



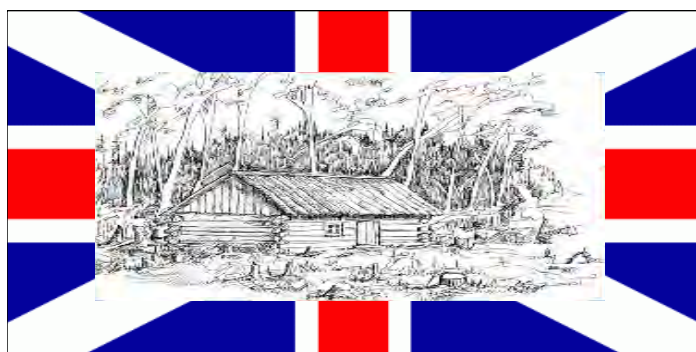
# The Kawartha Periodical



Newsletter of the **Kawartha Branch** of the **United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada**

Web site: <<http://www.uelac.org/Kawartha>>

Volume 22, Issue 02    *The Kawartha Branch was granted its charter on 23 June 1979*    Fall 2022 - Winter 2023



## The President's Message

Well it looks like COVID and the Flu have resurfaced in our area, taking this into consideration and wanting to protect our Members, the Executive have decided to make our general meetings happen in the Zoom format. We are hoping to have our AGM in April as an in-person luncheon meeting with entertainment, but we will watch the health situation.

Kawartha Branch has experienced another first in our history, at the Remembrance Day Celebration in Peterborough, our Branch was recognized and was called upon to lay a wreath in remembrance. Past Branch President and veteran, Bill Atkinson UE, laid the wreath on our behalf. I would like to thank Bob McBride UE for encouraging our Members to attend the service and would like to thank those who did attend.

I would like to wish our Members a safe and joyous Christmas season. Stay safe.



Loyally yours,  
Bill Russell UE  
Kawartha Branch  
President, 2022 - 2023.

## From The Editor's Desk ...



Here in Kawartha Branch, we feel that we have a great deal to offer to our Members as we continue into the future.

To maintain an informative and interesting newsletter, we are actively seeking

your family history or passed-down stories of Loyalists and their family adventures.

I trust that you find this Fall 2022 - Winter 2023 issue of our *Kawartha Periodical* newsletter of interest and we look forward to hearing from you !!!

Sincerely and loyally yours,  
Bob McBride UE,  
Kawartha Branch Newsletter Editor.



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## Genealogists' Report



26 November 2022

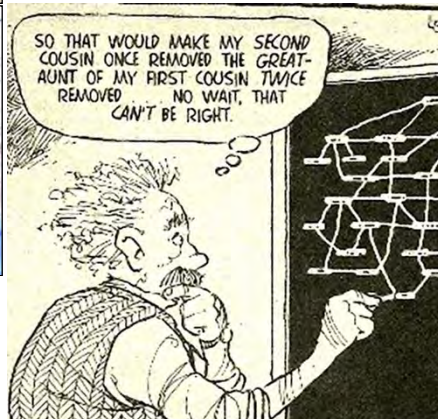
We have several Members who are actively searching through their family history. They report that keepers of archival material or workers involved with government documents have been quite helpful and obliging in offering assistance with their searches. Certificate Application forms have been updated to change the late Queen Elizabeth II to King Charles III. These forms have been sent to Members working on their applications.

As well, the Ancestry.ca account for Kawartha Branch has been renewed until December 10, 2023. It has been very helpful in checking proofs and supporting Members in their researches.

We are close but not quite there in submitting a couple of certificate applications. Some of our Members are researching family lines connecting to the following Loyalists:  
 Boltus Harris 1758 - 1828, Joseph Purdy 1735 - 1835, William Howe 1750 - after 1784, Jonas S Sipes 1758 - 1849, Major Peter Van Alstyne June 16 1695 - \_\_\_\_\_, James Perrigo \_\_\_\_\_ - 1810, William McClelland 1740 - 1828, Isaac Ferris, Edward Hicks 1736 - 1778, James Jones 1734 - 1794, Moses Read 1735 - 1802, James Fulton 1760 - 1829.



Grietje and Bob McBride UE  
 Kawartha Branch  
 Co-Genealogists  
 Phone: 705-295-4556  
 E-mail: maplegm@gmail.com  
 or uelbob@nexicom.net.



## Treasurer's Report



30 October, 2022

Opening bank balance Sept 1, 2022: \$290.00  
 (all figures rounded).

Paid \$140 Zoom Licence to June 2023

Paid \$100 meeting room rental at St. Stephen's PC

Paid \$100 to Roger Litwiller,

honorarium for guest speaker at September meeting

Paid \$2.50 bank charges for September

Received \$65 for book sales

Received \$1000 from CIBC Wood-Gundy  
 for operating expenses.

Closing bank balance Oct 29, 2022: \$1011.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Frank Lucas, Treasurer.

Frank has been our Kawartha Branch Treasurer for many years and would like to retire.

If you are interested or know of someone, please let anyone on the Executive know your thoughts !!! Thanks !!!



**Hoping  
 to retire !!!  
 I'm retired.**



**Kawartha Branch Board Executive and Committees for 2022 - 2023**

President	Bill Russell UE	705-924-9829	billrussell10@gmail.com
Immediate Past President	Grietje R. McBride UE	705-295-4556	maplegm@gmail.com
First Vice-President	Ken F. Spry UE	705-745-6422	ken309810@gmail.com
Second Vice-President	To be announced		
Secretary	Margaret Pulver UE (hoping to retire !!!)	705-742-2255	mpulver2@icloud.com
Treasurer	Frank Lucas (hoping to retire soon !!!)	705-876-9800	frank.lucas@sympatico.ca
Co-Genealogists	Grietje McBride UE and Bob McBride UE	705-295-4556	maplegm@nexicom.net uelbob@nexicom.net
Programme Convenor	Graham Hart UE	705-743-6837	grahamhart302@yahoo.com
Newsletter Editor and Publications Chair	Bob McBride UE	705-295-4556	uelbob@nexicom.net
Sales and Displays	Bill Atkinson UE	705-313-9828	xpitcop@gmail.com
Historian-Archivist	Ron Good UE	905-885-8777	rsgood@eagle.ca
Membership and Telephone Chairperson	Grietje McBride UE	705-295-4556	maplegm@gmail.com
Web Master	Bob McBride UE	705-295-4556	uelbob@nexicom.net
Education Advisors	Grietje McBride UE	705-295-4556	maplegm@gmail.com
	Bob McBride UE	705-295-4556	uelbob@nexicom.net
Social Convenor	To be announced		
Lending Library	Ken Spry UE	705-745-6422	ken309810@gmail.com
	Patricia "Trish" Staples UE	705-930-6408	trishstaples@gmail.com
Colour Party	Bill Atkinson UE	705-313-9828	xpitcop@gmail.com
	Graham Hart UE	705-743-6837	grahamhart302@yahoo.com
Directors	Bill Atkinson UE	705-313-9828	xpitcop@gmail.com
	Graham Hart UE	705-743-6837	grahamhart302@yahoo.com
	A. Joan Lucas UE	705-876-9800	jflucas@sympatico.ca
	Bob McBride UE	705-295-4556	uelbob@nexicom.net



**What has a face  
and two hands  
but no arms or legs?**

**A clock !!!**



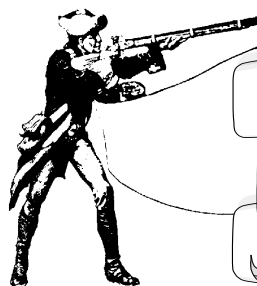
**We need volunteers to serve as**

**Second Vice-President.  
Branch Secretary.  
Branch Treasurer.  
Social Convenor.  
(training and  
mentorship provided)**



**If you are interested, please contact our  
Kawartha Branch President, Bill Russell UE,  
or any other Members of the Executive.**





## Loyalist Corner



Each of these UE ancestors  
have been highlighted in issues  
of *The Kawartha Periodical* :

Issue	Loyalist
Volume 5, Issue 1	· William Fairchild UE · Andrew Denike UE · Adam Young UE · Henry Young UE
Volume 5, Issue 2	· Sgt. Henry Buchner (Boughner, Buckner) UE · Jacob DeCou UE · Captain John DeCou
Volume 6, Issue 1	· Martin Silmzer UE
Volume 6, Issue 2	· Richard Rogers UE · James Rogers UE
Volume 7, Issue 1	· Capt. Jacobus Peck Jr. UE · James Peck Jr. UE
Volume 7, Issue 2	· Sgt. Gabriel Purdy UE · Timothy Pringle (Prindle) UE · Daniel Fraser UE
Volume 8, Issue 1	· John Hagerman Sr. UE · Peter Irish UE · McGregory Van Every UE
Volume 8, Issue 2	· Thomas Goheen Sr. UE · John Howell UE · John Stevens Sr. UE
Volume 9, Issue 1	· Col. David Breakenridge UE
Volume 9, Issue 2	· Philip Hartman UE
Volume 10, Issue 1	· David Springer UE
Volume 10, Issue 2	· John Howell UE · Descendants of Adam Young UE
Volume 11, Issue 1	· Henry Munger UE
Volume 11, Issue 2	· Catherine Kester
Volume 12, Issue 1	· John Lake Senior UE
Volume 12, Issue 2	· Robert Land UE
Volume 13, Issue 1	· Col. William Marsh UE
Volume 14, Issue 1	· Ordella Pymer, Mrs. (John) Eastman Orser UE
Volume 14, Issue 2	- The Palatine LOTT Family
Volume 15, Issue 1	- Robert Bessey Senior UE
Volume 15, Issue 2	- The Finckel Family



Volume 16, Issue 1	- "Old" John Conklin UE
Volume 16, Issue 2	- Fort Ninety Six and Robert Graham UE
Volume 17, Issue 1	- My Morden Trail by Douglas G. Morden UE
Volume 17, Issue 2	- Murder of John Irish by Anna Isabel (Irish) Wessell UE
Volume 18, Issue 1	- Adam Young UE updated
Volume 18, Issue 2	- Major the Reverend James Donald Howson UE is 104
Volume 19, Issue 1	- Abraham Dafoe UE and family by A. Joan Lucas UE
Volume 19, Issue 2	- Memories of Major the Reverend James Donald Howson UE, by Graham Hart UE
Volume 20, Issue 1	- John Lake Senior UE, by Joan Lucas UE
Volume 20, Issue 2	- Memories of World War Two by Members of Kawartha Branch
Volume 21, Issue 1	- Troy Easter UE restores tombstones
Volume 21, Issue 2	- War of 1812 Veterans: Alexander McDonnell Captain Charles Rubidge Francis Brockell Spilsbury
Volume 22, Issue 1	- Loyalists As Absentee Owners by Allan McGillivray UE
Volume 22, Issue 2	- General James Wolfe, Sir Guy Carleton, Chief Joseph Brant THAYENDANEGEA



### Next Kawartha Branch Meeting

Via ZOOM:

**On Sunday,  
19 February 2023  
at 2:00 p.m. ET  
Jean Rae Baxter UE**

## Reminder

**Please send any change of address  
or contact details to  
Grietje McBride UE  
so that we can keep  
our Kawartha Branch Membership List  
up-to-date !!!**

**She can be reached at:**

**Grietje McBride UE  
Maple Grove Farms,  
2260 North Esson Line,  
Indian River, Ontario. K0L 2B0  
Phone: 705-295-4556  
E-mail: maplegm@gmail.com**





For the next while, Bill Russell UE, President of Kawartha Branch, and Central East Regional Vice-President for the UELAC, will include an article in each issue of ***The Kawartha Periodical***.

Here is his fifth one (taken from the Canada Post release):



## ***1986 34 ¢ STAMP "MOLLY BRANT, KOŦWATSİ'TSIAIÉŦNI"***

This stamp was designed by Sarah Tyson.

**Background:** Molly Brant, known to the Iroquois as KoŦwatsi'tsialiéŦni, was the undisputed leader of the Six Nations Matrons, an influential group of Iroquois women. She was a fervent Loyalist and the wife of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Thirteen Colonies. Furthermore, she was the older sister of Joseph Brant; both of them were influential Loyalists during the 1776 American Revolution.

When the Revolution began, most of the Six Nations were pledged to neutrality. Molly and Joseph Brant encouraged them to break their treaties of neutrality with the Americans, and were ultimately successful in keeping four out of six loyal to the Crown. Throughout the early part of the war, Molly helped to shelter and feed Loyalists; she was also responsible for sending arms and munitions to those who were fighting for the King. She even passed information to the British in advance of the Battle of Oriskany, allowing them to route American forces in 1777.

Toward the end of the American Revolution, after they had lost lands to the Americans, many of the Iroquois fled west into the Cayuga Nation, and ultimately to Canada. Molly Brant used her influence with the British leaders to obtain new lands for the Loyalist Amerindians. Her reward for her heroism, from the British government, was a pension and a house in Kingston, Ontario.

Sara Tyson's design depicts three facets of the heroine's life: Molly Brant as Iroquois, Loyalist, and European.

*Canada Post Corporation. [Postage Stamp Press Release], 1986.*

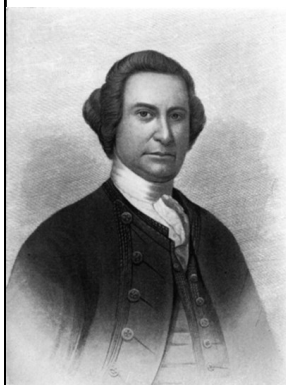
She was the consort of Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with whom she had eight children. ... After Johnson's death in 1774, Molly Brant and her children left Johnson Hall in Johnstown, New York, and returned to her native village of Canajoharie, further west on the Mohawk River.

A Loyalist during the American Revolutionary War, she migrated to British Canada, where she served as an intermediary between British officials and the Iroquois.

After the war, she settled in what is now Kingston, Ontario.

In recognition of her service to the Crown, the British government gave Brant a pension and compensated her for her wartime losses, including a grant of land.

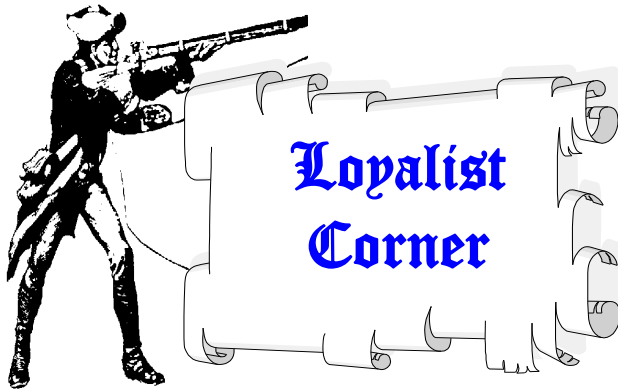
Source: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molly\\_Brant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molly_Brant)



*Wm. Johnson*



Johnson Hall, Molly Brant's home from 1763 to 1774



Rather than highlighting a Loyalist from our Branch in this issue, here instead are two articles taken the web site of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario:

## ***FAMOUS CANADIAN MASONS***

**General James Wolfe  
(02 January 1727  
– 13 September  
1759):**

was a British army officer, and commander of the British expedition.

One of the most legendary figures of Canadian history, Wolfe has become known as the man whose defeat of the Marquis de Montcalm in 1759 on the Plains of Abraham marked the beginning of British rule in Canada.



**And by the way,  
he was a Mason!**

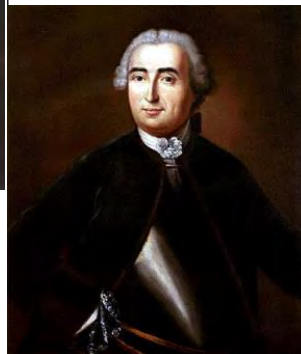
**Major-General  
James Wolfe  
January 02, 1727 -  
September 13, 1759**

**Appointed  
second-lieutenant  
at the age of fourteen  
in his father's regiment  
of Marines in 1742, Wolfe transferred into  
the 12th Regiment of Foot, where he served  
in active service against the French in  
the War of the Austrian Succession.**

**Not much over sixteen, he had become  
adjutant of his battalion. Little over a year  
later he was serving as a brigade major.  
He was then sent home to take part against  
the Jacobite uprising under Prince Charles  
Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender.**

**James Wolfe was at Falkirk and Culloden  
as Aid de Camp to General Hawley.**

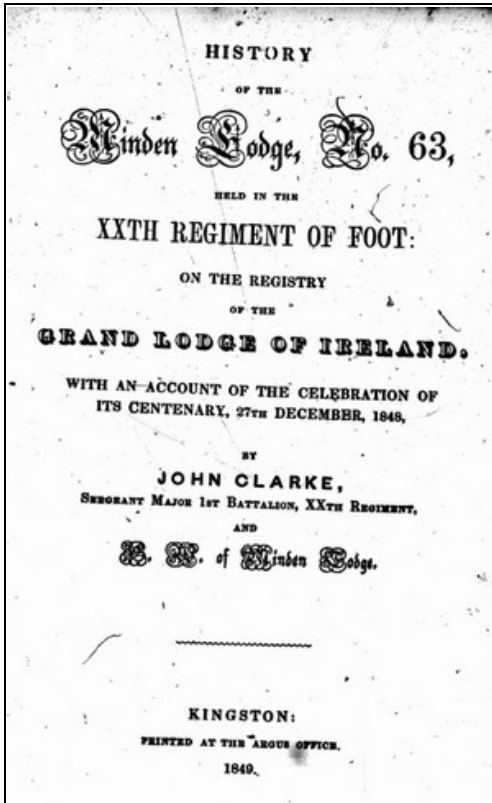
**He left the regiment on promotion in 1758,  
and, in the following year, became famous,  
as Major-General Wolfe, for the capture  
of Quebec on the Plains of Abraham.  
Wolfe died on the battlefield shortly after  
learning of his victory.**



**It is sometimes  
claimed that the leader  
of the French forces,  
the Marquis de  
Montcalm, was also  
a Freemason but  
this is unsubstantiated.**







**History of the Minden Lodge, No. 63, held in the XXth Regiment of Foot [microform] : on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, with an account of the celebration of its centenary, 27th December, 1848 by Clarke, John, fl. 1849**

#### HISTORY.

The "Minden Lodge," No. 63, held in the XXth Regt. of Foot, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, was first established in our old and highly-honored Corps, eleven years prior to the celebrated engagement fought near "Minden," from whence it takes its name; the word "MINDEN" having been added, in consequence of the Regiment having taken so distinguished a part in that ever memorable engagement.

The precise day of the month of the issue of the WARRANT cannot be ascertained in consequence of its illegibility; but fortunately, the month and the year are sufficiently plain;—it bears date — December, 1748.

The WARRANT was granted to Lord George Sackville, Colonel Edward Cornwallis, and Captain Millburne, three Brethren particularly distinguished for their rank, position, and subsequent gallant military career.

**Wolfe was a Member of Minden Military Lodge No. 63, Ireland.**

**Sources: Denslow**

- Denslow, William R. Ten Thousand Famous Freemasons. 4 vols. 1979. Repr. (ISBN 0-88053-072-3, M664).
- Macoy Publishing & Masonic Supply Company, Incorporated. Attr. to Joseph Highmore / National Archives of Canada / C-3916
- [freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/wolfe\\_j/wolfe\\_j.html](http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/wolfe_j/wolfe_j.html)

James Wolfe was born at the local vicarage on 02 January 1727 (New Style or 22 December 1726 Old Style) at Westerham, Kent, the older of two sons of Colonel (later Lieutenant General) Edward Wolfe, a veteran soldier of Anglo-Irish origin, and the former Henrietta Thompson. His uncle was Edward Thompson MP, a distinguished politician. Wolfe's childhood home in Westerham, known in his lifetime as Spiers, has been preserved in his memory by the National Trust under the name Quebec House.



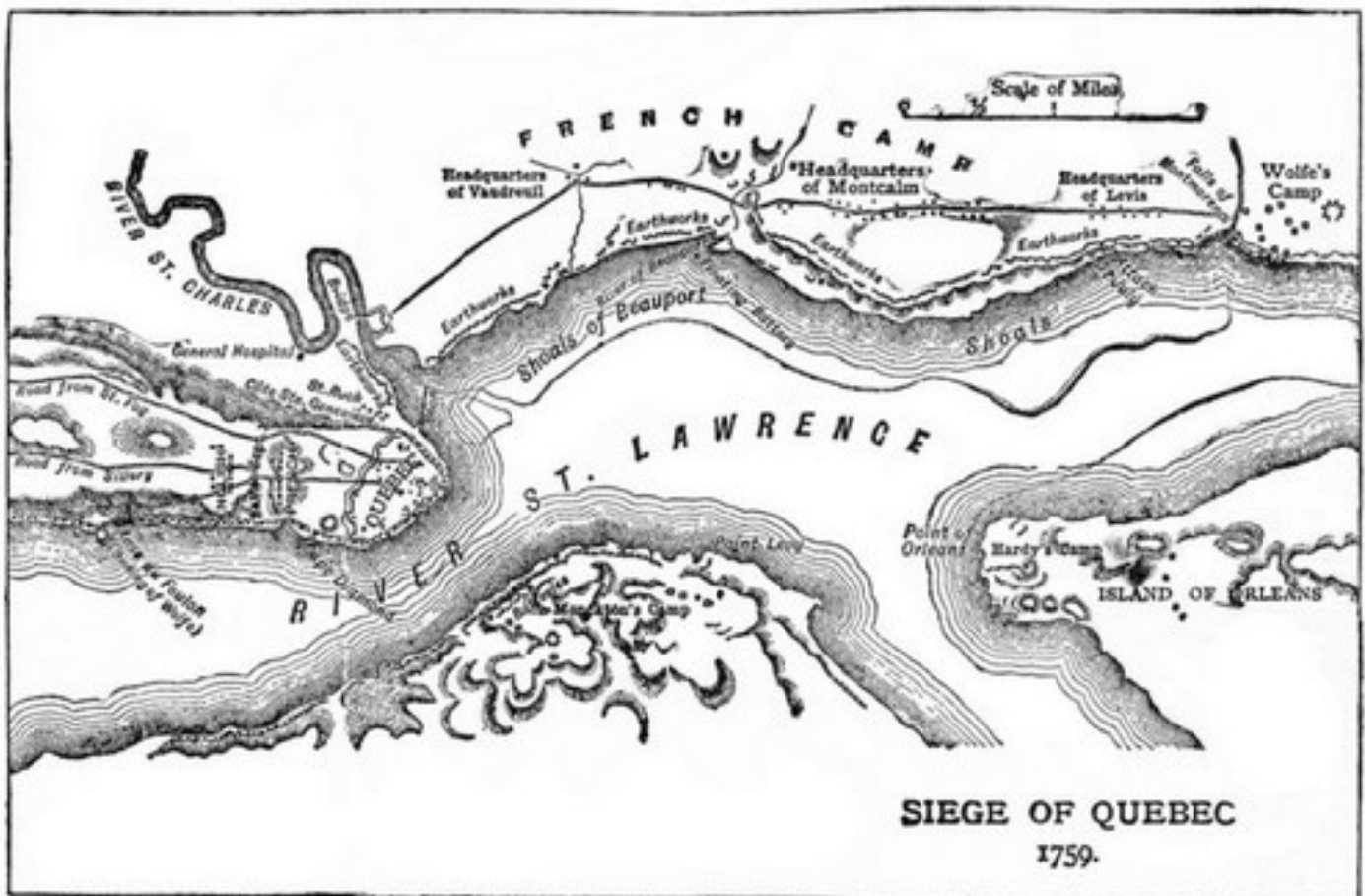
Wolfe's family were long settled in Ireland and he regularly corresponded with his uncle, Major Walter Wolfe, in Dublin.

The Wolfes were close to the Warde family, who lived at Squerryes Court in Westerham. Wolfe's boyhood friend, George Warde, achieved fame as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

Around 1738, the family moved to Greenwich, in north-west Kent. From his earliest years, Wolfe was destined for a military career, entering his father's 1st Marine regiment as a volunteer at the age of thirteen.

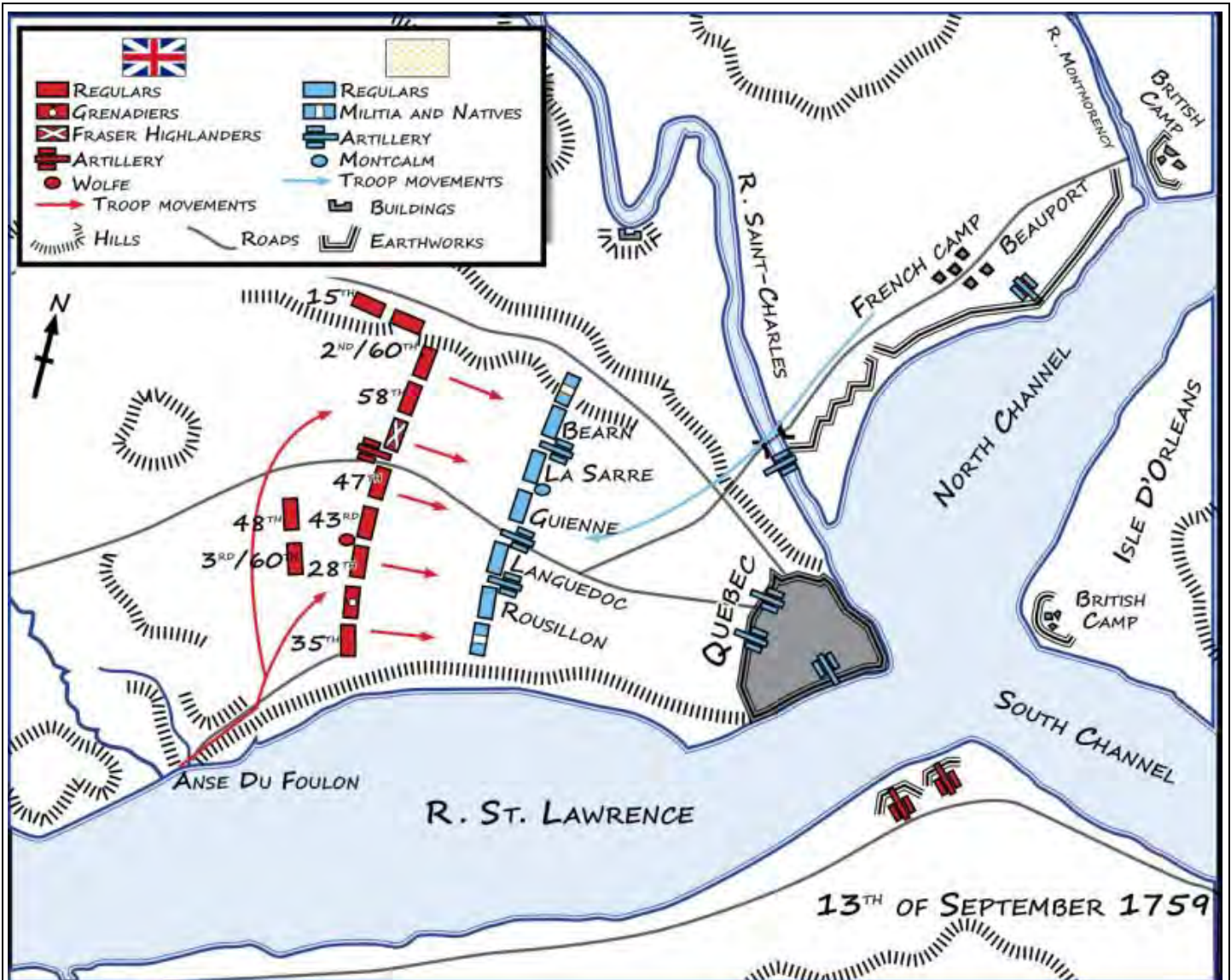
[snip]

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham, also known as the Battle of Quebec (French: Bataille des Plaines d'Abraham, Première bataille de Québec), was a pivotal battle in the Seven Years' War (referred to as the French and Indian War to describe the North American theatre).



Map of the Quebec City area showing disposition of French and British forces.  
The Plains of Abraham are located to the left.





First phase of the Battle.



[snip]

Wolfe then led 4,400 men in small boats on a very bold and risky amphibious landing at the base of the cliffs west of Quebec along the St. Lawrence River. His army, with two small cannons, scaled the 200-metre cliff from the river below early in the morning of 13 September 1759.

They surprised the French, under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm, who thought the cliff would be unclimbable, and had set his defences accordingly. Faced with the possibility that the British would haul more cannons up the cliffs and knock down the city's remaining walls, the French fought the British on the Plains of Abraham. They were defeated after fifteen minutes of battle, but, when Wolfe began to move forward, he was shot thrice, once in the arm, once in the shoulder, and finally in the chest.

Historian Francis Parkman describes the death of Wolfe:

They asked him [Wolfe] if he would have a surgeon; but he shook his head, and answered that all was over with him. His eyes closed with the torpor of approaching death, and those around sustained his fainting form. Yet they couldn't withhold their gaze from the wild turmoil before them, and the charging ranks of their companions rushing through the line of fire and smoke.



"See how they run," one of the Officers

exclaimed, as the French fled in confusion before the levelled bayonets.

"Who run?" demanded Wolfe, opening his eyes like a man aroused from sleep.

"The enemy, sir," was the reply; "they give way everywhere."

"Then," said the dying general, "tell Colonel River, to cut off their retreat from the bridge. Now, God be praised, I die contented," he murmured; and, turning on his side, he calmly breathed his last breath.

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham caused the deaths of the top military commander on each side: Montcalm died the next day from his wounds. Wolfe's victory at Quebec enabled the Montreal Campaign against the French the following year.

With the fall of that city, French rule in North America,

outside of Louisiana and the tiny islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, came to an end.



Wolfe's body was returned to Britain on *HMS Royal William* and interred in the family vault in St Alfege Church, Greenwich, alongside his father (who had died in March 1759).

The funeral service took place on 20 November 1759.

A portrait of Wolfe, printed circa 1776

*Major General WOLFE*  
*He was the second of his name, purchased an ensign, rose to the rank of Major, and was killed at the Battle of the Clouds, 13th September 1759.*  
*By the Hon. John De La Motte, Esq. 1759.*



## ***SIR GUY CARLETON***

September 3, 1724 - November 10, 1808

Soldier-statesman who, as governor and commander-in-chief in Québec from 1766 to 1778, succeeded in reconciling the British and French and in repulsing the invasion attempts of Continental forces. As quartermaster-general, he served under General James Wolfe at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham on September 13, 1759. He was knighted for his defence of Quebec City in 1775 and later served again as governor of Québec from 1786 to 1796

Masonic historians J. H. Graham, Albert G. Mackey, and Robert Freke Gould have all, erroneously, claimed Sir Guy as a Freemason, confusing him with Christopher Carleton, his nephew and brother-in-law, who was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1786.

Sir Guy knew several Freemasons. His brother-in-law, Thomas, 3rd Earl of Effingham, served as Acting Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England from 1782 until 1789, and his friend, Sir John Johnson, succeeded Christopher Carleton as Provincial Grand Master in 1788. He was also a friend of Colonel Benedict Arnold.

Sir Guy was also, at one time, attached to several regiments with travelling Lodges: the 7th Foot, Royal Fusilliers held Warrant No. 231, the 20th Foot carried a Warrant for Lodge No. 63, "*Mindem Military Lodge*", the 25th Regiment of Foot were issued the Irish Warrant of Lodge No. 92 in 1738, the 47th Foot carried an Irish warrant for Lodge No. 92, and the 72nd Foot, Seaforth Highlanders received a Warrant from the Ancient Grand Lodge in 1759. Unfortunately regimental Lodge records are woefully incomplete; in what records do remain, Sir Guy's name does not appear.

Source: *The Masonic Connections of Sir Guy Carleton, Baron Dorchester, Ralph D. Seligman. Nassau, Bahamas: self-published, n.d. 26pp booklet.*



[www.freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/carleton\\_g/carleton\\_g.html](http://www.freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/carleton_g/carleton_g.html)



Kawartha Branch President, Bill Russell UE,  
has sent the following article  
for this issue of *The Kawartha Periodical*:

## **CHIEF JOSEPH BRANT**

### **THAYENDANEGEA**

MARCH 1743 - NOVEMBER 24 1807



November 4th, 2022 was the 215th anniversary of Joseph Brant's death. I thought I would write a short tribute to honour this great hero who supported the British Cause and show some Brant memorabilia I have collected.

Thayendanegea or Joseph Brant was a Mohawk military and political leader, based in what is now New York State. He was closely associated with the British during and after the American Revolution. He was the most recognized of his generation as a great Native Chief of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

Joseph met some of the most important British and American leaders in his time. He met American George Washington and King George III. Joseph was Initiated into Freemasonry in London, England, and was given his ritual apron personally from King George III.

Brant rose to prominence in the Iroquois League due to his education and connection to British officials. His sister, Molly Brant, was the wife of the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Province of New York, Sir William Johnson.

During the American Revolution, Brant led a company of Mohawk and colonial Loyalists known as "*Brant's Volunteers*" against the Rebels on the New York frontier. He was accused by the Americans of committing many atrocities and they gave him the name "*Monster Brant*", but these accusations were argued by later historians as false.

In 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand granted Joseph Brant and his followers a tract of land comprising of 2,000,000 acres in size along the Grand River, in Upper Canada, that is now southwestern Ontario.

Brant purchased 3,500 acres from the Mississauga tribe, but Sir John Graves Simcoe, Governor of Upper Canada, would not allow the sale between Indians, and so he personally purchased the land and gave it to Brant.



Chief Joseph Brant  
and Sir Guy Carleton,  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs  
in New York.

Brant moved to the land that was in Burlington Bay. Here he built a mansion that was said to be a smaller version of Johnson Hall in New York.

Joseph Brant died in his house on November 24th, 1807 at age 64 after a short illness. In 1850, his remains were carried 34 miles on the shoulders of the young men of the Grand River Reserve. His body was reinterred to a tomb at Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks in Brantford.

Brant put his loyalty to the Six Nations before his loyalty to the British. He has been criticized for being too much like his Anglo neighbours by wearing European style clothes, living in an elaborate house and having Black African slaves.

Brant's mission was to give his people a better life in Canada and to survive and give his people the tools to live along side of the white man as equals.

Brant has been recognized by having a city (Brantford) and a County (Brant) named in his honour. He had his portrait painted by noted painters George Romney on his first trip to England, this portrait hangs in the National Art Gallery in Ottawa. In 1797, painter, Charles Wilson Peale, painted Brant's portrait when he visited Philadelphia, his picture hangs in the Independence Historical Park in Philadelphia. In Brantford there is a statue erected and the Brant Memorial Hospital is named in his honour.

This is only a short synopsis of Brant's history, there are many books written about this great man, check them out at your local library or visit the Brant Museum in Burlington Ontario.

Bill Russell UE



This is a card issued by the Goudey Gum Company in Boston in 1932.

These cards were inserted into bubble gum and sold for a penny.

There were 69 cards in the series.

This card depicts Joseph Brant, under the title of "*Indian Chewing Gum*".



This is a post card issued by ARCS Incorporated, Eastside Pennsylvania, in 1930.

The portrait was painted by Charles William Peale when Joseph Brant visited the City of Philadelphia as a guest of the Federal Government.

The Joseph Brant memorial coin  
was issued by the City of Burlington  
to commemorate the 1973 Burlington Centennial.



On a personal note, one of my fourth great grandfathers, Johan Adam Young UE (1717 - 1790) married: Catherine Elizabeth Schremling (1720 - 1798), daughter of Henrich Schrembling (circa 1695 - ) & Catherine Landgrave (1700 - ), was one of the first two white settlers in Cayuga Township, Haldimand County, who received a 999-year lease from Joseph Brant on the banks of the Grand River, extending three miles back.

Adam Young appeared before Commissioner Pemberton in Montreal on 06 September 1787.

His petition reads as follows: 862. *Claim of ADAM YOUNG, late of New York. Claimt. Says He is a native of America. Lived on the Mohawk, Tryon Co. When the Rebellion broke out joined Col. Butler at Oswego in 1778. He had been imprisoned for 11 months for refusing to take an oath to the States. He was confined in different Gaols. At last sent to Norwich Gaol in Connect. Govert. As soon as he was released he went home. The rebels came & burnt his House & all his buildings & took away or destroyed all his Effects. The reason of this was because he had given Provisions to Loyalists who were coming to Canada. At one time he sent 74 over. After his House was burnt he & his 2 Sons went & joined Col. Butler. He served 6 or 7 years – He had four Sons who served. Now lives on the Grand River about 60 miles from Niagara. He had 2,600 acres on Mohawk. No. 1. 600 acres in Youngs Patent, taken out 30 yrs. ago, there he lived, had cleared 100 acres, had 2 houses, 1 Barn, a Saw Mill, &c. No. 2. Had 2,000 acres in another Patent, which was Called Fentie's Patent & Livingston's Patent. This was 10 miles from the other, taken up ten years before ye War. This was all unimproved. He had a Saw Mill & a Pottash Work on No. 1. Values No. 1 at £1,000 besides the buildings. Values Saw Mill at £140. Values Potash Work at £150. Heard the land was sold. His name is in Anstey's List. [in the margin one finds: is told to get certificate of sale.] His horned Cattle, 6 Horses & all his Moveables were taken by the Rebels. 13 Horses, 12 Cows, 6 Heifers, 12 Sheep, 20 Hoggds. All his furniture, Utensils, very good. He kept a Shop of Dry Goods, he traded with Indians, Lost to amount of £150. [in the margin it states that he was: a very good man.]*



In about 1742, in the Dutch Reformed Church of Stone Arabia, Adam Young married Catharine Elizabeth Schremling (born circa 1720, Schremling's Kill, Canajoharie Creek, Mohawk Valley, Province of New York - ), daughter of Hendrick Schremling/Schrembling, who owned a large tract of land at the Schremling's Kill on the Canajoharie Creek.

In 1754, Adam Young sold his land on the north side of the Mohawk River and moved directly across the river to the south side where he purchased Lot 6, Third Allotment, of the Van Horne Patent. From this base, he began his extensive ventures in land speculation. Adam Young purchased thousands of acres of land in the Mohawk Valley and its surroundings, including the Young's Patent (1752) around Young's Lake, near present-day Warren. Here he diversified his interests and became one of the wealthiest, as derived from the extant tax lists, and influential of local inhabitants. On 14 July 1752 Theobald, with Adam and other sons, were granted 14,000 acres of land -- bought from the Canajoharie Mohawks -- south of the Mohawk River, which came to be known as Young's Patent. ...

On 29 October 1765, the deed of partition for the Young's Patent was drawn up and soon thereafter, Adam and his family, with the exception of his eldest son, John, moved to what became known as Youngsfield, in the German Flats District; there, on the south shore of Young's Lake, they started to build a home. Adam and his brothers continued with the lucrative business of land speculation through the formation of syndicates. Their actual holdings varied from year to year, but, by the time of the Revolutionary War, Adam Young owned 2,600 acres near the Mohawk River and 1,000 acres on the Susquehanna River. He also farmed and owned a saw mill and potash works, selling this commodity to the Mohawk Valley merchants. ... In addition, this ambitious man operated an Indian trading post. One of the land transactions of Adam Young is recorded as follows:

*"Deed Abstract ... Lastly, all the undivided right which George Schremling has to a patent of the south side of the Mohawk River granted to Peter DuBois, Adam Young, Frederick Young and Company comprehending several thousand acres of upland. Consideration: 3000 pounds."*

Adam Young was Captain at the head of a company at the capture of Fort Niagara from the French in 1759, in 1763 was in Captain Klock's militia company of Canajoharie, in 1767 was a Lieutenant, and in 1768 a Captain of the German Flats militia.

The names of Adam Young and his brothers are found frequently in the Minutes of the Mohawk Valley Committee of Safety, established by the Rebels in 1775. That same year, Adam Young and Frederick Young, brother of Adam and a Justice of the Peace for Tryon County, were sent to jail in Connecticut. Both had refused to sign the "*association*" and were accused of engaging, from a rebel perspective, in seditious activities. By 1777, Frederick found the situation intolerable and left for the Niagara frontier together with Adam Young's sons, John and Daniel, where they all enlisted in the Indian Department.

Adam Young, who had remained behind, was under constant surveillance by the Rebels. The authorities reported that it was only out of fear of the consequences that Adam was left unmolested, labelled as a “rank enemy” by one of the Rebel leaders. Yet Adam continued to be harassed and, in 1777 was fined, but refused to pay, for not appearing before the Committee of Safety to answer charges.

Finally, on 06 September 1777, he was compelled to attend the Tryon County Committee of Safety meeting. There he was examined and accused of supplying a party of 56 “*absconding vagabonds*” on their way to join Butler at Niagara. Adam was subsequently jailed in various places including Norwich, Connecticut. Years later, in his petition for land, Adam confirmed these allegations accusing him of using the term “*damned rebels*”.

By early 1778, after eleven months of confinement, Adam had been released from jail. However, he did not remain inactive for long. On 18 July 1778, he joined Chief Joseph Brant and a party of Indians and Loyalists, to raid the Rebel town of Andrustown. In retaliation, the Rebels fell upon Youngsfield, burned all the buildings and stole the effects of the Young family.

“*With scarce sufficient clothes to cover him*”, Adam and his youngest sons, Henry and David, escaped to join Butler at Oswego. By 01 August, Adam had enlisted in Butler’s Rangers, 6th Company. His wife, Catharine Elizabeth (Schremling) Young, was jailed at Tice’s Tavern in Johnstown, where she joined her daughter-in-law, Catherine, and her grandchildren.

As a 63-year-old man with considerable farming experience, Adam Young was given a discharge by Colonel John Butler in 1780 so that he could establish a farm on the west side of the Niagara River and supply the garrison with food.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cruikshank states:  
*“It is apparent that the wife of Adam Young remained behind when her husband and sons joined the British, but she and other wives and children of Loyalists came into Niagara at a later time. In 1782 there arrived at Fort Niagara in a starving condition, Mrs. Secord, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Bowman with thirty-one children whom the circumstances of the rebellion had driven away.”*

At this time Adam Young would have been about 65 years of age; his wife about age 62.



Illustrations by Grietje R. McBride UE.

Nick & Helma Mika indicate: *“On August 25, 1782, Colonel Butler took the first census of the settlement at Niagara. Altogether sixteen families, a total of eighty-three persons, lived at Niagara at that time. Among them were: George Stuart, George Fields, John Depue, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Michael Showers, Harmonious House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young, McGregory Van Every, and Isaac Dolson.”*

This 1782 census lists Adam Young and his wife. Adam is recorded as having 2 horses, 2 cows, 12 acres of Indian corn, 15 acres of potatoes, and 4 acres of cleared land.

Thus Adam Young was among the first sixteen families in the first census of what is now the Province of Ontario, and two of the first sixteen families to settle in this province, as indicated by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cruikshank, who stated: *“The settlement at Niagara actually preceded that at the Bay of Quinte by nearly four years. The only previous attempt to cultivate the soil on the western bank of the Niagara River by white men was that made by LaSalle in the summer of 1679, as recorded by Hennepin. As the French portage was subsequently established on the opposite shore, no effort was made to continue this early attempt at gardening.”*

Colonel John Butler, under the date of 17 July 1795 at Newark, made a statement that Adam’s four sons were John, David, Daniel, and Henry, and that David had died in the service.

The Petitions for Land Grants 1796 - 1799 provide the petition of Daniel and Henry Young, sons of Adam Young, dated *“Niagara, 10 July 1797”*. Colonel John Butler stated therein: *“These may certify that I was perfectly acquainted with Adam Young in the Province (now State) of New York and from his Steady perseverance and attachment to his Majesty was dragged to prison and his Buildings Burned; when an Opportunity Offered he came to Niagara with his Family and Four of his Sons, Viz., John, David, Daniel, and Henry all entered into actual service. Colonel John Butler [signature]”*

Previous to the war, many of *“Butler’s Rangers”*, as they were called, lived in the valley of the Mohawk River in the Province of New York and were personal friends of Brant, and when the British Government made the grant to the Six Nations of the Grand River reservation, he invited a few of his old companions in arms to settle there, giving them tracts of land along the river. Henry Nelles, with his son, Robert Nelles, Abraham Nelles, William Nelles, Warner Nelles, and John Nelles, responded to this invitation, and were given a lease for 999 years of a block in Seneca, extending three miles back from the river and three miles broad, beside a small tract on the opposite side of the river, in Oneida. Adam Young and his sons, John Young, Henry Young, and Daniel Young, were also given a large tract of land in Seneca between where York and Indiana now are.



Illustration by Grietje R. McBride UE.



George A. Nunamaker states: *“Both Lt. John Young and Sgt. Daniel Young are listed in the census of Niagara in 1783 but not their father Adam nor their brother Hendrick (Henry), indicating that the latter were by that time living on their Grand River farms.”* As Adam Young was listed in the 25 August 1782 census of the settlement at Niagara, and absent in the 1783 Niagara census, one can assume, with a certain degree of accuracy, that he settled on the Young Tract in the months between these two census records.

When the Indian grant was made to the Youngs and other Loyalists on 26 February 1787, it is stated therein that these Youngs were then already living on farms on the River.

Adam Young, like so many of the Germans of New York and Ontario, seems always to have had friendly relations with the Indians. This is best summed up in the words of Commissioner David Thornburn who investigated the land grant to the early white settlers on the Grand River [stating]: *“The consideration to the Indians for the grant to these white men was from affection, these men having served jointly with the Indians during the Revolutionary War, and, leaving their native country with them, they were associated in habits and feelings. These white families supported the Chiefs or their people when attending in that vicinity their General Councils. Their houses were the homes of the Indians when passing that way.”*

The Grant of the Grand River lands made by Gov. Haldimand to the Indians in 1784 resulted almost immediately in a deed from the Six Nations to these various white settlers on the Grand River, Youngs included, on 26 February 1787.

*“We agree that our brethren living on the Grand River (including Adam Young, John Young, Daniel Young, and Hendrick Young) ... shall hold a farm each according to the boundaries which now mark their possessions along the banks of the said River, which they are by no means to exceed either up or down the stream, and consisting of same breadth, the same farms are to extend three miles back from the said River’s bank [for a total of nine square miles or approximately 5,760 acres] ... to be possessed by them and their posterity and never to be transferred to any other whomsoever.”*

This then is the deed by which the Youngs of the Grand River held their lands from the Indians.

The Youngs and Nelles tracts were the sites of the first permanent abode of the white men in the County of Haldimand. It was there that Hendrick Nelles and his five sons, and Adam Young and his three sons, ten men in all, found a refuge and a home after the war of American Independence had resulted disastrously to the British cause, to which the Nelles and Youngs were devotedly attached. Having been possessed of considerable property along the Mohawk River in the then-Province of New York, previous to the war, which was of course confiscated, they were reduced to absolute poverty; but Brant, their old neighbour and friend, by whose side they had fought through the whole of the war, offered them homes on the reservation which the British Government had given the Six Nations, as a recognition of their services during the war.

Henry Nelles got a lease for himself and his sons, for 999 years, of the block known as the Nelles Tract, [Seneca Township] comprising nine square miles of land on the Grand River; and Adam Young and his sons received a similar title to nearly as large a block a short distance further down the river. About 1784, or perhaps earlier, was the date of their settlement in Seneca, of which township their descendants are now among the most prominent and respected inhabitants. Until 1832 they were almost the only white residents of the Township, and to their industry and patience much of its early improvement may be attributed.

The year of our Lord 1784 was the date of the first white settlement in the County of Haldimand. At that time there were literally no roads in the county, and no improvements of any kind, when the Nelles and Young families arrived and began their war with the unbroken forests of what is now the Township of Seneca. There were no white settlements nearer than Ancaster and Niagara, the nearest and in fact the only grist mill in all the west of Canada, being at the latter place.

Adam Young and his sons, Lieutenant John Young, and Henry Young, were very friendly with the Indians at the Grand River settlement.

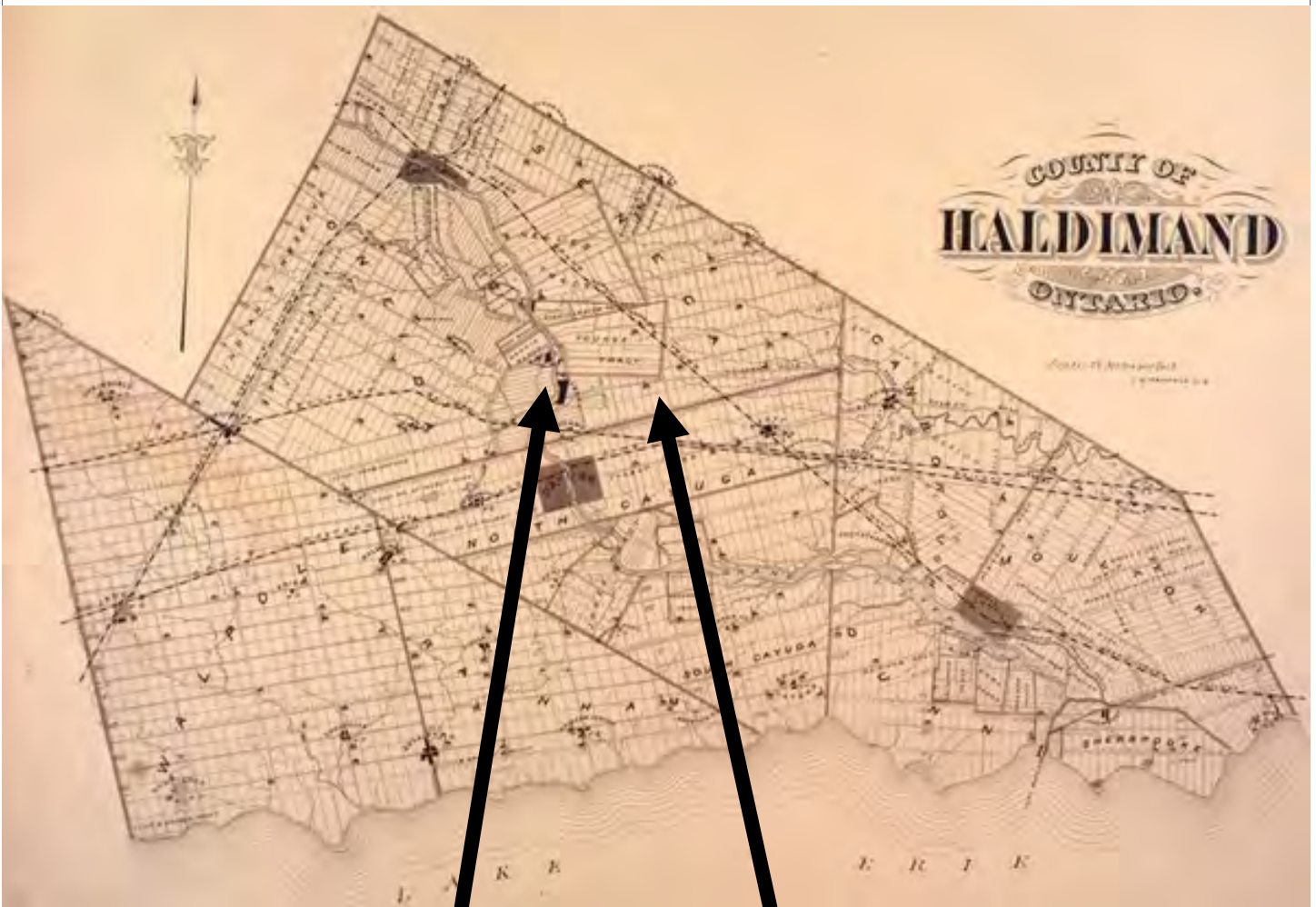
The following anecdote was told by Robert Young to his daughter, Olive Ida (Young) King, who in turn related it to her daughter, Helen Robina (King) McBride. *“Henry Young was a very strong man. The Indians were greatly impressed by his feats of strength and, as a sign of honour, gave him the name ‘Hoshaphat’ meaning Strongman in their language. Once he was attacked by a bear when unarmed, and having no means for defence, he managed to overcome and kill the bear with his own hands.*

*On another occasion, an incident happened which displeased the Indians, and they mistakenly accused Henry. A party of angered Indians came to Henry’s house to apprehend him. Henry was cornered upstairs with no means of escape but, seizing his sabre and wielding it about, caused the Indians to fall back and descend the stairs. Henry’s horse was tied outside but leaving by the front door meant capture. He climbed out through a window, landed on his horse, and galloped away. He headed for the nearest settlement at Ryckman’s Corners by the shortest route through the woods. Later, the Indians learned that Henry was not the cause of their displeasure and their friendship and trust was restored.”*

In 1787, Adam Young appeared before the Loyalist Commissioners who were meeting at Niagara. There he gave details of his holdings in New York in order to receive compensation for his substantial losses. Some insight into the way others viewed him is reflected by the reference to a marginal note in the records of these Commissioners; they had written that he was a *“very good man”*.

The will of Adam Young, written on 22 January 1790 and found in the Brantford Museum, refers to his residence on the Young Tract:

*"In the Name of God Amen, I Adam Young, of the Grand River Settlement in the County of Nassau and Province of Quebec ... give and bequeath unto my Sons Daniel Young and Henry Young the Remainder of All My Personal Estate and Real that is to say two thirds of all my Moveable Estate What so ever to be Equally divided among them ... In Witness where of I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal this Twenty Second day of January Anno Domino one thousand Seven hundred and ninety. Adam Young [signature] and X, his mark [witnesses] John Young [signature] J. Chr/n Brennerman [signature]. James Young of the City of Hamilton Proven maketh oath saith that the foregoing is a true copy of the Will of the late Adam Young the departed and father. Sworn at the City of Hamilton in the District of Gore in the Province of Canada this first day of May 1848, before me Miles O'Reely J.P. and Judge of the District Court of the Said District of Gore. James Young [signature]."*

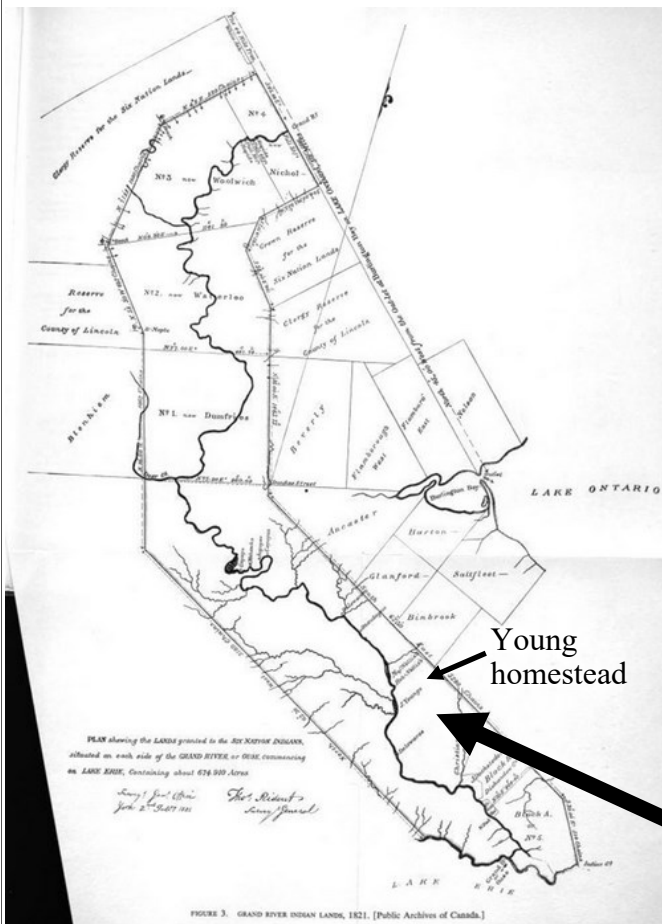


Map of Haldimand County, 1879  
Note location of the Young Tract





**Map of The Township of Seneca, Haldimand County, 1879**  
**Note location of the Young Tract**



**Map of Six Nations Land**  
**on the Grand River,**  
**02 February 1821.**  
**Note the location**  
**of the home of the Young families.**

Thus, by Adam Young's will, his son, Henry Young, received 638 acres of the approximately 5,760 acre, or nine square mile, Young Tract on the Grand River, while Adam's third son, Daniel, received a similar portion of the original Young Tract.

Adam Young UE died shortly after writing his last will on 22 January 1790 and is buried in the Young Tract Burying Ground located adjacent to the Grand River on what became known as Young Island. This cemetery eventually held about 100 graves but became unattended and overgrown until all the markers were removed and the field was farmed. At the Young Family Reunion, in July 2002, an ad-hoc committee was set up to pursue the matter of the Cemetery preservation and restoration, consisting of family members Bob McBride, Tom Nelson, and Ken Young, who worked closely with another family member, Dr. David Faux, and Ken Turner, of Essex County, a Cemetery Conservationist. On 17 October 2003, representatives of the family, the County Government, and the Provincial Government located primary evidence that this had been a cemetery, and began preparations for the preservation of this property.

Illustration by Grietje R. McBride UE.



- painting by Garth Dittick



Finding your  
Loyalist history  
is a very  
rewarding task !!!



A Member of Kawartha Branch UELAC, Daphne Rogers Molson UE,  
has composed a sonnet that she has asked me to share with you:

## ***PEACE, WHERE HAVE YOU FLOWN TO?***

A sonnet written by Daphne Jane Rogers Molson  
decrying war and urging peace.

Peace, sacred white dove of neutrality, hope of humanity, love of all nations,  
Where have you flown to?

Where are your loving leaders with peace words and actions  
that keep our world from military Armageddon?

Why are we forced into a ballistic missile war with Russia, Ukraine,  
And all countries of NATO?

Why are billions of humans done horror and terror as they will soon  
have nuclear death  
Done to them?

Peace, where is the wisdom of the wise of your United Nations, NATO,  
Russia, and Ukraine?

Why have ten million humans fled Ukraine to Poland, Romania, Canada,  
America, and any other Nation?

Where is planet earth if hypersonic ballistic missile nuclear war  
does explode Earth

Into Cosmos, how is Earth made again?

Why is there no military court in this world that can order military war  
cease

By its lawful court coercion?

Peace become the minds of those who should keep Planet Earth,  
Its Civilization, and its eternity,

Greater wisdom create rule that does not suffer  
any nation atrocity war, crime, genocide, or its humility,

Be gracious sacred white dove of peace  
to intelligent love all nations your greatest paternity,  
Save Planet Earth, its environments, aspects,  
climates, all made on it, and its humanity.

Peace, where have you flown to, with our world,  
our nations, and all they have made

Regarded as their eternity?

Sacred white dove of neutrality, hope of all nations,  
make a flight here with a

Laurel in your beak, you have saved humanity.





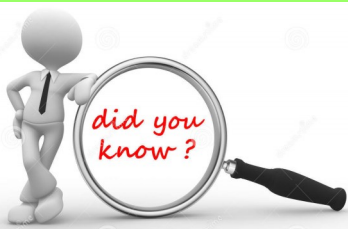


**Kawartha Branch**  
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Visit Branch Information  
- Kawartha Branch, UELAC  
@ [www.uelac.org/Kawartha/branch.php](http://www.uelac.org/Kawartha/branch.php)



We believe that the study of the United Empire Loyalists and their contribution to the development of Canada should be promoted, encouraged and communicated to the public through education, genealogical research, the teaching of Loyalist history in schools and the preservation of Loyalist records and artefacts; for the legacy from our Loyalist ancestors has been a significant factor in forming the strong roots that makes Canada the best country in the world in which to live.

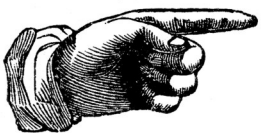


## ***DID YOU KNOW ???***

If you haven't  
already ordered your UELAC Ribbon  
with your Loyalist ancestor's name plate(s),  
please contact Patricia Groom UE at:  
Patricia Groom <[patricia.groom.uel@gmail.com](mailto:patricia.groom.uel@gmail.com)>.

A number of us here in Kawartha Branch  
have already bought our own and they are fabulous !!!

You can also order other Loyalist items at [uelac.ca](http://uelac.ca)



## **The Loyalist Corner Needs Your Stories !!!**

Many years ago an appeal was made for Kawartha Branch Members to submit a summary or vignette of their Loyalist ancestor. When I revived our Branch Newsletter in the spring of 1997 with Volume 5, Issue 1, Joan Lucas UE, then our Branch President, provided me with seventeen vignettes of varying lengths that had been submitted to her over the years from Branch Members. Now, having published over fifty vignettes, we have none left in our archives. Thus we are in desperate need of new material to ensure the continuation of the *Loyalist Corner* in future issues. You will find a complete listing of what is in our archives and the vignettes that have been published in the past issues on page 04 of this newsletter. Vignettes or histories of your Loyalist ancestor need not be lengthy nor fully documented. Our readership is most interested in the story of your Loyalist ancestor and it is best described in your own words.



## **Please help !!!**



**Kawartha Branch  
meets  
five times a year:  
in February, April,  
June, September,  
and November.**

**Elections are held  
every April.**

**The June meeting  
is our annual  
Loyalist Flag-Raising ceremony  
at City Hall, Peterborough.**

## Did You Know ??



### ***UP-COMING MEETINGS !!!***



**On Sunday,  
19 February 2023,  
renowned author,  
Jean Rae Baxter,  
will join us via ZOOM  
to talk about  
her most recent book,  
The Knotted Rope.**

**Hope to see you  
at this virtual  
meeting !!!**



## **Important Reminder of Dues**

**Starting in November 2022,  
it was time to renew  
your membership  
in Kawartha Branch  
and the UELAC.**

Our Branch Constitution and By-laws state:

### **AR-16.06**

The Treasurer shall, upon receipt of membership dues, provide a membership card of the year to each member the Branch and shall maintain records of the Branch membership in consultation with the Branch Genealogist and Branch Membership Chairperson. These up-to-date membership lists will be made available for distribution to the Executive upon request, with copies being supplied to the Branch Genealogist, Branch Membership Chairperson and the Branch Newsletter Editor.

**AR-16.07** The Treasurer shall work with the Membership Chairperson who will record payments electronically using civiCRM. He or she will pay all appropriate per-capita dues to the UELAC on an annual basis by 01 February. Using data from all sources, he or she will complete the Membership form, as well as *The Loyalist Gazette* choice of paper or e-copy, and submit these to the UELAC for the up-to-date Branch Membership records.

Kawartha Branch Fees are:

- Individual Member pays \$40.00  
add \$10.00 for Branch operation.
- Individual half-year pays \$20.00  
add \$10.00 for Branch operation.
- Family pays \$55.00 and adds \$10.00  
for each Member including self.
- Family half-year pays \$27.50  
and adds \$10.00 for each Member  
including self.
- Student pays \$20.00  
and adds \$10.00 for Branch operation.

**Mail your Dues Cheque to:**

**Grietje R. McBride UE  
2260 North Esson Line,  
Indian River, Ontario.**

**K0L 2B0  
705-295-4556**

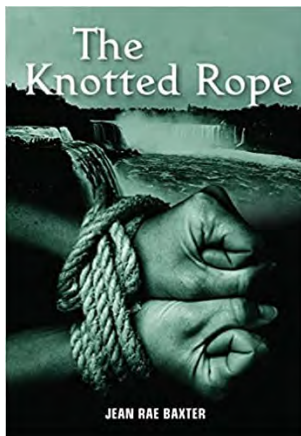
**e-mail:  
maplegrm@gmail.com**



# ***UP-COMING BRANCH MEETING:***

## ***THE KNOTTED ROPE:***

### ***HONOURING OUR HISTORY THROUGH FICTION***



The Knotted Rope, the sixth and final novel in what has become known as the “*Forging a Nation*” series, is set in Niagara in 1793 during the last days of slavery in Upper Canada. It returns to the subject of Jean Rae Baxter’s third historical, Freedom Bound, in which she told the story of the Black Loyalists’ escape from slavery during the American Revolution. In The Knotted Rope, Jean Rae Baxter unravels another strand of the complicated, sometimes tragic, but ultimately victorious, history of the fight to end slavery.

In this presentation, she examines the paradox at the heart of writing responsible historical fiction. To honour our history, we must be true to it. But how can we tell the truth by means of made-up stories? That is the question. The answer, she explains, lies in the use of historical facts to trigger the action. The writer shows how people reacted to and were affected by actual events. Just such an event was The Proclamation

of “*An Act to Prevent the further Introduction of Slaves and to limit the Term of Contracts for Service Statutes of Upper Canada 33 George III.*”

#### About the Author



Jean Rae Baxter is the descendant of settlers who arrived in New France in the 17th century, Loyalists who came to the New Settlement following the American Revolution, immigrants from Germany in the 19th century. There were many family stories to awaken her interest in Canada’s history.

Baxter’s historical fiction has won recognition in both Canada and the United States. In 2022 she was nominated for the Governor General’s History Award for Popular Media: the Pierre Berton Award. She has received the Hamilton Arts Council Award for Young Adult Literature as well as a City of Hamilton Heritage Award for her writing. Her books have been shortlisted

for the Ontario Library Association’s Red Maple Award and British Columbia’s Stellar Award, and she has received an Honourable Mention at Boston’s New England Book Festival.

In preparation for writing, she likes to travel to the places where her novels are set. Her research for Freedom Bound included a visit to South Carolina’s alligator-infested black-water swamps. Her experience of the caves of the Niagara Escarpment required less travel. She has visited the Cave of the Winds behind Niagara Falls both before its collapse in 1954 and also in recent years while researching background for The Knotted Rope.



The wall of falling water, the wind and the thunderous noise remain unchanged. As children, she and her brother explored the caves of the Niagara Escarpment at Rattlesnake Point, which was a bicycle-ride away from their family's summer home in rural North Burlington.

**The Knotted Rope**, Paperback – Feb. 24 2022    \$12.82 from Amazon.ca

Broken Trail, a white boy adopted by the Oneida First Nation and brought up to be a warrior, has seen much injustice done to his adoptive people and even more suffered by the Black slaves who spend their lives in bondage. The year is 1793, the year in which a new law is passed to gradually end slavery in Upper Canada. The new law is not perfect; it will leave hundreds still in slavery for the rest of their lives. But it is enough to make many slave owners afraid that their investment in slaves will soon be worth nothing. Not wanting to lose money, they sell their slaves to dealers to take to slave markets in the United States.

When a twelve-year-old girl, Rosa, and her father are sold to a slave dealer, Broken Trail has a plan that will not only rescue them from the slave dealer but also make them free for life. But where has the slave dealer taken Rosa and her father? Broken Trail embarks on a dangerous search for the place where slaves are confined until they can be shipped across the border. The danger is great, and Broken Trail finds more than he expected.



### Jean Rae Baxter: A Biography

Jean Rae Baxter was born in Toronto but grew up in Hamilton. After earning a B.A. and M.A. in English at the University of Toronto, she worked briefly in radio broadcasting before returning to university for a B.Ed. degree from Queen's in 1971. She was a high school English teacher for several years, during which period she found little time to pursue her own writing.

Upon retirement, she returned to Hamilton and began to write full time. She writes fiction for both adults and young adults.

Two short story collections, A Twist of Malice and Scattered Light, and her literary murder mystery, Looking For Cardenio, comprise the former category. Increasingly she is turning to young adult historical fiction to tell the story of Canada's past.

Freedom Bound (2012), follows The Way Lies North (2007) and Broken Trail (2011), completing her trilogy set during the American Revolution.

Baxter's writing has received numerous awards in both the United States and Canada. These include several Arts Hamilton Literary Awards and the 2010 John Kenneth Galbraith Literary Award. In the United States, she won the Moonbeam Gold Medal for young adult historical fiction in 2011 and the Bronze Medal in 2012. In 2013 she received an honourable mention at Boston's New England Festival of Writing.

All three of her historical novels are listed as "*Best Books*" by the Canadian Children's Book Centre.

In May 2013, Marenga Publishers of Tel Aviv released a collection of her stories translated into Hebrew. The title, Hazut Mehugenet, means "*Respectable Appearance*."

Source: [www.amazon.ca/Knotted-Rope-Jean-Rae-Baxter/dp/1553806204](http://www.amazon.ca/Knotted-Rope-Jean-Rae-Baxter/dp/1553806204)

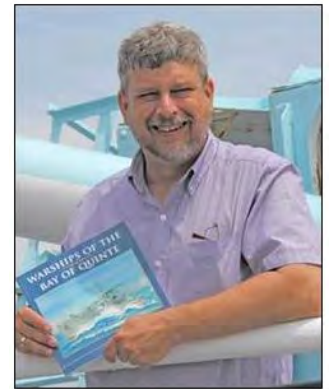


**United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada Web Site:**  
<http://www.uelac.org/> and <http://uelac.ca>

**Kawartha Branch's Web Site:** <http://www.uelac.org/Kawartha/>

## ***VIEWS IN AND AROUND KAWARTHA BRANCH***

On Sunday, 18 September 2022 we held an in-person and virtual meeting in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Peterborough with Roger Litwiller, who spoke about Peterborough's connection to Canada's Navy.



### ***HMCS Peterborough***

There has been only one vessel named *HMCS Peterborough* in the Royal Canadian Navy.

### ***HMCS Peterborough (K342)***

Commissioned at Kingston, Ontario on 1 June 1944, the Flower class corvette *HMCS Peterborough* arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 26 June and in Bermuda on 17 July to work up.

*HMCS Peterborough* left Bermuda on 7 August for St. John's, Newfoundland, where in September she joined Escort Group C-6 and sailed for her first convoy, HXF.308, on 18 September 1944.

Continuously employed as a mid-ocean escort for the rest of her career, she left St. John's on 27 May 1945 to join convoy HX.358, the last HX convoy of the war. In mid-June she left Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for home, where she was paid off on 19 July and laid up at Sorel, Quebec.

She was sold to the Dominican Republic in 1947 and renamed Gerardo Jansen, serving until disposed of for scrap in 1972.

Builder: Kingston Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., Kingston, Ontario

Date laid down: 14 September 1943

Date launched: 15 January 1944

Date commissioned: 1 June 1944

Date paid off: 19 July 1945

Displacement: 985.6 tonnes

Dimensions: 63.52 m x 10.08 m x 2.9 m

Speed: 16 knots

Crew: 85

Armament: one 4-inch (102 mm) gun, one 2-pound (0.9 kg) gun,  
 two 20-mm guns (2 x 1), one Hedgehog mortar and depth charges.

Battle honours

Atlantic 1944-1945







Members of the Kawartha Branch UELAC assembled to observe the ceremony at the cenotaph, with one of our Members, Bill Atkinson UE, laying a wreath on behalf of its Members



and then, Bob McBride UE, Past UELAC Dominion President, pointed out the engraving of his father, Collins Hillier McBride, on one of the plaques. Collins (Mac) trained with the R.C.A.F. at Clinton, Ontario, and Corpus Christie, Texas, during World War II in the then top-secret field of radar, and was eventually stationed on an airbase for the Royal Air Force near Cairo, Egypt, where he spent the remainder of the war. He was also the Treasurer of William James Dunlop Lodge A.F. & A.M. No. 675 G.R.C. from 1958 to 1960.





On Sunday, 20 November, Kawartha Branch UELAC hosted a virtual ZOOM meeting with guest speaker, Stephen Davidson UE, from Nova Scotia, whose topic was “*Birchtown, the Black Loyalist Settlement*”, based on his book: *Birchtown and the Black Loyalist Experience: From 1775 to the Present*.

Published in 2019, *Birchtown and the Black Loyalist Experience* is available in national bookstore chains and worldwide through online book websites. It is also found in a large number of libraries nationwide. Richly illustrated with photos of Birchtown and the Black Loyalist Heritage Centre, this book recounts the saga of Canada’s first free Black founders.

In the late 18th century, Birchtown, Nova Scotia, was the largest settlement of free Blacks outside of Africa.

After an providing an outline of this Black Loyalist community’s history through photos and documents of the era, Stephen shared the stories of an influential couple, a blind Methodist minister, an “average” Black Loyalist couple, and finally, the brief accounts of five other lives.

One set of Stephen’s Loyalist ancestors was aboard the *Union*, the flag ship of the spring fleet that arrived at the mouth of the St. John River in May of 1783. His 1975 bachelor’s thesis on an aspect of Black Loyalist history became the basis for his contribution to the Dictionary of Canadian Biography.

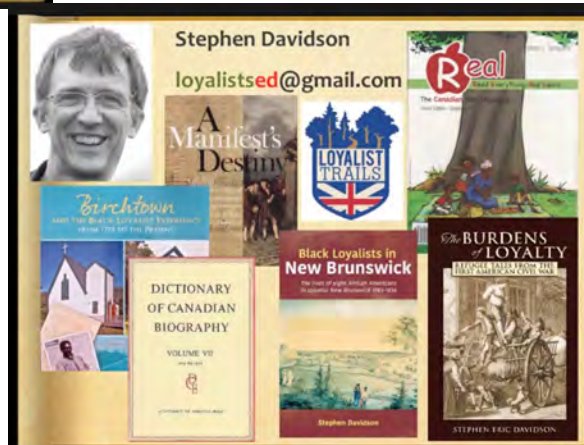
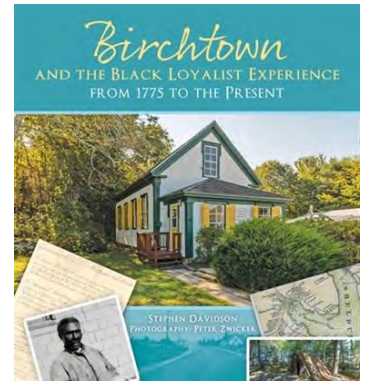
In addition to submissions to *The Loyalist Gazette* and more than 800 articles for *Loyalist Trails*, Stephen’s research has appeared in multiple genealogy periodicals, a national children’s magazine, *The Beaver*, and a number of Maritime newspapers. Stephen served as a consultant for two websites created by the University of New Brunswick (Black Loyalists in New Brunswick and Loyalist Women in New Brunswick), spoke at two UELAC Dominion Conferences, served as Peter C. Newman’s consultant and researcher, and authored two books on Black Loyalists. Stephen and his wife live in Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia, where they raised two daughters and now enjoy the proximity of two grandsons.

This might interest you. It is the 88-word text found on the plaque erected by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board in Birchtown in 1996:



*“After the American Revolution, over 3500 free African Americans loyal to the Crown moved to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where they established the first Black communities in Canada.*

*Birchtown, founded in 1783, was the largest and most influential of these settlements. The population declined in 1792 when many Black Loyalists, frustrated by their treatment in the Maritimes, immigrated to Sierra Leone in West Africa. Although diminished in numbers, Birchtown remains a proud symbol of the struggle by Blacks in the Maritimes and elsewhere for justice and dignity.”*



## Kawartha Branch Mugs

These mugs are now  
available  
through Kawartha  
Branch Sales

Perhaps you'd like to  
buy one or half a dozen.

Cost: \$ 7.00 each



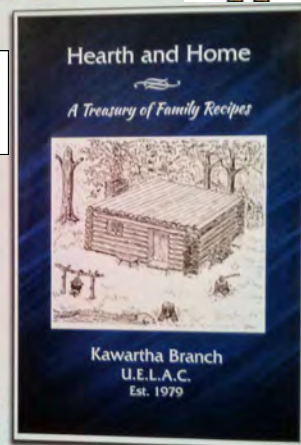
Contact

Bill Atkinson UE  
Kawartha Branch Sales and  
Displays  
855 Kensington Drive  
Peterborough, Ontario  
K9J 6J8

Cell phone: 705-313-9828  
E-mail: xpitcop@gmail.com

## COOKBOOKS For Sale

\$ 20.00 each



Contact

Bill Atkinson  
UE

705-313-9828

xpitcop@gmail.com



Kawartha Branch UELAC



Grietje  
McBride U.E.

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED  
YOUR FREE PERSONALIZED NAME TAG  
FOR KAWARTHA BRANCH UELAC

CONTACT

GRIETJE R. MCBRIDE UE  
at maplegm@gmail.com !!!





Dear Kawartha Branch United Empire Loyalist Members,

With COVID-19 continuing to determine what we are able to accomplish, the Executive of Kawartha Branch has looked at different ways to be able to communicate with our Members. During this time, we have appreciated your understanding and continued support and look forward to what 2023 will bring.

In September, after purchasing The Owl Pro camera, designed specifically for ZOOM and in-person meetings, we held our first hybrid meeting at St. Stephen's Church.

However, we will be returning to ZOOM meetings as long as the COVID infection rate is very high in Peterborough County. One advantage of ZOOM meetings is being able to book speakers from other Provinces and not worry about distance or weather on Meeting days.

This past year we, as a Branch, were able to:

- Celebrate the 2022 Flag-Raising ceremony in-person at City Hall, Peterborough.
- Publish news and articles in our newsletter, **The Kawartha Periodical**, in the Spring and Fall/Winter.
- Partner with Bay of Quinte Branch to honour veterans from the War of 1812.
- Dedicate a special plaque honouring John Chard UE, who founded and supported many Branches-including our own!
- Lease space for in-person meetings at St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Peterborough for future meetings.
- Support students at Fleming College and Trent University.
- Honour the Queen's Platinum Jubilee by writing a letter of congratulations to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and hosting a tea at Keene United Church.
- Support our Veterans through participating in the Remembrance Day service held at the cenotaph in Peterborough.
- Stephen Davidson UE spoke at our virtual ZOOM meeting on November 20th at 2:00 p.m. ET about Birchtown Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia.
- Interact with many of you who are researching a Loyalist ancestor.

Thank you for your continued support. You can now renew your 2023 membership on-line as follows: search [www.uelac.ca](http://www.uelac.ca) and follow instructions after signing in. (You will need your password) or fill out the attached renewal form, write a cheque and send it to: Kawartha Branch Membership Registration c/o Grietje McBride UE, 2260 North Esson Line, Indian River ON. K0L 2B0. Deadline for renewals is December 31<sup>st</sup>.

Your membership includes access to our Branch Genealogists and four meetings per year, special events as available, the Branch newsletter published twice annually, and **The Loyalist Gazette** published in the Spring and Fall.

Sincerely and loyally yours,

Grietje R. McBride UE, Kawartha Branch UELAC Membership Chair.



Kawartha Branch UELAC



## ***Kawartha Branch Membership Renewal Form***

**Branch: Kawartha Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada**  
**c/o G. McBride, 2260 North Esson Line,**  
**Indian River, Ontario, K0L 2B0**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

ANCESTORS you are researching

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### ***There are many ways you can volunteer at Kawartha Branch:***

Join a Branch Meeting,

Help someone research their Loyalist ancestor,

Write to the Newsletter Editor about something you found or discovered,

Come to an in-person Meeting,

Offer to help in some way.

Here is a handy chart to find your Membership renewal fee for 2023.

Kawartha - Individual =	\$ 50.00 or Individual Student = \$ 30.00
Kawartha - Family of 2 =	\$ 75.00
Kawartha - Family of 3 =	\$ 85.00
Kawartha - Family of 4 =	\$ 95.00
Kawartha - Family of 5 =	\$105.00
Kawartha - Family of 6 =	\$115.00
Kawartha - Family of 8 =	\$135.00
Kawartha - Family of 11 =	\$165.00
Kawartha - Family of 13 =	\$185.00
Kawartha - Family of 14 =	\$195.00
Kawartha - Additional Branch =	\$ 10.00

Please indicate your preference for our ***Kawartha Periodical*** newsletter and ***The Loyalist Gazette*** delivery.

Print \_\_\_\_\_ or digital \_\_\_\_\_ or both \_\_\_\_\_.  
 in electronic form? \_\_\_\_\_ or in print form by postal delivery? \_\_\_\_\_, or both? \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Note: This form can be saved into your computer and returned to me electronically at the above address.**