Robert, Catharine, James, Margaret, Walter, William, Jacob, Jemima, Caroline, Rebecca. William, Jemima, Jacob Jr., Walter and Caroline granted land as children of a UE Loyalist.”

Both Brock Dittrick UE and his father Garth Dittrick (direct descendants of Sgt. Jacob Dittrick), over the last forty years, have amassed a very large collection of copies of primary source documents used as the basis for their research. They were kind enough to read this article and offer their opinion, which was “great.” They also suggested a few things, which the author has incorporated into her text. Thank you both.
Robert Collins Proctor was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, and lived in the Metro Vancouver area for all but twelve years of his life: Victoria for ten years and two in Seattle, Washington, in the 1980s. Bob joined Steel Brothers Canada Ltd, a construction materials distribution company, almost right out of high school and later in 1994 joined his present employer, I-XL Masonry Supplies Ltd. Bob has a love of brick and stone masonry and enjoys being Vice-President of Sales and Marketing of this 100-year-old family-owned masonry supply company. He is the son of Catherine Lathrop and Eleanor Proctor (nee Young) who was a first cousin of Helen Robina (nee King) McBride, the mother of Robert Collins McBride. Both Catherine and Helen grew up together more like sisters than first cousins.

One of our seven Loyalist ancestors was our fourth-great-grandfather Adam Young UE, born as Johann Adam Jung, on 17 May 1717, in Schoharie River, Canajoharie, Mohawk Valley, Tryon County, Province of New York. Before 1742 he married Catharine Elizabeth Schremling (Catterina Lis Schrimling/Schremling), born circa 1720 at Schremling’s Kill (Creek), Canajoharie, Province of New York, daughter of Henrich and Maria Elisabetha (Landgraff) Schremling (Schremling/Schremling) [Hunter Lists # 690], who had extensive land holdings along the Canajoharie Creek, south of the Mohawk River. Heinrich Schramling and his wife Maria Elisabetha with five children were at Neu=Heidelberg circa 1716/17 (Simmendinger Register); Cadwallader Colden sold the area on both sides of the Canajoharie Creek to Hendrick Schremling and MarteJanse van Alstyne circa 1730 (Albany Protocol, p. 87). Maria Elisabetha Schremling was the daughter of Hans Georg Landgraf [Hunter List # 430] and Anna Margaretha (--). Adam Young owned thousands of acres in the Mohawk Valley, Province of New York, including the Young’s Patent (purchased in 1751 and 1752) around Young’s Lake near present-day Warren, farmed and operated an Indian trading post, owned a sawmill and potash works. When the French and Indian War broke out in 1759, Adam, age 42, served as a Captain during the capture of Fort Niagara from the French. He served with Captain Klock in 1763 at Canajoharie, was a Lieutenant in 1767 and a Captain in 1768 in the German Flats Militia.

Adam was imprisoned in various jails in Connecticut including the infamous underground Newgate Prison in 1775 and for eleven months in the dreaded Norwich Gaol in 1777 for refusing to sign the Articles of Association and fined for refusing to appear before the Committee of Safety to answer charges of sedition.
For assisting fifty-six neighbours in escaping to join Butler’s Rangers, he again met the Committee of Safety and was imprisoned once more until 1778. Upon being released, he joined his friend, Joseph Brant, and a party of other Loyalists and Natives to raid Andrustown on 18 July 1778. In retaliation, the Rebels burned Youngsfied, where Adam and his family lived, and seized their property. By August, Adam and two of his sons, David and Henry, escaped and joined the 6th Company of Butler’s Rangers at Oswego, Adam being age 61.

In 1780, age 63, Adam was given the task of establishing a farm on the west side of the Niagara River to raise crops for the garrison at Fort Niagara. Within two years he had cleared four acres of land and in two more years he had cleared 18 acres, built a house measuring 18 by 15 feet and had a barn measuring 20 by 100. However, after putting his heart and soul into this productive farm for four years, it was reclaimed by the garrison for defence purposes in 1784 and Adam had to start all over again at the age of 67. Adam’s farm, Lot 27, was immediately west of the “Rangers Barrick,” being part of the land north of the Garrison Line westward to the Four Mile Creek in Niagara Township.

Along with his wife and his two married sons, Daniel and Henry, and their families, Adam settled on the Young Tract on the Grand River where he lived for the remaining years of his life until he died in 1790 at the age of 73. His wife, Catharine, died in 1798 at the home of her son, Sergeant Daniel Young UE, on Lot 13, Concession 8, Barton Township, Wentworth County, Upper Canada.

Adam Young’s father, Johann Theobald Jung [Young], was possibly born circa 1690 in Hessen, Germany. In 1710 a large body of immigrants of German stock arrived in New York from the Palatinate on the Rhine where he lived for the remaining years of his life until he died in 1790 at the age of 73. His wife, Catharine, died in 1798 at the home of her son, Sergeant Daniel Young UE, on Lot 13, Concession 8, Barton Township, Wentworth County, Upper Canada.

Robert Hunter, accompanied the emigrants. “Theobald/Tebalt/Dewalt Jung [Young] arrived after a two-month voyage on the ship ‘Lyon of Leith’ on 13 June 1710 in company with [his brother] Heinrich Jung [Young].” Thomas Benson, a doctor serving on the ‘Lyon of Leith’, reported that all 330 of its passengers were sick at one time or another on the voyage.

The newly-appointed British Royal Governor, Colonel Robert Hunter, accompanied the emigrants. The Palatinate from whence these people came was located in the western part of Germany, on the Rhine River. From 1689 to 1707 this section had been overrun time after time by the French soldiery who were at war with Germany. Historians generally agree that this time-period was characterized to a large extent by religious wars as a result of the Protestant Reformation that had its origin in that locality. Louis XIV of France ordered the French military commander to give the Palatines three days to leave their homes in the dead of a most severe winter, in 1709. Many died of cold and hunger and everything was utterly destroyed except the soil.

Besides being at the mercy of invading armies, many of these unfortunate Germans were taxed unmercifully by whatever local Prince had jurisdiction over their particular geographical region, and, by 1709, many poor Palatines were bled dry financially by their Lords. This was another reason for the exodus. The British government exploited the Palatines’ dissatisfaction by waging an advanced and clever public relations campaign extolling the virtues of life in the new world that also fueled the fires of emigration, but perhaps the most important yet most intangible factor in the emigration was the character and psychological make-up of the 1709ers themselves.

The trip down the Rhine to Holland took four to six weeks. The Palatines encamped outside Rotterdam were in a miserable condition, and shacks covered with reeds were the only shelter they had from the elements. The Palatines, arriving in England beginning in May 1709, continued to have problems there. London was not so large a city that 10,000 to 30,000 alien people (or two to five percent of the city’s population), could be poured into it conveniently without good notice or thorough planning. The Government attempted to cope with the trying situation but was hard put to provide food and shelter for the emigrants.

It was their thought that the 1709ers be used in the manufacture of naval stores (i.e. tar and pitch) from the pine trees dotting the Hudson Valley and thus they would earn their keep in the colony. It also was acknowledged that a strong Palatine presence in the new world would act as a buffer against the French in Canada and strengthen the Protestant cause in British America.
The Governor’s record for his payments for the subsistence of the 847 Palatine families 1710 – 1712 survives today as the so-called Hunter Subsistence Lists or the New York Subsistence Lists. Theobald Jung [Young] made his first appearance on the Hunter Lists as Number 350, on 04 October 1710, with one person over 10 years of age, recorded next to his brother, Henrich Jung [Young] (Number 346), with two persons over 10 years of age in his household. 24 The last entry for Theobald on the Hunter List was 13 September 1712, again with but one person over 10 years of age. Henrich, of Queensbury, was a soldier in 1711 as part of the Palatine Volunteers to Canada. Both Henrick and Theobald were naturalized on 03 January 1715/16. Dewalt Jung and his wife, Maria Catharina, were listed on the Simmendinger Register at Neu=Heessberg 03 January 1715/16. along with Heinrich Jung and his wife, Anna Margretha, and their four children. 25

The records do not indicate that any other Palatine emigrants bearing the name Jung [Young] went from the Hudson Valley with their families to Schoharie besides Theobald and Hendrick. Hendrick Young and Jacob Timmerman bought Lot 14 of the Harrison Patent from Colonel Philip Schuyler, 703 acres in what is now St. Johnsville, on 13 July 1730 26 and Theobald witnessed a deed signed by Hendrick on 04 April 1732. 27 Sometime prior to 1733, Theobald and his family moved from the Schoharie Valley to the site of the present-day St. Johnsville, New York, in the Mohawk Valley Canajoharie District, now Montgomery County, purchasing the south half of Lots 15 and 18 in the Harrison Patent from John Haskell on 18 April 1732. 28 Then in 1751 and 1752, Theobald, three of his sons, Adam, Frederick and Andreas, secured the 14,000-acre Young Patent at what is now the Kyle and Little Lakes section of Herkimer County. 29

The Theobald Young family appears to have been of unusual rank and influence among the early settlers, as the Herkimer County historians state that “certain shrewd and far-sighted men of the Mohawk Valley, such as John Jost Petrie of German Flats and the Young’s of Canajoharie had it in common with capitalists of Albany and New York to whom they pointed out the desirability of obtaining these grants.” (Large land patents) 30

Henry “Hank” Z. Jones Junior, in his book, More Palatine Families: Some New Discoveries on German Families Who Arrived In Colonial New York in 1717 – 1776 and Their European Origins Plus New Discoveries on German Families Who Arrived In Colonial New York in 1710, records THEOBAULD JUNG (Hunter Lists # 350) on page 345, in which he states Dr. Bernd Gölzer was very helpful in obtaining data on this important family.

“The grandparents of this Mohawk Valley pioneer were Johannes Jung and his wife, Barbara, of Dunzweiler. Dr. Gölzer reports that Johannes Jung and his wife, Barbara, with 1 child, at Dunzweiler, were on the 1698 Census of Zweibrücken County. An extract from the 1696 tax list of the county shows ‘The Old Johannes Jung,’ farmer at Dunzweiler, who paid 3 livres, and for one maid-servant, 1 livre. Hans Andreas, son of Johannes and Barbara Jung at Dunzweiler, was born on 02 December 1645 at Dunzweiler (Zweibrücken Reformed Churchbook). Hans Andreas Jung was dead by 04 October 1696. The 1696 tax list of Zweibrücken County notes ‘Jung’s Widow, pays 3 livres.’” 31

Thus, the earliest known ancestor of the Young family profiled in the present work is Johannes Jung, who died after 1696, and was married to Barbara (---). He was a cooper and farmer who resided in Dunzweiler, a small village in Zweibrücken County, at the juncture of the Saarland – Rhine and Palatinate Regions of Germany near the French Provinces of Alsace – Lorraine.

Their son was Hans Andreas Jung, born on 02 December 1645 in Dunzweiler, Zweibrücken County, Germany, baptized at the Zweibrücken Reformed Church, and died before 06 October 1696 in Pr. Duzenweiler, Zweibrücken, Germany. He married Agnes Classen, daughter of Wendel Classen, on 12 June 1666 in the Konken Reformed Church, Zweibrücken County, Germany. She was born circa 1645 in Pr. Konken – Langenbach, Zweibrücken County, Germany, and died after 27 August 1700 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Zweibrücken County, Germany.

Their youngest child was Johann Theobald (David) Jung, born on 12 August 1691 in Dunzweiler, Zweibrücken County, Germany, baptized at the Waldmohr Reformed Church, and died in 1763 in the Canajoharie District, Tryon County, Province of New York. He married (1) Maria Catharina Schneider about 1716, who died after 22 September 1753, and he married (2) Anna Magdalena (---) after 22 September 1753. 32

Having examined his Young family tree for most of his life, Robert C. McBride shared the above results with Robert C. Proctor at his home in British Columbia in October 2012.

Endnotes

Endnotes are available by contacting Robert C. McBride UE. See page 2.

Please see Mr. Proctor’s travel notes about Germany on the next page.
Wednesday, 12 June 2013:

From Luxembourg City we drove our rental car (armed with maps and a GPS) towards Dunzweiler, Germany. It is a very small village in the Palatine region of Western Germany, from whence my fifth-great-grandfather, (father of Adam Young UE, Johan Theobald Jung), departed in 1709 to make his way to the Province of New York in 1710. We drove through villages including Konken where Andreas Jung, my sixth-great-grandfather, (father of Andreas Jung), was married to Agnes Classen on 12 June 1666.

We finally reached Dunzweiler (population under 1,000) and saw few businesses—two where one can get a beer, a grocery shop, and a beauty salon—but all were closed. We stopped by a Protestant Church with “Gothic revival elements including an octagonal tower constructed in 1840 – 1841” (Wikipedia).

We found a grave for Hilda Jung [1926 – 2010]. I wondered if Hilda married into a family with a common ancestor, it seems likely, and how many Dunzweiler residents shared common ancestors with me. The graves in the cemetery were immaculately kept. Many had beautiful mini-gardens. There was a memorial to German soldiers: “In memory of our fallen and missing.” This memorial gave me pause. Ellen’s father had landed at Normandy on D-Day. No doubt I had relatives that served with Germany in WW II. It makes one wonder.

Despite finding no live relatives, the trip was very worthwhile. Walking the same ground where our ancestors had worked and walked was a thrill. The natural stone used in the buildings was pink so I took home some small pink rocks as mementos.

It makes one wonder.
Purdy's
OF WESTCHESTER, NOVA SCOTIA, WHO MOVED TO MANITOBA

By Bryan W. Purdy UE, P. Eng.

Editor's Note


“On July 19, 1776, the residents of White Plains were the first to hear the public reading of the Declaration of Independence. This document was brought to White Plains from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Moments after the reading it was ratified.” 1 This caused great consternation in the Purdy households in White Plains as the conflict of the American Revolution forced them to choose whether to support the Patriot or Loyalist cause.

Being age 66 in 1776, Samuel 4 Purdy Junior did not participate in the fighting.

The second child and eldest son of Samuel 4 Purdy Junior, Jacob 5 Purdy (15 October or November 1739 – 28 December 1822), being age 37 in 1776, decided to join the Patriot cause, living at Robbin Mills, North Castle, Province of New York, and served in Colonel Thomas’ Second Westchester Company of the Regiment of Militia as a private, as a Lieutenant under Captain Jonathan Horton, and later as a Captain in the Revolutionary War.

The fourth child and third son, Henry 5 Purdy UE (27 June 1745 or 07 February 1746, Westchester, Province of New York – 20 July 1826, Nova Scotia), approximately age 30 in 1776, signed an association with the Rebels in 1775 “… but this he did to remain quiet, and with the approbation of Governor Tryon. He was once drafted into the Militia, but hired a Man in his place.” 2 In October 1776, when the British army came to White Plains, he joined them, serving with the Guides and Pioneers and DeLancy’s Refugees, taking an oath to the King of Great Britain in January 1777. 3 He was commissioned on 04 February 1780 as a Captain of a Company of Light Infantry under Colonel James DeLancy 4 and later became a Colonel of the Militia in Nova Scotia where he was also a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia, High Sheriff of Cumberland County (1794) and Member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia (1806 – 1820). 5

The fifth child and fourth son of Samuel 4 Purdy Junior, Gilbert 5 Purdy UE (circa 06 December 1750 – 05 June 1838), being age 26 in 1776, joined the British cause at White Plains and acted as a guide for eight months. On 04 May 1777, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Guides and Pioneers and later in the Revolution became a Captain under Major Samuel Holland. For a while he was a prisoner at the Salem Gaol. 6 His diary of 1777 is in the Canadian Archives in Ottawa.

The sixth and youngest child of Samuel 4 Purdy Junior and Winifred Griffin, Sergeant Gabriel 5 Purdy UE (18 May 1755, Philip’s Manor, Westchester County, Province of New York – 08 May 1841, Westchester Township, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia), the third great grandfather of Grietje R. 10 (nee Purdy) McBride UE, B.Sc., joined the British army at the age of 21 and fought in the Battle of White Plains, being made a sergeant at the close of the battle. 7

— Robert C. McBride UE, Dominion President 2011 – 2013, Editor of The Loyalist Gazette.

Sergeant Gabriel 5 Purdy UE of White Plains, New York, was in the British army during the American Revolution in 1776 near White Plains. He chose to move to Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, that he called Westchester Township.

One of Gabriel’s sons was Jacob Griffin 6 Purdy and Jacob’s son was Gabriel 7 Purdy.

Gabriel’s 7 seventh child was a son named Elisha 8 Purdy, born in February 1852, my great grandfather.

Elisha 8 Purdy married Clementine Black in October 1877. This family had thirteen children. There were nine boys and four girls, the third boy being my grandfather, Stanley Frank 9 Purdy, born in 1881.

Stanley Frank 9 Purdy married Martha Jane Burgess of Old Barns, Nova Scotia. Stanley was a nominal Baptist, although not baptized, while Martha was a committed Anglican so Stanley joined the Anglican Church prior to their marriage at Old Barns, Nova Scotia, in February 1911.
Douglas 9 Purdy's two boys, Scott 12 and Dean 12 Purdy, now farm with their dad on the lands that Stanley 9 Purdy originally settled on in 1911 and the land that their grandfather, Ronald 10 Purdy added to his highly successful farming operations from the 1940s to the 1970s.

Ronald Weldon 10 Purdy died at age 93 on 03 January 2006 at Shoal Lake. He was buried at the Shoal Lake cemetery.

One daughter of Harry Putnam 9 Purdy, Jenny 10 (nee Purdy) Stevenson, is still living at age 91 at the Shoal Lake Care Home.

Ronald's wife, Margaret Mary Purdy, resides in a converted living apartment at the Shoal Lake Care Home and was age 94 on 26 May 2012.

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Endnotes

Endnotes are available by contacting Robert C. McBride UE. See page 2.

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About the Author

Bryan Purdy UE, P.Eng., a retired Civil Engineer living in Winnipeg, is a member of the UELAC Manitoba Branch.

Bryan worked for several years with Transport Canada in developing airports in Arctic Canada. For the final six years of his career, he lived and worked in Nunavut at Rankin Inlet as a municipal engineer for the Government of Nunavut. In early 2009 Bryan Purdy retired and returned to Winnipeg.

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Stanley and Martha moved from Nova Scotia to a farm six miles south of Shoal Lake in the Raven Lake School District in Manitoba. Their first child was a son, Ronald Weldon 10 Purdy, my father, who was born on 10 November 1912.

Stanley and three of his brothers, Graham, 9 Kempton, 9 and William 9 Purdy, came to seek work in the west. The Purdy brothers came to southern Manitoba each fall from 1905 to the fall of 1910 to operate the steam engines to complete the prairie harvests.

These four Purdy brothers chose to buy farms in western Manitoba from 1911 until 1915. Kempton 9 and his wife, Gussie Thompson from Nova Scotia, settled six miles south of Shoal Lake, very close to Stanley's farm.

Graham 9 and William 9 Purdy came to Manitoba as bachelors and chose two sisters for their wives: Louise Knight and Mame Knight, of the Hamiota area. Graham 9 Purdy bought a farm within three miles of Cardale, Manitoba, to raise his family. William 9 Purdy bought a farm six miles south of Birtle, Manitoba.

Subsequently, Stanley’s brothers, Harry Putnam 9 Purdy and Douglas Hazen 9 Purdy also came to settle in Manitoba following the end of World War One.

Kempton 9 Purdy and his wife, Gussie, died in the early 1920s and this allowed Harry Putnam 9 Purdy and his Nova Scotian wife, Edith Smith, to take over Kempton 9 Purdy’s farm south of Shoal Lake in the Raven Lake School District.

Douglas 9 Purdy bought a farm just north of Shoal Lake and brought his wife, Hannah Crawford, from Truro, Nova Scotia, to this farm. In 1936 Douglas was killed in a farm accident and Hannah moved her family back to Bible Hill, Nova Scotia, shortly after that tragedy.

Stanley, Harry, William and Graham Purdy all raised families in Manitoba. All the members of Stanley and Martha’s family are now deceased. Stanley and Martha had four children: one boy, Ronald Weldon 10 Purdy, and three girls, Ethel Jean 10 Purdy, Elsie Pearl 10 Purdy, and the youngest, Rhoda 10 Purdy. Ethel Jean Wark (nee Purdy) was the last to die at age 96 on 30 November 2009 in Minnedosa, Manitoba. On 02 June 2009 most children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Jean, Ronald, and Elsie Purdy met at the Minnedosa Saint Marks Anglican Church to celebrate Jean Wark’s 96th birthday. There were over sixty descendants of Stanley 9 and Martha Purdy at this event.

Ronald 10 Purdy married Margaret Mary Locke in 1936 and by 1940 they had three boys. Bryan 11 Purdy was the youngest. The middle boy, Bruce, 11 was killed in a farm accident in September 1952 at age 13. The oldest boy, Delmar, 11 passed away on 25 July 2005, at age 67, after many years of farming at Shoal Lake, Manitoba. Delmar’s widow, Frances (nee May) Purdy now resides in the town of Shoal Lake.

In August 1957 Ronald and Margaret had a fourth boy named Darcy Thomas 11 Purdy. He now farms the land that Stanley Purdy acquired in 1911: sections 3, 16, and 23, south of Shoal Lake. Darcy 11 Purdy also farms the land in the area that his father, Ronald 10 Purdy, successfully acquired in the 1940s and 1950s.

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About the Author

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Bay Of Quinte

By Peter W. Johnson UE, Branch President

Our first meeting of the year was the traditional potluck/show ‘n’ tell at Napanee. As was observed: No one left hungry! In March our meeting location shifted back to Frankford where we were entertained by “Mr. History,” Gerry Boyce, well known for his books on local history and a key figure in the founding of the Hastings County Historical Society.

Our genealogical workshops have proven popular in the past and once again we hosted one at Adolphustown on 13 April with attendees from as far afield as London, Ontario. There were presentations pertinent to genealogy to begin the day and then plenty of time for research. Angela and I were kept busy with a constant number of researchers with questions and stories.

In May the Branch held its AGM at Adolphustown and it was a pleasure to welcome Dominion President, Robert McBride UE, and his wife, Grietje McBride UE. It was also a time for a changing of the guard as Branch President, Brian Tackaberry UE, retired after a decade at the helm. Under Brian’s term much has been accomplished ranging from mundane but essential tasks of updating the bylaws to ushering in major projects such as the restoration of the UELAC monument in our park. We thank Brian for his many years of service and we are pleased that he will still be involved.

For the Branch, the late spring and early summer was rather clouded over by the passing of two members who have been extremely important to the success of the Branch. First there was the passing of John Chard UE in May, and then the passing of Norman Hawley UE in July. The Branch is poorer for their departure but we appreciate their contributions.

Finally the annual Ketcheson family picnic was held in late July. While not a Branch activity, this year we really encouraged descendants of William Ketcheson UE to obtain their UE certificates and to have them in place for a large presentation next year in Adolphustown.
Calgary

By David Hongisto UE, Calgary Branch President

Calgary Branch is managing to keep on the positive side of the membership campaign, having surpassed our 2012 total by the end of May 2013. Prospects are good for additional new members before the end of 2013.

On May 19 our Spring Banquet was held with forty in attendance. One of our younger members, Cynthia Miku Beer, led the assembly in singing the National and Royal Anthems. Other highlights of the evening included a performance of the skit, “The Loyalist Party Girls,” the parts of which were read by members suitably costumed. All those present were well entertained.

Linda McClelland launched her book, United Empire Loyalists – Alberta Bound. Forty copies were printed and sold for $20.00 each. [See cover below.] For information on how to obtain a copy, visit the website: http://ourfamilylines.ca/the-making-of-loyalists/. There you will also find links to download an e-book version or a pdf version of the book.

Sixteen certificates were presented. Recipients were attired in period headdress for the ceremony. None of the Calgary Branch members could recall when such a number of certificates were presented at one time.

Several members of the Calgary Branch were able to attend the Dominion Conference in Burlington, which again proved to be a rewarding experience.

Chilliwack

By Shirley Dargatz UE, Branch President

The Heritage Week Celebration took place on 16 February 2013, when we focused on the designated theme “Good Neighbours and Good Neighbourhoods” as well as “Black History Month.”

With the 2015 UELAC Conference “Loyalists Come West” looming on the horizon, the Chilliwack Branch members who are part of the planning committee, met at the home of Victoria Branch President, Liz Aberdeen UE, on 16 April for our first group meeting. Much preliminary planning had already been initiated by Dave Clark and President Liz so we were able to build upon their good work.

The Pacific Region Conference was held on 04 May 2013 at a new venue, “The Aboriginal Gathering Place” that is part of the University of the Fraser Valley on the former Canadian Forces Base grounds. Special guests were our UELAC President, Robert McBride UE, and First Lady, Grietje McBride UE. In addition to bringing greetings from the Association, Bob and Grietje performed a dramatic dialogue on the life story of his Loyalist ancestor, Adam Young UE. This tied in beautifully with the certificates presented to Lynn Bokamyer UE, her daughter, Lisa Olsen UE, and granddaughters, Cassidy UE and Samantha Olsen UE, in the name of Adam Young UE. Marlene Dance UE received hers in the name of Loyalist ancestor, William Siprell UE. Carl Stymiest UE unfurled the Six Nations flag, now a treasure of the Vancouver Branch.

Conference 2013 “Meet Us at the Head of the Lake” hosted by the Hamilton Branch was an excellent event! Chilliwack Branch members, Shirley Dargatz UE and Jan Ouellet were in attendance.

The Annual Strawberry Social of the Branch, held on 22 June 2013, provided a superb opportunity to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Laura Secord’s walk! Guest speaker was eleven year old, Olivia Lounsbury, who chose Canadian
The Loyalist Gazette

on the achievement of their 67th Merritt UE. Congratulations were of Loyalist ancestor, Joseph Coblenz UE, all in the name and grandson, Alex Merritt Dance of her husband, Wayne Dance UE received certifi  cates on behalf using no notes. Marlene Dance period dress and with her poster Social Studies class project. In Heroine, Laura Secord, for her made by a student in her class. of a handmade First Nations drum given by one of Ms Perrie’s students. The instrument was handmade by a student in her class.

**Colonel Edward Jessup**

By Barbara Law UE, Branch President

On 06 April, we had our annual meeting and elections. Dominion President, Robert McBride UE, and his wife, Grietje McBride UE, were our guests of honour. Members of our Executive were returned by acclamation with the exception of Barbara Law UE and Gary Jessup UE, who switched places. After the delicious dinner made by the ladies of the Delta United Church, Bob talked to us about Freemasonry and its connection to the United Empire Loyalists. It was a very different perspective and helped us to understand more of what our ancestors went through.

On 25 May, we had a booth at the Escott Doors Open. It was very cold and windy that day so not a lot of people came out, but the few that did seemed very interested in joining.

On 16 June, our branch had a booth at the Tall Ships Festival in Brockville. As this was the first stop for the Tall Ships most of the crews were checking out the booths. I talked to a number of crew members and, since most of them were from old Tall Ships and in costume, they were interested in our organization even though they were not Loyalist descendants. I also noticed that a lot of new Canadians came right over to our booth and asked for more information or our web site, so they could read more. As well, a lot of them knew our flag and what it meant.

On 20 July, we had a booth at the Athens Steam Fair & Tractor/Truck show, held at the 34th Annual Farmersville Exhibition, in Athens, Ontario.

On 24 August, we will be having a booth at the Mallorytown Fair.

To help us with our booths, last fall we purchased a gazebo, a couple of fold-up tables and a few fold-up chairs. The gazebo works great outside and inside for hanging displays on the frame. Most of us who are working at the booth dress in period costume, which helps to attract people to our booth.

Our branch now gives out bursaries to History students in four different high schools in our area. This is very much appreciated by the schools because they say not many people give bursaries to History students. Our second 2014 project, a book entitled Still They Stand (about older houses in the Leeds & Grenvile area), is now at the printers. We are hopeful that it will be ready for Christmas this year.

We were busy at fairs; helping new members obtain certificates; holding executive meetings; and trying to attract new and young members.

**Col. John Butler (Niagara)**

By Shirley Lockhart UE, Branch President

Attendance at our late winter and spring meetings was excellent and we were treated to interesting speakers.

Our commemoration of UEL Flag Day in Niagara-on-the-Lake was well attended.

As always, we seem to create a stir among the tourists and provide a teaching moment as they observe the ceremony. Lord Mayor David Eke and volunteers from the Fort George Fife and Drum Corps rounded out the event.

We convened for lunch at the Olde Angel Inn. Bev Craig UE read an excerpt from Nathan Tidridge’s new book that tied in events of the War of 1812 to our favourite eatery.

After lunch, we enjoyed a tour of the McFarland House along the Niagara River Parkway.

We attended the commemoration ceremonies of the Battles of Beaverdams, Chippawa and Lundy’s Lane. Two young UE’s, Madelene Battis (Chippawa) and Iain Lockhart (Lundy’s Lane), were proud to take part in the services and lay our Branch wreath at the cenotaph in each location. I was pleased to do the same at Beaverdams Park. Celebrations surrounding the War of 1812 are all around us.

We look forward to the start of our fall session. Karen Richardson UE, our Program Chair, has a good lineup of speakers in store for all of us.
This year, our Branch is holding our spring and fall meetings at the Brant Park Best Western in Brantford. The central location, excellent sound system and access to technology make a comfortable and inviting venue, not to mention that many enjoy meeting in the dining room after the meeting for a delicious buffet supper and fellowship. During the summer months we continue to journey out to various towns in the branch area to enjoy their history and, as this is a large branch area-wise, it means that some will not need to travel so far.

At our March Annual General Meeting, Ron Fink UE passed the gavel to Bev Balch UE who will act as President for the next two years. Heather Fink UE has taken on the Membership Chair role.

Branch members have enjoyed a number of interesting and informative speakers and presentations over the last couple of months. In March, we viewed the CD, A Sacred Trust, which depicts the history of the Mississaugas of the New Credit Reserve.

In April, Bob Rennie UE, a member of the Grand River Branch, came in full historical dress as Sir Isaac Brock. He has been active as an impersonator as part of the 1812 Southwestern Corridor celebrations and most recognizable as he graced the cover of the Fall 2012 issue of The Loyalist Gazette. He spoke about Brock as a person, Brock’s defence of Upper Canada, and his own experiences as a re-enactor.

In May, Paul Carroll, an historian and author from Sarnia, shared the adventures and accomplishments of “Tiger Dunlop.” Over his career, the “Tiger” was an army surgeon, soldier, engineer and much more. He was a very colourful and unconventional character in Ontario. We should be very grateful for his part in the surveying and building of the first highways in Ontario. Sadly, he is just a footnote in history.

In June, Reverend David Pritchard, minister at Grace United Church in Niagara-on-the-Lake, joined us in Caledonia to speak about Early Methodist Circuit Riders in Early Ontario. He took us back in time when the circuit rider was a source of faith, comfort and news. His life was hard and sometimes dangerous as he rode from settlement to settlement, staying in people’s homes, conducting services, weddings and funerals before moving on.

In July, we met at the Port Dover Harbour Museum. Ian Bell, curator at the museum, treated us to a trip back to the early 1800s as he sang and played traditional and historical music interspersed with lore and historic tidbits. Toes were tapping. When in Port Dover you absolutely must have perch at the Erie Beach.

Doris Lemon continues her tradition of opening her summer residence in Tobermory to host meetings for Grand River members who live in the Bruce Peninsula area.

Several certificates have been presented. In March, Ernie Strobridge UE received his certificate for his Loyalist ancestor, Crispis Strobridge UE. Ernie gave a very interesting presentation outlining Crispis’ Loyalist history.

In May, Dominion President, Robert (Bob) C. McBride UE, assisted Cathy Thompson UE in presenting certificates to Dan Young UE, Gary Young UE, Roger Young UE, and Heather Hewson UE, descendants of Loyalist Adam Young UE. Bob McBride, also a descendant of Adam Young UE, shared a brief biography about him.

In June, Doug Richardson UE was presented with his certificate and he shared the history of his Loyalist ancestor, Jacob Ball UE.

Cathy Thompson UE has been honoured by the Norfolk County Heritage and Cultural Society. She received the Dogwood Award for her work in tracing Loyalist roots and preserving history as part of the Port Rowan South Walsingham Heritage Association.

We were saddened to hear of the passing of John Chard UE. John was our second Grand River Branch President and continued to be a great supporter of the branch over the years. A donation has been made in his name to the Scholarship Fund.
Halifax/Dartmouth

In December 2012, the Branch held a regular meeting and their long-time and loyal President, Lew Perry UE, submitted his resignation and resigned effective immediately. There were only seven members in attendance, a motion was moved that the Branch close, and it was passed. At that time there were thirty-eight members, fifteen of whom lived in the Halifax area.

Atlantic Regional Vice-President, Jim McKenzie UE, who lives in Hampton, New Brunswick, managed to call thirteen of the fifteen members and all but one advised that they would like the Branch to stay open. Their long-time Branch treasurer, Donna Gorber UE, was in Florida and her daughter returned cheques to all members who had paid their 2013 dues. Virtually all the branch mail had been going to her personal address. Immediately, a post office box was opened for the Branch by Alma Hayward UE, the former Branch Secretary: Box 421, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2P8. Letters went out to all 2012 members, advising that the Branch was not closing and asking them to send their dues for 2013 to the new post office box.

The Branch had its first meeting on 27 April 2013 with thirty-two people in attendance. Roy Hayward UE greeted those attending, passed out information packages and ensured each person had a name tag. His wife, Alma, made sandwiches for all attending. Stephen Davidson UE, who writes regular articles for Loyalist Trails, was guest speaker and helped guide the meeting. Stephen provided each attendee with a five-page package detailing thirty-one waves of Loyalist refugee migration to Nova Scotia from 1775 to 1784. Stephen had attendees break into small groups to discuss “What I know about my Loyalist ancestors – what I need to know.” He then gave a talk about “Loyalist-era Nova Scotia.”

Ed Morrisey UE, former Branch Genealogist, and Carol Harding UE, the new Branch Genealogist, outlined genealogist resources in Nova Scotia.

A short business meeting was held after the presentation and a new Branch Treasurer, Marian Munroe UE, and a new Branch Genealogist, Carol Harding UE, were elected. Alma Hayward UE, long-time Branch Secretary, has agreed to continue for a year or two. Plans are to replace her with a new member as soon as possible.

Hamilton

By Ruth Nicholson UE, Branch Past President

It was a busy start to the year, preparing to host the Dominion Conference, “Meet Us at the Head of Lake Ontario.” Little by little we finalized the details and the entire effort unfolded nearly seamlessly. Meanwhile, our Education Committee gave fifty school presentations to Grades Three and Seven in the Halton and Hamilton area. The load of items that we take to the schools now stretches over four tables. Our core presenters are Pat Blackburn, Fred Hayward, Jean Rae Baxter and Ruth Nicholson. Happily, Dotty Bingle, Judith Nuttall and Frank Rupert have joined us to assist with some of these presentations. The younger children love to feel the beaver pelts, try the buzz saw and Jacob’s ladder toys and wear the mob caps and tri-corns in the proper manner! It is an interactive and fun time for all.

On 19 June, we held our Loyalist Day ceremony at Prince’s Square, in downtown Hamilton, in front of our beautiful Loyalist monument. Dominion President, Bonnie Scheppers, graced us with her tribute to the Loyalists. Bonnie’s talk was interesting and informative. Past Branch President, Lloyd Oakes, accompanied all on the electronic keyboard with his heartfelt and stirring playing of the Royal and National anthems. The Very Reverend Peter Wall, from Christ’s Church Anglican Cathedral, blessed our event with a deeply moving prayer. President Pat Blackburn invited re-enactors to be our colour party. She kept everything moving along, including the laying of wreaths by several heritage groups. Past President Ruth Nicholson’s two grandchildren, Owen and Claire Nicholson, laid a spray of red geraniums on the monument to represent Young Loyalists. Past President, John Hammill, raised the Loyalist flag on the official flag pole for this event. It was very meaningful.

There have been a large number of heritage events this summer where our members have been present, with display board, banner and lots of interesting books and artefacts for those who wish
to visit and chat. Past President Ruth Nicholson, spoke at the Shaver Reunion, the Sunday after hosting our conference. Her topic was “The Loyalists and the War of 1812.” Through visiting many battlefields and forts with the Colonel Jessup and Toronto Branches’ summer bus tours, Ruth illustrates her talk with over forty slides. Joseph Brant Day is always a big event in LaSalle Park, Burlington. It is an interesting array of Native and European cultures showing some of their traditions. This took place on 05 August. That same day the City of Hamilton celebrated Hamilton Day at City Hall with dignitaries and speeches. Our member and George Hamilton descendant, David Rickets, spoke about his third-great-grandfather and his family’s heritage at this event and was afterwards interviewed by CHCH TV for the program, “Live at Noon.” Cemetery tour presenter and Hamilton historian, Robin McKee, spoke about Sarah Calder, the great granddaughter of Mary Jone Gage of Battlefield House, Stoney Creek. Sara Calder is responsible for the preservation of the Gage house/museum and for the erection of the 100-foot tall monument that was unveiled electronically 100 years after the Battle of Stoney Creek, on 06 June 1913 by Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace. It commemorates this battle and its leaders: General James Vincent, Colonel John Harvey and 19-year-old Billy Green, the Scout.

President Pat Blackburn has represented our Branch at many events including the Emancipation event at The Griffin House, in Ancaster, the home of early black pioneer, farmer and animal husbandry specialist, Emerals Griffin, and his wife, Priscilla. Pat also attended a special event at the Military Museum in Brantford where Zig Misiak spoke about “The Three Communities: Brantford, Six Nations & Brant County.” He also presented the biography of Jay Silverheels of Six Nations, star deputy of “The Lone Ranger” television show of the 1950s. Zig was signing copies of his new book, Tonto. Pat, as well as Bev & Bob Corsini and Ruth & David Nicholson, attended the live theatrical play, written by Doug Massey, called Whirlwind. It was presented at Port Dover and later in Hamilton at the Fringe Festival. The play was well-received by audiences and critics alike and its message was powerful: all about the Battle of Beaver Dams on 24 June 1813 and four very different historic characters caught in this conflict.

As we head into the fall, we will hold a family style picnic at the historic Dan and Dorothy Wentworth property, home of the Wentworth Tool Museum, in Ancaster. This will take place on Sunday, 29 September. Dr. David Faux will speak on 24 October about his experience with DNA testing and genealogy within the Young family tree. Author and historian, Dorothy Turcotte, will speak about Colonel Robert Nelles and his family of Grimsby. This leads nicely into our Christmas luncheon location, St. Andrew’s Anglican Church in Grimsby, resting place of Robert Nelles and many family members.

Zig Misiak’s new biography of Jay Silverheels who portrayed Tonto on TV.

Past President, Ruth Nicholson’s grandchildren Claire and Owen Nicholson, represent Young Loyalists on Loyalist Day.
War and the other being Irish Palatines in Ontario.

Our second speaker was Eva Wirth who showed us her U.E.L. commemorative stamps sent to her by her cousin. The first stamp was printed in 1934 on the 150th anniversary of the Loyalist migration and the second stamp was printed in 1984 for the 200th anniversary of the U.E.L. landing.

The third speaker was our librarian, John Chard, who generously collected and shared seven significant resource documents to the members for research and to share with families.

Our fourth speaker was Sue Kilpatrick whose ancestors came through Adolphustown. Sue brought in a darning egg with a sterling silver handle. She also showed a brooch made from a sovereign coin with enamel work showing the date 1887 and an image of Queen Victoria, and the words The Order of the Garter.

The next speaker was Lynn Bell who brought in some old daguerreotype photos showing people from a wide range of social classes, which included young lads under five in their “dresses.” His collection also includes signatures of significant people from the Kingston area. He also brought in a vehicle plate of Ontario dated 1911. It was porcelain on metal.

Our last speaker was Peter Davy, talking about his great uncle, John Wesley Davy, who was a creative inventor whose crowning glory was Davy’s Potato and Turnip Extractor which was patented in 1874.

This year our annual banquet was held at Donald Gordon Centre at Queen’s University. Our after-dinner speaker was Ms. Jean Baxter UE, from Hamilton Branch. Using a Power-Point presentation, she talked about her book, Freedom Bound, which recounts the stories of Black Loyalists.

In closing, our Branch wishes all Loyalist members across Canada to take a moment out of their busy lives to remember a dear friend and Loyalist, E. John Chard UE.

Little Forks

By Bev Loomis UE, Branch President

With the collection of membership renewals and our fund-raising drive we have to reach the minimum of $4,000.00 needed to cover the annual operating expenses of the Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse. Last year was a tremendous burden with the re-shingling of the roof, and, at last, mission accomplished!

The schoolhouse was buttoned down for the winter following our Christmas Dinner and Meeting. The cleaning bee took place in March, in order to be prepared for the first rental on 06 April by the Compton Historical Society to hold their meeting as they continue to use our schoolhouse as their permanent meeting spot.

The Canadian Vintage Motorcycle Group (CVMG) held their provincial rally on our grounds with a barbeque and used the tent for their annual meeting. It is an asset to have our location near the main Route 147.

We assisted Mr. Gary R. Mullen from the University of Alabama who was tracing the location of a farm where Philip Henry Gosse lived while he taught at the District No. #1 Bullard Schoolhouse. (Our Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse was the second one in the Township of Ascott.) He was very pleased with our assistance.

Philip Henry Gosse (1810-1888), a British naturalist, left home at age seventeen and travelled to Canada before making his way to Alabama in 1838. We have received three of his publications for our schoolhouse, Letters from Alabama–chiefly Relating to Natural History, Science and Art in Letters from Alabama and Entomologia Alabamensis and The Canadian Naturalist – A series of Conversations on The Natural History of Lower Canada.

At the present time we are anxiously waiting for the arrival of many tourists; at least we are expecting many, while they are here for the Canada Games that take place in Sherbrooke and surrounding area, 02 – 17 August. The incentive is that the baseball games are taking place in Coaticook, meaning that the traffic goes right by our road. Of course our large interpretation panel is very prominent for all to read from sun-up to sun-down! The grounds are meticulously kept in preparation with hopes that we can rent out over-night spaces for campers. A beautiful new Canadian flag has just been erected and is flying high!
Loyalist Day, 18 May 2013

Our celebrations started on Sunday, 12 May, with a special Loyalist Day service at Trinity Anglican Church, Saint John, New Brunswick. Several members of the New Brunswick Branch were in attendance, most in Loyalist period dress. Peter Conley was the bearer of the Queen Anne flag leading our members to their seats and he also read one of the scripture passages. Roy Carson read another scripture passage and the Rev. Dr. Ranall Ingalls, the rector of Trinity Anglican Church, spoke on the ideals and contributions of our Loyalist ancestors. Trinity Church was founded by Loyalists, although the present building was built in 1880, right after the great Saint John fire of 1877. It houses the Boston Coat of Arms, a symbol of the monarchy, rescued from the Boston council chamber by a British Colonel during the American Revolution. One of the largest bells in Trinity’s 1882 carillon is inscribed: “In Memoriam the Loyalists 1783: Faithful alike to God and the King.”

It was unusually cold and blustery as we gathered this year at City Hall Plaza for our Loyalist Day morning ceremonies on Saturday, 18 May 2013. We were commemorating the 230th anniversary of the landing of the first Loyalist fleet at the mouth of the St. John River in May of 1783, just steps from where we stood. The 3rd Field Artillery Regiment RCA, “The Loyal Company,” contributed greatly to the ceremonies with their marching band and a large contingent of the Regiment, performing drills and a march past. This regiment was formed in 1793, largely from the Loyalist population, and has been in continuous service ever since, including two world wars and most recently in Afghanistan.

The Honourable Graydon Nicholas, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, was also in attendance. David Laskey, UELAC New Brunswick Branch President, Hon. Nicholas, Hon. Trevor Holder (NB MLA and Minister of Tourism, Heritage, and Culture), Hon. Rodney Weston (MP), and His Worship Mel Norton, Mayor of Saint John, all spoke eloquently of the Loyalist contributions to the city of Saint John and the province of New Brunswick. Dr. Lee Windsor, the Regimental Historian, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Strachan, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Field Regiment RCA, also spoke on the history of the 3rd Field Artillery, its Loyalist roots, and its service to Canadians at home and abroad over the past 220 years. The Reverend Dr. Ranall Ingalls delivered the prayer and Terry Keleher, in period dress as Major Gilfred Studholme of Fort Howe, read the Loyalist Day Proclamation as Town Crier. Don Flewelling, in red coat period dress, bore the Queen Anne flag. The Mayor, Lieutenant Governor, and Branch President inspected the troops.

The Regiment exercised their Freedom of the City by a special signing ceremony with the Mayor. After the ceremonies, a large 230th birthday cake was cut and the 21-gun salute was fired, Saint John being the only non-capital city in Canada permitted to fire this salute in the absence of a member of the Royal Family.

Our celebrations culminated in a gala banquet at the historic Union Club, Saint John, where members and guests met over punch for a reception before enjoying a delicious chicken dinner. Tables were handsomely decorated with fresh red and white flowers complemented by red, white and blue ribbons, and Queen Anne flags. The head table party entered behind the Canadian flag (carried by John Watson) and the Queen Anne flag (carried by Peter Conley), to the march “Men of Harlech,” played by Don Flewelling on the piano.

Rev. Philip Williston asked the blessing on the meal and David Laskey was the Master of Ceremonies. Jim McKenzie proposed the toast to the Queen and also presented a lifetime honorary membership to Elizabeth Lowe in recognition of her many outstanding contributions to our branch.

Hon. Trevor Holder, also a Past President, was our guest speaker. He spoke on drawing tourism north of the border from Maine, emphasizing the Loyalists and that we in the UELAC (NB) have a story to tell. Some came from as far as Fredericton and Halifax to attend the banquet.
Sir John Johnson Centennial

Annual General Meeting

Members and guests, including Myrtle Johnston UE, UELAC Central East Region Counsellor and Roy Lewis UE, UELAC Central East Region Vice-President, both from Brockville, gathered at the Royal Canadian Legion Hall, in Philipsburg on 15 June 2013 for lunch and the Annual General Meeting. Following “Grace,” said by Evelyn Lewis, everyone enjoyed a delicious buffet luncheon, prepared by members of the Legion. The guest speaker, Mr. Roy Lewis UE, proposed a toast to the Queen with everyone responding “To the Queen” as they raised their glasses. Linda Howman UE thanked the members of the Legion for the lunch on behalf of those present.

Rod Riordon UE, in the absence of President Gerry Thomas UE, called upon Genealogist Michel Racicot UE to introduce the guest speaker. Roy Lewis has retired after 43 years as a journalist, photographer, composer and editor. Mr. Lewis, who is the descendant of the Loyalist William Lewis UE, lives with his wife, Helen, in Athens and plays a very active part in Colonel Edward Jessup Branch as well as on the national executive. He gave us a most interesting talk about the UELAC, its mission, its projects, news about the 2013 Dominion Conference and the UELAC Centennial in 2014. Adelaide Lanktree UE thanked Mr. Lewis by presenting him with a book. Rod Riordon UE then proceeded with the Annual General Meeting.

QAHN SOFTI Project

In September 2012, the Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network (QAHN) launched a project called “Significant Objects for Telling Identity (SOFTI): English Quebec through 100 objects.” With this project, QAHN aimed to collect the stories of 100 objects that together would create a portrait of Quebec’s English-speaking communities, past and present. This project was realized in partnership with historical societies, museums, community groups, and individuals across Quebec, Canada. It is a portrait of the English-speaking communities of Quebec, in all their diversity.

The official launch of QAHN’s much-anticipated “100 Objects” website took place on 26 March 2013 at Uplands Heritage and Cultural Centre in Lennoxville (Sherbrooke), Quebec. Members of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch, Michel Racicot, Heather Darch, Adelaide Lanktree and her son John, were present at the launch. Heather Darch was the SOFTI Project co-manager. Also present were Beverley and Milton Loomis of Little Forks Branch.

This new website, http://100objects.qahn.org contains photos of artefacts, stories, essays, and an historical timeline. It identifies resources for further research. It also offers six audio-visual capsules that help bring selected stories alive. While browsing through this website, please take a special look at these objects:

#20, “Sampler by Adela Hyatt,” submitted by Little Forks Branch;
#56, “Yard of Silk,” presented by branch member Michel Racicot, President of the Cowansville Historical Society;
#7, “Whaler’s Try Pot”;
#21, “The Boyle Family Bible,” submitted by Branch Member Jim Caputo, President of Heritage Gaspé; and finally,
#5, “Loyalist Coat,” presented by the Missisquoi Museum, Stanbridge East, Quebec [below].

QAHN Annual General Meeting

Branch President Gerry Thomas and Genealogist Michel Racicot attended the Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network (QAHN) held in Stanstead,* Quebec, on 01 June 2013. The meeting took place at Golden Rule Lodge, the oldest continuously-operating Masonic Hall in Quebec, built in 1860.

*Note: Stanstead, Quebec is an odd border town. To enter the Haskell Free Library from Canada, you must step a few metres into the USA then cross the border again to get to the front desk. This photo shows me with one foot in each country.

—Michael Johnson, assistant editor.

Founded in 2000, QAHN is an organization engaged in promoting the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage of Quebec. It aims at promoting a greater understanding of the history of Quebec’s English-speaking communities. Branch members Louise Hall and Adelaide Lanktree attended in 2000 QAHN’s founding conference held at Bishop’s University, in Lennoxville. Our branch has been a core member of QAHN since the beginning.
Following the business meeting, participants visited the Anglican Church next door to the Lodge, a church famous for its stained glass. After the visit, we crossed the street to the Colby-Curtis Museum where we were greeted by a tour guide. At lunch time, we all went to the La Vieille Douane Restaurant, a converted customs house, where we were served a delicious four-course meal. During the launch, the Marion Phelps Award, which is given each year to an outstanding volunteer in the heritage field, was presented to William Young as founding executive director of Greenwood Centre for Living History. This is an historical house museum, whose roots date back to 1732, located in Hudson, on the shoreline of Lake of Two Mountains. This award is named after Marion Phelps who was an honorary member of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch (see text “In Memoriam”).

In Memoriam

Marion Louise Phelps UE

1908-2013

Marion Louise Phelps UE, a long-time historian, curator and archivist of the Brome County Historical Society at Knowlton, Quebec, passed away peacefully on 02 January 2013. She was born on 09 February 1908 in the Township of Stukely, Shefford County, the daughter of William Walter Phelps and Maude McDougall.

Marion went to school at the Blake Schoolhouse, the Stukely Village Stone School, and later, the Waterloo High School. After obtaining her teacher’s degree at the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, in 1927, she taught one year at St. Jovite, one year at Ste. Agathe, one year at Farnham, and three years at Waterloo High School. Then she taught at the Heroes’ Memorial High School in Cowansville, Grades 4, 5 and 6, full-time from 1933 to 1964. After retiring, she came back to Heroes’ Memorial, teaching arts part-time until 1969.

In 1959, she was named Curator of the Brome County Historical Society Museum, a position she kept until the late 1980s. She then became Archivist of the Brome County Historical Society, a function she kept until March 2005, when she finally decided to retire.

In 2001, the Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network (QAHN) inaugurated the “Marion Phelps Award.” The first recipient was Marion Phelps herself. The award is given annually to an individual for his or her “Outstanding long-term contribution to the protection and preservation of Anglophone heritage in the Province of Quebec.”

Marion was a great friend of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch since its beginning in 1967. In October 1969, in recognition of her worthwhile contribution to our branch, Marion Phelps was made Honorary Member of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch. Through the years, our genealogists have always benefitted from her invaluable assistance in the documentation of Loyalist lineage.


Edgar John Chard UE

1922-2013

E. John Chard UE passed away suddenly at the Kingston General Hospital on Friday 17 May 2013, in his 91st year. Son of the late Clarence and Rita Chard, he was predeceased by his brother, Richard Chard.

John Chard was not only a great friend and supporter of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch, he was also the Patron of many UELAC branches. In 1966, John Chard, then President of the UELAC, became concerned that there was no branch in the Province of Quebec and especially no branch representing the descendants of those Loyalists who had settled in the Missisquoi County. In 1967, he came to Missisquoi and met Ruby Moore, genealogist of the Missisquoi County Historical Society, and several Loyalist descendants. Later, he made this comment on his first visit in Missisquoi: It soon became evident that there was support for a gathering of the Loyalist descendants. John Chard’s initiative was successful. On 16 December 1967, the Dominion Council granted a Charter to Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch. His friendship and support will be sorely missed.

Norma Williams Purssell UE

1920-2013

Norma Williams Purssell UE, née Derick, of Kentville, Nova Scotia, passed away Wednesday, 23 January 2013 at home. Born in 1920 at Noyan, Quebec, she was a daughter of the late Archibald Williams and Sarah Estella (O’Connor) Derick. She is survived by a son, Allan, in New Minas, and by a sister, Dorothy Weir, in Kentville. She was predeceased by her husband, Eric Walter Purssell.

Norma was a proud UEL. She became a regular member of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch in 1968. Her Loyalist Ancestor was Philip Derick (Derck) UE, who served in Major Rogers’ Corps of King’s Rangers. In 1784, Derick was still listed as a Captain in Henry Ruiter’s Company of Loyal Rangers. He settled at Caldwell Manor in 1783.
By Linda Nygard UE, Branch Genealogist

Our January AGM and meeting saw a Changing of the Guard as Gwen Dumfries UE became president of the Vancouver Branch, taking over for the very capable Carl Stymiest UE.

Leslie Hammond is now Vice President, Judith Ueland was elected Treasurer, and Linda Watson UE took over as Membership Chair. The AGM was followed by an abbreviated January meeting and the annual DVD video – A Year in Review.

The speaker at our February meeting, Wayde Compton, is a Vancouver author and one of the founding members of Hogan’s Alley Memorial Project. This is an organization dedicated to preserving the history of Vancouver’s original black community. Wayde’s presentation about Vancouver’s black history was very informative and entertaining.

In March, we were once again represented in the St. Patrick’s Day Parade, downtown Vancouver. This year, sunshine made this annual event even more enjoyable (photo below).

At our April meeting, member Warren Bell UE spoke about his ancestor, Peter Warren Dease. Peter was the son of the Loyalist, Dr. John Dease UE, and an early explorer. He is most noted for his Arctic exploration and command of a twelve-man expedition to explore the Arctic coast from 1836 to 1839. Warren is very knowledgeable about his Dease ancestors and his presentation was excellent. It was apparent that Warren had spent many hours preparing for this presentation.

In May, a number of members attended the Mini-Conference in Chilliwack. Shirley Dargatz UE and Marlene Dance UE of the Chilliwack Branch, along with many helpers, put on an exceptional event. There were many certificate presentations. The Vancouver Branch members who received Loyalist certificates were Julie Stephenson UE (two certificates: Loyalists James Lee UE and Barnabus Hart UE) along with her parents Leslie and Marian (Hill) Stephenson UE, who each received one certificate. Leslie and Marian live in Calgary and were unable to attend. Janet White UE brought her one-year-old grandson, Brody Wilkinson UE, who received his certificate for John Carl Senior UE. Brody stole the show! Christine Manzer UE and cousin, Mavis Pickett UE, received their certificates for their Loyalist ancestor, John Manzer UE. Bob Proctor UE and his sons, Michael and David, received three certificates each (Loyalists: Jacob DeCou UE, Adam Young UE and Henry Young UE). Bob and his sons are cousins of Past Dominion President, Bob McBride UE. Bob and his lovely wife, Grietje McBride UE, were in attendance, so this presentation was extra special for Bob and his family. Bob’s sister, Lynn Bokameyer UE of the Chilliwack Branch, also received her Loyalist Certificate along with others in her immediate family.

Also in May, a number of members helped with our annual display at the Multicultural Festival on the Quay in New Westminster. Sunshine and a view of the river helped make this a very good day.

At our June meeting, members Linda Watson UE, Diane Faris UE, Donna Little UE, Janet White UE, and Christine Manzer UE and her cousin, Mavis Pickett UE, entertained us with stories of their Loyalist ancestors. It is always interesting to learn about the lives of other Loyalists as often our family paths have crossed many years ago.

Also in June, a few members got together for lunch at the home of Audrey Viken UE to help celebrate a special birthday for Carl Stymiest UE. Good food, good wine, and an unexpected and entertaining stand-up comedy routine by member, Mavis Pickett UE.

Robert Collins Proctor UE and his sons, David Robert Proctor UE [far left], and Michael James Proctor UE, received their UELAC certificates from their cousin, Robert McBride UE, Dominion President [far right].
Mr. Edgar John Chard
UE, BA, M.Ed.,

School Inspector, North Bay, Ontario, UELAC Dominion Past President. 18 July 1922 - 17 May 2013, Age: 90 years, 10 months.

By Robert Collins McBride
UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

Edgar John Chard was born near Stirling, Ontario, on Tuesday, 18 July 1922, one of two sons of Clarence Spencer Chard and Harriett Hulbert Nelmes. John was a descendant of a Loyalist who settled in Rawdon Township near Stirling. John received a BA and M.Ed. and worked for many years as a teacher, and later at the Ministry of Education in Toronto and as a school inspector in North Bay, Ontario.

John had many qualities that he revealed at different times to different groups with which he was involved. He was devoted to his church, his membership with the UELAC, the Monarchist League and Freemasonry. This last fact I learned after his death although I have been a Mason for many years! Qualities that people noted in John included: his encouraging manner, his devotion to promoting the UELAC, his quiet nature, his self-deprecating manner and his gentlemanly and scholarly ways. I will add single-minded devotion to whatever tasks and goals he deemed important.

John Chard wrote in a letter to me in 2008 that his interest in the early days of his association with the UELAC was with structuring the Association in general so that it would be sustainable. He stated that the UEL group was unique, based on the individual’s prime interest in learning about one’s family. John spent a great part of his life providing leadership and encouragement in the growth of the UELAC branches across Canada. He also spent many hours working on tasks such as framing and arranging for the display of portraits of Queen Elizabeth in suitable establishments in his role as a member of the Monarchist League. Just recently, he earned his 60th-year membership pin from Stirling Lodge A.F. & A.M. No. 69 G.R.C., an admirable accomplishment, and he was a lifelong member of his church.

His single-minded devotion to the accomplishment of his goals is nowhere more evident than in his determination to promote the growth of the UELAC from a tiny group of seven branches in British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario to the current 27 branches spread from sea to sea, united by a central office, a national magazine, and an Internet presence that unifies us as a national organization of which John was extremely proud.

The first branch formed after World War II was the Bay of Quinte Branch in Picton, Ontario, established on 25 June 1956. Using the initiative, leadership and financial support of Mrs. Adelaide McLaughlin of Oshawa, the branch was firmly established and supported the very large region from Brighton to Kingston. By 1959 John Chard was president of this branch and attended his first annual meeting of the Association held at the Toronto Branch office. He said that the meeting lasted about twenty minutes!

What proved successful in Vancouver was tried again with success in Winnipeg with newspapers covering a fifty-mile radius and, again, at John’s own expense.

In fact each Branch that John fostered he continued to generously support financially with anonymous donations once or twice a year right up to the present time. He treated the success of the branches personally as if they were his own family!

At a Dominion Council meeting in early 1963, it was proposed that the Council needed better communication with the branches. From the ensuing discussion, Mr. Chard was given the task to provide the means. By April 1963 he published Volume 1, No.1 of The Loyalist Gazette and was its continuous editor and collector of magazine material for the semi-annual publication until December 1986 (twenty-four years with forty-eight editions)! The only cost that he charged the Association for those many years of volunteer work was for printing and mailing.

In the 1960s, the UELAC also decided to pursue obtaining armorial bearings and an official request was made by John in 1969. With the assistance of Sir Conrad Swan, York Herald of Arms-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, a formal application was made and accepted. Design work began and the Armorial Bearings were granted by Royal Authority through the legal instrument known as Letters Patent, dated 28 March 1972.

During his term as Dominion president, John sought to establish a permanent Dominion Office and Library, as there had not been one since before World War II. He asked Colonel R.S. (Sam) McLaughlin of Oshawa, who donated $125,000 from which the interest was to be used to rent and furnish the premises, including a lounge. The new office, located on the
The second level of the Toronto Women’s Art Club at 23 Prince Arthur Avenue in Toronto, was opened for the September 1968 Dominion Council Meeting. Gradually a few bookcases were added to accommodate often rare and also exceptionally informative books on Loyalist history, movements and background to major events.

While The Loyalist Gazette brought news of events and Loyalist history to members, there were many areas of the country without a branch within a reasonable driving distance and so John took steps to remedy that. While living in Ottawa during the 1960s, John assisted several people to prove their Loyalist ancestors and meet other newly-proven Loyalist descendants. Encouragement was also given by the Rt. Hon. John R. Cartwright, retired Chief Justice of Canada, who was of Loyalist descent and lived in the area. Before long the Sir Guy Carlton Branch received its charter on 14 April 1962. This was the first branch in which John established a need for a branch and then encouraged its development while remaining a member to help the branch until it was firmly established. As well, to help the newly-formed Grand River Branch, he served as its second Branch President in 1974. Of the current twenty-seven UELAC branches from coast to coast, John Chard was involved with the founding of sixteen (i.e. 59.3%). What an accomplishment!

John received the Dorchester Award in June 2009 in Adolphustown, Ontario, at the UELAC Conference and AGM. This award is presented to individuals who display outstanding service to the UELAC over the years. As well, he was inducted into the Loyalist Hall of Honour by the Bay of Quinte Branch in September 2012.

A Past Dominion President, William Terry UE, wrote: “John was truly a wonderful supporter to me during my term as Senior Vice-President and as Dominion President. He was always willing to assist, suggest and offer help whenever requested. He was not one to butt in, but always willing to help if requested. His quiet, sincere support was truly appreciated. We will miss his presence at conferences. He was always quietly there.”

David Hill Morrison, Central West Regional Councillor, said: “His warm, engaging smile is something I’ll always remember.”

Gerry Adair, Prairie Regional Vice-President, wrote, in part, “We will miss him, especially his encouraging words. Mr. UELAC until the end.”

The UELAC was most certainly his personal ‘family.’ A very private and spiritual man, we respect and honour his memory, his single-minded devotion and the legacy he left, not only to us, but to the community he sought quietly to serve.

May he rest in peace.

Norman James Hawley UE

30 May 1938 – 12 July 2013

By Brian Tackaberry UE & Peter W. Johnson UE

Norman passed away in Cobourg, Ontario on 12 July 2013. He is survived by his wife, Judy; son, Thomas; step-children, Karol and Michael; five grandchildren; and sisters, Wanda Hill and Barbara Heppler. He was the son of the late William James Hawley and Adrienne Fraser, and a 10th-generation Hawley in America.

Norman was a valued member of the Bay of Quinte Branch and received his UE certificate for Ichabod Hawley UE in May 2008. He had been a UELAC member since 2007. While that may not seem like a long time, Norman’s contributions on both the Branch Executive and Park Board were enormous.

Initially Norman served as our Director for Northumberland County and, because of his financial expertise, joined the Management Board for the UELAC Heritage Centre and Park at Adolphustown. In 2009 he was heavily involved in the Branch’s hosting of the UELAC Conference and he was elected Vice-President of the Branch.

Norman was keenly interested in the Hawley history and was the first Canadian member of the Hawley Association. He introduced a Loyalist flavour to that organization and was instrumental in helping its President, Michael Hawley UE, to acquire UE certificates in 2010. Norman was able to attend annual Hawley Association gatherings and visit some of the ancestral sites, including Arlington, Vermont. It was his dream to have the Hawley Association hold an annual meeting in the Quinte area. To date no annual meeting has ever been held in Canada. He was also the proud owner of an original copy of the 1890 book, The Hawley Record. Recently he was the recipient of an Ontario Volunteer Service Award.

A memorial service for Norman was held in Colborne, Ontario, on 19 July with interment at Napanee at a later date. Several Branch members were in attendance and there was a Loyalist Honour Guard.
Robert “Colin” Mills UE

By Gloria Oakes, Hamilton Branch

Our Branch lost one of its life members in June 2013. Colin Mills’ Loyalist involvement goes back to his childhood and the influence of his uncle, Stanley Mills, (donor of the United Empire Loyalist monument in Prince’s Square, Hamilton). Colin continued to hold a special relationship with the Branch. He was proud that his mother was a distant relative of Lt. Gov. John Graves Simcoe. This information, submitted to the newspaper, only hints at his many interests...

MILLS, Robert Colin

6th generation Hamiltonian. Lover of and long-time resident of Belle Cote, Cape Breton. Beloved husband of Barbara, father to Linda (Peter Sutherland), Lucy (Robert Camargo), and David (Janet Lebeau): grandfather to Christopher (Genevieve), Andrew (Meadow), Kristin, Jesse (Charlene) Sam (Michelle), Hal, Mark, Alex (Jenna) and Bryn; great-grandfather to Cora, Gwyneth, Grayden and Ellis, and leaves behind his beloved dog Brett. An original member and past-president of the Hamilton Branch of the UELAC and an enthusiastic traveller and herpetologist. A vivid teller of tall tales, some even true! His family came to the Canadian wilderness in the 1790s and built a cabin near the corner of King and Queen St., long before Hamilton existed. At a young age, he spent countless hours exploring the escarpment looking for salamanders and snakes, and developing a keen interest in natural history.

Born in Hamilton 23 April 1917, Colin studied at St. Andrew’s College in Aurora and University of Michigan where he was asked to write Amphibians and Reptiles of Canada, the first such Canadian record.

He worked for his father, Herbert S. Mills, in the prestigious family business, Mills China, and travelled annually to England to purchase china for the store. Decades ago, Mills China was THE place to buy quality china and many famous customers travelled great distances to deal with the Mills firm. Famous clients included the Roosevelt family and the US Secretary of State, who would drive up in an entourage of limousines with intricate security routines, to make their purchases while the store was kept open at night for their convenience.

After meeting her at a New Year’s Eve party over 65 years ago, Colin married Barbara. She had served 4½ years in the RAF and came to Canada to visit an aunt in Burlington. Colin told us he had served briefly in the Canadian Army. His presence and influence will be missed.

BORN in New York City on 22 December 1918, Hereward Senior was brought up in Long Island’s Nassau County. His mother’s family was British, as was his father’s father. Senior’s paternal grandmother came from old American Colonial stock. After a bout with tuberculosis, Professor Senior volunteered for the Canadian army in 1943, being accepted for active overseas service and assigned to the Third Division with Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, fighting in France, Holland and north-west Germany, mostly as a Bren gunner. Twice wounded, he left the army in 1945 with the rank of corporal.

He then attended McGill University receiving three degrees: BA, MA and PhD. While working on the Doctorate, Senior found employment with Canadian Industries Limited in Montreal and subsequently as a master at Bishop’s College School in Lennoxville in Quebec’s Eastern Townships.

He taught at: Memorial University, Newfoundland, the Canadian Military College, Royal Roads and the University of Toronto. From 1963 until retirement, he was a professor at McGill. Besides a number of articles in historical journals, he has published six books including: Victorious in Defeat: The Loyalists in Canada, co-authored with Wallace Brown. Mr. Senior wrote about British, Irish and Canadian history, particularly the Orangemen and Fenians. He was active in the Monarchist League of Canada and his local Heritage Branch of the UELAC. With respect to the latter, one of my important projects was the publication, in 1989, of The Loyalists of Quebec, 1774-1825: A Forgotten History.

Prof. Senior married Elinor Kyte in 1954, a journalist and historian who died in 1989. They had four children: Hereward, John, Jean Louise and Harvey.

More about Professor Hereward Senior PhD

By Robert Wilkins UE, CMH, President, Heritage Branch, UELAC, Montreal, Quebec

Professor Senior officially retired from McGill University’s Department of History in 2005, after a teaching career spanning forty-two years. He was the principal author of The Loyalists: Pioneers and Settlers of Quebec, a teachers’ resource booklet, and the principal co-author of The Loyalists of Quebec: A Forgotten History, 1784-1825, published in 1989 by Price-Patterson Ltd., Montreal, under the auspices of Heritage Branch, UELAC. That work is considered the “official publication” of Heritage Branch and is still sold by the Branch. Professor Hereward Senior’s other publications are extensive. In his busy academic life, Professor Senior also found time for fencing.

His late wife, Elinor Kyte Senior, was also a professional historian in her own right and the author of six books.
I have only known Gordon for a couple of years and we became acquainted through our Branch where we discovered that we shared the search for some elusive Smith ancestors, due to the repetition of that common name. He was always cheerful and interesting to talk to. I always thought of him when I was researching and saw the Hawley name to which he was also connected. He will be deeply missed by his Loyalist friends.

His obituary read:
Peacefully, surrounded by family at the Kingston General Hospital, on Wednesday, 28 August 2013, aged 76. Gordon, greatly loved partner of John Robertson. Cherished brother of Mary Ann Currie and husband

Don. Loving uncle of Allyson Sills and David Currie and great-uncle of Jeffrey and Jennifer. Predeceased by his parents, Wilfrid Gordon Smith and Elsie Grace Root, late of Napanee. The family extends sincere gratitude to the caring staff at Kingston General Hospital, Kidd 7, and ICU. In accordance with Gordon’s wishes, cremation has taken place. A Memorial Service was held in the Chapel of the James Reid Funeral Home, 1900 John Counter Boulevard, Kingston, on Saturday, 07 September 2013 at 2:00 pm, with Reverend Nadene Grieve-Deslippe officiating. The family received friends during the reception in the James Reid Reception Centre, following the service. A private family inurnment will take place at a later date. As expressions of sympathy and in lieu of flowers, contributions in Gordon’s memory may be made to the Kingston General Hospital, payable to: University Hospitals Kingston Foundation, 55 Rideau Street, Suite 4, Kingston, ON K7K 2Z8. His Loyalist ancestor was Johann Jacob Schmitt UE, a private in The King’s Royal Regiment of New York.

For Pete’s Sake, Promote Your Branch At Family Reunions

By Peter W. Johnson UE

Have you considered promoting your Branch via an established (Loyalist) Family Reunion? There are some that have been held yearly for decades.

In July the Ketcheson family embarked on such a project. At their annual picnic in July, Bay of Quinte Branch Genealogist, Angela Johnson UE, was kept busy distributing applications and some documentation for William Ketcheson UE and Philip Roblin UE for those who wished to take an extra step. The plan was to have interested descendants begin the process now, so there could be a mass presentation at the 2014 picnic scheduled for Adolphustown. Not only does the project have positive benefits for the UELAC Branch, but it also put some new life into the annual picnic.

Could your Branch benefit from such a project?
Sifting Through Sources

Periodically other historians and genealogists offer suggestions for further research. Earlier in the year, Todd Braisted UE suggested that I check out The Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York regarding another matter. These papers are available free online and in the course of examining them I came across an interesting account of a Loyalist. Clinton being a Rebel governor, you can be sure that any accounts of Loyalists in his Papers would not put them in a positive light. Therefore one has to read between the lines.

Myndert (also Minard) Harris UE settled in the Port Hope area of what’s now Ontario after the Revolutionary War. According to the Rose List he had served in “Colonel Hurlyhoy’s Corps” from 1777. Apparently he went through an episode during the Revolution that, had it turned out differently, would have meant no Myndert Harris would settle in Canada, and consequently a lot fewer descendants!

Myndert Harris was brought before the Rebel authorities and convicted on 18 April 1778 of a burglary at the home of Daniel Way in Beekman’s Precinct. Myndert also lived in that district. Before Harris descendants take offence at the suggestion that their ancestor was a burglar, keep in mind that this is from the Rebel perspective. As noted earlier, one has to read between the lines. The hapless Myndert was sentenced to death but he also had many friends who petitioned on his behalf. The petition noted that his parents and other family members were in great distress and begged for clemency. The petition, like similar documents, was signed by almost twenty-five individuals with surnames such as Brinckerhoff, Griffin, Wyckoff, Swartwoat, Reynolds, Vail and Platt. The petitioners noted that it was Myndert’s first offence and he had behaved himself since then. In the end, Myndert was spared and ultimately carved out a new life for himself in Canada. Myndert married Elizabeth Yeomans, and he is thought to have been a brother of Baltus Harris UE.

Genealogist Linda Smith UE has come across another curious document. It is the Death Registration for Samuel Joseph Potter who died in late 1928 in Marmora & Lake in Hastings County, Ontario. It’s a typical example until one checks Racial Origin. The remark is: “U.E. Loyalist descent.” That’s certainly different! Unfortunately for Potter’s descendants, I find no particular proof that he had Loyalist ancestry, although his late wife, a Maybee, certainly did. Civil Registrations began in Ontario in 1869, but the amount of information included in the early years was minimal but certainly more complete by 1928.

Finally, I can’t say enough about periodically reviewing sources that one may have had for years or even decades. This year I was taking a fresh look at a circa 1908 photo that I had copied at a relative’s a few decades ago. My initial interest in the photo was because there were two relatives in this casual group shot. The setting meant nothing to me until now. I have been researching a local church and its graveyard and I realized that this church was present in the photo, so I had a definite location. I had also been looking for vintage images of the church and this is only the third one to surface. Sources, be they images or print, are always worth a second look.

Selected Sources

- Register of Deaths. Mamora & Lake, Hastings Co. ON. MS935 Reel 360, #017943.

Photograph

A 1908 photo by Lizzie (Wadsworth) Bates. The setting remained unknown until a review of the image abetted by more recent research proved the location was Frankford, Ontario, and the building was the former 1853 Wesleyan Methodist Church. Collection of Peter W. Johnson UE.
Matthew’s Loyalist Scholarship

Matthew Zembo’s doctoral research proposal was *War from the Side of Canada: British Military Operations on the Northern Frontier during the American War of Independence 1775-1783*. He intends to include activities of all forces on the side of Canada with special emphasis on UEL families.

Readers please note that with increased interest in UELAC Scholarships, more donations for this cause are required. Thank you.

Matthew A. Zembo was awarded the 2013 UELAC Graduate Scholarship. When asked his thoughts on the distinguished award, he commented “I would like to thank the UELAC for the award and opportunity it has given me to continue my studies at King’s College London.” He will be pursuing his Ph.D. in War Studies concentrating on the War of American Independence.

Originally from Saratoga Springs, New York, Matthew Zembo’s interest in history grew from the history that surrounded him while growing up. Many Loyalists who evacuated to Canada left homes located in upper New York State. Throughout the American Revolution, this area served as a theatre for many battles between British soldiers, American soldiers, Loyalists and Native Allies, fighting for their home and country. It was growing up in such close proximity to so many important historical sites that sparked his interest in history. The Saratoga Battlefield played a crucial role in developing his passion for military history but, in a cruel twist of fate as an American, it is also where his fascination with the Redcoats of the British Army directed his research towards British and Commonwealth military history.

From his earliest years as a young student in elementary school, Mr. Zembo loved the study of military history of all time periods, from the Classical Greeks to the Modern Era. This love guided him to pursue a career and degree in History at the University of Albany, in Albany, New York. To expand on the study of the British viewpoint, he accepted the opportunity to study at Oxford University, studying Medieval and Renaissance history and working on archeological digs as diverse as Fort William Henry in Lake George, New York, to Kavousi, Crete, Greece.

After his graduation from the University of Albany, Mr. Zembo worked in Cultural Research Management in Upstate New York. In 1999 he accepted an invitation into the MA program in War Studies at Kings College, London, England. His MA dissertation, entitled “British Army Training and Tactics during the American War for Independence: The Burgoyne Campaign of 1777,” takes a deeper and more fully faceted look at Burgoyne’s Army and its training and combat performance to shed new light on this important campaign that impacted the national history of three nations.

Sergeant Zembo as a Revolutionary War British soldier & his wife, Kathryn Weller.

Upon completing his Master’s degree, with Honours in 2001, he was offered a position at Hudson Valley Community College in Troy, New York. Matthew Zembo teaches US History, Western Civilization and Military History. He has led international study tours to England and Ireland for faculty, students, and interested community members. Mr. Zembo also supports the community through independent projects. His work led to a ground-breaking exhibit on the American Locomotive Company, owner of the Montreal Locomotive Works, and the creation of the Alco Historical and Technical Society to support further research about, and protection of, the archives and artefacts related to the company’s 100-year history. Through a collaborative effort between the state, a commercial company, community members, and archaeologists, he assisted the State of New York to locate and preserve the battlefield at Fort Ann, New York. He continues to volunteer at local cultural and historical not-for-profit organizations and museums, including offering free living history programs, lectures, and educational opportunities for adult learners and school groups. Outside of the academic sphere, his interest in military history and enhanced education opportunities led him to re-enact the life of British soldiers in the American Revolution as a sergeant of Light Company, 34th Regiment of Foot. The 34th Lights participated in Burgoyne’s Saratoga Campaign and were garrisoned in Canada until after the Revolution. He also re-enacts a British “Tommy” of the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the Great War.

As an academic, his focus of study is strategy and tactics, specifically the tactical and operational adaptation of regular armies to irregular situations. That theme will continue with his Ph.D. studies. The title of his working dissertation is *War from the Side of Canada: British Military Operations on the Northern Frontier, 1775-1783*. The dissertation will discuss the role of Crown Forces in Canada and their impact on the American War of Independence. It will focus on the forging of British Regulars, Loyalists and Native Americans in an effective and dominating military force on the Northern Frontier. The question of whether Loyalists and Native American forces were better employed on the Northern Frontier than other theatres will be explored. Finally, and most controversially, did the British Regulars, Loyalists and Native Americans actually win the war on the Northern Frontier only to be sold out by a war-weary British Parliament?

The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship

**Awarded by The UELAC**

The George Brown House, 50 Baldwin St., Suite 202, Toronto, ON M5T 1L4

The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship can be awarded to any graduate student who is interested in researching in the Loyalist era on a subject that will benefit the UELAC. Masters (2 years) and PhD (3 years) students will be awarded $2,500 per year. Upon graduation, the thesis must be presented to the Association.

The President and Scholarship Committee members will review the application with its summary of intended study area and decide who should receive the award.

To be eligible:

- a) the student must intend to use the award in the academic year following the receipt of the award and use the money for fees and books;
- b) the student must provide a succinctly-written research proposal to the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada Scholarship Committee in which he/she sets forth his/her interest in the Loyalists before donation of the award. An interview may be scheduled.

Priority will be given to a student of proven Loyalist descent. The United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada reserves the right to award the Scholarship at its sole discretion.

Preference may be given to students who have taken an undergraduate degree in history and to students at universities in Canada.

Applicants are directed to the UELAC website: http://www.uelac.org/scholarship.php, for more information about this scholarship and an application form.

Application is due by February 28 each year, at Dominion Office (address above).

— Arnold Weirmeir UE, Chairperson of the UELAC Scholarship.
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- For further information contact: donation “at” uelac.org.

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[Our donor list was incomplete in the 2013 Spring Gazette. Here are those omitted.]

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The Loyalist era history is being presented to the public in a variety of avenues ranging from university textbooks to historically-based fictional novels and television documentaries. The Loyalist Gazette invites publishers to send their publications for review to: The Loyalist Gazette Review Editor, Grietje R. McBride UE, B.Sc., c/o Maple Grove Farms, R.R. 1, Indian River, Ontario. K0L 2B0. Phone: 1-705-295-4556. E-mail: gazette.editor@nexicom.net.

The Land Between Flowing Waters

By Kenneth Leland

Publisher: Fireship Press
Available in paperback and e-book format, 276 pages
© Ken Leland 2013

Reviewed by Cai (Catherine) Guise-Richardson UE, BA, BIS, MS, Ph.D.

About the reviewer:
Catherine (Cai) Guise-Richardson is a descendant of both Jacob and Abraham Bowman UE. A recovering academic, she returned to Canada in 2011 after completing a PhD in History that focused on 19th and 20th century science, technology, and medicine. She taught at Iowa State University, Missouri University of Science and Technology, and designed an on-line course for Mississippi State. Aside from a general interest in North American and British history, her research interests include: the early history of machine-made lace, Luddism, Charles Goodyear, genetics and microbiology, psychiatric medications/treatments, 16th century dance, and 15th to 19th century clothing. She is currently editing her first historical mystery and deciding whether to continue writing a history of Valium. Cai currently lives in Mississauga, Ontario, with her husband and two children. She can be contacted at caiguese “at” gmail.com.

The Land Between Flowing Waters is a story of loyalty and family just before and during the invasion of Upper Canada in 1812. It is about the drama of life between the lines of traditional histories. For Loyalists, well aware of the basic facts, the story creates a wonderful, albeit idealized, picture of the variety of lives lived around that time.

The characters, aside from well-known public figures, are all fictional. Leland creates a plausible Isaac Brock about whom you will find you care.

He obviously spent time researching this book and, from the onset, the fictional characters have a history with each other. This works well, adding depth; this is not a dramatized personal family history. As well as black and white Loyalists, the book includes Quakers, Yankees (be warned that they are not dealt with sympathetically), and different groups within the First Nations.
As Brock states in the book, the military believed those Loyalists living near Niagara would form the backbone of any militia drawn up to fend off incursions from ‘Jonathan’ to the south. Yet by 1812, settlers in this region included groups whose loyalty to the crown was uncertain, especially when the question was raised of fighting off an invasion. Governor Simcoe is at fault, Brock complains at one point, allowing Yankees and Dissenters to settle in the area until it was questionable whether one man in five would be willing to fight for the crown. So, if you were Isaac Brock, facing this problem, what would you do? How do you identify allies? For Quakers, the issue of pacifism is shown to be complex. How aggressively do you define pacifism?

Although the Loyalists play a central role, they are part of a broader tapestry of peoples. Leland’s rendering of First Nations is particularly fascinating. He recognizes and builds on the idea that the First Nations consisted of many groups, and that there was division over the Prophet and his movement to bring back a pre-settler way of life. That the borders being fought over had a different relevance to the First Nations is used to help explain, quite plausibly, the role played by these peoples in the war and the debates within and between these communities over the need to, and dangers of, taking an active role. Would fighting for the British make the situation for Native peoples in the United States even more precarious?

The relationships within and between families is a strong point. While never getting mushy, Leland recognizes the importance of family and its dynamic nature. The two families of Loyalists have an interesting dynamic/tension that I will not delve into (no spoilers), but the most fascinating family is the one centred around Kshiwe because it is not defined solely by blood kin. It is an organic and developing thing, based on history, blood, caring and loyalty. Which characters make up the family alters as the story progresses, but the relationships that intertwine them are rendered in a way that continues to draw you into the story. I find this most poigniant with the Hannibal character and the whole idea of adopting captives. It seems alien, but Leland presents it deftly enough to challenge those preconceptions.

Throughout the book, the knowledge that war is going to traumatize the region creates tension. Which tribes will choose to fight, and will it harm their brethren below the border? Will the men who volunteer to fight and spy for Brock survive? If Upper Canada ceases to exist, what will happen to the homes, farms, and businesses built by Loyalists over a generation?

Ken Leland’s The Land Between Flowing Waters is well worth the read.
Of course, the amount of biographical information will vary from individual to individual. This part of the book even includes a Surname Concordance to help you with the possible variations of surnames. For example a common name such as Reynolds can appear as Runnells/Runnels, Runnols.

The third section of the book covers the Canadiens, and the final section deals with the Natives. Both areas present some challenges when it comes to biographical information for individuals, but you would be hard pressed to find better coverage elsewhere.

There is an index, and it’s rather important for this book because an ancestor may have served in more than one corps at different times, so you will want to locate his complete record of service.

Clearly this is a book of great significance for Loyalist descendants and, of course, for those simply interested in the period. It is available through Global Genealogy on the website.

Tracing Your Colonial American Ancestors

Author: David A. Norris
Toronto: Moorshead Magazines Ltd. 2013. Soft cover. 82 pages

Reviewed by Peter W. Johnson UE

Moorshead Magazines Ltd., which is responsible for such successful magazines as Family Chronicle and Internet Genealogy, has published a series of issues with titles ranging from Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, Tracing War of 1812 Ancestors to Tracing Your Female Ancestors. While the company is Canadian, most of its clientele are American. This is often reflected in the content and nowhere more so than this new magazine.

By using Colonial in the title, one can anticipate that the focus is on researching those generations in America from the very early 1600s up to and including the era of the Revolutionary War.

In a sense this is a rather old-fashioned interpretation of the era, insofar as the Revolutionary War section is about the “Patriots.” Except for a passing reference to “Tories” in a section dealing with the Committees of Safety, the Loyalists are simply ignored. I was not especially surprised, given that the illustrations on the cover feature both Continentals and Rebel Militia.

even brands and ear marks for cattle

Once one gets past the rather one-sided take on the Revolutionary War, there is much of interest. Some of the chapter headings include, “Colonial Newspapers,” “Maps of Colonial America,” “Births, Marriages & Deaths,” “Passenger Ship Records,” “Tax Rolls & Colonial Censuses,” “Colonial Court Records,” “The French and Indian Wars,” and “Probate and Land Records.”

To help the reader better understand the period, there are also chapters covering colonial money, weights and measures, and even brands and ear marks for cattle. There’s even a list that compares the European and American names for various wars. For example, the War of the Austrian Succession was known as King George’s War in America. I haven’t really touched on the several sections devoted to Revolutionary War records, but as noted earlier the focus is on Rebels only.

One added feature in this magazine is that the reader can continue researching beyond its pages because bonus content is available at internet-genealogy.com.

It’s a fairly entertaining publication once one gets beyond its particular limitations. Noted genealogist Brian Gilchrist once remarked that UE descendants tend to research back to the Loyalists and then stop. This magazine may give you some insights on how to push that lineage farther back.

The “Tiger”: Soldier, Engineer & Army Surgeon!

Author: H. Paul Carroll
Publisher: BPR Productions, 33562 Black’s Point Road, R.R. # 2, Goderich, Ontario, N7A 3Y2
Paperback, 146 pages © 2012

Reviewed by Grietje R. McBride UE

This annotated account of the role played by Dr. William Dunlop in the War of 1812 is very timely for the celebration of the 200th anniversary the land and sea battles that lasted until the spring of 1814.

William Dunlop, the son of a banker in Greenock, Scotland, studied to be an army surgeon. Like many brilliant leaders of this time period, his education and talents shone in other areas as well. He was also skilled as an engineer, a geographer, military leader and literary author in a distinguished group called “The Fraserians.” All of these skills would be needed to survive the rigors of climate, war and politics in Canada. Through his journal, Dunlop’s personal attributes of courage, discernment, proficiency and resourcefulness are tempered by his unwillingness to brook incompetence.

treacherous time in our Canadian history

After reading this concise journal of Dr. Dunlop’s trip from the Isle of Wright to Quebec and from Montreal to Niagara, one cannot...
help but appreciate the treasure we have in the few first-hand documents written by participants in the War of 1812’s decisive battles. Experience vicariously the hectic, confusing and exhausting work of treating the wounded in the Battle of Chrysler’s farm. Share the day-to-day experience of the doctor as he and a companion travelled from Kingston to Niagara on horseback. Follow Dunlop’s adventures as he worked on the building of the road to Penetanguishene during the last months of the war. These anecdotes, written by one who experienced them, are invaluable for understanding this treacherous time in our Canadian history.

Paul Carroll has taken pains to make this book informative and entertaining for a wide audience—from student to casual reader to scholar. Taking the original Recollections of the American War 1812 to 1814, Carroll has broken the text into paragraphs and headings, providing explanations for phrases that readers might not immediately understand. He has added maps, illustrations and photographs while keeping track of Dunlop’s original pagination. An index is included as well as a list of all the regiments cited in the text written by William Dunlop. Four appendices give further background into the life of this outspoken man of action and adventure.

The reader will appreciate the references to websites and books that the author has added to the book. Paul Carroll has a great deal of experience in the history of Huron County in Ontario; he began publishing in 1992. He has co-authored several books with Don Bamford, including The Journal of Lt. David Wingfield, R.N. in 2009. He makes reference to the latter in this book.

Paul Carroll has given many presentations on marine history and the exploits of Tiger Dunlop. His knowledge of the history and events impacting Huron County and the Great Lakes recommends his work for anyone interested in Canadian history.

Zig Misiak’s book is designed to enlighten and inform both the student and the general reader about Native participation in the War of 1812 from the Detroit to the Niagara Rivers. Descriptions of more than twelve major battle sites at which Native Warriors played a crucial role are described with photos, charts, pictures and maps to enhance the reader’s understanding. First Nations participating in the wars are geographically identified on pages 17 and 18 while the appendix provides detailed data about battles won by British and Native Allies. The reader might wonder how Misiak obtained such numerical data when written records were scarce. To answer this question, a complete list of sources Misiak used is included at the end of the book. These include faith keeper histories, memoirs, early histories and diaries written near the time of the events, as well as military records in Canada, the United States and Britain. Doing an internet search of the book’s title will guide the reader to interesting interviews, video presentations and information on the bicentennial celebrations of the War of 1812 events in the Western Corridor Pathway to Peace celebrations.

Truly a book that bridges written and electronic media, War of 1812: Highlighting Native Nations is well worth your time and exploration. Self-published by the author, it is presently being used as a resource to support Native Studies curriculums in Ontario schools. Copies are available using the website noted above. The website also contains links to other sources. Congratulations to the author for a worthy tribute about Native Allies and their role in the War of 1812.

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The Loyalist Gazette, published semi-annually, has information of Loyalist interest, historical articles, book reviews. BACK COPIES from Spring 1963 to present, excluding current issue: $8 each, postage included. An index of Gazette articles is available at www.uelac.org or from Dominion Office by e-mail.

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Books: Early Methodist Records:
Records of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bay of Quinte area. $15 + $5 S&H

Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte:
Records of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bay of Quinte area. $15 + $5 S&H

To Their Heirs Forever:
Eula Lapp, $49.95 + $6 S&H

Voyages of a Different Kind:
Larry Turner, $32.95 + $5 S&H

James McMasters & Family, To Quinte & Beyond:
Brian Tackaberry UE, $34.95 + $6 S&H

Accommodation:
UEL Heritage Centre & Park [a Registered Charity operated by the Bay of Quinte Branch] Box 112, R.R. #1, Bath, ON K0H 1G0 Tel: 613-373-2196 e-mail: 1784 “at” uel.ca

A 72-acre heritage property incl. 1784 Landing Site, Loyalist Burial Ground, Heritage Centre 1876 “the brick,” RV and tent sites available at $22/$26 daily, $132/$156 weekly, inquire for in-week ‘specials.’ A sand beach/playground is located at Adolphus Reach of the beautiful Bay of Quinte.

BICENTENNIAL BRANCH

The Loyalists of the New Settlement—a Study in Multiculturalism $10.00 each plus $1.50 S&H. Send cheque payable ‘Bicentennial Branch’ to Margaret Lewis UE, RR3, 997 McCain, Kingsville, ON N9Y 2E6.

COL. JOHN BUTLER (NIAGARA) BRANCH

Loyalist Cemetery Project CD containing photos and descriptions of more than 30 cemeteries in the Niagara area where more than 40 UE Loyalists are buried. Brief biographies of the Loyalists and detailed instructions on how to locate the cemeteries are included. CD $15.00 + $2.50 S&H.

Loyalists and Early Settlers on the Niagara River Parkway, 2nd printing, researched and compiled by Branch member Gail Woodruff UE. The book details, where possible, the people who received the original Crown Grants along the Niagara Parkway from Niagara on the Lake to Fort Erie, includes colour photos, maps, 367 pages and extensive index.

Book $50.00 + $12.00 S&H within Ontario. Outside Ontario, please contact us for shipping charges. Cheques payable to Col. John Butler (Niagara) Branch

For CD or book contact:
Shirley Lockhart UE, 10 Governor Simcoe Dr. St. Catharines, ON L2N 3J2
co4392 "at" sympatico.ca

FRIENDS OF THE LOYALIST COLLECTION AT BROCK UNIVERSITY

United Empire Loyalists in the Niagara Peninsula Proceedings Sixth Annual History Conference, Brock University, April 1984. Original copies 104 pages. $30.00 S&H included.

An Annotated Roll of Butler’s Rangers 1777 – 1784 with Documentary Sources by Wm. A. Smy CD UE. $40.00 + $10.00 S&H. Order Form and 3 methods of payment, see: http://www.brockloyalistcollection.ca

GOV. SIMCOE BRANCH

Loyalist Vignettes and Sketches, 183 page, 89 short stories, $18 + $7 S&H.

Hasty notes, with a colour picture of the Loyalist Rose on the front, its story on the back panel, with envelope. Price incl. S&H, 5 for $7.00, 25 for $24.00, 50 for $41.00. (To USA: pay in US funds.)

Gov. Simcoe Branch, 315 Carlton St., Toronto ON M5A 2L6 doug.grant "at" insurance-canada.ca We’ll get prices to you.

GRAND RIVER BRANCH

Loyalist Families of the Grand River Branch, UEL - Volume II now at reduced price: $50.00 or in CD format for $25.00, each including shipping. The book includes stories of members’ Loyalist ancestors along with three-generation charts and direct line charts. Many pictures, charts and maps make up the book.

Loyalist Families of the Grand River Families, UEL - Volume I in CD format for $25.00 including shipping.

Remaining copies of child’s book, Sarah's Diary by Doris E. Wilson reduced to $5, including shipping.

To order any of these items, make cheques or money orders payable to Grand River Branch UELAC and send your request to Jerry Tree, 114 Delatre St., Woodstock, Ontario, N4S 6B9. Contact Jerry Tree at jtree7437 “at” rogers.com or tel.: 519-537-7437 for any further information.

HAMILTON BRANCH

Census of Niagara – 1783, Mostly members of Butler’s Rangers, with the members of their families, $3.00.

UEL Monument pin. $5 Cdn. Add $1 S&H for each item ordered.

Our contact for sales items is: Frances Showers Walker #311, 1229 Marlborough Court, Oakville, ON L6H 3B6.

HERITAGE BRANCH


KAWARTHA BRANCH

Hearth and Home 1783 – 2000, $10 plus shipping. Cookbook with a Loyalist flavour! Historical notes, old family recipes & remedies.


Decals $5.00 + S&H, 5” square. Royal Union Flag. King Geo. III cipher in centre.

Celebrating Our Loyalist Past: An Activity Book For All Ages, updated in 2006, created by elementary school teachers, Grietje and Bob McBride. $5.00 + S&H. Please contact Frank Lucas at: frank.lucas “at” sympatico.ca or by post: 1852 Glenforest Blvd., Peterborough ON K9K2P3.

**KINGSTON BRANCH**

“Reeve of Bath holding flag” postcard 3/$1, 10/$3, 100/$25, plus S&H. Contact Carol Davy at 613-546-2256.

1851 Census of Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Canada West (Ontario). Transcribed from the Public Archives Microfilm Reel No. 11721. Booklet contains sixty-five pages with a five-page surname index at the back of the booklet. Cost per book is $5.00 plus $2.50 S&H. Cheque payable to The Treasurer, Kingston & District Branch, P.O. Box 635, Kingston, ON K7L 4X1.

**LITTLE FORKS BRANCH**

Black Granite Plaques using laser-etching process. 10x12” plaque reads Welcome to our Home in grey type, also contains the Royal Cypher. $135 plus tax + S&H.

Black Granite Coasters with image of the Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse.

License Plates, one has Loyalist Flag and English text only, other is bilingual. $20.00 each + $2.50 shipping. May be used on a car, in a window or on a building.

Contact Bev Loomis: 819-346-6746, mbloomis “at” pppoe.ca.

**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH**


Loyalists All — stories about New Brunswick Loyalists, told by their descendants. Contributed by members of the New Brunswick Branch (1985). $25 + $10 S&H.

Both are soft cover, cerlox bound.

Order by post at: “Sales” UELAC – NB Branch, PO Box 484, Saint John, NB E2L 328 or email: sales “at” uelac-nb.ca.

**SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH**

LOYALIST ROOTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Branch of the UELAC is compiling an historical book about Loyalists who came to Saskatchewan. We invite people to submit their historical information about their Loyalist background.

For further information please contact: Linda Smith 306-789-1996, e-mail sparklingsprite “at” hotmail.com, or Ken Fader, e-mail neptune17542003 “at” yahoo.ca, or Pat & Gerry Adair 306-646-4952, e-mail: gerry.pat “at” sasktel.net.

**ST. LAWRENCE BRANCH**

Iroquois Point Cemetery – Sold out. Look for a new revised edition coming soon.

King’s Royal Regiment of New York Replica Officer Buttons or Pins $6.00 each plus $2.50 postage for 12 or less in Canada. Contact: Lynne Cook, P.O. 607, Township of South Dundas, Morrisburg, ON, KOC 1X0.

A Loyalist Guide to the Mohawk Valley composed by George Anderson. $3.50 or $5.00 outside Canada. Contact: Lynne Cook, P.O. 607, Township of South Dundas, Morrisburg, ON, KOC 1X0.

Loyalist Glengarry, A Tour Guide – Doris Ferguson, P.O. Box 217, Williamstown, ON KOC 2J0. $12 + S&H.

A Loyalist Guide to the Mohawk Valley George Anderson, 64 Saginaw Cres, Nepan, ON K2E 5N7. $3.50 or $5 outside Canada.

Data on the Existing Cemeteries in the United Counties of Dundas and Stormont affected by the St. Lawrence Power Projects – Lyall & Margaret Manson (Original compiled by James A. Smart, April 1956, corrections and additions by Lyall and Margaret Manson)

*Book & CD-ROM contain:*

- a retyped copy of the Smart text
- cemetery maps.
- an alphabetic index to above text.

*In addition, the CD-ROM contains a copy of the original 1956 text by Smart.* All files are in PDF format. Price of the book is $30.00 Cdn. each plus S&H of $9.00 Cdn. to any location in Ontario or S&H of $12.00 Cdn. to other locations in Canada and the USA.

*CD-ROM: $25.00 Cdn. per CD plus $2.00 S&H. Send cheque or money order payable to St. Lawrence Branch UELAC, P.O. Box 607, 3 Augusta St., Morrisburg, ON K0C 1X0. Branch info: www.ripnet.org/stlawrencesbr/ or: ekipp “at” rogers.com.*

**SIR GUY CARLETON BRANCH**

Carleton’s Loyalist Index A select index (50,000 entries) to the names of Loyalists and their associates contained in the British Headquarters Papers, New York City 1774–1783 (The Carleton Papers) on CD-ROM $25.00 + $2.50 S&H. Outside of Canada pay in US dollars. Please contact me at: ekipp “at” rogers.com before ordering.

Edward Kipp, 6242 Paddler Way Orleans, ON K1C 2E7

Website: www.uelac.org/Carletonuel/
Promotions: Items for Sale

Decals: An oval peel and stick decal 4.5" x 2.25" manufactured for use out of doors to attach to cars, vans, or any smooth surface. $3.00 per decal, S&H included.

Limited Edition Plate: 8 1/4 inch white plate, edged in gold. Centre of the plate is the new UEL Crest in colour with ‘Loyal Then, Loyal Now’ around the crest. A description of the crest is printed on the back of the plate. Comes boxed with a plate stand. $40.00 S&H included.

Coasters: Set of 4 leather coasters $10.00 per set.

UEL Flags:
3 ft. x 5 ft. Satin polyester $22.00 plus $3.00 S&H
6" x 10" $8.00 plus $2.00 S&H
UEL Blue Badge Pendant Earrings: $25.00 a pair

PINS: following are $6.50 + S&H $2.00:
UEL Blue Badge Pin (Brooch Clasp)
UEL Blue Badge Pin (Butterfly Clasp)
UEL Blue Badge Pendant
UEL White Pin (Brooch Clasp)
UEL White Pin (Butterfly Clasp)
Crossed Flag Pin

“Looking Good” Items

Black Valise: Embroidered with the Union Flag. Available in black, with an adjustable, detachable shoulder strap, folded web carry handles, clear vinyl outside business card holder, full length zippered main compartment and full length zippered lower front outside pocket.

Licence Plate Frame: blue lettering on white. Top reads “LOYAL THEN – LOYAL NOW” Bottom reads “UEL – LOYALIST ANCESTORS – UEL” $5.00 plus S&H.

CLOTHING

UEL Ties: Navy with gold UEL lettering $30.00 plus S&H.

NOTE:
All clothing/hats are embroidered with the Union Flag and “United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada.” Branch names may be added to most items for $3.50 per item. For sizing and colours, please see contact below. Additional cost on some XXL+. Shipping and handling are additional.


Casual Shirts, Ladies’ and Men’s: 65% cotton/35% polyester. Both in long and short sleeved. $45.00. Many colours to choose from. Check our on-line catalogue.

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Casual Shirts, Ladies’ and Men’s: 65% cotton/35% polyester. Both in long and short sleeved. $45.00. Many colours to choose from. Check our on-line catalogue.
During his lifetime, Joseph Thayendanegea Brant united many tribes of eastern North America to fight for their lands, both in battle and through diplomacy. His lifelong mission was to help Native People survive the brutality of American westward expansion. Without his influence on the Six Nations Confederacy and his support of British offensives, Canada would not exist.

Find eight differences in the two images of Joseph Brant below. Answers are upside down at the bottom of the page. Illustrations adapted from Painting of Joseph Brant, oil on canvas, by William Berczy, circa 1807, National Gallery of Canada, # 5777.

Young Loyalists’ Page by
Grietje Renskea (Purdy) McBride UE, B.Sc. and Robert Collins McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

Young Loyalists’ Page©

This activity book may be purchased from the Kawartha Branch for only $5.00, as a fund-raiser for the Branch.
8x Great-Grandson

<<< Ben with his grandfather Bob McBride.
Benjamin Jeremy Collins Richardson UE, 7 pounds, 7 ounces, was born to Mary-Elizabeth Olive (nee McBride) Richardson UE and Jeremy John Richardson on 01 June 2013 at 10:17 p.m. Benjamin was issued his UELAC certificates on 15 July 2013 for his Loyalist ancestors: Jacob DeCou UE; Hendrick Dachstaeder Junior UE; his son, Lieutenant Frederick Dochstader UE; Sergeant Gabriel Purdy UE; John Stevens Senior UE; Mcgregory Van Every UE; Adam Young UE; and his son, Henry Young UE.

Below, from left: Catherine [Kate] Helen Sarah (nee McBride) Oakes UE holding Miranda Evelyn Oakes UE; Margaret Robin Mary (nee McBride) Camp UE holding Robert William Camp UE; and Mary-Elizabeth Olive (nee McBride) Richardson UE holding Benjamin Jeremy Collins Richardson UE.