The Loyalist Gazette

Highlighting Highlander Hardships

- 84th & 42nd Regiments: Royal Highland Emigrants & The Black Watch

Plus

- Tale of 2 Union Jacks
- Benjamin Bcroft UE
- George Galloway UE
- Capt. John Grant UE
- Abraham Marston UE
- Sgt. Gabriel Purdy UE
- Col. James DeLancey UE
This issue of The Loyalist Gazette focuses on the Maritimes for good reasons. The 2016 UELAC Conference and AGM, Loyalist Lighthouses Lobsters, will be hosted in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, through the combined efforts of the four Maritime Branches. As well, most historical sources agree that, after the Treaty of Paris in 1783, more than 30,000 Loyalist Refugees, both military and civil, arrived within a span of six months. They were housed in temporary shelters and given aid until land could be surveyed and allotted to the throng of displaced persons.

Isn’t it interesting to note that Canada is engaged in finding homes for about the same number of refugees from another civil war, this time in Syria. Although communication and amenities are much improved, the same challenges face the host countries. The Loyalists swamped and overwhelmed the existing population in Nova Scotia and much research by David Bell and others have illuminated the difficulties facing authorities in settling so vast a number of refugees with a limited amount of resources.

The more we can learn about the American Revolution, the more we can appreciate the challenging lives of our Loyalist ancestors.

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<td>Dominion Archivist</td>
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<td>Dominion Office Admin.</td>
<td>Mette Griffin</td>
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<td>Legal Advisor</td>
<td>(As needed)</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parliamentarian</td>
<td>(As needed)</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard Bearer</td>
<td>David Ellsworth</td>
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<tr>
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<td>James Bruce</td>
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<td>Trustees</td>
<td>Dr. Warren Bell</td>
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<td>Trustees</td>
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<td>Trustees</td>
<td>Brian McConnell</td>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
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<td>Web Master</td>
<td>Doug Grant</td>
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### Honorary Officers of the UELAC

**Patron:** His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston, CC, CMM, COM, CD, Governor General of Canada

**Honorary President:** The Hon. Peter Milliken UE, PC, OC, LLD, MA (Oxf), FRSC

### Honorary Vice-Presidents

- Mr. Todd Braisted UE, Mahwah, NJ
- Dr. Wallace Brown, MA, PhD, F.R.Hist.S., Fredericton, NB
- Dr. Dorothy Duncan, O.Ont., LLD, FCMA, Orillia, ON
- Mr. Zig Misiaik, MET, Brantford, ON
- BGen. W. J. Patterson OMM, CD, UE, MA, FAPT, Kingston, ON
- Sir Conrad Swan, KCVO, KGCN, PhD, LLD, FSA, Garter Principal, King of Arms Emeritus, England
- Mr. Gavin K. Watt, CMH, King City, ON
- Mr. Robert D. Watt UE, FRHSC, MA, North Vancouver, BC
- Dr. Ian E. Wilson, CM, D.Litt., LLD, FICA, Ottawa, ON

### Ad Hoc Committees

- **2017 Celebrations:** Andrew Fleming, Toronto
- **Credentials:** Sandra McNamara, Governor Simcoe
- **Grants:** Gloria Howard, Hamilton
- **Library:** James Bruce, Little Forks
- **Loyalist Information:** Doug Grant, Governor Simcoe
- **Loyalist Scholarship:** Bonnie L. Schepers, Bicentennial
- **Nomenclature:** Patricia Groom, Toronto
- **Promotions:** Gerald Adair, Saskatchewan
ne Chinese Proverb says: “Be not afraid of going slowly, be afraid only of standing still.”

As I pondered what my message for the Spring 2016 issue of the Gazette should be, my thoughts turned to the many projects that are currently underway in our Association.

In the spring of 2014, the Dominion Council made the decision to undertake a process of strategic planning for the association as it entered its second century. The first session was held in October of that year, and several “action items” came out of discussions that day. The first was to review and update the mission statement. To that end, an ad hoc committee was formed, carried out their task, and presented the fruit of their labours to Dominion Council at the Spring 2015 Council meeting. The Annual General Meeting held in Victoria, British Columbia on 30 May 2015, adopted the updated mission statement. It reads as follows:

Our Mission is to preserve, promote and celebrate the history and traditions of the United Empire Loyalists.

We will accomplish our Mission by:

1) Unitig, in a Canadian-based association, descendants of families who remained loyal to the British crown during the American Revolutionary War, as well as persons interested in the Loyalist era and early Canadian history.

2) Supporting the collection and cataloguing of documents, books, artifacts, memorabilia and genealogical data relating to the United Empire Loyalists.

3) Facilitating and publishing research related to the United Empire Loyalists in the form of historical and family research journals, books, newsletters and digital media.

4) Providing Loyalist education resource materials and encouraging research through scholarship funding is integral to our mission to preserve, promote and celebrate the history and traditions of the United Empire Loyalists. The committee has recently announced a “Scholarship Challenge” that will run from 31 January to 01 April 2016. While this issue of the Gazette will not have reached the printers during that time frame, donations to this important fund will certainly be welcome at any time. Further to the words of the Scholarship Committee; The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship provides support to young people who are currently enrolled in a program of graduate study and have a heart for history. Increasing the scholarship fund will have a direct impact on education and research in the field of Loyalist studies.

5) Assisting in the construction and preservation of Loyalist monuments and memorials in Canada.

6) Participating in projects and activities, which honour and celebrate the legacy of the United Empire Loyalists.

Effective communication is a building block of successful organizations

Another “action item” from that October 2014 meeting was the formation of a second ad hoc committee to review and update the “Branch President’s Manual,” and present its report at the Spring 2015 Dominion Council Meeting. However, as often happens in the world of volunteers, “Life” got in the way, and the review was not completed by its deadline. However, the importance of the project spurred Council to form another ad hoc committee comprised of the Regional Vice-Presidents, who were tasked with reviewing and updating the newly-named “Branch Operations Manual.”

Although this work is tedious and painstaking, when completed it will be an extremely helpful resource. Effective communication is a building block of successful organizations, and council members expect that the findings of the “Branch Operations Manual” Review Committee will be of use in making improvements to communication within the UELAC.

At the time of writing this message, the Genealogy Review Committee is putting finishing touches on an updated Certificate Application Form and other committees are equally busy with updating policies for UELAC records management, the Dominion Operations Manual, Office Operations/Procedural Manual as well as an update on the control of UELAC documents.

UELAC is indeed a fortunate association with dedicated volunteers who are willing to take on myriad tasks that help us accomplish our mission. The Dominion Archives Committee has made great strides in its work in recent months and, in late autumn, presented three reports to Council, those being: UELAC Accessibility Plan Proposal, UELAC Archive Arrangement Plan Proposal and a UELAC Archive Inventory Report. Another committee that has been extremely busy is the UELAC Scholarship Committee. In its words: Providing Loyalist education/resource materials and encouraging research through scholarship funding is integral to our mission to preserve, promote and celebrate the history and traditions of the United Empire Loyalists. The committee has recently announced a “Scholarship Challenge” that will run from 31 January to 01 April 2016. While this issue of the Gazette will not have reached the printers during that time frame, donations to this important fund will certainly be welcome at any time. Further to the words of the Scholarship Committee; The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship provides support to young people who are currently enrolled in a program of graduate study and have a heart for history. Increasing the scholarship fund will have a direct impact on education and research in the field of Loyalist studies.

the UELAC is certainly NOT standing still!

I have highlighted only a few of the good works that are currently underway by UELAC volunteers across our association, and I feel excitement that the UELAC is certainly NOT standing still!

As I close this message and move on to work on reports for the upcoming Spring Council Meeting, let me add a personal note. I want to say how honoured and humbled I feel to have been chosen to lead the UELAC for this term. Truly, this is an association with dedicated members, and I thank the many who have offered support and encouragement. It has been a pleasure to visit several branches thus far, to make the acquaintance of new members, and I thank the many who have offered support and encouragement. It has been a pleasure to visit several branches thus far, to make the acquaintance of new friends, and to be welcomed by long-time friends. As the winter winds blow and the temperatures plummet here in the prairies in mid-January, I look forward to greeting all of the UELAC members who will journey to PEI in July for our annual conference.

Loyally,
Barbara J. Andrew UE,
UELAC Dominion President

• • •
B orn in Brandon, Manitoba in 1947, Joyce Lidster UE was the third of four children born to Orville and Viola Maley. Joyce was an avid student and very active in athletics most of her life.

There were few sports left untried. She was very involved at the YMCA, becoming a fairly accomplished gymnast and swimmer and instructor of both. She was on the high school basketball and volleyball teams and enjoyed lessons in Judo. After her marriage, she enjoyed curling in pleasure and competitive leagues, until ski injuries forced her retirement from the game. The recent pursuit of her family history has provided a great deal of pleasure in the last few years.

Joyce made the decision to return to Manitoba to help provide care for her ageing parents.

Joyce lived the first twenty-five years of her life in Brandon, Manitoba, where her three children were born and raised. The family relocated to British Columbia and settled in Abbotsford, where the children still live and are raising their own families. Joyce worked for many years in the dental field, going back to school twice to further advance her education. After her marriage dissolved, Joyce made the decision to return to Manitoba to help provide care for her ageing parents. While there, the opportunity arose for her to once again return to school and fulfill her lifelong wish to become a nurse. It was there that she renewed her friendship with Lance Lidster, a childhood friend. They have been together since 1998 and were married in 2001.

Joyce’s latest passion came about one morning while she and her husband were having their morning coffee while watching Canada AM. The guest, a representative from Ancestry.ca, was explaining how to begin your search for your own family roots. While Joyce watched, Lance was already on the computer searching and the journey began. They were both blessed with the fact that they each had a surviving parent to help with some of the information. Joyce’s mom had come to Canada as a baby with her own mom, a war bride of WWI, and had lost contact with her family in England. Joyce had the surprise and joy of making and maintaining contact with this lost part of her mom’s family. The Maley family, however, as it turns out was a different matter. This family had been in Manitoba for several generations. The first ancestor that she found was because of a painting, done by her dad’s second-great-grandmother. The painter was Wilhelmina Mackenzie Maley. The first attempt to search on Ancestry was for her.

There she was, on the 1850/1851 census with the whole Maley family living in Kemptville, Canada West, now Ontario. It all seemed so simple!

John and Wilhelmina Mackenzie Maley are buried in the family plot in Brandon, along with their oldest child, Edward Mackenzie Maley, and his wife, Anna Ulrica Lousia Sparham Maley. After following the Maley roots, the focus of the search led Joyce to the Sparham family, only to discover that they were United Empire Loyalists.

Research revealed that Anna’s ancestor, Dr. Thomas Sparham, had acquired land in Crown Point, Province of New York, and married the daughter of Baron Adolphus Bezel and his wife, Anna, who emigrated from Sweden and owned the adjoining property. With the unrest in the States, the Sparham family fled north, taking with them the recently-widowed mother, Anna. While the route they took is unclear, they finally settled in the Kingston area with their family. Their son, Thomas, married Rosamund Smyth, daughter of Thomas Smyth UE. One of their children, Dr., Emanuel Bayard Sparham, married Ellen Fairfield, descended from William Fairfield UE. Their family finally settled in Kemptville and it was their daughter, Anna, who married into the Maley family.

Joyce has had many exciting events resulting from her search for her ancestors. One bonus was reuniting with her childhood friend, Barb Andrew UE. Their positions on the executive of the UELAC and their many common interests continue to provide spirited conversations and experiences in their long friendship.
Since the conference is taking place five weeks later than usual, the registration form was not available until early March. It is now available.

We are pleased to confirm that the ROYAL HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS or 84th Regiment re-enactors will be a part of our 2016 Conference with an encampment on the hotel grounds. They will be there throughout the conference so all those who attend will have a chance to visit their camp. These re-enactors will be participants in some of our Thursday and Friday planned events. Brian McConnell UE, Nova Scotia Branch President, provided the two pictures shown here that he took last summer at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

His wife, Ann McConnell, and he are both members of the 84th Regiment re-enactors. More information about the group can be found on <www.uelac.org> under the left menu, “Military.” Re-enactors play an important role in preserving our military heritage and in educating the present generation in all aspects of our Loyalist ancestors’ lives during the American Revolution. We are excited to welcome the Royal Highland Emigrants; the Loyalist Country Inn has been very generous in agreeing to host their camp on its spacious, scenic grounds.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The Loyalist Country Inn guest rooms are fully booked. The Quality Inn (http://www.qualityinnpei.com/) has 40 rooms blocked for the conference. Please check the UELAC website, Conference page and the Registration Form, for details. Airport Transportation Bus and the Tour bus will go to both hotels.

TRANSPORTATION: Thursday arrivals at the Charlottetown Airport will be transported to the Loyalist Country Inn and the Quality Inn in Summerside. All participants flying into PEI are required to indicate their airline’s name and flight number (as well as their times of arrival and departure) on their registration forms. We will make arrangements for those arriving on Wednesday after receiving their registration forms. Buses will take everyone to the church and airport on Sunday.
Thursday

The WELCOME RECEPTION will take place outside (weather permitting) at 7:00 p.m. We will meet near the LOYALIST MONUMENT that is on the property of the Loyalist Inn. There will be lots of delicious finger food and a cash bar. At dusk, the 84th REGIMENT will perform a SUNSET CEREMONY.

Friday

FRIDAY: BUS TOUR
• 84TH REGIMENT
• PEI LOBSTER BUFFET

Our half-day BUS TOUR will stop at the Bedeque Historical Museum which has a section pertaining to the Loyalists. There is also a LOYALIST MONUMENT across the street from the museum. We will then visit and tour the Ann of Green Gables house and property (a National Park). Next, we go on to Brackley Beach where you may walk on the beach and dip your toes in the Northumberland Straight, a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Brackley Beach was named after a clerk of the P.E.I. Legislative Council who served the province from 1772 to 1776. It is bordered on the north by Prince Edward Island National Park. Our trip concludes with the fishing village of North Rustico. We return to the Loyalist Inn at 1:00 p.m. for a light lunch.

In the afternoon, the 84th REGIMENT will give a DEMONSTRATION that will include marching, drilling and possibly a battle re-enactment. On Friday evening at 7:00 p.m. there will be a Lobster Buffet. A visit to Prince Edward Island would not be complete without indulging in an iconic lobster dinner. The evening’s entertainment will be Mike Pendergast, a renowned PEI musician. He is a children’s entertainer with a wide repertoire of songs. I understand that Pendergast may present his music in the style of a traditional Maritime “kitchen party.”

Saturday

SATURDAY will be busy also. In the morning, the business of the associations’ AGM and Dominion Council meetings will be conducted in the Empire banquet room until noon. Following a buffet lunch, the afternoon GENEALOGICAL SEMINARS will begin. Three researchers will each give a short talk about the history of the Loyalists in their respective Maritime province. {Unless Newfoundland is included in this grouping, the adjective should be “maritime.” “Atlantic” designates all four provinces.} When these sessions conclude, the presenters will meet in separate areas, allowing participants to ask more specific questions about genealogical resources. Three wonderful Maritime area researchers – David Walker (Abegweit), Richard and Sandra Thorne (New Brunswick), and Stephen Davidson (Nova Scotia) – will afford their audiences an excellent chance for direct consultations about their provinces’ Loyalist settlers.

Saturday evening’s GALA DINNER in the Empire banquet room will be a plated sit-down dinner followed by guest speaker, Dr Terrence Punch, CM, FRSAI, FIGRS, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Dr. Punch is a venerable researcher, known for his many books and articles (particularly in Irish research) and his radio broadcasts. He is an educator and a featured speaker at many conferences.
The world renowned Singing Strings PEI Orchestra will favour us with music: https://singingstringspei.wordpress.com/

The orchestra of senior students is now in its 36th year. The P.E.I. Lieutenant Governor asked them to play for his New Year’s Levee at Government House. The Singing Strings played at international festivals in Florence, Italy and Vienna.

REGISTRATION, displays and sales will all be located in one room between the hotel’s lobby and its Empire room. Displays include a table where prize-basket tickets may be bought, a UELAC promotion table with Patricia Groom UE; and an authors’ table. Please contact UELAC Atlantic Regional Councillor, Carol Harding UE, at cmharding@bellaliant.net if you wish to reserve table time as an author. Our three Atlantic Branches will have a table presence. If a table would serve your branch’s purposes feel free to discuss your idea with the Dominion planning committee. We will also have a silent auction table. If anyone has an item to contribute to the auction, please bring it with you and speak to our registrar on arrival.

The 2016 Dominion Conference is shaping up to be a memorable one. We look forward to welcoming you to the Loyalist Country Inn, a Lakeview Resort, in Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada will be held on Saturday, 09 July 2016 at 9:00 a.m. at the Loyalist Country Inn, 195 Heather Moyse Drive, Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider the financial statements of the UELAC; to elect directors; to receive the report of the auditors and re-appoint the incumbent auditors; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada By-laws, Article III, Section 3.4 allows for each Member to have one (1) vote.

UELAC Members unable to attend the meeting may vote by proxy. A proxy form will be available on-line or on request from Dominion Office. By completing, signing and dating this proxy form, any member of the UELAC may appoint a proxy holder to attend and act at any meeting of the members in the manner and to the extent authorized by this proxy. NOTE – To be valid, proxies must be deposited with the Dominion Secretary at the UELAC Dominion Office (see address below):

(a) A proxy that nominates as proxy holder a person who is not a member of the Association must be deposited with the Secretary at least 20 business days prior to the meeting in question;

(b) A proxy that nominates as proxy holder a person who is a member of a branch of the Association other than the branch of the appointing member must be deposited with the Secretary at least 15 business days prior to the meeting in question;

(c) A proxy that nominates as proxy holder a person who is a member of the same branch of the Association as the branch of the appointing member must be deposited with the Secretary at least 10 business days prior to the meeting in question.

Copies of the Meeting agenda, financial statements, reports, and motions to be brought before the meeting will be available on the UELAC website by 01 June (Access instructions will be distributed by that date) and on request from Dominion Office.

Completed forms or submissions revoking a proxy may be mailed to:
The United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada, 50 Baldwin Street, Suite 202, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5T 1L4.
The London and Western Ontario Branch will host the 2017 Dominion Conference and AGM with the assistance of the Grand River Branch. Our branch conference committee is committed to showcasing our region for Canada’s sesquicentennial birthday. The conference dates, positioned one week prior to Canada’s one hundred and fiftieth birthday, allow attending Loyalist descendants to bring children or grandchildren on a car tour of this very vibrant region of Canada. The Delta London Armouries Hotel is centrally located for many of our external events as well as local shopping and attractions. For those wishing to attend the Canada Day celebrations in Ottawa, the Delta is prepared to provide some exceptional rates at their two hotels in Ottawa. This will be a great opportunity for out-of-province Loyalist descendants to explore some of our excellent regional attractions, concluding in Ottawa, for the 150th birthday extravaganza. For those participants wishing to spend a few extra days before or after the 2017 Conference, there are the War of 1812 routes and battle sites, the world-renowned Stratford Festival and a host of other attractions within one to two hours’ drive from London.

Conference Agenda

As we are currently fourteen months out from the 2017 Conference, most aspects are either firm, or nearly firm. The conference will incorporate a greater degree of military history with the use of re-enactors, themes, excursions, presentations, etc. More formal period dress is encouraged for the Saturday Gala Dinner. Business Suit and formal wear (Tuxedo, Military Mess Kit and Gowns are acceptable for the Gala Banquet).

Thursday 22 June 2017

Genealogy Workshop (0900 – 1200 hrs in Officers’ Club)
• Lunch (1200 – 1300 hrs)
Membership Workshop (1300 – 1600 hrs in Officers’ Club)
Welcome Reception (Gunnery Ballroom & Officers’ Club 1730 – 2100 hrs?)
• Welcoming Address, Keynote Speaker to be confirmed (TBC).
• Appetizers to be served, cash bar.
• Entertainment background music on Grand Piano.
Hospitality Suite (Elgin Parlour 2100 – 2230 hrs).

Friday 23 June 2017

Excursion #1: (0900 – 1600 hrs) Downtown London (To Be Confirmed)
• Old Middlesex Courthouse and Gaol tour. Part of the tour will feature the tales of a courthouse haunted by the ghost of executed Peg-Leg Brown. The gaol was the scene of fifteen public hangings as well as some notorious escapes.
• First Hussars Museum tour. Located behind the Old Gaol and houses an impressive collection of Cavalry, World War One and World War Two uniforms as well as other militaria.
• Museum London. Has 5,000 regional and national works of art and 25,000 artefacts. Located next to the Old Courthouse.
• Eldon House Tour. Built in 1834 for John and Amelia Harris UE, Eldon House is London’s oldest residence and contains family heirlooms, furnishings and priceless treasures, including a beautiful 19th-century style garden. Lieutenant Wynnman Wynniatt, who died in 1841, is said to haunt Eldon House. Guests have reported seeing him walking through its halls. Located 100 metres from Museum London.
Excursion #2: (0900 – 1600 hrs) Downtown St. Thomas (To Be Confirmed)

**Old St. Thomas Church and Pioneer Graveyard Tour.** The church was built in 1824 with aid of Colonel Thomas Talbot. Significant grave sites include: Captain Daniel Rapalje (War 1812); Octavius Wallace, a Canadian killed in Williamsburg, Virginia, during the American Civil War; and a witch’s grave. Here, too, one can view the resting places of the Irish Chisholm family that had seven members die within seven years. Buried also, is a Royal Navy sailor named Thomas Kains, who fought with Admiral Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar on the HMS Victory. He later helped to sack and burn down the White House in Washington in 1814. In addition to Judge Hugh Richardson, who sentenced Louis Riel to death, there are many Loyalists interred here as well.

**Lunch**  Trinity Anglican Church (Tentative)

**St. Thomas Railway Museum Tour.** Since 1856 more than 26 railways have passed through the city, giving it the title *Railway Capital of Canada.* The old Michigan Central Railway repair shop houses a number of fascinating locomotives and unusual rolling stock as well as the ‘History in Motion’ dioramic railway display.

Meet & Greet / Cocktails (1700 to 1730 hrs in the foyer outside the Armouries Ballroom)

**Dinner** (1730 – 2030 hrs) Armouries Ballroom, (NOTE: Theme to be confirmed)

**Entertainment:** Reverend Canon Nick Wells is a recently retired priest who continues to conduct services at a number of Anglican churches in the Elgin and Middlesex Counties area. He is also a re-enactor and an accomplished actor. Wells will once again be performing a spell-binding presentation in uniform, re-enacting Major, The Reverend Canon Frederick Scott, CMG, DSO, FRSC, ED, the World War One senior padre to the 1st Canadian Infantry Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

**Hospitality:** (2100 – 2230 hrs) Elgin Parlour

On Friday you won’t want to miss seeing CNR 5700 Engine at the St. Thomas Railway Museum.
Saturday 24 June 2017

**Presentation** (0900 – 0945 hrs) Armoury Ballroom (Tentative, can be rescheduled if AGM requires the time)

**Dominion Annual General Membership Meeting** (0945 – 1200 hrs)

**Lunch and Free Time** (1200 – 1700 hrs)
- Downtown shopping (Richmond Row)
- Royal Canadian Regiment Military Museum

**Meet & Greet / Cocktails** (1700 – 1730 hrs) Foyer next to the Armouries Ballroom

**Gala Banquet** (1730 – 2030 hrs) Armouries Ballroom

**Entertainment:** Pipes & Drums Band or Brass Band (pending)

**Keynote Speaker:** The Honourable Peter Milliken UE, PC, OC, LLD, MA (Oxf), FRSC. Peter Milliken was the Member of Parliament for the riding of Kingston and The Islands and served as the Speaker for the House of Commons, a prestigious position he held for over ten years. The theme of Peter’s address will be how over 230 years of Loyalists’ settlement has positively impacted 150 years of Confederation. As 09 April 2017 will be the Centennial celebration of the Canadian Victory at Vimy Ridge, France, thrusting Canada from a colony to a player in world affairs, Peter plans to weave into his narrative the many Loyalists descendants who helped to win that battle.

**Hospitality** (2100 – 2230 hrs) Elgin Parlour

Sunday 25 June 2017

**Loyalist Church Service:** (1000 hrs) at St. Paul’s Cathedral (now confirmed)
- Rev. Canon Nick Wells has offered to officiate (more interesting details to follow)

Note: an additional military component is being considered and researched, for inclusion into the service. A light lunch following the service is being planned.

Loyally Yours,
G.T. (Greg) Childs CD
Chair, 2017 Dominion Conference Committee
London and Western Ontario Branch, UELAC

Right: St. Paul’s Cathedral exterior and interior.
The Loyalist Gazette is now Digital!

The UELAC semi-annually publishes The Loyalist Gazette magazine. As a member of the UELAC, or as a subscriber to the Gazette, you can get it in digital form:

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—Robert Collins McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed., (Bob) UELAC Publications Chairperson and Editor of The Loyalist Gazette

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- Fall issue – 01 August

Please contact: Doug Grant UE: loyalist.trails “at”uelac.org
S720 - 112 George St., Toronto ON, M5A 2M5 Canada.
On 31 January 2016, the UELAC Loyalist Scholarship Committee launched the 2016 Loyalist Scholarship Fund Challenge. Our goal is to raise $5,000.00 in eight weeks. All donations to the UELAC Scholarship Fund directly support Loyalist history research. If you are unable to participate in the eight-week challenge, you may still contribute. For donations of $10.00 or more, a tax receipt will be issued by the UELAC Head Office.

The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship provides support to young people who are currently enrolled in a program of graduate study and are passionate about history. Two scholarships of $2,500.00 are offered each year to qualified candidates undertaking a program in relevant Loyalist historical research. With your financial support, we can do even more.

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Read more about the scholarship and its history.

The UELAC mandate includes the understanding of the role and impact of the Loyalists on the development of Canada. Providing Loyalist education resource materials and encouraging research through scholarship support are integral to our mission to preserve, promote and celebrate the history and traditions of the United Empire Loyalists.

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For more information about this scholarship and an application form please see the UELAC website: [www.uelac.org/scholarship.php](http://www.uelac.org/scholarship.php).

Application is due by 28 February each year, at Dominion Office, The George Brown House, 50 Baldwin St., Suite 202, Toronto, ON M5T 1L4.

—Bonnie Schepers UE,
Chairperson of the UELAC Scholarship.
Overlooking the Avon River and Minas Basin in Hants County at Summerville, Nova Scotia, is one of the most interesting locations where United Empire Loyalists settled after the American Revolution. It is called Loyal Hill. This land was settled by Captain John Grant who served in the 42nd Regiment of Foot (Black Watch) and later commanded British soldiers when they recaptured New York in April 1776. For his military service as a Loyalist, he received a grant of 3,000 acres, the largest grant to an individual in Hants County.  

At the Loyal Hill Cemetery is a monument placed there in remembrance of Captain John Grant by his descendants. The area where Loyal Hill is located was also in the past known as the “Man of War Lands.” It was part of a land grant first made by King George III on 09 April 1761 to Royal Navy Captains who participated in the sieges of Louisbourg and Quebec. In 1783, as the original grantees did not live up to their obligations, it was escheated and taken back by the Crown. It was then granted to United Empire Loyalists, most notably Captain John Grant UE.

John Grant was born in Strathspey, Scotland, in Grant-town in 1729, son of Alexander Grant. His mother’s name and the names of brothers or sisters he may have had are unknown. According to a history of his life written by a descendant, he was accepted into the army, the Black Watch, at an unusually young age, shortly before his thirteenth birthday. The Black Watch, as a peace-keeping or police force in the highlands of Scotland, was formed into the 43rd Regiment of the British Army in May 1740 and was composed of men from several highland clans, including the Grants. In 1749, as a result of the end of service of the 42nd, or Oglethorpe’s Regiment, which had been raised for colonial service in North America, the number of the Highland Regiment was altered from 43rd to the 42nd. The uniform consisted of the belted Black Watch tartan with a scarlet jacket and waistcoat. A blue bonnet was worn with a border of red, white, and green squares, and a tuft of feathers or a small piece of black bear skin. The kit also included musket, bayonet, and broadsword.

The Black Watch sailed from England to Flanders in 1743 with John Grant as a Lieutenant and his regiment took a prominent part at the Battle of Fontenoy. A French author of a pamphlet published in Paris immediately after the battle, referring to the soldiers of the Black Watch as “Highland furies,” wrote as follows:

“The British behaved well, and could be exceeded in ardour by none but our officers, who animated the troops by their example, when the Highland furies rushed in upon us with more ardour and violence than ever did a sea driven by tempest . . . ”

The Duke of Cumberland, commander of the British Army at Fontenoy, indicated to the Black Watch that he would grant them any favour in his power, in testimony of the high opinion he had formed of their conduct during the Battle. The men asked for a pardon for a soldier of the regiment who had been tried by court-martial for allowing a prisoner to escape and who was under sentence of heavy corporal punishment that, if inflicted, would bring disgrace to the regiment, as well as his family. The favour was granted.
When the regiment returned in 1748 from France, it was sent to Ireland for eight years. From there it sailed to America arriving at New York in June 1756. Grant saw service during the Seven Years' War and was in the 1758 Battle of Fort Ticonderoga against the French where he was wounded. The regiment suffered terrible losses in the battle. Eight of its officers, 9 sergeants, and 297 men were killed, while 17 officers, 10 sergeants, and 306 men were wounded. At a total strength of 647 officers and men, it had been reduced almost to a skeleton.

It is recorded that, by early in 1759, John Grant had recovered from his wounds at Ticonderoga and served with his regiment at the Battle of Quebec under General James Wolfe. Later in the year, he was back in New York and on 30 August 1759 married Sarah Bergen. She was the daughter of Meighall (Michael) and Catlyntie Bergen, and descended from a Norwegian shipbuilder who had settled at Brooklyn, Long Island. John Grant was now 30 years of age and retired from the Black Watch, while Sarah was just 16 and had been given by her father a farm of 150 acres near Jamaica, Queen's County, Long Island. The couple lived there until April 1762 when John resumed his military career as a Captain in the 2nd New York Regiment of Foot. On 19 April 1762, the colonial government issued a warrant in favour of Captain John Grant, for £957 bounty and enlisting money for 87 volunteers, of the counties of Kings and Queens.

In August 1763, Captain Grant was appointed to take command of a company raised to protect the colonists and keep communications open between Albany, Province of New York, and certain outposts. The following year he marched his company from New York City to Fort Herkimer on the Mohawk River. There he saw action and was wounded several times. In later years, when his body was prepared for burial, no fewer than seven sword or bullet wounds were visible. For his military service, he received a grant of 3,000 acres of valuable land midway between the head of Lake George and the fort at Crown Point.

Although at the beginning of the American Revolution Grant's father-in-law had asked for British protection, he and his family were strong in their attachment to the Rebels. They tried to persuade John Grant to assume command of a regiment in the services of the American Congress. He viewed such a proposition with disdain and was forced to flee when his home was wrecked. He escaped to the West Indies, leaving his wife and five children, Michael, Catherine, Rachel, Letitia, and Sarah, in the care of the Bergens.

After spending eighteen months in the south, Grant learned that General Sir William Howe was in command of British troops on Staten Island, Province of New York, and he offered his services. He was appointed as Guide and given charge of the vanguard of the left column on the landing of the British on Long Island on 27 August 1776. During that year, Grant's son, Stephen, was born, and two years later his seventh and last child, Ann, was born.
During the conflict of the American Revolution, John Grant and his family lost most of their material belongings. His original home was burned to the ground. When he was absent in the West Indies, his wife moved house to Hackensack, New Jersey, and took with her the best furniture, silver, and dishes, along with the family’s best wearing apparel and the Captain’s valuable papers. However, there again everything was plundered and destroyed. The family farm at Jamaica, Long Island, was also destroyed. Its hay and grain were either burned or confiscated by the Rebels and 31 head of cattle and 4 horses seized. The total losses were estimated at £5000. When the war ended, Grant realized that to remain in the Province of New York after the evacuation of British forces would likely be fatal.

In 1783, Grant left his family in New York and sailed on the Her Majesty’s ship Berwick to Halifax, Nova Scotia, arriving on 01 July. He visited Shelburne to see if he could obtain a grant of land there but was unsuccessful. Returning to New York, he was advised that he would be granted lands on the Hants shore in Nova Scotia in the Township of Newport, amounting to 3,000 acres. With his family, he sailed on 16 October on the transport, Stafford, to Halifax, arriving ten days later. They travelled from there overland to Windsor, arriving on 23 May 1784 at their new home, that he called Loyal Hill.

Travelling with Captain Grant to Nova Scotia were his wife Sarah, and six of their seven children. Michael, the eldest who was nearly 20, remained in New York with his Bergen grandparents to complete his education. He joined the family four years later. They also brought with them black slaves by the names of Sam, Nance, Pompy, Fillis, Tom, Maso, Harry, and Betsy. The custom of bringing slaves as servants was common at the time.

Grant supervised the building of new homes at Loyal Hill. The slaves were provided with their own house. The old cellars are the only remaining signs of these homes now. They are grass-grown depressions, half-filled with stones.

In 1790, Captain John Grant passed away from illness resulting from previous wounds and exposure. It has been noted by historian, T. Watson Smith, that “After the fashion of the time his body was interred in his own grounds, but some years since, owing to the encroachments of a quarry, the bones were removed to a granite monument erected in the burying ground of the Baptist Church in the neighborhood. The wife, whom faithfulness to her vow, to ‘keep thee only unto him’, involved so much unforeseen sorrow, ending in exile from all her kindred, survived him some years, dying in 1808.”

After his father’s death, Michael Bergen Grant took charge of Loyal Hill and later married Sophia Nutting, daughter of another United Empire Loyalist, Captain John Nutting UE, who had served with the Royal Engineers. Nutting had been granted a large tract of land near that of Captain Grant.

The custom of bringing slaves as servants was common at the time.

### Endnotes:


### About the Author:

Brian Edward McConnell UE, BA (Hon.), LL.B. is the fifth-great-grandson of a Loyalist soldier, James Humphrey UE, who fought with Jessup’s Corps during the American Revolution. He is also a history enthusiast, re-enactor, and lawyer by profession.

Born in Ottawa, Ontario, from an early age he enjoyed reading about Canadian history. At Queen’s University in Kingston, while earning a BA (Hon.), he majored in History. He was accepted into the Masters Program in History but chose to attend Law School. Re-locating to Nova Scotia, he earned his LL.B. at Dalhousie University. After graduation, he moved to Digby where he has been in the practice of law for over 25 years.

He has been involved in numerous community groups and historical societies. He is also a member of the 2nd Battalion, 84th Regimental Association (Royal Highland Emigrants), which re-enacts life during the American Revolution.
By Robert McBride UE


Sergeant Gabriel Purdy UE was born on 18 May 1755, in Philip’s Manor, West Chester County, Province of New York, the sixth and youngest child of Samuel Purdy and Winifred Griffin.

At the age of 21, Gabriel joined the British Army and fought in the Battle of White Plains on 28 October 1776 under Colonel Emerick and then Major Holland. He was made a Sergeant at the close of the battle and served as a non-commissioned officer during the War.

“When 16 November 1779 to 04 February 1780, he was a Sergeant in the Corps of West Chester Refugees and Light Infantry, commanded by Isaac Hatfield and, on 05 February 1780, he continued as a Sergeant in Captain Henry [his older brother] Purdy’s Company of Light Infantry, commanded by James Delancey.” ¹

“... in Gabriel’s head.

“As a Loyalist, to escape soldiers, Gabriel hid in a barrel of tow. [tow = uncleaned flax or wool] A searching [Patriot] officer thrust a sword into the barrel, cutting a gash in Gabriel’s head. He received medical attention later and had to wear a silver tube thereafter in the wound.” ²

28-year-old Sergeant Gabriel Purdy UE and Esther Angevine, his second wife, left New York on 15 June 1783, bringing their coloured maid with them and settled in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, near the top of the Cobequid range of mountains that separate Cumberland and Colchester Counties, naming the place Westchester after their New York home. ³ In 1784 he received a grant of 400 acres in Clements Township, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, then, in 1785, he received grants of 1,000 acres and 200 acres on the Remshug River in Cumberland County. In 1786, he received 334 acres in Clements Township and in 1787 another 334 acres in Clements Township. ⁴

*Carleton’s Book of Negroses: A Ledger’s Legacy*, by Stephen Davidson UE, that was published in *The Loyalist Gazette*, Volume LIII, No. 2, Fall 2015 issue, states that there are lists about the details of 2,744 Africans who were evacuated in over a hundred ships from New York to the Maritimes between April and November 1783.

When I contacted Stephen about Sergeant Gabriel Purdy UE, he found the following in Carleton’s *Book of Negroses:*

_Caron bound for Annapolis Royal, David Balmanno {captain} (_
(22 September to 03 October 1783)
Belinda, 43, stout wench with a boy 3 years old, (Gabriel Purdy).
Property of Gabriel Purdy.
Sue, 21, stout wench, (Gabriel Purdy). Property of Gabriel Purdy.
Ned Moore, 45, stout fellow, (Gabriel Purdy). Property of Gabriel Purdy.
Peter, 19, stout fellow, (Gabriel Purdy). Property of Gabriel Purdy.

Stephen wrote:

“As you can see, if one is willing to confront the skeletons in the closet of one’s ancestors, one can find out the name of the ship on which the ancestors travelled, its captain, and its travel dates. The parentheses that say (Gabriel Purdy) indicate that he accompanied four slaves to Annapolis Royal. They were clearly his slaves, not his servants, because they are listed as property. While a number of free Black Loyalists left Annapolis Royal to sail for Sierra Leone in 1792, Purdy’s slaves would not have that option.” ⁵

It is interesting to note that at the bottom end of the grave site of Esther (Angevine) Purdy one finds two granite fieldstones that were identified in August 1998 by the caretaker of Rose Cemetery as being the gravestones for two coloured slaves of Esther.

Endnotes

5. E-mail to Bob McBride UE from Stephen Davidson UE, stephendavids “at” gmail.com, Thursday, October 15, 2015 4:25 p.m.
The Grand Union of 1606

James VI, King of Scotland, was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and a second great-grandson of Henry VII, King of England. When Elizabeth I died without issue in 1603, he inherited the English throne and styled himself James I, King of Great Britain. On 12 April 1606, a royal decree created a new flag to represent the union between Scotland and England. It was known as the Grand, or Great, Union Flag and flew on ships at sea. In 1707, during Queen Anne’s reign, it was universally the flag flown over Great Britain and the British Empire until 1801. As early as 1777 it was referred to as the Union Jack.

The design of the Grand Union is simple: the flag of England placed over that of Scotland (the red cross of St. George over the white cross of St. Andrew). The width of the white cross of St. Andrew is the same as that of the red cross of St. George. A thin white stripe, or “fimbriation,” separated the red cross from the blue background of St. Andrew’s flag.

Many Scots at the time objected to the flag of England being placed over that of Scotland, arguing for the reverse design to be adopted, but that was not to be.

The Grand Union was the flag flown by the Loyalists and today is found in the design of the armorial bearings of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada. It is widely used by the Association and any re-enactment groups. An excellent article on the armorial bearings by Sir Conrad Swan (see below) was carried in The Loyal Gazette, Volume 10, Number 2, Autumn 1972.

Those making, or illustrating, a Grand Union should follow this layout:

Sir Conrad Marshall John Fisher Swan, KCVO, KGCN, KCFO, FSA, FRHSC (born 13 May 1924) was a long-serving officer of arms at the College of Arms in London. Having been first appointed to work at the College in 1962, he rose to the office of Garter Principal King of Arms in 1992, a position he held until 1995. He was the first Canadian ever to be appointed to the College of Arms.

For more information about Sir Conrad Swan, a UELAC Honorary Vice-President, please go to: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conrad_Swan

History of the 1707 Grand Union Flag

In days of yore, from Britain’s shore,
Wolfe, the dauntless hero, came
And planted firm Britannia’s flag
On Canada’s fair domain.

As Canadians of my generation know, that flag was the 1707 Grand Union, commonly known as the Union Jack.

The origin of the name “Union Jack” has given rise to conjecture. Some say the term originates with the “surcoates” or “Jacqu” worn by ancient warriors; others, from the flag or staff at the bow of a ship. According to the Flag Institute:

“it is often stated that the Union Flag should only be described as the Union Jack when flown in the bows of a warship, but this is a relatively recent idea. From early in its life the Admiralty itself frequently referred to the flag as the Union Jack, whatever its use, and in 1902 an Admiralty circular announced that Their Lordships had decided that either name could be used officially.”

The 1707 design incorporates the flags of St. George of England and St. Andrew of Scotland.

The origins of the design of the flag go way back in history. The 1707 design incorporates the flags of St. George of England and St. Andrew of Scotland.

“The widespread attribution of the red cross on a white field to Saint George in western art dates to the early 15th century, but the association of the red cross used as insignia crucata communis by the city of Genoa and its patron saint, George, may have been established by the early 14th century. In any case, Edward III of England chose Saint George as the patron saint of his Order of the Garter in 1348, and also took to using a red-on-white cross in the hoist of his Royal Standard.”
“According to legend, the Christian apostle and martyr Saint Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, was crucified on an X-shaped cross at Patras (Patrae), in Achaea. Use of the familiar iconography of his martyrdom, showing the apostle bound to an X-shaped cross, first appears in the Kingdom of Scotland in 1180 during the reign of William I. It was again depicted on seals used during the late 13th century, including on one used by the Guardians of Scotland, dated 1286.”

The first union of the two flags took place in 1606. In 1603, James I united the crowns of England and Scotland, in a personal union, although the kingdoms remained separate states. On 12 April 1606, a new flag to represent this regal union between England and Scotland was specified in a royal decree, according to which the flag of England and the flag of Scotland would be joined together, forming the flag of England and Scotland.

This royal flag was, at first, to be used only at sea on civil and military ships of both England and Scotland, whereas land forces continued to use their respective national banners.

Shortly after the Acts of Union 1707 (28 July 1712), Queen Anne issued a proclamation “Declaring what ensign or colours shall be worn at sea in merchant vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty’s subjects of Great Britain and the Dominions thereto belonging.” The design, illustrated in the margin of the proclamation followed that of the design of 1606. This flag gained a regularized status as “the ensign armorial of the Kingdom of Great Britain.” It was then adopted by land forces as well.

The Grand Union became the flag of Empire. It was used around the world by the Royal Navy and British merchant ships. Army units used it as the Queen’s (or King’s) Colour, and some regiments had it on their Regimental Colour. Colonies (including Canadian colonies) adopted the red ensign version.

The Cross of St. George is a bright red. Various shades of blue have been used over the years, but that of the current Union Flag is a deep “navy” blue. The two crosses are of equal width.

The Grand Union of 1707 is found in the amoral bearings of the United Empire Loyalists’ Association of Canada and is used at many Association events.

The 1707 Grand Union is found in other flags around the United States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States (1775–1777) (later the Grand Union Flag)</td>
<td>Taunton, Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, Louisiana</td>
<td>Pensacola, Florida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present design of the Union Jack dates from a Royal proclamation by George III following the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801. That version is now the national flag of Great Britain. In Canada it is known as the Royal Union Flag.

When submitting an article to the editor that you think is appropriate for our readers, please send it as an e-mail attachment, in MS Word. As well, include photos and other images as e-mail attachments, preferably as jpegs, of at least 300 dpi resolution (i.e. one megabyte or more per image).
George Galloway UE was a member of the Loyal Refugee Volunteers in New York and New Jersey. The job of the Loyal Refugee Volunteers was to fell trees and cut firewood for the British forces in New York. George had moved to New York City from Smith’s Clove, New York, where he was a member of Claudius Smith’s infamous “Rampo Cowboys Gang.” George’s aunt, Elizabeth Galway, was Claudius Smith’s step-mother. The gang supported the British cause by stealing livestock and horses from the Patriots and selling them to the British. The gang also advanced to stealing silverware, money, saddles, and anything of value belonging to the Patriots. The gang progressed from felons to murderers when they killed Major Nathaniel Strong during a robbery. Governor George Clinton put out a reward for their capture and most of the gang retreated to Smithtown, Long Island, and New York City, under the protection of the British.

George and fellow gang members, Austin Smith, Henry Dyer, and Philip Roblin, decided to immigrate to Nova Scotia. However, in May 1783, a proposal by Michael Grass UE and Peter Van Asselstine UE suggested that the Cataraqui District was a more viable destination, because thousands of Loyalists were going to the Maritimes, and the Upper Canada District could provide more opportunities to the refugees. Therefore the friends stayed together and signed on for Cataraqui.

While waiting to sail to their new homeland, we learn from a letter from George’s father, John, that George’s wife has died. The father, John, asked George to keep the letter and it has stayed in the Galloway family to the present time.

One cannot fathom the sadness of George, and his predicament. Like many other Loyalists, he was leaving his family, to sail off to a strange land, with the added stress of the loss of his wife and having two young sons to provide for. Many families were torn apart because of their loyalties and had to suffer the huge loss of losing their property, possessions and their family.

Here is [an exact transcription of] the letter George received, knowing he would never see his family again ...

Smith’s Clove April 3rd 1783

Loving Son

I had the good fortune to receive both your letters – the unhappy Misfortune you inform me you have met with. In losing your wife – I am very sorry for, but as all human kind is liable to die by the decrees of Divine providence – therefore we ought not to thinke it hard when God is pleased to execute his will. I have sent your Sister Rachel A letter but have received no answer. Your child that is here is in good health & seems content. You tell me you expect to have to sail to some distant land – which I am sorry for – but know of no remedy to hinder it – if the Articles of Peace exclude you from Staying here – you also say that you are left alone with God which I am very glad to hear that you look upon your self in that light – as God is the Comforter that can give Relief & will to all those that seek it with a sincere & upright heart – he is the only companion in all changes of fortune – now my son as I am at a distance from you and age & infirmities hinder me from even coming to take my last farewells of you – I hope you never forget, but will always remember – the early and useful lectures that I often infused into your youthful mind. I hope my son as it is the last request (or at least may be) of your father and mother who brought you up with tender care, that you will always have your Creator before your eyes, and always get your living by following some honest employment as you tell me you do – which is a great satisfaction to me – likewise we desire and pray that you will shun all bad company as you know we have often told you that bad company brings all bad company and wicked practices & habits both of body & mind – and has often been the downfall of many a brave well meaning man – and we ever pray to God for you, that he will be always with you & be your guide & guard through all dangers – if you walk uprightly my son who knows what Divine providence may do for you. God can order it that all that is past may be forgotten towards you & in a short time all that is past you may yet return to your loving parents & be a comfort to us. In our old age – all your brothers & relations here is in good health. Remember my love to your uncle Jacob Lamb & his family, and to Mr. Secins & the minister and to Mr. Jetters & to all other Enquiring friends. I desire you will keep this letter, and when you look upon it it will always put you in Remembrance of your father’s counsel – so more at present but remains your loving parents until death.

Also remember our kind love to your sister Betty and to all your cousins.

John Galloway

Hannah Galloway
In this letter you can see where the father refers to George being involved with the “Cowboys” and is pleased George has found meaningful employment and is seeking better company. George did move to Kingston and the Bath area, he was appointed to the first jury in Kingston, and went on to farm. He passed away in 1813 and is buried in Bath, Ontario, at St. John’s Anglican Church Cemetery.

George Galloway UE is my 5th-great-grandfather and the letter is still in the Galloway family possession.

Note: I wish to acknowledge previous articles written by cousins, John P. Galloway, Marian Schickling, and Don Diminnie UE.

About the Author, Bill Russell UE

Bill was born in Peterborough Ontario, on 16 November 1950. He attended school in Peterborough and graduated from Loyalist College, Belleville, Ontario, in 1970, from the Municipal Property Assessors course. Bill worked for the Province of Ontario Assessment Division, retiring in 2010 after a thirty-year career.

Along with his daughter, Nicole, he is a member of the Bay Of Quinte Branch of the UELAC. He is the fifth-great-grandson of George Galloway UE and is an avid history buff and genealogist, having traced his roots back to Louis Hebert, the first habitant and apothecary in New France. Bill has served as W. Master of Somerville Lodge, A.F. & A.M. No. 451 G.R.C., in Kinmount, Ontario, and was the Chairman of the Douro Historical Society. Bill was a coach, executive member and administrator with the East Central Ontario Soccer Association and Northumberland Soccer Association for forty-five years.

He has received recognition awards for volunteering from the municipal, county and provincial governments.

Bill would like to thank his cousins, Judy Fisher UE, and Don Diminnie UE, for introducing him to his Loyalist history.

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Parts of the original Galloway letter are reproduced here.

When George Galloway was born in 1750 in Orange County, New York, his father, John, was 50 and his mother, Hannah, was 41. He married an unknown Smith and they had two children together. He then married Catherine Olive Aussem and they had ten children together. He died on 18 January 1813, in Bath, Upper Canada, at the age of 63.
George's brothers were Patriots as was George Galloway at the beginning of the American Revolution.

There is proof that George Washington stayed for a couple of days at the Galloway Inn, which George Galloway owned. One wonders if research might prove whether the John and Joseph Galloway letters on this page are related to George Galloway.

The letter to John appears to be payment of a tailor’s invoice paid by George Washington while the letter to Joseph has George Washington talking about preparing a passport for “Mrs. Galloway” to go to Philadelphia. Do YOU know more about the Galloways? If so, please contact the editor. See page two for details. Thank you.

George Galloway was a member of the “Rampo Cowboys Gang.” The gang killed Major Nathaniel Strong during a robbery. Governor George Clinton (portrait below) put out a reward for their capture.

George Clinton served in the French and Indian War. General George Washington appointed Clinton brigadier general in 1777. New York elected him governor that year, a position he held for 21 years. He served as vice-president to Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.
Abraham Marston UE served in the King’s American Regiment for almost the complete duration of the Revolutionary War and, on the close of that conflict, settled with his regiment near what is present-day Meductic, York County, New Brunswick.

Nothing is known of his colonial origins or of his marriage but he is known to have had one son, Jeremiah, born in 1789 in New Brunswick. Through Jeremiah, Abraham has left many descendants who have spread out over the world. It should be mentioned that while the Marston name is spelled variously as Marsten, Mastin, Masten, and Madsen, only the Marston spelling is used in the tree. To do otherwise would partially defeat the utility of search engines.

Current-day Marston descendants approached the author, who is also a descendant, and provided much genealogical material for safekeeping as well as their own partial family trees.

The decision was finally made to construct, as fully as possible, a complete Abraham Marston Family Tree on Ancestry.ca. That site could act as a permanent repository for images of many of the family records, photos and memorabilia where they can be accessed by all researchers. That work is now fairly comprehensive but, of course as with all genealogical works, it will never be complete. The discovery of Jeremiah’s bible (in a pile of garbage in a shed) and its family member page has provided the names of daughters who were previously unknown, and whose marriage or death records have yet to be discovered.

The “Abraham Marston Family Tree,” as it is titled on Ancestry.ca, is a Public Member Tree and as such is accessible to all with an Ancestry account. The author has entered many currently living descendants but those names will not be publicly displayed as per Ancestry policy. The Tree contains almost 2,400 people. However not all individuals are blood descendants as also recorded are: spouses, in-laws, and the path back to passengers aboard the Mayflower provided by several Marston marriages. Every attempt has been made to fully reference the individuals in the tree. The author invites additions, corrections and general comments which may be forwarded as messaging in Ancestry.

Finally, the Tree has been dedicated to five Marston descendants, identified so far, who have made the ultimate sacrifice serving with American and Canadian forces during war and in peacetime.

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About the Author:

Dr. Stephen Bolton UE is a member of the New Brunswick Branch of the UELAC and lives just a five-minute walk from the longest covered bridge in the world at Hartland, New Brunswick.

Both Stephen and his wife, Nadine, have long been active as historical re-enactors with DeLancey’s Brigade, a Saint John based Loyalist Provincial Corps. His other interest is genealogy, and the Abraham Marston Family Tree is his first attempt to research the complete list of descendants of a New Brunswick Loyalist. He fondly remembers his great-grandmother, Mildred Marston.
On 19 April 1799, Benjamin Becraft did something very much out of the ordinary: he went to see a doctor. That physician, most likely Dr. Oliver Tiffany, prescribed “worm pills No. 2.”

But it is doubtful that his prescription did the trick. Benjamin died within the next two years at the age of 42. Surely Ben could have expected to live longer than this, given that his own father, William Becraft, lived to be 100, and his half-brother, Francis, lived to 90. Why did Benjamin die so young? Arguably, his intestinal complaint was part of something broader: he was a victim of the “skulking war,” that cruel, exhausting, barbarous, unknown part of the American Revolution that he had fought, and that shortened his life.

Ben should have lived out his days in Blenheim, a town in the Schoharie Valley, New York Province. Life would have been good there, but when the Revolution came to the Schoharie settlement in earnest in 1777, life for Benjamin took an ugly turn. In May 1777, independent statehood for New York was about to become a reality. Loyalists viewed this as highly illegal and started to demonstrate more openly about their sentiments. In response, Patriot hardliners baited and watched suspected “Tories.” Benjamin, like other Loyalists in the valley, was forced to keep a low profile. Patriot frenzy only served to push moderate “Tories” to violence.

In June, when Joseph Brant ordered Adam Crysler in nearby Breakabeen to organize the Schoharie Mohawks and Loyalists, Crysler found many settlers ready to fight. Undoubtedly, Ben was part of the contingent of seventy Loyalists who took up arms in the summer of 1777 only to be dispersed after the “Battle of the Flockey” on 13 August. However, the Schoharie Loyalists were not beaten. Benjamin “fled to Canada” in 1777, like many of his Loyalist neighbours, only to return repeatedly to terrorize his Patriot neighbours.

Benjamin’s war was that of “la petite guerre,” guerrilla warfare. In this “skulking war,” as practised by Loyalists and indigenous warriors during the American Revolution, there was no idea of a fair fight, only ambush, raids, surprise and terror. It was savage. It was fought by small groups of irregular soldiers with the aim of killing as many of the enemy as quickly as possible but, most of all, the aim of this shadow war was to starve the enemy. Swaths of Patriot farms and towns along the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys were destroyed again and again. Farm animals were driven off or killed, and whole harvests of wheat and corn were burnt.

Small, irregular forces of Loyalists and indigenous warriors came to be feared and hated by Patriots who were never able to effectively defeat them. Benjamin was “the tory Beacroft,” or “the notorious Beacroft.” A monster. To Benjamin, these same republican neighbours were “d----d rebels,” equally monstrous, whom he wished to see burning in hell! This was a civil war, one that pitted adversaries in a continuous round of atrocities and revenge-seeking where no quarter was given. In this fight, both sides hated and struggled with an enemy they could name, who had attended the same school, or who were even family. Indeed Ben’s half-brothers, Francis and William Jr., fought as Patriots.

When the uprising of August 1777 fizzled in the Schoharie Valley, men such as Benjamin came to see Joseph Brant’s presence at Oquaga and Unadilla on the Susquehanna River as their deliverance. They gave up resistance at home and fled to join the young war chief’s growing followers. In the early going, eighty percent of Brant’s volunteers were either white, or freed black slaves, and only twenty percent indigenous. To the Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), Joseph Brant seemed an upstart freelancer but Loyalists, such as Benjamin, trusted him. Brant was brave, intelligent, and an innovator. Under his leadership, one could strike the enemy hard and live to tell about it. Sincerely attached to him, his men served without pay.
resisted offers of fighting with units that were paid, and were willing to go through great hardships with him. This may have been because the men Brant attracted were “wild and undisciplined, unwilling to accept a strict regimen of military discipline.” 4 The award-winning American historian, Alan Taylor, supports this view, suggesting, “They preferred Brant’s … spontaneous style over the hierarchy, discipline and steady pay of a standard regiment, even if it meant no pay.” 5

Men such as Benjamin Becraft were doubly traitors — against the Revolution and their race.

Brant’s non-indigenous volunteers went into battle dressed and painted as “Indians.” This had significant implications. First, since such attire was a disguise, it lowered volunteer inhibitions with respect to fighting Patriot former neighbours, allowing them to be brutal. Second, says Taylor, because they dressed as “Indians” and fought with Brant, a Mohawk, their Patriot neighbours saw them as “race traitors.” Men such as Benjamin Becraft were doubly traitors — against the Revolution and their race. If captured, they would be hanged on the spot without a trial, so they fought with “desperate effectiveness” to avoid capture. This led Patriot settlers to consider them blood-thirsty savages, even more so than Brant’s Mohawks.

Yet Patriot actions could be even more brutal. Alan Taylor says, “Indeed Brant’s Volunteers behaved better than did the Continental Soldiers who ravaged Iroquois villages.” 6 When soldiers and militiamen from Cherry Valley destroyed Oquaga and Unadilla, 08 to 10 October 1778, they torched all the houses, butchered the cattle, chopped down the apple trees and destroyed the growing corn crops. Then they killed some native children hidden in the cornfields. 7 There was more. Helen Caister Robinson alleges that the Patriot soldiers and the militiamen who levellled the towns sexually assaulted their women prisoners. According to the warrior code, abusing women was the ultimate taboo. Robinson maintains that knowledge of these rapes fuelled the atrocities of the Cherry Valley Massacre on 11 November 1778. 8

Atrocities were committed on both sides during the American Revolution. This we must keep in mind as we now consider the details of Benjamin Becraft’s war after the Battle of the Flockey. No doubt, Ben was involved in many of Brant’s raids into the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys in 1778 and 1779, but there are no specific records of his service until April, 1780. On 07 April, Brant, his “Indians” and volunteers journeyed three hundred miles from Fort Niagara. They surprised and overwhelmed fourteen Patriot militiamen in a raid on the Harpersfield settlement. The eleven captives were placed in a hog pen for safekeeping, and “a guard of tories, with one Becraft by name at their head was set over them in the pen”:

All night Brant and his warriors, with the tories, were in consultation whether the prisoners should be put to death, or taken alive to Niagara. … And added to this, the sentry, the bloody Becraft … would every now and then cry out to us, ‘You will all be in hell before morning.’ 9

Finally, it was decided that the prisoners should be kept alive, and forced to accompany the party back the three hundred miles to Niagara. So began a twenty-two day trek of horror, which included rafting down the Susquehanna River and gruelling overland marches through snow that was up to their waists. Their food ran out long before they reached Niagara, and they were on the point of starvation when they came upon the carcass of a horse. Wolves had devoured the exposed side of the animal but could not get to the other side. This, the party seized upon, rejoicing as at the finding of “hidden treasure.” 10 All parts of the horse were consumed, bones, head and hoofs, “equally divided among the whole.”

Officially, the raid was about destroying the Patriot effort to feed their troops. Unofficially, it represented the all-consuming bitterness of Loyalists,
such as Benjamin, who sought revenge for the Sullivan raids of 1779, which had utterly destroyed forty villages, countless farms, and livelihood of the Haudenosaunee, specifically the Seneca, Cayuga and Onondaga. In 1780, the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys were turned into a wasteland.

On 09 August 1780, Brant caused havoc in the Schoharie Valley, devastating “Vrooman’s Land.” Benjamin Becraft, says the historical record, was part of the “massacre.” The problem is that the only first-hand account comes to us from the Patriot, Freegift Patchin, who was captured in April 1780 in a raid on Harpersfield. Patchin charges Benjamin with the murder of Peter, the teenage son of Teunis Vrooman, in a raid prior to 1780. Jeptha R. Simms, a nineteenth century amateur historian, embellishes Patchin’s story saying that on 09 August 1780, Becraft killed the teenage Vrooman and a four-year old girl and then scalped both. The facts are garbled, and the whole account biased, but what can be believed is that the Vrooman family, as strong Patriots, were “severe sufferers” at the hands of Loyalist raiders. A number of family members were killed, or taken prisoner, and their property destroyed.

After 09 August 1780, the documentation on Benjamin Becraft largely goes dark once more. However, we get a tantalizing glimpse of Benjamin in May 1781. John Dease, an Indian Department official at Fort Niagara, writes to Captain Nelles at Karaghlyadirhia:

The Bearer has brought in a small bay mare belonging to Ben. BEACROFT my Srvt.– he Borrowed her from an Indn. in Youcasito. I wish you’d Apply to the Indn. to Restore her to B. Ben who can prove his property to her. 11

This brief reference indicates Becraft’s continuing war, and reminds us of his close association with the indigenous soldiers who were his companions on raids that left Niagara for the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys. Benjamin was a forester in the Indian Department but also an interpreter.12 That meant that he had a good working knowledge of the Mohawk language and, therefore, a close relationship with the indigenous fighters, such as the Schoharie chief, Seth’s Henry, who, like Benjamin, was a determined and tireless partisan.

Soldiers of “la petite guerre” — Loyalists such as Benjamin Becraft and the First Nations warriors who fought alongside them — did their part in the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys. At great cost to themselves, they severely crippled the Patriot war effort but they could not strike the fatal blow. That had to be delivered by British regular forces. This the British failed to do. Becraft lost everything because he remained loyal to George III. It must have been very hard to start all over again but, like so many other Loyalists, he would manage it, settling on 200 acres in the Home District (Lot 11, Concession 2, Ancaster Township). He physically survived that cruel conflict, but did the inhumanity of the fight claim part of his being? Did Benjamin, like others on both sides of the conflict, lose his way in the horror of long marches, blizzards, hunger, rain and killing? At war’s end, we hear no more of Benjamin Becraft, other than the statement by Freegift Patchin that he tried to return to Blenheim, only to be whipped and cast out. We know nothing of his final trip from the Schoharie Valley to Fort Niagara, or on to Ancaster Township, and there is no definite record of when he died and no known grave. Most likely he is buried on his Ancaster farm. To this day, that piece of land just west of Jerseyville is cut in two by a road called the Indian Trail. Appropriate I would suggest.

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**About the Author:**

Doug Massey UE was born on 17 February 1946 in Hamilton, Ontario. He graduated from McMaster University in 1970 with a MA in History, and then taught in Hamilton high schools for thirty years, retiring in 2001. Retirement has included acting and producing of stage plays, and the co-writing of the screenplay for the DVD, The Battle of Beaver Dams: Uncommon Courage. The Beaver Dams project led Doug to the roots of the War of 1812, namely the American Revolution, and to research his fourth great-grandfather, Benjamin Becraft UE, who fought as a Brant Volunteer.

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**Endnotes**

2. Thayendanega was Brant’s “Indian” name. In Canajoharie where he grew up, he came to be called Brant’s Joseph by his white friends who found that name easier to pronounce. Brant was Joseph’s stepfather. Eventually Thayendanega came to be called Joseph Brant’s, then Joseph Brant and finally just Brant. Joseph’s stepfather was a shaman and wealthy but to the Haudenosaunee that meant nothing for Joseph. Your status as a male depended not on what your father was but who your mother was. Joseph Brant’s mother had no great status. She was not a clan matron and had no power to appoint a hereditary chief so Thayendanega was “a nobody.” Joseph did get some status from his sister, Molly, who had married Sir William Johnston, but it wouldn’t be until he married his third wife, Catharine Croghan, that Brant really came up in the world – Catharine had inherited the right to appoint the Tekarihoga, principal Mohawk shaman of the Turtle Clan. Whites usually had no idea of this. Re: Brant, they automatically followed their own prejudices and saw not an upstart who was not to be trusted, but a charismatic and innovative leader to be followed.
3. The German name for the flats, level land on either side of Schoharie Creek, was “die Flache,” that then came to be known in English as The Flockey.
4. Isabel Thompson Kelsay, Joseph Brant, 1743-1807, Man of Two Worlds, pg. 192.
6. Ibid., pg. 93.
7. Ibid., pg. 94.
8. Helen Caister Robinson, Joseph Brant, A Man For His People, no paging. This is an interesting source. It sits on a shelf in the McMaster University Library in Hamilton Ontario. As I researched for this paper, it struck me that no “white” sources, primary or secondary, ever mention rape in connection with the fighting on the New York Frontier during the American Revolution.
10. Ibid., pg. 295.
Assiniboine

By James Adair UE, Branch President

On 24 October 2015 our new Assiniboine Branch of the UELAC was granted a charter by Dominion Council. We were honoured to become the twenty-eighth Branch of our organization.

The name Assiniboine was chosen for the new branch because of the main waterway that runs through the region. The Assiniboine River, a 1,070-kilometer river that runs through the prairies of western Canada, is a typical meandering river that takes its name from the Assiniboine First Nation. The Assiniboine River rises in eastern Saskatchewan on the upper prairie level above the Manitoba Escarpment. Upstream of Brandon, the main stem of the river and its most important tributaries flow within a very large valley. The valley was cut by huge glacial melt water flows at the end of the last glaciations.

Our inaugural meeting was held on 14 November 2015 in Brandon, Manitoba, with twenty persons attending. As of today we have seven family memberships, seven individual memberships and eight members that have another branch as their home branch. We were especially pleased to have Barb Andrew UE, Dominion President UELAC, and Joyce Lidster UE, Prairie Regional Councillor UELAC, choose the Assiniboine Branch as their home branch at our first meeting.

Our executive was elected at our first meeting and consists of: Marg Hammell UE, Secretary; Lance Lidster, Treasurer; Liz Adair, Genealogist; Reg Hickmott UE, Vice-President; Dave Stantial, Publicity; and James Adair UE, President and pro tem Membership Chairperson.

Our new branch was established to be better able to involve UE members in south west Manitoba and south east Saskatchewan in promoting, celebrating and preserving the history of the UELAC.

We want to ensure the work of our ancestors in developing Canada and, in particular, our region of South West Manitoba and South East Saskatchewan is not forgotten. The new branch will allow greater involvement with UELAC activities, as many UE members in our area were unable to attend the meetings and activities of the Manitoba Branch based in Winnipeg. The two hundred mile distance between Brandon and Winnipeg requires a whole day’s commitment and can prove to be a demanding journey during the winter.

We have started planning to become involved with several events in 2016 to promote and celebrate the Loyalist history in our area this year. The Assiniboine Branch intends to participate at local community fairs and functions within South West Manitoba to increase awareness of the history and influences of our Loyalist ancestors. We hope our visible presence will attract new members to the UELAC as people become aware of United Empire Loyalist history and become interested in learning of their family history. The education of students and young people about the influence of our Loyalist ancestors in the development of Canada and our prairie region will also be an important part of our future endeavors.

Our first Assiniboine Branch UELAC Loyalist Dispatch newsletter was published in December and a private member Facebook Page, “Assiniboine UELAC,” was created in order to communicate within our Branch membership. The Assiniboine Branch has also requested and received vice-regal patronage from the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Her Honour the Honourable Janice C. Filmon, C.M., O.M.

The Assiniboine Branch has set the goal of making participation enjoyable for all of our members as well as being effective in communicating the UELAC Mission Statement “to preserve, promote and celebrate the history and traditions of the United Empire Loyalists.” It is early days for the Assiniboine Branch UELAC but our hope and intention is to bring pride of and honour to our Loyalist forebears and ensure their memory never fades.

Bay Of Quinte

By Peter W. Johnson UE

Our September meeting is held traditionally in Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward County, and this year was no exception. Guest speaker was John Schaeffer whose topic was the new Canadian Museum of Fraternal Societies in Napanee. This facility is rather unique in that it includes several such societies and no single focus. Thus organizations such as the Masons, Orange Order and Knights of Columbus, are all represented.

We also inducted two notable individuals into our Hall of Honour. They were the late Dominion Genealogist, Libby Hancocks UE, and Sir Gilbert Parker.

Our November meeting in Belleville featured Lt. Col. John Enrig (retired) of the Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment. He had on display a remarkable quilt from 1940 that featured the names of hundreds who served in that Regiment.

The main project at Bay of Quinte Branch is fund-raising for required roof repairs at our Museum/Heritage Centre at Adolphustown. The time has come to ensure that our books and artefacts will be safe from water damage and unwanted guests via the roof!
August was one of our busiest months this year. First was the Fur Brigade Days in Langley, British Columbia, on the BC long weekend. The annual Monday picnic event is hosted by the Vancouver Branch and is always well attended. Judy Scholz UE camped and, together with a few family members, participated in many events with the Fraser Valley Frontiersmen Black Powder Rifle and Pistol Society and represented the branch at the picnic.

That same weekend, at the annual Merritt Family Reunion Picnic held at Fort George Park, Prince George, British Columbia, branch member, Dr. Larry Merritt, was presented with his UE certificate for his Loyalist ancestor, Joseph Merritt UE, by Marlene Dance UE, Branch Genealogist. This presentation resulted in memberships and applications from a number of other attendees, all descendants of Joseph Merritt UE.

On 24 October, the 25th anniversary of the UELAC Chilliwack Branch was celebrated at the Chilliwack Museum that is the former City Hall, the site of the original Charter presentation on 18 October 1990. Over sixty friends gathered to celebrate including Chilliwack Mayor, Sharon Gaetz, Member of Parliament, Mark Strahl, and representatives of Fraser Glen Camp 220 of the Sons of Scotland. The parade of dignitaries was led into the room by member and Piper, David Avery UE. On hand to cut the cake were Art Keller UE, Vera Webb UE and Linda Todhunter UE, all original signers of the 1990 Charter. A lovely reception followed the programme. A slide show of over 500 pictures from the past twenty-five years played in the background during the event, much to everyone’s delight and amusement.

11 November saw the branch well represented at the Chilliwack Cenotaph where our wreath was presented by Vicky Heibner UE and her daughter, Koralee Heibner UE. A lunch followed at the Canton Garden in Chilliwack, British Columbia.

15 November, saw four generations of the Cecil Ashley Family on hand to receive their UE certificates from British Columbia Lieutenant Governor, Her Honour Judith Guichon, in the Drawing Room of Government House in Victoria, British Columbia. Ten certificates were presented. Shirley Dargatz UE, Branch President, opened the proceedings bringing greetings and thanks from the Branch. Then Branch Genealogist, Marlene Dance UE, followed telling the gathering the history of the Loyalist ancestors being honoured: George Buck UE and Simon Snider UE. Victoria Branch representatives present were Aurelie Stirling UE and Robert Ferguson UE. A lovely reception followed.

Our year came to a close with the final gathering of the year – “Christmas on a Musical Note.” Members enjoyed a presentation with pictures from our twenty-fifth anniversary celebration and then “The Chilliwack Early Music Consort led by Dale Warr” played a number of selections of early music from the 18th century that our ancestors might have enjoyed at their Christmas celebrations.

[consort = a small group of musicians.]

Sadly, we saw three long-time members of our Branch pass away this year. They are: Allan E. Kennedy UE; Jeffrey B. Curtis UE; and founding member, Lois Dickinson UE.

Goodbye dear friends.
Looking forward to the year ahead, there are some new changes and interesting events happening within the Branch. The Branch has a new President, two new Vice-Presidents, and a new Secretary that reflects quite a large turnover for our executive.

We have some exciting activities planned during Loyalist week in June. Along with the Annual Flag raising, a summer social will be held at Fort George in Niagara-on-the-Lake. An informal Christmas gala is planned for our December meeting, as well as all the regular celebrations and commemorations that take place over the summer months.

I am excited about attending the annual conference in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and I anticipate spending some time exploring the island afterwards as well as meeting new UELAC friends.

Our Second Vice-President is currently in England studying the English ways and will have some exciting stories to tell us when she returns in June.

Janet Hodgkins, our Event Coordinator, has some interesting guest speakers scheduled for our monthly meetings. February – Karen Richardson: The Grand River Navigation Company; March – David Webb: One Jam Berry After Another: The Ontario Farm Service Corps and the Farmerettes during the Great War; April – David Hemmings: The Canadian Contribution to World War I; and May – Geoff Bowden: The Language of the Fan.

In summary, the Colonel John Butler Branch is moving forward into the future while continuing to honour the Loyalist past.

Edmonton Branch meetings were held during the 2015 fall months in combination with Branch business and dessert parties. This system was quite popular because it allowed the opportunity for some socialization. During the meetings, the major concern was finding methods to maintain current membership strength and ways of getting new members. Other projects were considered and plans will be underway.

Edmonton Branch has completed its Book Project, Loyalists Descendents to Alberta, with two editions. The first sold out of the forty copies made and a second edition of fifty copies was printed. Past Branch President, Bob Rogers UE, and his wife, Dorothy, sold some of them at the Conference in Victoria. Bob also was of great assistance in the completion of the second edition. Thank you Bob and Dorothy. The Branch has thirty-one copies on hand that are available for the cost of $20.00 each plus shipping and handling. Purchase or enquiries can be made through contact with Earle Fladager at bmchrysler@shaw.ca.

At a social meeting in September, a UELAC Certificate was presented to seven-month-old Hannah Marie Rogers UE as a descendent of Major James Rogers UE and Captain George Playter UE by her grandfather, Robert James Rogers UE, Past President of the Edmonton Branch. President Len Thornton UE and Genealogist Dave Rolls UE assisted with the presentation.

Congratulations to Membership co-Chair Betty (Chrysler) Fladager UE. She will celebrate forty-five continuous years as a Loyalist member, first in Calgary and then in Edmonton. She received her UELAC Certificate on 25 February 1971.
The Grand River Branch in 2015 enjoyed nine informative meetings. Most meetings were held in Brantford. We also conducted meetings in Waterford, Caledonia and Paris, Ontario.

Our Loyalist Day celebration was held at the Waterford Heritage and Agricultural Museum. Members and guests enjoyed the music. Ian Bell played and sang songs of World Wars I and II.

In April, Dr. Jonathan Vance, from Western University, spoke to us on the World War II exploits of undercover agent, Frank Pickersgill, whose family has its roots in Norfolk County. Mr. Pickersgill parachuted into France, was captured there and perished in Buchenwald, Germany.

In May our meeting featured Margaret Dougherty, Deputy Governor of Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants. Mrs. Dougherty explained the functioning of the Society and how one becomes a member.

In July, our members travelled to Caledonia and enjoyed a presentation by Alan Thompson UE, entitled “Hotels Along the Stagecoach Road,” covering the distance between Hamilton, Caledonia and Port Dover.

The highlight for the fifty-two members in attendance at the August meeting was the tour of the recently renovated historic Arlington Hotel in Paris, Ontario.

The September meeting was at our usual venue, the Brantford Best Western Plus Brant Park Inn. Robert Rennie UE was our guest speaker. Resplendent in his period uniform, he portrayed his ancestor, Captain Henry Bostwick, a hero of the War of 1812.

The October meeting featured re-enactor Stephen Bourne, who told us about the French and Indian Wars and the 1759 Battle of Quebec.

Our final meeting of the year was held in Brantford and featured Floyd Doctor who spoke about his second-great-uncle, Thomas David Green. Mr. Doctor’s family tales, with its long history on the Six Nations Reserve along the Grand River, stimulated the audience with many questions and a lively discussion following his presentation.

All of our monthly meetings are combined with dinner.

This year we gave out eighteen new certificates.

Rob Rennie UE portrays Sir Isaac Brock another “hero of the War of 1812.”

Outreach activities always gain momentum as the summer approaches.

The first Friday in June, the Hamilton Branch once again participated in the day set aside for Grades 7 and 8 public schools to attend the Re-enactment of the War of 1812, Battle of Stoney Creek. Our new exhibit board was on display that depicts UEL history and branch activities. Two tables of artefacts were set up for viewing and interaction. School students and educators visited Battlefield Park from as far away as Niagara and Mississauga. There were approximately 1,400 students present. Bev Corsini, Frank Rupert, Marty and Jeannette Fitzpatrick and Ann Redish (from the Kingston Branch) helped President Pat Blackburn with the display.

For three weeks in June, our Branch UEL street banner (40 ft. vinyl) was displayed over the main street in Dundas, Ontario: all who drove under could view it. It was a good advertisement for our Loyalist Day ceremony. The main purpose is to have this banner flying on 19 June, Loyalists’ Day in Ontario.

On 19 June, our Loyalists’ Day ceremony was held at The Hamilton Art Gallery with local politicians, historical society executive and City of Hamilton officials being present. The Gallery holds the maquette [a small scale model] of the Loyalist Monument and we were privileged to have this small statue on view for our ceremony. There were approximately fifty attendees to hear Robin McKee, local historian, give his well-researched and interesting address about Hamilton’s Loyalists.

On 26 July, we enjoyed our annual picnic at Crawford Lake Conservation Area where Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee) longhouses were reconstructed on their original locations. This beautiful day included a one mile boardwalk hike around Crawford Lake and ended with a potluck supper in the Interpretation Centre.

On 03 August, our Hamilton Branch recognized Joseph Brant Day, held at LaSalle Park, in Burlington. The exhibit was visited by numerous people. Many children enjoyed playing with wooden toys resembling those from years ago.

03 August is also recognized as George Hamilton Day, namesake of Hamilton, Ontario, and ancestor of one of the Hamilton Branch members, David Ricketts. The ceremony was held at the Canadian Football Hall of Fame.
The summer ended with a Loyalist cemetery plaquing ceremony in Milton, Ontario. On 29 August, we unveiled our eleventh plaque at the DeForest Pioneer Cemetery to commemorate the Loyalist, Abraham DeForest UE, who is buried there. The cemetery is located at the corner of Walkers Line and Derry Road, Milton, Ontario. The cemetery was restored by the Town of Milton, and the headstone of Abraham DeForest UE was placed back in the cemetery. The unveiling was received by over 65 guests who signed the guest book. Among these guests were Member of Parliament, Lisa Raitt; Town of Milton Mayor, Gordon Krantz (a DeForest descendant); members of the Milton Historical Society; and other heritage group representatives. Over thirty members of the DeForest family were in attendance.

### longest reign of a British monarch

On 09 September, Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, advanced her reign beyond that of her Great-Grandmother, Queen Victoria (1837-1901), of 63 years 7 months. It is the longest reign of a British monarch in the modern era. Nathan Tidridge, Waterdown High School history teacher, historian and author, led Waterdown in a unique and wonderful tribute. He had a beautiful, black granite bench created for the centre of town, at Memorial Park. The front is inscribed, listing significant contributions Queen Elizabeth has made to Canada and the back has the donors’ names. Hamilton Branch UELAC was proud to be one of the listed donors. Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell unveiled the bench after giving a wonderful speech about Queen Elizabeth and how she is a very humble person, just scheduling a regular day today. She was very pleased to see this wonderful recognition to our Queen Elizabeth II. Rick Hill, of the Six Nations, also gave a speech and was very happy to be part of this occasion.

In early December, we held our annual Christmas luncheon. This time it was held at St. James United Church in Waterdown. The men and women of the church prepared a full turkey dinner with all the trimmings and home-made pies to end the feast. Ruth Nicholson led a tour of the sanctuary, explaining the significance of each stained glass window.

No educational presentations could take place in the fall until the public school teachers settled their contract. Eight presentations were given at schools during December and January. The next two months will see us giving ten more presentations. We will have presented to over 1,400 students in Grades three to eight by the end of March. We have a small but feisty group of volunteers as presenters: Fred Hayward, Jean Rae Baxter, Ruth Nicholson and Pat Blackburn. Through their dedication, many children learn about early pioneer life, how the early settlers worked together with the First Nations people, and how the Loyalists travelled to their new homes in the east and all along the waterways to the western shores of Lake Erie. Each ninety-minute presentation succeeded in engaging our audiences. Huzzah!
Submitted by: Robert C. Wilkins, UE, CMH, Heritage Branch President

On 06 August 2015: Branch President, Robert Wilkins UE and his wife, Maura, attended the picnic of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch at ViewMount House, the residence of the Second Vice-President Marven Beattie of that Branch in Dunham, Quebec.

15 August 2015: Branch President Wilkins and his wife, Maura, attended the official rededication of the log cabin residence of the late Paul Holland Knowlton (1787-1863), founder of Knowlton, Quebec, and grandson of Judge Luke Knowlton, a known Vermont Loyalist. The 1815 building, restored to its original appearance, now occupies a place of honour on the property of the Brome County Historical Society in Knowlton. The ceremony included the raising of the Loyalist flag by the President of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch, Gerry Thomas UE, and a stirring address delivered by the Central East Region Vice-President, Anne Redish UE. Mr. Wilkins presented a cheque from Heritage Branch to Donald Gray-Donald, President of the Brome County Historical Society, as a contribution to the ongoing development of the House, which will contain many of the artefacts owned by the BCHS relating to the Loyalists and other early pioneers of the Eastern Townships.

12 September 2015: The Branch President and spouse attended Townshippers’ Day in Brome Village, Quebec, where the UELAC was well represented by Sir John Johnson Centennial and Little Forks Branches.

28 October 2015: Heritage Branch held its Charter Night Dinner at the Black Watch Armoury in Montreal, attended by about thirty-two participants, including Branch members, officials of several Montreal area historical/patriotic organizations and many friends of the Branch. The presence of Regional Vice-President Anne Redish UE was especially appreciated, as was that of several executive officers of Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch. The guest speaker, long-time Montreal Gazette journalist, Alan Hustak, delivered a most interesting talk on Canon Frederick Scott, chaplain to the 1st Canadian Infantry Division in World War I, based on Mr. Hustak’s recently published biography of that famous chaplain-poet, Faith Under Fire.

Heritage Branch continues to network with other historical/military/patriotic/genealogical groups in the Greater Montreal area, in particular the 78th Fraser Highlanders and Black Watch Regiments, the Quebec Family History Society, the Beaconsfield-Beaurepaire Historical Society, as well as with different national Societies. The Branch also continues to sell copies of its official publication, The Loyalists of Quebec 1774-1825, collections of Loyalist-related essays and poems and the book, Loyally Yours, celebrating the centennial of the UELAC.

Susan McGuire is easing into her new role as Branch Genealogist with a much-appreciated spirit of co-operation.

With daily news about finding homes and settling 10,000 refugees in Canada before us, I stand in awe about how Governor Carleton orchestrated several Fleets for transport ships between the May Spring fleet and the last Fall Fleet in November 1783 to bring desperate people to Canadian ports. In just five months triple that number of refugees flooded Nova Scotia, resulting in the creation of the province of New Brunswick. The parallels between handling refugees then and now are strikingly similar.

Our Branch was invited to lay a wreath commemorating our fallen soldiers on 11 November under gray and rainy skies. We were honoured to have our Branch Member, The Reverend Major Donald Howson, aged 101, in attendance as well as our parade marchers: Carol Atkinson, Bill Atkinson UE, Keith Borland UE, Wellington “Wimpy” Borland UE, Frank Lucas, Grietje McBride UE, Bob McBride UE, and Daphne Rogers Molson UE. Our Branch met on 22 November 2015 with guest speaker, Joan Lucas UE, presenting an interesting talk about John Chard UE, our Branch’s Past Honorary Patron. This was particularly interesting to our newer members. Her talk was augmented by our recently-completed shadow box presenting a pictorial display of John’s life. As well, Doreen Thompson UE celebrated her eightieth birthday with Bill Atkinson UE, Grietje McBride UE, and Doreen’s cousin, Judy Fisher UE. We welcomed eleven new members to our Branch who are now researching their Loyalist ancestors in preparation for completing applications for their Loyalist Certificates.

Bill Atkinson UE, Bob McBride UE, Grietje McBride UE, Joan Lucas UE and Frank Lucas attended the Heritage Day Celebration in Buckhorn on 13 February 2016 where our Branch put our display...
boards to good use at our display table and talked to prospective members about their ancestors. This was a very welcoming venue and a busy time for us all!

Our meeting on 21 February celebrated a different kind of sharing. Enlarged maps showing Loyalist sites in the Mohawk and Hudson River Valleys complemented a booklet of maps of Loyalist settlements in Canada and the Maritimes. Our presentation focused on the routes our ancestors took to various parts of Eastern Canada. With a maximum of five minutes, members presented Loyalist connections to places and events on the various maps. A PowerPoint display presented the enlarged maps for all to see. A fun experience in time and space!

We are looking forward to our Annual General Meeting on 17 April with guest speaker, Dan Buchanan, talking about the shipwreck of the Speedy in 1804 off the coast of Brighton, Ontario.

On 05 December 2015 we heard from Gordon Sly, a retired teacher who is active with the Frontenac County Schools Museum. He spoke about Education in the Nineteenth Century and, in particular, the role of Edgerton Ryerson, appointed in 1844 as Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. Ryerson introduced a uniform curriculum for the province, based in part upon the educational system then used in Ireland. Teachers were generally untrained and underpaid, but education was freely available and children were supposed to attend to age 14. Mr. Sly brought some interesting artefacts and pointed out that family historians may find photos of relatives among the numerous pictures of classes and schools held by the Museum.

In October our Branch Genealogist, Anne Redish UE, led a day-long workshop on preparing an application for Loyalist certification that drew a number of interested newcomers. Our membership continues to grow slowly but steadily.
Little Forks

By Bev Loomis UE, Branch President

Little Forks Branch members were very pleased to have been able to have the Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse re-stained this summer, giving us much publicity but, in turn, leading us to spruce up the flower beds around the Millstone and Interpretation Panel to make them more attractive.

We tried, but were unsuccessful in raising sufficient funds to have a panel erected on our schoolhouse grounds entitled “La Voie des Pionniers,” that would have been included with the other twenty that exist on Township Trails. The design that we chose would have depicted Loyalist Gilbert Hyatt UE, along with other Associates, blazing a trail from Bedford, some sixty miles, to open up this part of the townships and which would have included an activated voice box telling their story and the history of the area, referred to as “Voices from the Past in the Heart of our Land.” These statues attract many tourists and we would like to be included in the travelling circuit. We shall try once again to get assistance through our local MRC in the spring.

In September, we participated at the annual Townshippers’ Day held at the Brome County Fair Grounds, by erecting several displays and tables. It was a great set-up but due to the area where we were, in the Sheep Barn, we had few visitors. In other words, we were off the main path, which was very disappointing.

In November, six members were interviewed and filmed by a Francophone film maker, speaking of their Anglophone ancestors and, most specifically, the evolution of how we lived our childhood days and even those earlier, versus the ancestors and, most specifically, the Loyalist period clothing. Gwen acted as the ‘surprise’ guest, Mrs. John Trask (Branch member, Gwen Trask UE, dressed in Loyalist period clothing). Gwen acted out a part of her Loyalist family heritage. The business meeting took place after her presentation.

During the business meeting, chaired by President, Brian McConnell UE, members were advised on the status on the Branch Bursary. It is awarded each season we will spend our energy on collecting membership dues, increasing our membership and fund-raising. Our latest additions are these newborn identical twin daughters, Elizabeth and Katherine, of Michael and Tara Loomis.

Nova Scotia

By Brian McConnell UE, Branch President

One of the largest Loyalist meetings in recent years was held by the Nova Scotia Branch of the UELAC at the Old Courthouse and Argyle County Archives in Tusket on 19 September 2015. Close to forty-five guests and members met at the historic location for a business meeting along with presentations and tours.

After a short lunch, Argyle Municipal Historian and Archivist, Peter Crowell, spoke to the group about the history and genealogy of the area. There was also a very entertaining presentation from ‘surprise’ guest, Mrs. John Trask (Branch member, Gwen Trask UE, dressed in Loyalist period clothing). Gwen acted out a part of her Loyalist family heritage. The business meeting took place after her presentation.

Elders, eat plenty of food on the table, that was home-baked, grown in the garden or raised on the farm. In other words, we shared family time and enjoyed healthy living. We look forward to receiving a copy of the DVD that was promised. We have been informed that this film-maker has interviewed both Anglophone and Francophone groups at different locations. The purpose, I really do not know!

On 06 December, we held our annual Christmas Dinner, Meeting and Drawing at the schoolhouse. It was beautiful summer-like weather with no snow to clear in the driveway which was an asset. The little schoolhouse is now buttoned down for the winter and during this off season we will spend our energy on虫 next few months.

In other words, we shared family time in the garden or raised on the farm. In our Loyalist Meeting Room beneath the Millstone and Interpretation Panel to make them more attractive.

Mike, Tara, Alma, Elizabeth & Katherine Loomis

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Carol Harding UE, Atlantic Regional Councillor, was invited to speak on plans for the annual UELAC convention to be held in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, at the Loyalist Country Inn from 07 to 10 July 2016. She encouraged everyone to attend and invited as many as able to volunteer to assist in the preparation and operation of the event. Before the business meeting closed, new member, Dorothy Cameron, was welcomed into the Branch and Carol Harding UE, who is also the Branch Genealogist, was presented with her fourth UELAC Certificate of Loyalist Descent for Joseph Brittain Sr. UE.

Tours of the Courthouse Museum and Tusket County Archives were offered after the conclusion of the business meeting. The Museum includes Canada’s oldest standing courthouse, built in 1805, and a jail restored to appear as it did over 100 years ago. In the Archives, members were able to view genealogical information on many of the original settlers of Tusket who were Loyalists.

The major project that members of the Branch are involved in currently is preparation for holding of the upcoming UELAC convention in Prince Edward Island. It has also been announced that the convention will include an encampment by military and civilian members of the 2nd Battalion, 84th Regimental Association, and a volunteer group that re-enacts the everyday life of the Pipes, Drums, Infantry, and Camp Followers of a Highland Regiment during the American Revolution.

Next branch meeting, 30 April 2016 in Halifax should include a tour of Government House along with the Old Burying Ground.

Nova Scotia Branch, 20 June 2015, at Tusket Old Courthouse & Museum. Note the wall picture of King George III.
A fine tradition continued as Toronto Branch and Governor Simcoe Branch joined to celebrate United Empire Loyalists’ Day at Queen’s Park in Toronto. Simcoe Branch’s Doug Grant served as MC and we were fortunate to have in attendance Ontario’s Lieutenant-Governor, The Honourable Elizabeth Dowdeswell. Her Honour offered some remarks to the crowd and stayed on after the formal part of the program, to mingle with branch members. We enjoyed refreshments inside Queen’s Park afterwards.

Our Fall 2015 speaker series got off to a rousing start in September with one of the most interesting talks we have ever had. Longtime branch member, David Moore, spoke to us about how Loyalists came to make the fateful decision to be loyal and of the many factors that came into play in that decision. It was an outstanding presentation and we were fortunate to have an expert on this subject who is also a branch member.

Author Glenn Turner discussed the Toronto Carrying Place at our October meeting. It was an interesting look at this well-known and well-used portage route from Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley to the upper Great Lakes and the Northwest. Glenn’s talk was based on his book on this subject.

Branch members Linda Young, Mike Young and Diane Reid, continued to do yeoman’s work in the area of outreach. They represented the branch at the Montgomery Inn’s Annual Corn Roast and Fall Fair as well as at the Heintzman House annual Craft Show & Fair.

Branch members who received their certificates in the past few months included MargAnne Jones, Kenneth Henderson, Daniel Henderson, Donald Cameron and Bill Kindree. Congratulations to all!

The year wrapped up with our annual Christmas luncheon held at Black Creek Pioneer Village, along with our friends from Governor Simcoe Branch. This is always a very popular event and a great way to end the year.

By Linda Nygard UE, Branch Genealogist

Our Branch ends its summer activities with Brigade Days, at Fort Langley on the holiday weekend in August. It is always a warm and sunny day when we gather beneath the shade of “our” large tree - near the entrance to the Fort - for our annual picnic. For three days “Friends of the Fort” live in tents and demonstrate gold panning, candle wicking, and many other early crafts. The highlight of the holiday Monday is The Arrival of the Fur Brigades, when re-enactors paddle down the Fraser River and arrive at Marina Park to the boom of ancient muskets. They are cheered by hundreds of people who have walked from the fort to greet them. Then we all follow the “Piper” and re-enactors through the little town, back to the fort.

This September, the Mayor and Council of New Westminster invited our branch to participate in a special service to honour Queen Elizabeth II as she became Canada’s longest reigning Queen. On 09 September we set up our display at the foot of the steps of City Hall. After speeches by both Mayor Jonathan Cote and representatives from the Monarchist League of Canada, there were three firings of the Ancient and Honourable Anvil Battery.

Our September meeting is when we invite Student Presenters, along with family members, to share their story boards and research with our members. These students were selected from entrants in the Vancouver District Heritage Fairs in the Spring of 2015. The Vancouver Branch awards student projects that best represent our Loyalist Heritage. This year we had a dozen students who entertained us with their stories and incredible knowledge of the subjects that they had selected. Gifts were then presented to the students.

October is when we participate in Finding Your Roots / Tri-Stake Seminar at the Family History Center in Surrey. This is one event where we can always count on a number of interested people visiting our display. Later in October, some of our members attended the 25th Anniversary of the Chilliwack Branch’s Fall Fleet celebrations.

On 11 November Diane Faris UE and Donna Little UE laid a wreath at the Cenotaph in New Westminster. After the service, members met for lunch at a local restaurant. November was also our AGM and election of officers. Carl Stymiest UE is the newly-elected President of the Vancouver Branch.
Previously, in 2015, Carl and Gwen Dumfries UE had shared the duties of president. Diane Faris UE was elected as First Vice-President and Christine Manzer UE was elected as Second Vice-President. Gwen Dumfries UE has taken over the duty of Treasurer from Judith Ueland. Diane Faris UE takes over as Editor of the Vancouver Branch Newsletter.

During this meeting, Carl and Gwen also signed a joint contract for our UEL Branch library to be housed in the Walter Draycott Library of the BCGS — British Columbia Genealogical Society. Judith Ueland, our past Branch Treasurer and Past President of the BCGS, negotiated the acceptance of the UEL Branch Library as a separate collection within the BCGS Library. It is great to finally have a home for our large Loyalist collection of books and other resource material. The BCGS will continue to make this collection accessible to all Vancouver Branch members in good standing. Later in November, a number of volunteers from the Vancouver Branch helped move the material from storage in Vancouver to its new home at the BCGS in Surrey.

Following our AGM and November meeting, Chris Dumfries gave an excellent presentation on his trip to Holland for the 70th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Netherlands. Chris had put together a slide show with pictures that he had taken at numerous sites in Europe where our Canadian soldiers had fought and fallen. It was the first chance that the Vancouver Branch had to utilize its new Epson Power Point wireless projector.

In early December, our Branch Secretary, Christine Manzer UE, hosted our annual Christmas Social. Carl Stymiest UE and Mavis Pickett UE gave a reading of The Night Before Christmas with an intermittent narration from a Stephen Davidson’s early related article, found in Loyalist Trails in 2013. Later Carl, dressed for the part, played “Santa.” As always, it was an excellent afternoon with good friends. A great way to end 2015.
Our Fall meeting was held on 12 September 2015 at the Howard Johnson Hotel in Royal Oak. We had a surprise visit from Albert and Bonnie Schepers UE who were in Victoria to see their new grandchild. Bonnie presented our Branch Genealogist, Maralynn Wilkinson UE, with four certificates for Loyalist ancestors William Bowen UE, David Embury UE, Jacob Huffman UE, and Christian Keller UE. Our guest speaker, Liane Lyall, spoke on “The Importance of Family Histories” using Family Search. The Alvin Huffman 2014 Scholarship was presented to University of Victoria student, Alexander Barg, by Alvin Huffman UE. Kathleen Lynch UE showed us two of her lovely watercolour paintings: one of the Loyalist Rose Garden and one of Loyalists going to James Bay United Church. Kathleen gave us copies of the paintings and they were put in our archives album.

On 17 October, Aurelie Stirling UE, retiring Branch President, held a potluck lunch for our executive at her home. After lunch we walked to our Loyalist Rose Garden on the Inner Harbour to unveil the 1994, 80th UELAC Anniversary Plaque that finally has a home on the wall of our garden. Many thanks to Sheila Neapole, Manager of the Victoria Harbour Authority, Aurelie Stirling UE, and Bob Ferguson UE for making this happen. Aurelie presented Sheila with the book, Loyally Yours: 100 Years of the UELAC.

Our AGM and final meeting of 2015 was on 14 November. Our guest speaker, Danda Humphreys, author and storyteller, gave an entertaining talk on Victoria’s history. Joyce Huffman presented the Alvin Huffman 2015 Scholarship to University of Victoria student, Robert Kroeker, who thanked the group and gave a little talk on his studies. Mark Bernard UE and Mary Lou Rowbotham were elected Branch President and Branch Vice-President at our recent election, and the rest were returned by acclamation.

Doc was born in Sidney Township, Hastings County, Ontario, son of Ross Dafoe and Norma Lloyd. He was married for fifty-seven years to June (nee Reid) Dafoe UE, one of the hardest working members of Bay of Quinte Branch. Aside from June, Doc is survived by two daughters, Kathy and Susan, and two sons, David and Stewart, as well as several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by brothers Raymond, Maurice and Earl. Doc was a life member of the Bay of Quinte Branch and among his several UE ancestors were John Ernst Dafoe UE and Philip Roblin UE.

GLIDDEN, Gordon William (1937 - 2016)

Our great friend and Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch member, Gordon William “Bill” Glidden, 78, of Plattsburgh, New York, died Monday, 11 January 2016. Bill was born in Fort Edwards, 10 May 1937. After graduating at Russell Sage College, Albany, New York, Bill worked in various technical and marketing positions with General Electric and Sun Oil Company. He joined the Army National Guard in 1964, retiring in 1986 with the rank of Major.

Bill was active in military history and civic organizations including the Kiwanis Breakfast Club, New York State Military Museum, Clinton County Historical Association, Sons of the American Revolution and Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch UELAC. For years, he was Deputy Town Historian of the Town of Plattsburgh, New York.

Bill is survived by his wife, Martha Bachman; step-children, Brett Smith and Marisa Sargent; grandson, Gregory Smith; great-granddaughters, Brooklyn and Arabella Smith; his brother, Gary D. Glidden.

GINGRAS, Eugène UE (1919 – 2015)

Little Forks Branch member, Mr. Eugène Gingras UE, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, passed away on 17 October 2015 in his ninety-seventh year. He was a devoted companion and care-giver to the late Grace Hyatt Côté. As a faithful member of Little Forks Branch, he gave generously towards the maintenance of the Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse. Beloved son of the late Thomas Gingras and the late Bernadette Durand, loving father of the late Paul Gingras.

He leaves to mourn his loss, his son, Pierre, and two cherished grandchildren: Simond and Antoine (Stéphanie), along with a sister, Gabrielle Massicotte. He was also the brother of the late Claire Vien. Also left to mourn are his nephews and nieces: Michael and Christiane Vien, Denyse Flourde, Michel Lacombe, Christine Elissague, as well as many other friends are relatives.

His remains are buried beside his late wife, Madeleine Lacombe, in Sherbrooke, Quebec.

HYATT, Mary

Mary Hyatt (Barter Gaulin) passed away peacefully on 01 January 2015 at the Chemainus Health Centre in Chemainus, British Columbia at the age of 89. Mary was the beloved wife of the late Wendell Gaulin, the late Ivan Barter, and mother of the late Douglas Barter. Mourning her loss are eight surviving children and their spouses, fourteen grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. Mary was the last surviving member of the family of the late Charles and Edith (Johnson) Hyatt, Compton, Quebec. She, along with her two brothers, Edward and Lloyd, and four sisters, Marjorie (Grenier), Irene (Ride), Dorothy (Green Martin), and Grace (Côté), were all proud and supportive members of Little Forks Branch and the Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse. Her remains were brought back and buried beside her late husband, Wendell Gaulin, in the Protestant Cemetery, Bury, Quebec.
OMSTEAD, Robert Allan UE

Robert “Bob” Allan Omstead UE, born 17 February 1930, passed away at his home in Leamington, Ontario, on 13 July 2015, formerly of Wheatley. He was the devoted and best friend to Marion (Myatt) for 65 years. Loving father to Jeffrey (Melanie), Michael (Joan), and Sandra Klauke (David). Cherished grandfather to eight grandchildren and to fourteen great-grandchildren. Interment took place in the Erie Cemetery, Wheatley, Ontario.

Bob was a Certificate member of Little Forks Branch and along with his wife Marion, although living at a distance, continually supported our Branch and gave us great assistance at the time of the official opening of our Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse.

THOMPSON, Catherine (Cathy) Leone Hughes UE, R.N.

Passed away unexpectedly, after a brief illness, at the University Hospital in London on Wednesday, 10 February 2016 in her 80th year.

Beloved wife of Don S. Thompson for over 56 years. Loving mother of Lori (Rob) Linton, Jennifer (Kevin) Neill and Chris Blum (Brad Cullen). Cherished Grandma of Andrew, A.J., and Scott Mackie, Grayson and Sterling and Kyle Neill and Amber (Tyler) Blancher, Danny and Shelby Blum, and Megan and Sadie Cullen.

Born in 1937, she is predeceased by her parents, Daniel Hughes and Nellie Matthews, and her brothers, Wray, Maurice, and Allan Hughes. She will also be fondly remembered by her sisters-in-law, Doreen Cosby, Lillian Mannen, and Margaret Welch, and her brother-in-law, Clayton Thompson, their families and many other nieces, nephews and friends.

Catherine was a Registered Nurse, working for many years at the Woodstock General Hospital and Dr. John Szasz’s office. She was a United Empire Loyalist, very active in genealogy, on the board of directors for WHAM: the Waterford Heritage and Agricultural Museum. Cathy was a master quilter, having created hundreds of quilts over the years, and volunteered for many other worthy organizations which are too numerous to mention.

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At places like the Eva Brook Museum and Archives, and the Waterford Agricultural Museum, she knew the historical and genealogical records like the back of her hand, leading hundreds of people to that particular record that was likely the one they needed.

Cathy was a go-getter, a dynamo, and a friend. We will miss her so much.”

Planning for Future UELAC Conferences?

2018 Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan: 07 to 10 June: Loyalist Ties Under Living Skies, hosted by the Saskatchewan Branch, Conference Chairs: Gerry Adair and Pat Adair

2019 Ottawa, Ontario: 30 May to 02 June: The Capital Calls, hosted by the Sir Guy Carleton Branch, Conference Chair: Sylvia Powers.

Check out the Dominion website under “events” – “annual conference” and you’ll now see the dates, locations and themes of all upcoming conferences: http://www.uelac.org/conference/conference.php

Ruth Nicholson UE, Dominion Conference Chair

Past UELAC Dominion President, C. William (Bill) Terry UE, wrote about Cathy:

"Cathy contributed so much to the work of the Grand River Branch for so many years. As Branch Genealogist, she was second to none. She always seemed to be able to find another direction or source when one ran into a roadblock. She had a mind for remembering details. She was outspoken and never held back in any discussion, helping us all to take a second look at our own opinions and ideas.

She was the impetus behind the Grand River Branch’s cemetery plaquing project and didn’t stop at the idea; she was out there helping to get the signage in place. She and husband, Don, travelled many miles installing the plaques and monitoring their condition after installation. She had ideas ... for speakers, meetings, decorations, special anniversary celebrations, etc., and never backed down from assisting with carrying the ideas forward to completion. She assisted numerous people with period dress suggestions and ideas, even creating her own and those of others.

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In recent years, many historians have begun to subvert the still-dominant narrative (at least in the United States) of the American Revolution as an enterprise motivated exclusively or even principally by noble Liberal ideals. In his compelling and expansive work, *Black Patriots and Loyalists: Fighting for Emancipation in the War for Independence*, Alan Gilbert makes the argument that fear of black emancipation and British encouragement of slave rebellion was just as strong a motivation as “taxation without representation” for the colonies’ break with the mother country.

Gilbert’s principle idea, that he returns to throughout the book, is the fascinating contrasts and interactions between what he terms “The Two Revolutions” at play in the 1770s, i.e. the Patriot revolt against British rule and the “other” revolution, the struggle for emancipation carried out by American slaves, free blacks and their sympathizers. He deftly illustrates how the Patriots regularly undermined their own propaganda about Liberty and natural rights by protecting slavery as an institution and frequently weakened themselves militarily by refusing to raise badly needed black troops out of both fear and a perceived need to appease the southern slavocracy. In one particularly illuminating passage, he tells of South Carolina Patriots who let their racism undermine their own cause by refusing to send troops to the Continental Army, preferring to keep them at home as slave-catchers.
On the British side, we see the profound irony of the world’s greatest slave-trading empire promoting the arming and liberation of American slaves as a way to undermine the rebellious colonies, thereby greatly aiding the cause of black emancipation.

Some of Gilbert’s best chapters deal with two fascinating and somewhat tragic figures he explores in-depth: the last Royal Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunsmore, and General Washington’s ADC, John Laurens. He describes Dunsmore as a true visionary, not just the first but also one of the few British leaders to see the potential power in enlisting slaves on the British side. He formed the first all-black unit, The Royal Ethiopian Regiment, and advocated unsuccessfully throughout the war for the widespread use of regular black troops. Gilbert makes the point that, had Lord North’s government followed his advice, the Patriot rebellion would likely have been over in short order and the problem of slavery in North America resolved eighty years early.

In his chapter on Colonel John Laurens, Gilbert draws a portrait of a man who stands out for his genuine, heartfelt commitment to the cause of human rights and freedom for all, not just for privileged white elites. Unlike most Patriots, Laurens “put his money where his mouth was,” refusing his inheritance of a large number of slaves purely on principle. He also advocated raising a company of slaves and offering them their freedom, a proposal that was approved by the Continental Congress but blocked by the state government of South Carolina. Laurens was to die in the last days of the war and with him died a unique voice for abolition and universal liberty.

In addition to these prominent historical figures, Gilbert includes portraits of a wide variety of lesser-known personalities like Black Loyalists: Boston King, Colonel Tye, Stephen Blucke and especially John Peters, who led 1200 Black Loyalists from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone, where they mounted a radical experiment in democracy and self-governance.

Gilbert’s work is a must-read and an essential addition to the library of anyone interested in the American Revolution, Loyalism or the African Diaspora.

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**Niagara at War, 1812:**
Re-enactments of the Niagara Peninsula

Photography by Cosmo Condina
Publisher: Mr. Books, Thorold, Ontario
ISBN: 978-0-9811415-3-4
Hard cover, 132 pages © 2012
$36.95 CDN
Order from Cosmo Condina: www.cosmocondina.com.

Reviewed by Grietje McBride UE

Cosmo Condina is a professional photographer in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Before 2011, he would shoot photos from the public viewing areas of each battle re-enactment. A chance meeting with re-enactor, Alex Cuberovic, of the 104th New Brunswick Regiment, followed by acceptance of a request to photograph events from “inside,” resulted in the stunning photographs found in this well-presented picture book with accompanying scholarly commentary about the major battles during the War of 1812. A sample of the photographer’s work was used by Michael Johnson, the designer for The Loyalist Gazette, on the back cover of the Fall 2015 issue.

Battles described include Queenston Heights, Fort George, Stoney Creek, Beaver Dams, Fort Niagara, Chippawa, Lundy’s Lane, and Fort Erie, all in chronological order. As a researcher, one seldom looks at the sequence of the various engagements but may focus on one or just a few. Seeing each battle expertly described by a team of historians, educators and re-enactors makes the reader keenly aware of just how precarious and elusive the fortunes of war were for all participants. Sheila Kennedy was responsible for the design of this exceptional book that captures the action behind and within the re-enactments with outstanding photography by Cosmo Condina, reproduced in large, high definition graphics.

Nicely interspersed throughout the text is an outline of a re-enactor’s life. Descriptions appeal to the senses of sight, sound, taste, and smell as we read about life around evening campfires: the entertainment, the food preparation, the play, all in preparation for the interpretive work of staging the battle re-enactment. Seems young and old alike get hooked on the fun and camaraderie of it all! This is a tremendous asset for educators and anyone interested in the battles of the War of 1812 that shaped our nation. The book is available by e-mailing the photographer: www.cosmocondina.com.

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**American Loyalists to New Brunswick:**
The Ship Passenger Lists

Author: David Bell
Publisher: Formac Publishing Company Limited, Halifax
Paperback 310 pages © 2015
by David Bell
Price: $34.95

Reviewed by Grietje McBride UE

The American Loyalist to New Brunswick is a companion to David Bell’s political history of the settlement of 30,000 refugees in New Brunswick in 1783. The 2013 book, titled, Loyalist Rebellion in New Brunswick: A Defining Conflict for Canada’s Political Culture, has been previously reviewed in the Loyalist Gazette, Volume II, Number 2, Spring 2014.

Bell’s latest book is a rich source of demographic information pertaining to the Loyalist refugees who left New York City for modern-day New Brunswick in 1783. Within its pages, historians and genealogists can browse through transcripts of
American Loyalists to New Brunswick: The Ship Passenger Lists

David Bell

passenger lists from almost fifty evacuation ships. Not only has Bell identified thousands of Loyalist families within ship records, but he has also provided the names of those who were issued food rations during the first year of settlement in Parrtown/Saint John. In addition, there is also a 1784 list of grantees for Parrtown and Carleton as well as the names of Loyalists who signed six different protest petitions. Beyond the insights into “typical” Loyalist refugees, historians who pursue the stories of Black Loyalists, Quakers and Baptists will appreciate data on these minority groups that is provided within American Loyalists to New Brunswick: The Ship Passenger Lists.

To say that David Bell has compiled a comprehensive, well-organized collection of extremely detailed information on the evacuation and settlement in New Brunswick would understatement the obvious. Incredible attention to detail, concise commentary, and care in making this resource searchable are hallmarks of David Bell’s writing.

This book has been percolating in the author’s mind, honed and polished for over forty years. Each chapter begins with an introduction and guide giving context to the lists provided as well as cautions regarding usefulness or reliability of the data. Partly based on lists discovered forty years ago in London, England, here is an example of the wider understandings we can learn about, when one views the American Revolution from the detailed British records of the evacuation of New York in 1783.

David Bell is a participant and contributor to the Loyalist Research Network in the Maritimes and a legal scholar, having taught legal and religious history at the University of New Brunswick. His legal background is evident in the thoroughness of his work and presentation.

For genealogists especially, and historians in general, this book is highly recommended.

American Loyalists to New Brunswick: The Ship Passenger Lists, can be ordered from Amazon.ca or directly from Formac Lorimer Books, its publisher, at http://www.formaclorimerbooks.ca/Book/2880/Loyalists-of-New-Brunswick.html.

Downeast – Upcountry: A Place, A Family, A Time

Author: Thomas L. Shanklin
Publisher: privately by Thomas L. Shanklin in Charleston, South Carolina
Paperback 293 pages, © Thomas L. Shanklin 2013
Reviewed by Grietje McBride UE

The Shanklin family has deep Loyalist roots in New Brunswick with relatives on both sides of the American Revolution. Thomas Shanklin’s book exemplifies the growing interest in understanding the social history of our ancestors – preserving the events, stories, and personalities of past generations as far back in history as possible.

Besides reminiscing about the people of a few generations ago, Shanklin allows his readers to witness a way of living and the use of early technology, as well as the sights and sounds of interesting places between the two great wars. Peppered amongst illustrations, large, easy-to-read family trees and photos, are members of the Hatfield, Spragg, and Shanklin extended families who lived in Hatfield Point and Saint John, New Brunswick. Tales of adventure, travel, family gatherings, and misadventure combine to make this family come alive.

Thomas Shanklin introduces himself in this book as a boy listening to his father’s stories about his grandfather who once lived beside the wharf at Hatfield Point on the Saint John River. For over thirty years, the little boy’s grandfather, Captain Haddon Jacob Shanklin, travelled the oceans as captain of the Golden Ball before retiring to this historic part of New Brunswick.

The author, Thomas Shanklin, is an ordained minister of the United Methodist Church and has served as pastor of churches from Kansas to New Hampshire. His affectionate perspective on the past, based on both the author’s faith and love of history, percolate through Shanklin’s writing, adding the charm of “home” to his recollections.

For those readers who want to better familiarize themselves with the Maritime Provinces and its Loyalist heritage, this book will be a great addition to their armchair travels.
Darrell McBreairty has spent many years researching his Kelly ancestors, their ties to the New Jersey Volunteers and their settlement in Kingsclear, New Brunswick after 1783. The Kellys of Kingsclear is divided into two parts: research that features the family’s evacuation from New York and extensive appendices. The two parts are separated by eighteen pages of bibliography.

As McBreairty states; no one wants to leave behind a legacy that is just a name, a partial date and a question mark. In his efforts to be thorough, the author delivers a compendium of comprehensive notes, quoting well-known researchers and expert historians such as Esther Clark Wright, W.S. McNutt, Todd Braisted and Thomas F. Gordon (The History of New Jersey). There is a great deal of information about how the events of the American Revolution affected its loyal refugees. As well, there is valuable information about the service record of the New Jersey Volunteers and the places where they settled along the St. John River as well as within the city of Saint John.

What makes this book outstanding is the way in which the author pulls so many sources together, quoting extensively from a variety of authorities. A disadvantage in producing a richly detailed volume such as this one is its size and ease of use. A chapter containing a synopsis of what the author discovered after his extensive research would go a long way in helping his readers appreciate how his discoveries helped him know his Loyalist ancestors better. The incorporation of an appendix would assist readers in locating information that could be pertinent to other families who had ancestors living through these perilous times in our history. The bibliography is useful in identifying the extensive list of sources that McBreairty used to tell his family’s story.

This book is a veritable encyclopedia of the American Revolution, having the Kelly family and the New Jersey Volunteers as its twin focal points. I would recommend it to anyone looking for detailed descriptions of what life was like for refugees, soldiers, and settlers during the early days of New Brunswick’s history.

The Kellys of Kingsclear may be ordered from Amazon.ca or by writing directly to the author, Darrell McBreairty, at 33 Walker Brook Road, Allagash, Maine, USA. 04774.

After Yorktown. The Final Struggle For American Independence

There was a certain anticipation regarding this book given its claims to have a more favourable perspective on the Loyalists – even though its author is an American. I wouldn’t describe Mr. Glickstein a fan of the Loyalists, but he does approach the two sides with a fair degree of impartiality. Certain individuals are destined for higher regard no matter what writer’s political perspective, and atrocities committed by both Patriots and Loyalists (alleged or otherwise) are not ignored. Fair enough.

The basic thesis of After Yorktown is that while it is generally accepted that the American Revolution came to an end after the debacle at Yorktown, there were, in fact, two more years of conflict before the final peace. I suspect that many Americans tend to view Yorktown as the end of hostilities, but as Canadians with Loyalist ancestors, we know that the struggle was far from over in 1781. The author supports his position with enough instances of continued conflict that the reader eventually comes to recognize that the American Revolution was part of a larger global conflict – even a world war.
As we know, some of the most vicious fighting was in the southern colonies, especially the Carolinas and Georgia. The author devotes almost one hundred pages to the post-Yorktown fighting in those regions, including the British struggle to retain Charleston.

The next part focuses on the Native Americans; they were certainly not among the American Revolution’s victors. Glickstein also includes such forgotten events as the Battle of Blue Licks (where Daniel Boone’s son died), and the combat in Ohio.

Another section is devoted to the Caribbean – in particular the defeat of Grasse at the Battle of the Saintes. History buffs will recall that it was the French Navy under Grasse that caused so much trouble at Yorktown. There are also accounts of various raiders and privateers. The Siege of Gibraltar is the topic of another chapter, while the latter part of the book describes the conflict in India. By the end of the book, Glickstein has proven his point that the British were fighting a global war.

There are a couple of odd things worthy of comment. One chapter is titled, “The Death of Colonel Butler.” Colonel John Butler died of natural causes in 1796 and yet this chapter centres on the death of Captain Walter Butler, his son, who perished in 1781. Walter would have appreciated the promotion! The other oddity is the paucity of references regarding the military organization of the Loyalists and their various provincial regiments. Butler’s Rangers are only mentioned twice, and the King’s American Dragoons just once. Provincial corps such as the New Jersey Volunteers and the King’s Royal Regiment of New York are not listed at all, even though the author describes a number of events in which various Loyalist regiments participated. This gives the impression that the Loyalists’ wartime service was mainly as foragers and raiders rather than in military action.

Nevertheless Mr. Glickstein is successful in backing up his argument that the extensive military activities in the wake of the Battle of Yorktown merit our attention. I would recommend the book as entertaining read. Try it.

The Loyalist Gazette
Hope’s Journey
Jean Rae Baxter

In the fifth volume in her United Empire Loyalist series, Jean Rae Baxter offers a vivid account of the 1790s in the Kingston area. Hope Cobman, who was born earlier on the long trek north from the Mohawk Valley, is now a young girl searching desperately among the scattered UEL families for her father, who fought with Butler’s Rangers. Little does she know that her father and brothers, shattered by the wounds of war, will need her as much as, or more than, she needs them.

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At times there seems to be a bit of a divide between the thousands of Loyalists who settled in the Maritimes and the smaller number who ended up in Quebec and Upper Canada. It’s nice to find a family who had a foot, after a manner of speaking, in both jurisdictions. I’m talking about the Gunter family.

I’ve long had an interest in the Gunters, although I’m not a descendant. My wife is part of the Upper Canada group, and many of you will know researcher Andrew Gunter from New Brunswick. While numbers of Loyalists decided to make the journey from the Maritimes to Upper Canada, the dispersion of the Gunters took place during the second generation.

The Loyalist patriarch was Conrad Gunter UE, reportedly born in Germany about 1732 and also reportedly a resident of Warwick, Orange County, Province of New York, before the Revolutionary War. During the war, he worked as a carpenter for the engineering department in New York City. His eldest son, Andrew, was just old enough to work as a carpenter before the war’s end, so he was a Loyalist too. The younger son, Abraham, did not serve. The Gunters eventually joined one of the fleets heading to the Maritimes. According to Conrad and Abraham’s 1786 petition; the family arrived in August of 1783. Abraham would have been underage at the time of the petition so he was not able to submit one on his own.

Conrad is associated with the Washademoak and Jemseg settlements in Queens County, New Brunswick. In 1792, Conrad married Priscilla Anderson in Gagetown, indicating that his first wife, Mary Braun, had passed away by then. Son, Andrew, married Elizabeth Titus in 1789, and Abraham married Ann Clark at Waterborough in 1800. Andrew remained in New Brunswick; the many Gunters there today are descended from Andrew and his wife, Elizabeth.

Abraham was born circa 1768 in New York, perhaps in Warwick. In the latter part of 1811, Abraham, Ann, and their growing family made the trip to Upper Canada, settling in Prince Edward County. At a later date, the family moved to Murray Township north of Trenton, Canada West. Abraham died a widower in late 1854 or early 1855. His burial location is not known, but there are several local possibilities. To this day, Murray Township has a “Gunter Settlement Road,” numerous Gunter burials in Stockdale, and a small abandoned cemetery known as “the Gunter-Maybee Cemetery.” Some of this family moved up into the northern part of Hastings County where there is the hamlet of Gunter as well as Gunter Cemetery. Abraham and Ann had six children, two of whom married grandchildren of Captain Abraham Maybee UE. The name is still found in the area today and, of course, various descendants moved to Alberta and Saskatchewan over time. Truly a “national family.”

One of the pleasures of working with an association spread across the country is the opportunity to communicate with descendants at a great distance. This modest look at the Gunters was inspired by e-mail exchanges with Branch Genealogist, Suzanne Davidson UE, in Alberta and a Gunter applicant there.

Footprints Across The Country

Selected Sources

Davidson, Stephen, Nova Scotia. E-mail exchanges


Upper Canada Land Petitions. “G” Bundle Leases 1799-1819 #21 Reel C-2041 and “G” Bundle Leases 1800-1835 #56 Reel C-2041. Both by Abraham Gunter.


The lonely marker of Sarah (Maybee) Gunter 1852 at the abandoned “Gunter-Maybee Cemetery” Murray Township. Photo 1978 by P. Johnson UE. Sarah’s husband Samuel was a son of Abraham Gunter.
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Loyalist, Col. James DeLancey UE, born 1746 or 1747, died 1804

By Grietje R. McBride UE, B.Sc., and Robert C. McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.

James DeLancey was born in Westchester County, New York. Before the Revolution, he served as sheriff of Westchester County from 1769 to 1776 and tended to Estate business. A prominent and wealthy land owner, his first loyalty was to the Patriots until a group of the Patriots reportedly stole a favourite horse and harnesses.¹ Thereafter, he became an ardent Tory. Identified as a Loyalist, DeLancey was forced to leave his extensive holdings that were confiscated and sold to support the American Militia. From New York he joined his uncle, Oliver DeLancey, who had raised a Loyalist unit known as “DeLancey’s Brigade.” James DeLancey then headed the Westchester Chasseurs, hand-picked marksmen chosen from disbanding militias after the Battle of White Plains. These raiders were also known as “DeLancey’s Cowboys” and “DeLancey’s Refugees.”² Governor Tryon of New York called them “truly elite of the Militia of Westchester County and their Capt’n Mr. James DeLancey, who was also Colonel of the Militia of Westchester County; I have much confidence in them for their spirited behaviour.” Due to the success of the forays into Patriot territory around Kingsbridge, and White Plains, even General George Washington desired their capture. “Even General George Washington knew of James DeLancey and his mounted troop. He was to report to Congress on May 17th, 1781: ‘Surprise near Croton River by 60 Horse and 200 Foot under Colonel James DeLancey … 44 killed, wounded and missing … attempted to cut him off but he got away.’ ”³

Upon evacuation from New York in 1782 or 1783, 37-year-old DeLancey, his young wife, infant child, and six slaves moved to Nova Scotia and settled around the Annapolis Valley on a 640-acre land grant at Round Hill beside the Annapolis River.

In 1790, he was elected to the Provincial Assembly and appointed to Council by Governor Wentworth later in 1793. He resigned his seat in 1801 due to poor health and died in 1803 at the age of 57. An historical marker in his honour has been placed near Tupperville in Annapolis County.⁴

Many interesting stories in bits and pieces that have been archived through the years are surfacing at an increasing rate as historical resources are shared worldwide. In the history of Colonel James DeLancey, many facts are still unknown, especially concerning muster rolls naming individuals who served under him. Through petitions for losses, we get a glimpse of the Loyalists and their stated military history that sometimes adds new information. My Loyalist ancestor, Sergeant Gabriel Purdy UE, was one of those petitioners who provided information about his service as a sergeant with the Westchester Refugees commanded by Isaac Hatfield UE and then under Captain Henry Purdy UE in the Company of Light Infantry commanded by Colonel James DeLancey UE.

Endnotes


The Loyalist Gazette
Highland Fling

78th Highlanders do a sword dance at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, 2008. Photo by Walker Astle. See his work at: themaninblack.smugmug.com