

CATARAQUI LOYALIST TOWN CRIER



This edition is dedicated to our dear, late
UELAC Past President
Sue Morse-Hines, 1948 - Dec 29, 2021.
Family-only Service Tuesday Jan 4, 2022
Email our branch for Address for Cards

www.uelac.org/Kingston-Branch
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/KingstonUELAC/>

The Kingston and District Branch was granted its charter November 4, 1978

Volume 41, No. 1 – January 2022

The First Zoom Meeting of 2022 will be Saturday January 22, 2022 at 2:00 pm.
The Zoom Link will be shared soon. Check the website after January 14th.

Our guest speaker will be Jane Simpson who will share her talk called:

**“A Genealogist’s Perspective
on the
Implications of a Cemetery Disruption”**
Jane Simpson, family historian and author.

Cemetery Disruption at Belleville’s St. Thomas’ Church Burial Ground, and others
from the perspective of a family historian

While possibly noble in purpose, any disruption of a consecrated cemetery could have several unforeseen consequences due to the underestimation of the number of burials and problems with the legal, ethical, and professional regulations around such a project.

Jane will relate what it meant to her as a family historian as she discovered that her three-times great grandfather had been buried at St. Thomas but was now missing! Additional burial grounds will be part of this exploration underground!

Please join us as Jane discusses:

- What happens when cemeteries are disturbed?
- What do cemeteries provide genealogists/family historians?
- Examples of best practices when removing and reburying skeletal

A short ‘Question and Answer’ period will follow the 1 hour long presentation

SAVE THE DATES FOR CONFERENCE 2022:

“Eye on the Heart of the Continent” (May 26-29, 2022) Conference 2022 will be hosted by Manitoba Branch. This will be a fully **virtual conference** showcasing several heritage sites such as the Manitoba Museum, the Museum of Human Rights and the Manitoba Legislature. Speakers are booked from five universities across the country on a variety of topics. Manitoba Branch was preparing to host the 2020 Conference, but now will provide Conference without the bother or expense of travel. Reserve the dates and watch for details on our websites and in Loyalist Trails. <http://www.uelac.org/Kingston-Branch/>



Please Welcome our new Branch President: Miles Dewar O'Reilly, U.E., Q.C., LL.B

I welcome you one and all to a New Year of Kingston Branch news and activities. We will continue to use Zoom for the next while and hope to return to in-person meetings and activities when possible. Please join us and get in touch if you need technical support.

I was born in Toronto where most of my education took place. I was an undergraduate at Trinity College, University of Toronto, B.A., 5T7, (1957). Law School was at Osgoode Hall, LL.B.'60 converted to J.D. Later, I earned an LL.M. from York University and was designated as a Specialist in Corporate and Commercial Litigation. I earned the Honour of Queen's Counsel in 1975, having lectured and written extensively in my fields of expertise, and participated in professional activities and organisations throughout my practice years.

I was called to the bar in 1963 and immediately joined the firm of Harries, Houser, Brown and Houlden where I practised for twenty years. Just before that firm dissolved, I continued practicing as Counsel in several other firms, such as Weir Foulds and Gardiner Roberts. For the ten years before I retired to Kingston in 2015, I practiced as a sole practitioner in Toronto.

In 2014 I seized the opportunity of marrying my first love who had been widowed in recent years, and whom I had originally met in 1959 while we both had summer jobs at Chateau Lake Louise! One of my former partners had arranged with Fairmont (which had taken over the CPR Hotels) for Sue and me to have the Honeymoon suite at Chateau Lake Louise as a wedding gift! We now share eight children between us and are still counting grandchildren!!

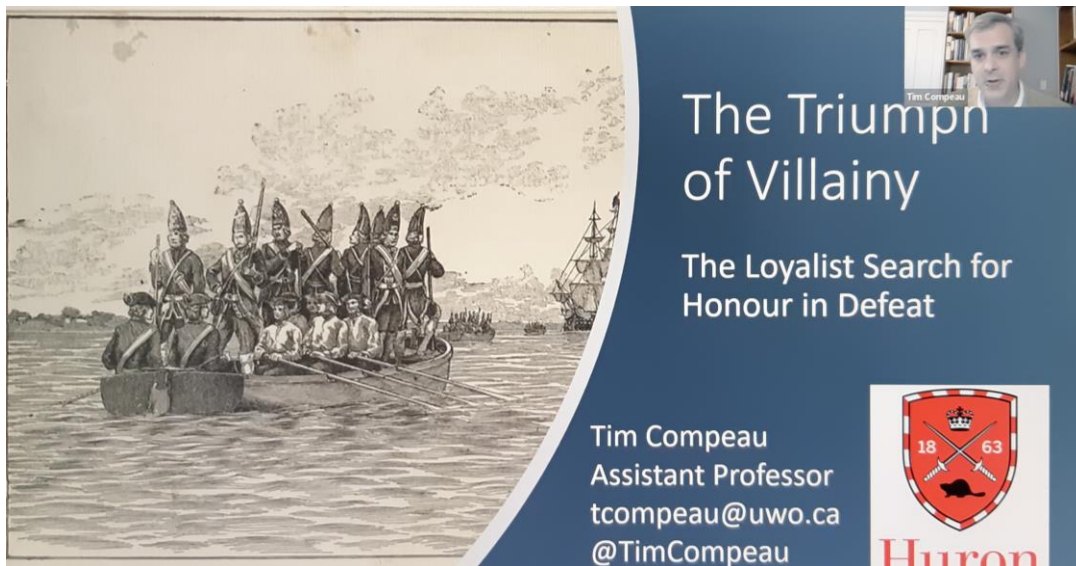
We celebrated by continuing our passion for the outdoors by walking the Camino De Santiago De Compostela in 2012, and pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 2013, and to Rome and Assisi in 2015. And of course, our attraction to the lofty mountains still takes us to high places of the world.

I had my first UE Certificate approved in 2020 to my ancestor John O'Reilly Sr. (1749 – 1815) who settled in the Stamford Township, Niagara Region. I have recently been Vice President of the Kingston Branch UELAC and now also serve as a Central East Regional Counsellor to the UELAC Board. Thank you to Peter Milliken who has served as President since 2013, and we will benefit from his continued support as our Past President.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2:00 PM, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27, 2021, by Zoom.

With the assistance of Liz Adair, we held our Zoom AGM meeting, and included the Royal Anthem at the opening, and the National Anthem at the closing. Reports for the 2021 year and the accepted nominations for Branch leadership for 2022 were distributed prior to the meeting. A summary of the current position holders and vacancies appears later in this newsletter. Contact the branch email address if you would be pleased to help in a role, assist with a role. kingston.uelac@gmail.com

Our guest was Dr Tim Compeau, a former recipient (2007) of a 3-year UELAC Scholarship. **Dr. Tim Compeau** completed his Ph.D. thesis on *Dishonoured Americans: Loyalist Manhood and Political Death in Revolutionary America*. He teaches in the Department of History at Huron University College, Western University. In May 2021, he earned the HUCSC Teaching Award, presented annually to a faculty member who goes above and beyond to create an exceptional learning experience. He grew up in Gananoque and attended the Kingston High School, 'Regi.'.



REPORT ON TIM'S PRESENTATION, largely in his own words and those of loyalists he studied.

“The main presentation topic is not a happy or easy story to tell today. I'm going to talk to you about the **Triumph of Villainy: The Loyalist Search for Honour in Defeat.**

“It's a story about the Loyalist experience of losing their homes, and of losing their place in American Society. Their experience of dishonour was more than we usually understand.

The Loyalist Search for Honour in Defeat

“For the purposes of this talk today, when using the term ‘Loyalist’, I'm really talking about the educated ‘Loyalist Elite’ men and women who left behind detailed records of their thoughts in diaries and letters about their feelings of exile and resettlement after the American Revolution.” [Ed: These might be considered ‘Treasury Loyalists’ rather than UEL according to Dorchester’s Proclamation and UELAC.] “These were people who thought of themselves as gentlemen. And my title today comes from a letter of Lieutenant Colonel John Peters of the Queen’s Loyal Rangers. He wrote in a letter to a friend that: “*With the consciousness of having done right, I can look with disdain at the triumph of successful villainy.*”

“Peters had once been a leading figure in the settlement around New York City. After the war, he and his family were in Britain, surviving on charity and a meager government stipend. Tim showed us this painting to illustrate the disparity between the publicized reception of the Loyalist by the British and the **actual** treatment of the Loyalist by the British Generals and officials. It is of John Eardley Wilmot, a Loyalist losses commissioner, and contains an inner painting titled Reception of the Loyalists in England. The full painting is by Benjamin West, painted in 1812, and the inner one does not exist fully elsewhere at all. With an idealized allegorical style, West’s ‘background image’ depicts ‘Britannia’ and West himself and his lady in the lower right welcoming the different peoples from America.

WILMOT Painting: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:JE_Wilmot_by_Benjamin_West.jpg
WEST Sketch Image source and explanation: <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47e0-f4ec-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>; More info: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jYpaGNC08N0>



“From the point of view of people like John Peters, the ‘Reception’ was *not* welcoming, but instead he and many others felt insulted by the British authorities.

[Editor: The juxtaposition of the two images, with the larger painting of a ‘gatekeeper’ Loyalist Commissioner J.E.Wilmot, seems significant. The artist West remained silent on his politics ¹ yet painted this background with Wilmot, who had stated ² that he was perplexed by how different Loyalists acted upon their loyalism by joining or fleeing at such a wide range of dates. It makes one wonder if West realised that Wilmot did not fully understand the pressures felt by the Loyalists trying to balance ‘life and limb’ with their hopes for the future, and perhaps West wanted to present this conflict subtly.

¹ <https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1690&context=honors>

² https://livrepository.liverpool.ac.uk/3027558/1/200424173_Oct2018.pdf]

“When John Peters, above, was describing the *triumph of successful villainy*, he wasn't just grief stricken and angry at the American rebels, he was deeply distressed by the treatment that he received and the poor management of the war by the Generals involved.”

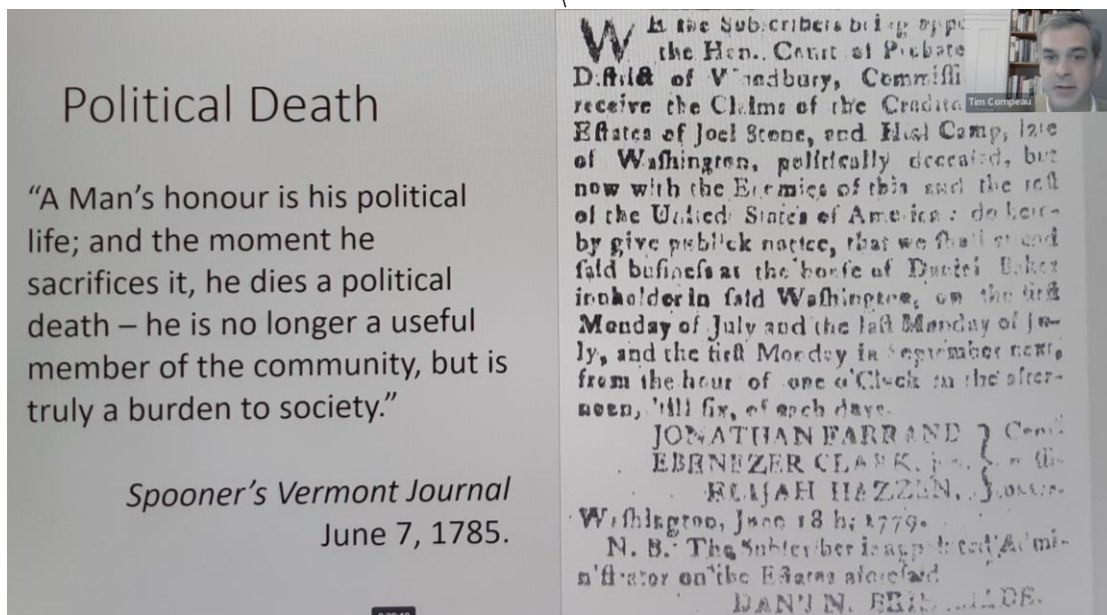
“From the point of view of the Loyalists such as Peters and Joseph Galloway, a prominent Pennsylvania Loyalist, the British officers like William Howe and General John Burgoyne were responsible for losing the war and both **later** had the gall to refuse to acknowledge the Loyalist contributions and their suffering. These generals were even bad-mouthing the Loyalists in British high society. Peters, deeply hurt, argued that his allegiance to Britain was and always had been the honorable decision. Even though he lost everything, his family was destitute, and they've been driven from their homeland, he wrote,

“*I would do it all again if there was occasion.*”

“These Loyalist men, in their writings, pointed to British mismanagement and naivete, rather than pointing to any military superiority of the Rebel forces, such as those that Howe and Burgoyne suggested. And they clearly outlined the failure of Howe and Burgoyne to make better use of the Loyalists.

“The situation was complex though. These writers could blame the British for their defeat all they wanted, but they relied on the potential testimony of these same British Generals to rebuild their lives. They needed the testimonial validation of their service by their superiors to prove their losses claims and yet at the same time they needed to restore their sense of honour.

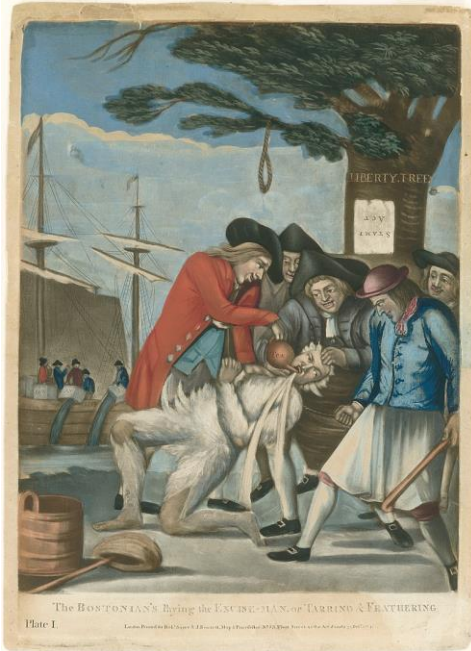
“The accounts in their letters demonstrate just how assertive and proud that the Loyalist elite were, while asserting that the Revolutionary War was lost and that the Loyalists were made homeless because of these foppish British generals who didn't really know what they were doing.



Gananogue's Colonel Joel Stone, a Connecticut Loyalist, and Honour Based Culture

“What we're trying to do here is get into the mindset of people who lived in the 1770s. Honour meant something different than it does now. They and we want what's best for our families, but they were operating in a very different culture and it's important to understand their culture well enough to recognize how and why people behaved as they did. Their loss of honour as perpetrated by the Patriots was much deeper than we might initially think. Another man who lost honour was Joel Stone, and his situation and papers illustrated this 'political death'.

“Stone left a huge quantity of records, and we are very lucky to have them. He wrote in his claims to the British government that the Patriots rebels considered him unworthy to live. Rather than literal death, men who supported the King faced a legal and a social campaign that resulted in ‘political death’. The losses of property were deeply connected to the intense cultural and social impact of ‘political death’. Loyalists faced this campaign of humiliation and ostracism within an honour-based culture. Patriot attacks dishonoured the Loyalists and denied their place within their society. The importance of honour really can’t be overstated. This was a part of their identity and losing identity as a gentleman was a kind of death.



“Relatively few Loyalists were actually tarred and feathered, but ‘cartoon’ images of that event showed the powerlessness they felt. These ‘politically dead’ Loyalists faced a frightening situation, could be attacked, vandalized and more by Patriots to thoroughly dishonour the Loyalist.

“Having gone through this ‘political death’ at the hands of the Patriots while defending the British Empire, the Loyalist gentleman believed that he had served his sovereign, and earned his right to be treated with respect, to be welcomed into Britain and to be compensated, but such ‘Loyalists’ were quite surprised at the reception that they met in Britain. This was partly because these men largely grew up in an isolated New England, far from high society. They were very surprised at the nightlife of British culture and what they saw as debauchery.

“Connecticut exile Loyalist and Yale Graduate Josh Chandler wrote to his friend in Massachusetts, of his astonishment at the decadent manners and customs he saw, referring to England as, “*The great sink of corruption. ... You could have no idea of the corruption of their debauchery, their luxury, their pride, their riches.*” He realized it was ‘all plays, pubs’ and so on. Most of all, he was surprised at the significant support he found for the American cause, and it was very hurtful to him. It was clear the British were architects of their own defeat and of the ruin of the Loyalists. Seeing this, Loyalists became discouraged trying to get compensation.

“They were torn between their resentment towards the British authorities who did not appreciate the extent of their suffering, and their need to regain honour. Several Loyalists wrote long accounts trying to explain what happened, and publishing pamphlets that stated their case.

Pamphlets, Histories, Compensation and Recovery from Political Death

“Joseph Galloway wrote a guide-book that helped Loyalists navigate the bureaucracy to make their claim, while being respectful but also to hopefully get what was deserved. The ‘Elite Loyalists’ found the whole process insulting and tedious. In Britain's defense, the process had to be done responsibly, but the Loyalists blamed Britain's military leadership for the defeat.

“Galloway and a writing partner wrote 25 different pamphlets. Some were against General Howe and his poor strategies, neglecting his duties, and ‘carousing’. Some were 160 pages long. Other pamphlets were by Lt. James Moody (a good candidate for a good movie about Loyalists) and Lt- Col. John Connolly.

Moody’s online Pamphlet: https://archive.org/details/cihm_56778/page/n7/mode/2up

“General Howes’s responses basically denied all of Galloway's accusations and put the blame on the Loyalists, saying that instead of Loyalists flocking to support the crown, they didn't show up and many were only doing it for the money or they were spies. Howe asserted that Washington's troops were well disciplined, well provisioned, and were good shots, providing ‘excuses’ for the losses.

“General John Burgoyne was famous for leading the British into defeat at Saratoga in 1777. In their long dispute, Peters said: “*Burgoyne is ...foppish, he is lacking in character...*” and didn’t listen to the Loyalists, driving the men into defeat. Burgoyne was well known in Britain, while no one knew John Peters, so it was a very lopsided dispute. What Peters needed was testimony and recognition from Burgoyne, his commander, to process his claim, but he never got it.

“Peters responded to the allegations saying that, “...*he, the General, knew that they [the Loyalists] had courage to leave their wives and their children and their friends and property and turn soldiers and go in the forefront of all his army to receive the first blows of the enemy and be guardians of each wing and the rear. And when in fact, the loyal provincials under his command were killed ten to one of the Royal Army...*” Among other things, Burgoyne said that the Loyalists were really only fit for searching for cattle, ascertaining the roads and clearing brush.

“Once Peters got to England and had been demoted by Haldimand to Captain, he appealed to Guy Carleton for help, but Peters died in 1788 without his compensation and recognition. Hence the ‘villainous treachery’ that he had already clearly described! Compensation for losses was often near thirty percent of a claim.

“Loyalist honour was never fully restored with the compensation, but it was nonetheless a step on the road out of political death to political rebirth. The Claims Commission provided the Loyalists with the opportunity to compose narratives, which created a picture of an ideal, honourable Loyalist who served the Empire and became a martyr for the British Constitution and its notions of liberty. With the settlement of Loyalist New Brunswick, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and in the Bahamas and Jamaica and elsewhere, Loyalists had a sense that they had restored, at least in part, their place both as Patriarchs and Gentlemen, and their place in the imperial hierarchy, and this was an important step on the way to political rebirth.

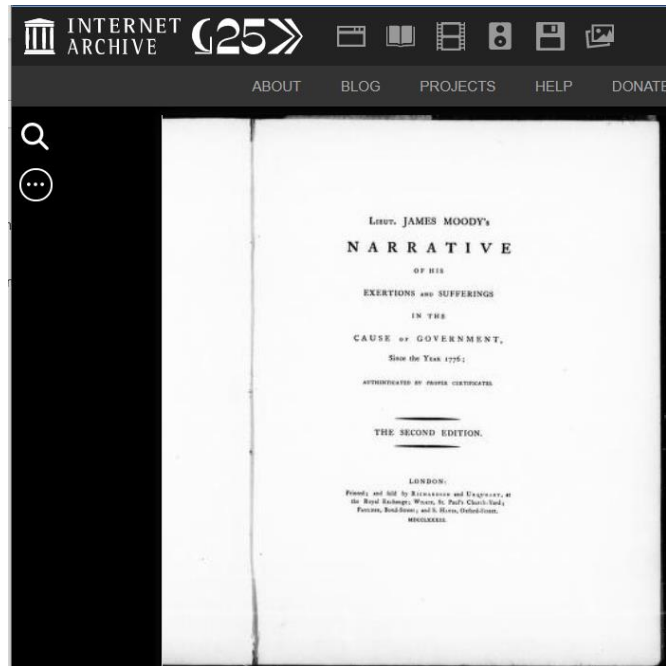
Responses to two Questions:

Q: Were some Loyalists able to return to their former lives?

A: Yes. What we found was that many gentlemen had been part of networks and over the next 10 years, between 1783 till the early 90s, there was a process of reconciliation. Many were able to reconnect and resume their lives. It's interesting that political death in dishonour was so intense for five or six years, and then people got over it.

Q: Were some compensated with a level of favoritism?

A: The system was not purely bureaucratic and purely meritocratic. It was often based on who you knew and how you can grease those wheels and get a bigger slice of the pie.



Kingston and District Branch, United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

2022 Executive and Leadership Team

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| President | Miles O'Reilly | 613-546-0778 |
| Vice-President | Anne Redish | ar11@queensu.ca 613-483-3245 |
| Past President | Peter Milliken | |
| Treasurer | **Nancy Cutway / Ron Cairns, Asst. | |
| Membership | Lorraine Sherren | sherren69@gmail.com |
| Welcome | Lorraine Sherren | “ |
| Secretary | VACANT | |
| Genealogist | Anne Redish | as above |
| Newsletter | VACANT | |
| Library | Alex Ross | lross8628@bell.net 613-384-6185 |
| Merchandise | Alex Ross | |
| Programme | VACANT | |
| Publicity | **Nancy Cutway | on 'Sabbatical' |
| Website | Correine Weichec | |
| Web. Assistant | Carolyn Strong | |

To contact the Branch, email kingston.uelac@gmail.com
 We gratefully acknowledge an Ontario Heritage Organization Development Grant assisting with this newsletter.

Gifts for Special Occasions? Promotional Items for sale

Alex Ross: lross8628@bell.net to pick up in Amherstview, west of Kingston, or with mailing cost added.

| https://uelbridgeannex.com/uelac-store/ | Unit Price Cdn \$ | Stock on hand |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| Patch, small, 3 1/2" x 2 1/2", Battle Worn Flag | 10.00 | 0 |
| Patch, small, 3 1/2"x 2 1/2", Pristeen Flag | 10.00 | 5 |
| Patch, Larger, 'NEW LOGO', 5" x 2 1/2" See pg 1 | 10.00 | 5 |
| Actual FLAG 3 feet by 5 Feet | 20.00 | 1 |
| Stickers large, UEL 3" x 7" | 2.50 | 10 |
| Stickers, small 1 1/2" x 2" UEL | 1.00 | 10 |
| Family Name Ribbon LOYALIST | 20.00 | 2 |
| Family Name Ribbon 1812 Veteran | 20.00 | 0 |
| Ribbon bar engraving per letter .60 / letter | | |
| Pin, Red, white and blue | 0.50 | 0 |
| Pin, Crossed Flags | 6.50 | 0 |
| Pin, White Badge | 6.50 | 0 |
| Pin, Blue, Tie-tack / Butterfly back | 6.50 | 2 |
| Pin, Blue, Broach / pin back | 6.50 | 3 |
| Pin, Pendant, no chain, for earrings too! | 6.50 | 6 |
| UE Pin | 6.00 | 10 |
| Mug 2 for \$15.00 | 7.50 | 3 |
| Map: Hudson Valley | 3.00 | MANY |

Kingston and District Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
P.O. Box 635 Kingston, Ontario K7L 4X1
<http://www.uelac.org/Kingston-Branch>



MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR 2022

“This is the last reminder you will receive from us.”

You may renew online at uelac.ca where you can pay with a credit card or use PayPal. Click on “Members Section” and then “Renewals”.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Prov: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: Home () _____ Business () _____

Email: _____

Please make your cheque payable to the *Kingston and District Branch, UELAC*.

Renewal Membership Dues for 2022

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|
| Individual Membership | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$45.00 |
| Family Membership (all at same address) | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$60.00 |
| (name(s) of additional family members): | _____ | |

If you belong and pay full dues to another Branch, you may maintain a membership in Kingston Branch for only \$15.00. \$15.00

Please indicate your preferences:

I am planning to renew online. [Please complete this form anyway, and send a scan of the signed form to the Membership Chair at sherren69@gmail.com so we know your preferences as shown below.]

I am willing to receive my newsletter by e-mail to the address shown above.

I prefer to receive my newsletter by postal mail.

I could help with _____ Occasionally / Seasonally / as an Assistant

I am willing for my phone number/e-mail address to be shared with other members of the Branch. Yes No

Signature: _____

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