



Ottawa Loyalist

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UELAC

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The Beechwood Loyalist Cemetery Tour: September 22

It was an afternoon to remember. On Sunday, September 22 we met at [the Beechwood Cemetery](#) to walk with Sylvia Powers as she gave a tour of the grave sites of some of the more illustrious Loyalist descendants in that Cemetery.

Among the sites visited were the following:

Ethel Ruby Bennett (1938- 1997):

Descendant of Phillip Derick, Ethel Ruby Davis was born in Quebec, where six generations of her family had lived since the War of Independence. Her parents were Clarence Davis and Ruby Derrick. After graduating as a Registered Nurse from Sherbrooke Hospital, she moved with her husband Lynn Bennett to Ottawa, where they raised three daughters.

Ms. Bennett was the four greats' granddaughter of Loyalist Phillip Derick, who came from Germany and settled in the Albany, New York area (Rensselaer County) before the "War." He served in the war in the 2nd Battalion of the King's Rangers, led by the indomitable Robert Rogers. He later became a Captain in Hendrik Ruiters' company of Loyal Rangers. He later obtained additional lands in Hemmingford, Quebec. In 1783, Captain Derick's wife, Maria, was in a camp in Montreal with four children and other non-military refugees. At the war's end, he was granted two lots on the Caldwell Manor in what is now Noyan, Quebec. Phillip and Maria had eleven children in all, one of whom was Ruby Bennett's ancestor.

Henry Marshall Tory (1864-1947):

Descendant of James Tory, Henry Marshall Tory was born in Guysborough, Nova Scotia, where his Loyalist ancestor had settled after the War of Independence. Tory studied Mathematics and Physics at McGill University and received his D.Sc in 1903. He married Anne Gertrude Frost of Knowlton, Quebec in 1893. His first great achievement was to found McGill College in British Columbia, which later became part of the University of British Columbia. In 1908, he became President of the new University of Alberta (Edmonton.) At the end of the First World War, he headed the Khaki University in the United Kingdom, which provided courses for 50,000 soldiers and sailors. In the 1920's he was active in promoting scientific research in Canada and became President of the new National Research Council. During the Second World War, to meet a need for higher education in Ottawa, Carleton College was created and Tory became its first President. He held that position until his death in 1947.

Henry Marshall Tory was the great grandson of James Tory, who first settled in North Carolina in 1770. James Tory fought in Loyalist units in North Carolina, including the force that was defeated at the Battle of Moore's Creek in 1776. Tory's first wife died in North Carolina. He resettled in Guysborough, Nova Scotia and married Christine Kirke, with whom he had seven children. James Tory died in 1835.

Resting at Beechwood	Loyalist Ancestor
Ethel Bennett	Philip Derick
Thomas Keefer	George Kieffer
Walker Powell	Abraham Powell
Henry Tory	James Tory
Thomas and Dorothy Meyerhof	Ruliph Ostrom
Frank Cooper	Diantha Cluff



Ethel Ruby Bennett



Henry Marshall Tory

The 2024 UELAC Dominion Conference: Memories of Cornwall

The [UELAC annual conference](#) was held in Cornwall June 6 to 9 to commemorate the 240th anniversary of New Johnstown and the Royal Townships. The following were only some of the activities:

- The Lost Villages Tour
- The Heritage Village with 24 English, French and Mohawk groups
- Living history: the 8th Regiment of Foot-Light Company and the Civilians of Canada
- Living history: the Loyalists' arrival and the drawing of lots
- Presentation on Loyalist clothing and grooming
- Presentation on 18th century apothecaries, women's health care and midwifery
- Presentation on the odyssey of the Loyalists who served under General Burgoyne
- The Gala Dinner and parade
- Keynote speaker: Brent Whitford, Senior Curator of the Cornwall Museum and Archives
- Keynote speech: "History vs Heritage, Blending the Past and the Present"





Book Review: Loyalists in the Adirondacks

Loyalists in the Adirondacks

The Fight for Britain in the Revolutionary War

By: Marie Danielle Annette Williams

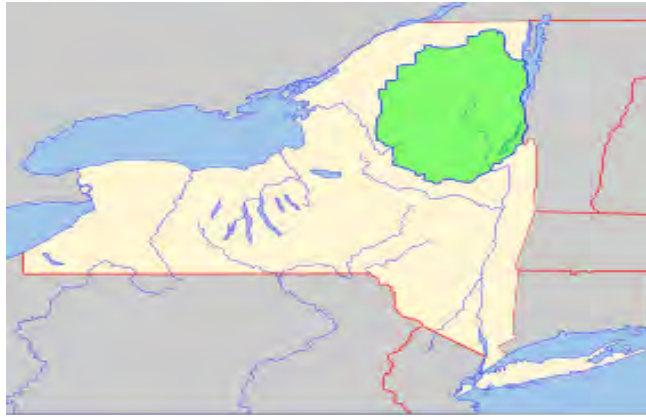
History Press, 2023

South of our own St Lawrence River lie [the Adirondacks](#), a mountainous and sparsely settled region. The Adirondack region of what is now New York State was also the home of many Loyalists at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. This was especially true where the region is bordered by the Mohawk and Hudson Valleys, which are considerably more fertile and thickly settled. Many of the Adirondack Loyalists lived in the Johnstown area in the Mohawk Valley and Lake Luzerne in the Hudson Valley. The Adirondacks are bordered on the east by the Lake George and Champlain Valleys, which were then the fastest and easiest route for an army between New York City and Montreal.

Loyalists in the Adirondacks, by Marie Williams, is the story of the Loyalists in this strategic region. The book begins with the origins and causes of the Revolutionary War, but does not dwell on this topic, as this story is told elsewhere. Loyalists in the Adirondacks' particular strengths include:

- the Loyalist regiments that were raised in the region
- the role of Loyalist women
- the roles of [Sir John Johnson](#), [Edward Jessup](#), [Robert Rogers](#), John Peters and Daniel McAlpin
- the role of the Indigenous Peoples in the war in the region, namely the Six Nations (the Iroquois)
- lesser-known places and battles such as Carleton Island, Diamond Island, and the Battle of Fort Anne
- the role of the murder of [Jane McRae](#) in Patriot propaganda.

Loyalists in the Adirondacks also covers the better-known campaigns in the region, such as the invasion of Canada via Lake Champlain, the Battles of Oriskany, Mount Defiance and Fort Ticonderoga. Most importantly the book covers the Saratoga Campaign, the decisive campaign in the eight-year war and which sealed the fate of the Loyalists in the region. The book is sufficiently endowed with photos, although a map showing the campaigns and the origins of the key players would have enhanced the usefulness of this book for the uninitiated. While a lot of the material in the book has been told elsewhere, Author Williams pulls various strands together to give a concise yet telling account in 126 pages of the Loyalist story in the Adirondacks. It suits the interests and needs of the non-scholar whose primary interest is Adirondack/Champlain Valley history.



The Adirondacks



Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York



Mount Defiance overlooking Fort Ticonderoga and Lake Champlain

Share Your Family Stories in 2024: the Perils of Joseph White in Vermont

In Vermont's [Rolls of the Soldiers \(Revolutionary War 1775 to 1783\)](#) (the Patriot side) is listed one Joseph White in Captain Stevens Company of [Newbury, Vermont](#), a picturesque and prosperous town on the east side of Vermont. At the end of the entry for Joseph White is written "A Tory."

Joseph White, born in Massachusetts in 1734, was an original settler of Newbury in 1763 along with his friend at the time, [General Jacob Bayley](#), and a group of veterans of the Seven Years War. They purchased lots, built their homes and cleared the land. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, White enlisted in the local Patriot militia, but evidently kept his Loyalist views to himself. His friend Jacob Bayley emerged as the Patriot leader in Vermont and supervised the construction of the [Bayley-Hazen Military Road](#), starting in Newbury and cutting through the Vermont wilderness, and which was intended to serve as an invasion route to Montreal. But as in a thousand other towns across the 13 colonies, the war sliced through the middle of families and friendships.

The Revolutionary War wore on, and the armies came and went. By 1782, Joseph White was now serving in the British Spy Service as a member of [Jessup's Loyal Rangers](#). Under the leadership of [Justus Sherwood](#) he was stationed with the British Secret Service in a fort at Blockhouse Point on North Hero Island in Lake Champlain (see following page).

White's superior, Justus Sherwood, was negotiating with Ethan Allen, the Governor of Vermont, to bring Vermont over to the British side. White's old friend Jacob Bayley, as a leading Patriot in Vermont, was considered a major obstacle to the success of these negotiations. Given that Joseph White was a neighbour of General Bayley in Newbury, he was assigned to a group whose mission was to travel to that town and kidnap the General and bring him back to Canada. White and the other kidnappers likely followed the same road built by General Bayley to travel from Lake Champlain to Newbury. Alas, when they arrived in Newbury, a double agent appeared to have already warned General Bayley, who escaped to New Hampshire. The kidnapping failed and the negotiations between the British Secret Service and Vermont led nowhere thereafter.

The war ended the following year and Joseph White was no longer welcome in Newbury. He sold his house to his brother and took his family to Canada. As a veteran of Jessup's Rangers, he received hundreds of acres in Augusta Township (between Brockville and Prescott.) The new farmland in Augusta was of considerably higher quality than the land he left behind in Vermont.

Joseph White is the five greats grandfather of Nat Stone



Blockhouse Point, North Hero Island, Lake Champlain, Vermont (fort no longer exists)