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**Sir Guy Carleton Branch,  
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada**

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Sunday, September 14, 2014

**Descendants of  
Loyalists in  
Beechwood Cemetery**



Celebrating the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
of the Dominion Association

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# Zenas Gurley Ault

(Loyalist Ancestor Johannes Ault)

Section 29, Lot 85 Northwest

**Z**enas Gurley Ault can count at least five loyalist ancestors in his background. He was born on 27 March, 1834; the youngest of eight children of Nicholas John Ault and his second wife Catharine Hickey on the family farm north of Moulinette in Cornwall Township. He seems to have gone by the name “Gurley” Ault according to a notebook he kept during a year-long sojourn to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. In this notebook he recorded that he sold a horse to his brother for \$15 in 1855, possibly to fund his trip. By 1861 he had returned to the St. Lawrence Valley where the notebook records that he purchased clothing and tobacco from his brother-in-law Adolphus Annable for \$25 in cash and two months work worth another \$25 in credit. Between 1861 and 1864 he worked as a clerk in a store in Wellington where he met Nancy Adelaide Eastman. She was the daughter of a prosperous lawyer, Robert John Eastman and his wife Jane MacArthur. Her father donated land in Wellington for a Methodist chapel and school. Zenas and Nancy married in 1864. They had nine children and remained for much of their lives in Wellington, where Zenas owned and operated a hotel. He died on 5 October 1909 and Nancy died on 5 December 1913. They are both buried in Beechwood Cemetery. At the time of Zenas’ death their residence was 477 Laurier Avenue West in Ottawa. Finding Zenas and Nancy in Beechwood adds to a family history written in 1980, which stated that their burial place could not be found. According to her burial record, Nancy’s birth place was North Gower and she was living in Victoria, BC when she died. Her son, William Wood Ault, seems to have brought her body back to Ottawa so she could be buried with her husband.

Zenas Ault’s Loyalist ancestors include his grandfather John Ault and great-grandfather Johannes Ault. His paternal grandmother Margaret Bouck, wife of John Ault, was the daughter of Loyalist John Frederick Bouck Jr. In addition, his mother Catherine Hickey was the daughter of

loyalist John Hickey. The Aults and John Hickey were all members of the King's Royal Regiment of New York (K.R.R.N.Y.).

Johannes Ault, Zenas Ault's great-grandfather and his first wife Hannah Henkel emigrated to colonial British North America in 1753. The family of seven survived through six to eight weeks of the Atlantic crossing on a ship with substandard sanitary conditions where many suffered from dysentery and lack of adequate food. They likely lived in the Philadelphia area for eight years until Johannes became a tenant farmer on the Kingsborough patent of Sir William Johnson in Tryon County in the Mohawk valley. Among the Johnson papers is a petition from Johannes Ault in January 1776 promising to discharge his indebtedness to Johnson and other creditors and begging to be released from prison. He was released from prison in May 1776 after giving up his mortgaged property to discharge his debt. During this period of unrest, the Committee of Safety for Tryon County investigated the Ault family and declared Johannes exempt from military duty since he was 60 years old. While three sons had gone to join Sir John Johnson's battalion, Johannes remained to fit out scouts for the British. In 1780 he decided it was time to leave. He, his second wife Gertrude, and their children Michael, 24, Sophia Maria, 24, Everhart, 16, and older sister Catharina trekked 250 miles to a refugee camp in Sorel, Quebec. Four of their children chose to remain in America. Johannes, and sons Michael and Everhart traveled from Sorel to Montreal to join the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the K.R.R.N.Y., serving in this unit until the war ended in 1783. Johannes filed a claim with the Loyalist Commission in Montreal for the losses he incurred during the Revolutionary war. He claimed to have lived in Tryon County near Johnstown. He lost two horses, three hogs, seven sheep, furniture, and clothing to the rebels and Indians. The total value was around 144 pounds, 11 shillings. He received the East half of Lot 19 in the Front of Matilda Township in 1786. His farm of 142 acres was next to that of his son Everhart. In 1787 he received an additional part of Lot 18.

Johannes's son, John Ault, Zenas Ault's grandfather, was born 11 April 1751 in Amsterdam, Netherlands, the fourth of nine children. He was two years old when his parents immigrated to British North America. In 1777 he joined the Loyalist cause along with his brothers Nicholas

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and Conrad serving under Lt. Col. Sir John Johnson in the King's Royal Regiment of New York. John's name was absent on the mustering out rolls in 1783, possibly because of injury or illness. The winter of 1783-1784 was spent either in Montreal or the refugee camps of Sorel. On 17 December 1787 he received a ticket of location for 200 acres in Cornwall Township and began improving the land with a house and outbuildings. The acting surveyor informed him that the name Scott had erroneously been associated with his lot. Clarification of this was petitioned and he received legal title in 1791. On 3 January 1803 he received an additional 200 acres as the son of a Loyalist on the north side of River aux Raisins. He sold both parcels of land to purchase land close to Cornwall and the St. Lawrence River where he raised his children. His nephew John, son of his brother Nicholas, received a lot on the Rideau Front in Nepean in 1810.

John Ault married Margaret Bouck about 1788 in Williamsburg Township. In 1804, she received 200 acres as the daughter of Loyalist John Frederick Bouck Jr. in Mountain Township. John and Margaret had 4 children whose baptism dates were recorded in the Williamsburg Parish Register, 1790 to 1886. Nicholas John, the father of Zenas, was born 17 Dec 1789 and died 22 May 1857. Nicholas inherited from his father the 100 acre farm located on the west half of Lot 30 in Concession II 5<sup>th</sup> R. in Cornwall Township. Nicholas may have been buried on his farm or in the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery. The entire area was flooded when the St. Lawrence Seaway was created in 1958.

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# Ethel Ruby (Davis) Bennett

(Loyalist Ancestor Phillip Derick)

Section 64, Lot 341

**E**thel Ruby Davis was born in Quebec, where six generations of her Loyalist ancestors had lived since the American Revolution. Her parents were Clarence Davis and Ruby Derick. Ethel graduated as a Registered Nurse from Sherbrooke Hospital, in Sherbrooke, QC. She moved to Ottawa with her husband Lynn Bennett where she and Lynn raised their three daughters. Ethel continued to practice her profession as a nurse at the Civic Campus of the Ottawa Hospital. When she died in 1997, she was survived by her husband, daughters and five grandchildren.



Ethel Ruby Bennett

Through her mother Ruby Derick, Ethel was the great-great-great-great-granddaughter of United Empire Loyalist Phillip Derick. Phillip came to British North America as a young man from Germany. The Derick name (also spelled Dirrick) appears in militia rolls of Old Albany County, NY around 1766. Phillip would have been in his late teens. Albany County at the time encompassed most of upstate New York. The family lived in an area that is now Rensselaer County. In 1773 Phillip married Maria Brust. During the Revolutionary War he joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the King's Rangers, also known as Roger's Rangers as they were commanded by Major James Rogers. By the end of the war Phillip had risen to the rank of Captain in Hendrick Ruiters' company of Loyal Rangers.



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When the Northern Division of the British forces was disbanded in 1783, Phillip was granted Lots 40 and 41 on Caldwell's Manor near present day Noyan, Quebec. Following the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the land in New France transferred to British rule, however, the British retained the French seigneurial system, in which large tracts of land had been granted for the purpose of settlement. The Seigneurie de Foucault was leased to Col. Henry Caldwell in 1774. Col. Caldwell had been part of Wolfe's campaign in 1763 and also a significant player in the defence of Quebec during the attack by Benedict Arnold in the Revolutionary War. In 1794 Phillip Derick petitioned for and was granted Lot 42, 1<sup>st</sup> Range in the Township of Hemmingford. According to Library and Archives Canada, Phillip submitted two additional petitions for land in 1792 and 1801.

In 1783 Phillip's wife Maria Derick was among the non-military refugees camped at Montreal. Victualling lists show her present without Phillip, but with four children, three of whom were under six years of age. At the time her husband was most likely stationed at Fort St. John's (now St. Jean d'Iberville) to the south-east. Phillip and Maria had eleven children in all, seven boys and four girls. Phillip died in 1825 and Maria

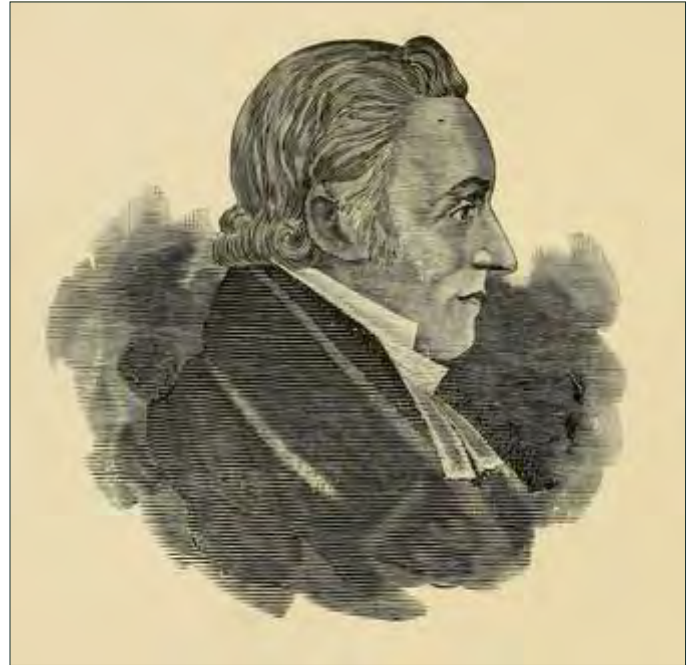
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# Norman William Bethune

(Loyalist Ancestor Rev. John Bethune)

Section 37, Lot 35

**N**orman William Bethune was born in Montreal on 11 November 1828, the third son of Norman Bethune and his wife Margaret Kittson. He was christened by his uncle Rev. John Bethune, son of Loyalist Rev. John Bethune. Norman William's father and two other uncles, James Gray Bethune and Donald Bethune, were engaged in the inland shipping trade along the St. Lawrence River and in the Great Lakes. Norman



Rev. John Bethune

William may have gone to work for a telegraph company because of the importance of communication to the family shipping businesses. His entire career starting in at least 1861 was associated with the telegraph according to census records and City Directories. He progressed from telegraph manager to District Superintendent, first for the Montreal Telegraph Company, and then for its successor, the Great Northwestern Telegraph (GNWT) Company. This was a prestigious position. In the 1899 Ottawa City Directory his name appears three times, first associated with his street address at 26 Argyle Avenue, then under his own name with a bold heading that he is associated with the Great Northwest Telegraph Company and again under the listing for the GNWT Co. as its District Supervisor at its head office at 33 Sparks Street. His political leanings were likely with the Conservatives of Sir John A. MacDonald as in 1872 he signed a petition encouraging John Bower Lewis, former Mayor of both Bytown and Ottawa, to stand as a conservative Member of Parliament.



Norman William's family life was not as successful as his business life. The family was reasonably affluent as all census records list a housekeeper as a member of the household. The family also enjoyed a certain prestige as in 1874 the birth of his son Hector was announced in the "Canadian News," a newspaper published in London, England in the mid-nineteenth century. Norman William Bethune married twice. His marriage to Eliza Henrietta Holt in Montreal prior to 1861 lasted until her death in Ottawa in October 1865, five days after the birth of their third son, George Henry Bethune. Norman and Eliza had four children: Eva Cecilia, Hector, Kenneth and George Henry. In 1874 Norman married Jessie McTaggart. He and Jessie had two children, Norman Bethune and Anne Stevenson Bethune. All of Norman William's children but one died before him, and are buried with him in Beechwood. Hector died an infant in 1864, Eva Cecilia at the age of 3 in 1866, and Norman died of typhoid fever in 1895. George Henry died of a gunshot in Regina, Assiniboia, NWT in 1905, and Anne Stevenson of appendicitis in 1908. Only his son Kenneth, married and living in Hamilton, ON, was still alive when Norman William died on 7 December 1916. The Ottawa Journal carried just a short announcement of his death stating that the funeral would be private. Jessie McTaggart Bethune, his second wife, died in 1918.

Norman William Bethune was the grandson of United Empire Loyalist Rev. John Bethune. Rev. Bethune is credited with starting the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He was born in 1751 to Angus Bethune and Christian Campbell, a respected family on the Isle of Skye. After his ordination at King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland in 1773, he and his mother emigrated to North Carolina, a refuge for thousands of Highlanders in the years after the 1745 rebellion. He was serving as Chaplain to the North Carolina royal militia in February 1776 when, along with hundreds of others, he was captured at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. In August 1778 his name appears in a list of North Carolina Officers now in New York, ordered to be paid by Josiah Martin. Rev. Bethune was paid for 933 days of service, from 5 February 1776 to 26 August 1778.

He arrived in Halifax later in 1778 where the 2nd battalion of the

Royal Highland Emigrants was stationed. By August 1779 he had moved to Montreal to take up his appointment as chaplain to the 1st battalion of the Royal Highland Emigrants. After the end of the war he continued to perform marriages and baptisms in Montreal and soon had enough supporters to form a congregation. He ministered to this group until May 1787, when acting on the invitation of a group of Highlanders, he moved to Williamstown, Glengarry, ON. The remainder of his life was devoted to his ministry. He founded Presbyterian congregations in Williamstown, Lancaster, Martintown and Cornwall. He received 2,000 acres of land as a retired chaplain as well as a town lot in Cornwall and in 1789 he also received an annual salary of £50 from the local government.

While in Montreal he married Veronique Waddens on 30 September 1782. He and Veronique had six sons and three daughters. Rev. John Bethune died 23 September 1815 at the age of 64, the most honoured and respected of Canada's pioneer Church of Scotland ministers. All of Rev. John Bethune's children were a credit to him. His best known descendant, however, is his great-great grandson Henry Norman Bethune the great-grandson of his first son, Angus Bethune. Norman Bethune, as he is better known, was a well known thoracic surgeon who pioneered many life saving techniques used first in the Spanish Civil War and later in the Chinese-Japanese war of 1837. He is a hero in China because of his selfless dedication to treating the battle-field wounded. Henry Norman Bethune is the first cousin twice removed of Norman William Bethune.

# Robert Easton Blakely

(Loyalist Ancestor James Blakely )

Section 29, Lot 126 Southwest

**R**obert Easton Blakely, born in 1861 in Napanee, came to Ottawa as a young man and entered the printing trade. He worked first as a compositor with The Ottawa Journal. Soon he joined the composing room staff of the Government Printing Bureau where he worked for more than 30 years. As a young man he was an enthusiastic athlete, participating in track sports and lacrosse. In lacrosse he became field captain of the Ottawa “Capitals.” His hobby in later life was raising poultry, and he was well known in the Ottawa Poultry Association for his prize-winning Brown Leghorns.

Robert married Josephine Ducharme of Portage du Fort, Quebec in 1893. He and Josephine may have had a “shot-gun” wedding; their first child was born five months after they were married. To accommodate their disparate religions (he a Wesleyan Methodist and she a Roman Catholic) they joined St. Bartholomew’s Anglican Church in New Edinburgh. He and Josephine had eight children; Minnie Victoria, Ellen, Kathleen Gertrude, Hampton Wallace, Josephine May, Robert Jr., Ethyl and Cris Geraldine. Three of their daughters, Kathleen, Ethyl and Cris Geraldine died young. Robert died at the age of 61 in August 1924, just two years after retiring from his position at the Government Printing Bureau. According to his obituary, his son Wallace worked for the railway mail service and Robert Jr. for the Dominion Bank. His daughter Ellen married Allen Samuel Whiteacre, a WWI hero who won the Military Medal for Bravery in the Field and was wounded in the second battle of Ypres. Minnie Victoria married Bruce Ami and was living in Quebec at the time of his death.

Robert Easton Blakely is the great-grandson of Loyalist James Blakely. James was born in Scotland and moved to the North of Ireland where he married Irishwoman Ann Keogh. He and Ann emigrated to British North America where they started farming in western Massachusetts.

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James joined The Loyal Volunteers as an Ensign in August 1777. He was captured in October of that year, and held captive until being paroled in 1779. In 1782 he was part of a prisoner exchange. He tried to return to his farm, however, and more attempts were made to arrest him. It is said his wife would sound an alarm on a horn to warn him to go into hiding. The situation was untenable so he, his wife and their seven children fled their farm and walked to Montreal. On arrival there, he was given a position with the British Commissariat, responsible for the King's Stores in Kingston, Upper Canada.

Upon retirement he came first to the Picton area in Prince Edward County, on the Bay of Quinte. Disliking the mosquitoes there, he walked over an Indian trail to the banks of East Lake where the community of Athol was formed. He showed his pride in his Scottish roots by continuing to wear the kilt throughout his life. Through tenacity and hard work he amassed considerable wealth. James died on Christmas Day 1814 in his 84<sup>th</sup> year; his wife Ann died the same year aged 70. He left 2,000 acres of fertile land to his family when he died. Like many of the Loyalist Quinte families, James Blakely was an adherent of the Wesleyan Methodist faith; there is a monument to him behind the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Cherry Valley.

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# Charles V. F. Bliss

(Loyalist Ancestor Daniel Bliss )

Section 17, Lot 29 North Centre

Charles Vaughan Forster Bliss was born 12 May 1853 in Harvey, Albert County, NB. He was the son of Anglican Priest Charles Park Bliss and his wife Dorothy Ann Forster. Forster Bliss, as he was known, was educated at King's College Grammar School, Fredericton and at the University of Trinity College, Toronto. His first positions in Ottawa were as private secretary to Sir Leonard Tilley, the Minister of Customs and his successor, the Hon. Isaac Burpee. In 1881 Bliss was ordained a Deacon of the Anglican Church in Kingston with a temporary Charge at Holy Trinity Church in Ottawa. The following year he resigned his civil service post and moved his family to Mattawa as a Missionary, where his parish encompassed 2,500 square miles. He served as Rector of Churches in Almonte, Eganville, Pakenham and finally Smiths Falls in 1909. During this time he was also Rural Dean of Renfrew and Lanark Counties. In 1920 he was appointed Archdeacon. He retired from parish work in 1922 and died 31 December 1924 in Port Elmsley, Ontario. He and his wife Mary Letitia Perry had ten children.

His fourth child, Mary Forster Bliss, lived with her family until the 1911 census and possibly until she enlisted on 22 April 1915 as a nursing sister with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in Montreal. Her Attestation Papers describe her as a petite 5 feet 3 inches tall with brown eyes, fair hair and complexion. On 6 May 1915 she sailed for England on the SS Metagama. She was stationed with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital at Camiers on 19 July 1915. The War Diary of No. 3 Hospital for that day noted "21 Nursing Sisters, including the Matron reported for duty." On 15 May 1916 she was Mentioned in Dispatches in the London Gazette. She remained at No. 3 Hospital until May 1918 when she returned to England with a posting to the Canadian Army Medical Corps Depot at Shorncliffe where she worked at Beech Hill Hospital until returning to Canada on 28 May 1918, five and a half months before the War officially

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ended. On 3 June 1918 she was awarded the Royal Red Cross, second class. She died in Toronto on 3 April 1953. Her brother, LCol Hamilton Bliss arranged her funeral service and burial in Beechwood Cemetery. Her grave is marked with a military headstone commemorating her service in WWI.

Charles Vaughan Forster Bliss was the 2x great-grandson of United Empire Loyalist Daniel Bliss. Daniel was born in Concord, MA on the 18 March 1739. His father's name varies according to the reference. L. Sabine reported that his father was Rev. Samuel Bliss of Concord, MA. Massachusetts Town and Vital Records on-line indicate he was the eldest son of Rev. Daniel Bliss and his wife Phebe of Concord. Daniel graduated from Harvard in 1760 and on 18 February 1776 married Isabell Murray. Isabell was born in Rutland, MA on the 10 September 1745 the daughter of Jonathon and Elizabeth Murray. Daniel was an active loyalist and served as Assistant Commissary-General with General Burgoyne's army. Later he was in charge of the whole commissariat from Niagara to the most westerly British post. He was proscribed by the Massachusetts Banishment Act of 1778. At the end of the war he received a large grant of land at Oromocto, Sunbury County, NB where his home was known as the Belmont. He was appointed a member of the first New Brunswick Council shortly after November 1784, and later as a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Sunbury County. Daniel Bliss died at Lincoln, Sunbury County, New Brunswick in December 1805.

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# Mary Ann, George & William Canham

(Loyalist Ancestor George Kenter)

**L**oyalist descendant Mary Hough and her English husband George Robert Canham farmed in Roxborough Township, Stormont County, Ontario, next to the Hough farm. Mary and George had four children, Mary Ann, John, George and William. Mary died giving birth to her youngest child William in 1852. It was thought that he was still-born, however, he lived and was cared for by an aunt until his father remarried to Elizabeth Nixon, an Irish woman.



William Robert Canham

On the Hough farm was a young labourer, named John Boyce. Following John's service in the American Civil War (1861-1864), he and Mary Ann married. The Boyce farm was located between the Canham farm on one side and the Hough farm on the other. Mary Ann's brothers George and William left the family farm sometime after 1861; her brother John was the only son who stayed home. George moved to New York state and married Emily Elizabeth Remington there. William returned to Ontario and in 1881 was living with his widowed father. In 1889 he married Eva Ida Grooms in Napanee. Between 1889 and 1891 the three siblings and their families moved to Ottawa to participate in the lumber industry.

## Mary Ann Canham (Section 28, Lot 35 Northeast)

On returning to Ontario from the American Civil War, Mary Ann's husband John Boyce joined the 59<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the Stormont and

Glengarry militia. He was a member when it was put on active service from 24 May to 1 June 1870 to protect the St. Lawrence River frontier in the Fenian Raids (1866 - 1870). He rose in rank from private in 1869 to lieutenant by 1886.

All seven of Mary Ann and John Boyce's children; Eliza, William George, John Simeon, Mary Margaret, Harold Samuel, Sarah Jane and Rachel Violet, were born in Roxborough Township. Eliza and Rachel died as infants. Shortly after Rachel's death in 1887, Mary Ann and her family moved to Ottawa. John established himself as a mill-hand, then as a wood dealer. Their home and business were located between Kent and Lyon at 441 Maria St. - later renamed Laurier Ave. Two of their sons, John and George, were listed in City Directories as "drivers," presumably meaning log drivers. By 1892 their occupation was listed as teamster. In 1894 John took a position as night watchman at the House of Commons, turning the wood business over to his sons George and John. Tragedy struck in July of that year when George drowned while swimming with a friend in the Ottawa River at the foot of Bank Street. He was given a military funeral by his comrades in the Governor General's Foot Guards.

Mary Ann's husband died unexpectedly in 1907. He was well known in Ottawa as a prominent member of the Orange Lodge and the Bell Street Methodist Church. Shortly before his death he arranged for the remains of his two daughters, Eliza and Rachel, to be moved from Roxborough and re-interred in the family plot in Beechwood Cemetery. Mary Ann died in 1933 at the age of 89. Her obituary noted that she was well known in Ottawa and held in high regard. She had been actively involved with the Bell Street Methodist, later the Bell Street United Church. She was survived by her brother William, son Harold, daughters Margaret and Ellen May, eight grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. She, her husband and their seven children (Eliza, Violet, George, John, Harold, Mary Margaret and Ella) are all buried in Beechwood Cemetery.

### **George Simeon Canham (Section 17, Lot 67 Southwest)**

George Canham, who was born in 1850, remained in New York State with his wife Emily until 1890. Two of his children, George and Pearl, were born there. Following the lead of his sister, Mary Ann, he moved his family

to Ottawa in 1890, where, like his brother-in-law John Boyce, he became a wood dealer. The family home and business were first located one block east of Booth St. at 88 Le Breton Street, between Eccles and Sophia (which was later renamed Willow Street). By 1895 the family had outgrown this home and moved several blocks north-east to 663 Somerset. There were now seven in the family: George, Emily, children George, Pearl, William and Hazel, and his wife's foster mother, Susan Storke. Pearl married James Bernard Thomson in 1909 and continued to live with George and Emily, now at 60 Balsam Street. By 1921 George had left the wood trade and worked at the E. B. Eddy paper mill. When he died in 1928, he was the first of the three Canham siblings who had moved to Ottawa to be buried in Beechwood Cemetery. His funeral was attended by his widow Emily, siblings Mary Ann, John and William and his four children. His widow Emily died in 1948, surviving George by 20 years. Her obituary noted that she had five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

### **William Robert Canham (Section 41, Lot 81 Southeast)**

William was the last of the siblings to move to Ottawa. He and his wife Eva Ida joined the others in 1891, moving into their home at 39 Eccles Street, between Le Breton and Division (now Booth Street). Unlike his brother George and brother-in-law John Boyce who were wood dealers, William got a job at the E. B. Eddy paper plant. He started as a paper hand and by 1886 was listed in the Ottawa City Directory as an engineer. In census records his occupation was given as "paper maker". He saved envelopes from letters sent to the plant and began a stamp collection.

William and Eva had three daughters: Ethel Maud, Myrtle Blanche and Eva May. Tragedy struck in 1894 when their eldest daughter Ethel Maud died of diphtheria, the second family death that year, following their nephew George Boyce's death in July. The family moved to Bell Street where William's grandson Don Maxwell recalls visiting. When William was 80 he offered his grandson and granddaughter two bags of stamps. Don wasn't interested but his sister used the stamps to begin her own stamp collection. William died in 1937 at the age of 85 at the St. Charles Home, an old age hospice started by Elisabeth Bruyère in 1871. He was the last survivor of the three Canham siblings who moved to Ottawa almost 50 years earlier. His

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wife Eva died in 1949 at the age of 82.

Mary Ann, George and William Canham were the great-grandchildren of George Kentner and his wife, Sarah. The Kentners had arrived in Philadelphia from Europe 3 October 1764. They spent more than two years indentured to the man who paid for their voyage. Their farm was along the Susquehanna River in the Wilkes-Barre area of Pennsylvania. George joined Butler's Rangers and was one of those captured at the battle of Fort Stanwix on Dec 20, 1777 by the Westmoreland Militia. He was taken to Hartford and held as a prisoner of war. Once freed, he left with a large group of Loyalist farmers for Fort Niagara, Upper Canada and joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York along with his son John. In 1784 he, Sarah and four of their children settled in Matilda Township. His claim for losses, submitted at Montreal in September 1787, states that he had settled on 300 acres, although he didn't have a deed as the land hadn't been paid for when the war broke out. Twenty acres had been cleared and fenced and he had built a house and stable. His losses included four horses, two heifers, two cows, a yoke of oxen, household furnishings, farming implements and grain. Everything he owned had been taken by the rebels.

The Kentner family's loyalty to the British crown continued during the War of 1812. George's son John Conrad Kentner served as a private in Captain Richard Fraser's Company of Provincial Light Dragoons. His daughter Eleanor and her husband John Hoople cared for an American soldier wounded at the Battle of Crysler's farm who could not be moved by the retreating American invaders. The Hooples looked after him for several months until he died and then paid for his funeral.

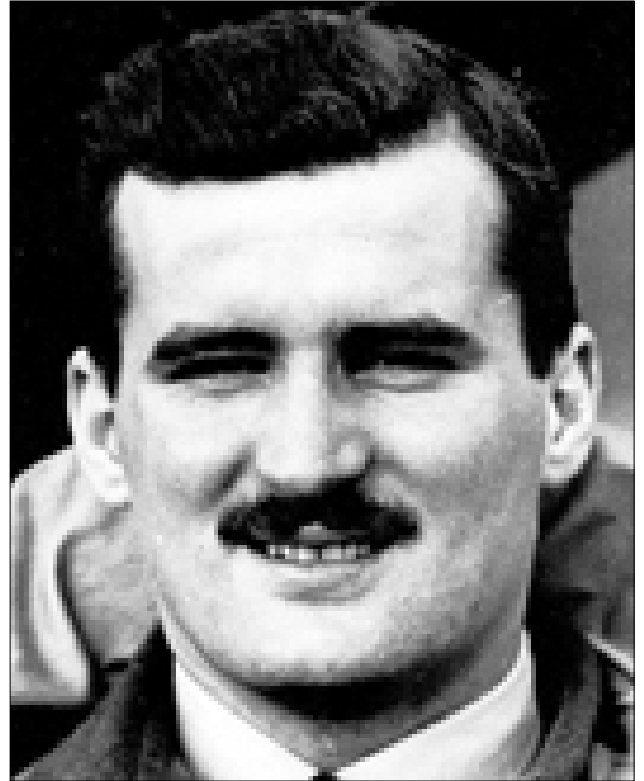
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# John Irwin Clark

(Loyalist Ancestor Robert Land Sr.)

Section 103, Grave 150

**J**ohn Irwin Clark was born in 1920 in the station master's house in Foam Lake, SK. Always a bright student and avid reader, John did well at school. His education was interrupted when he went to work to support his widowed mother and twelve siblings. In 1941, after many of his friends had already signed up, John joined the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) and became a navigator. As a Flight Lieutenant in RCAF 418 "City of Edmonton" Squadron, he flew 34 missions with his pilot, Pilot Officer Bert Ford of Lacombe Alberta. In 1943, a momentous year in John's life, he met and married Irene Parry, a member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in the Royal Air Force. By the end of the year they welcomed the first of their four children into their family. He was the only one of his high school friends to return from the war.



John Irwin Clark

Shortly after the war's end John returned to school part-time to undertake studies in Economics. He received the Economics Medal each year of his undergraduate degree and graduated Summa cum Laude with the Medal of Excellence in the Extension Department. He continued his studies and received an MA in Economics. His work career spanned 60 years with the Federal Civil Service, including positions at the Atomic Energy Control Board and Health Canada where he was one of the architects of the Canada Pension Plan. Following his retirement he continued working for 25 years, doing economic analysis for his son Peter's international trade consulting firm. For 30 years John and Irene were members of the Ottawa Prison Ministry, sharing their



faith with prisoners in minimum security facilities. For his work and volunteer activities he was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977; the Federal Government Long Service Medal in 1980; the Canada 125 Medal in 1992, Certificate of Appreciation for his Prison Ministry work in 1987 and 2002 from the Joyceville Institution, Correctional Service Canada, and the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal in 2003. John passed away in 2010 at the age of 94.

John was the great-great-great-great-grandson of United Empire Loyalist Robert Land Sr. Robert Land was born in 1738 in New York. He settled in the Delaware Valley and became a magistrate and farmer. He joined Joseph Brant's Volunteers as a courier for the British Army, scout and Loyalist recruiter. In 1779 he was captured and sentenced to death for treason by an American military court. When George Washington got wind of his military trial, he sent word that Robert must be brought New Jersey where he would receive a civil trial. Robert's friends provided bail for him and he carried on his clandestine activities. In May 1780 he narrowly avoided recapture in a bloody ambush where he was left for dead. Local natives nursed him back to health to repay a debt of gratitude for his family helping one of their relatives early in the war. He proceeded to Niagara where he was given land, but due to noise from the Falls he requested land further away. His land petition of 1794 indicates that he was granted 300 acres at Burlington Bay and that each of his sons received 200 acres.

When Robert was first captured his wife Phoebe, with two sons and a daughter, sought the protection of the British in New York. There she and Robert were reunited in early 1780. After his ambush in May of that year, she was told Robert was dead. At the end of hostilities, she embarked with the first fleet of Loyalists for New Brunswick where she was granted 200 acres. In 1791 she and her two sons made their way to the Niagara area of Upper Canada as they had learned there was good land available. Phoebe heard that another person with the name Land was living at the Head-of-the-Lake (later Hamilton) so she and her two sons, Robert and Abel, walked the 50 miles and were reunited with Robert Sr. The entire family was reunited in 1811 when Robert and Phoebe's granddaughter, Rebecca (Burney) Clark with her husband Jabez Clark and their children moved from New Brunswick to Canada West. Robert Land's story has been retold in the 1999 book "If Ponies Rode Men," by James Elliott, a reporter for the Hamilton Spectator.



# Diantha Adelaide (Clarke) Cluff

(Loyalist Ancestor Philip Empey )

Section 34, Lot 47

(Diantha Cluff is buried at this location with Isaac Cluff and his family, although her name does not appear on the monument.)

**D**iantha Adelaide Clarke, daughter of William Clarke, a tailor in Osgoode, and his wife Diantha Angeline Empey, was born in May 1847. In the 1861 census her mother was listed as a “spinster,” in this case referring to the archaic meaning, “a woman who spins.” Diantha was the second of seven children. At the time of her marriage to Thomas Cluff in September 1869, Diantha was living in Ottawa. She married an energetic Irishman: Thomas had fought in the American Civil War on the Union side. His



Diantha Cluff

first occupation was blacksmithing in Ottawa. Working with the Government blacksmith, he did most of the ironwork on the first Parliament Buildings. For many years he was a volunteer fireman. After the first fully paid Fire Department was organized in Ottawa in 1874, Thomas gave up blacksmithing to become a full-time fireman. He rose through the ranks to become Captain of No. 8 Fire Station at City Hall Square in 1887, in charge of seven men and a Hook and Ladder truck.

Diantha and Thomas had four children. Their two sons, Sydney and Norman were both railroad men. Their two daughters were Emma Lillias

who married Arthur Herbert, and Ethella Agnes who married Thomas Franklin Nolan. Sydney, a sergeant in the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, was a brakeman on the Canada Atlantic railway and died in an accidental fall from a train in May 1903. He was buried with full military honours. Diantha died shortly after her eldest son, in December of the same year. After his wife's death Thomas lived with his daughter Emma and her family, and he carried on with enthusiasm. At the age of 76 he tried to enlist with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in WWI, claiming he was as fit as any man. He died in 1924 at the age of 85 from injuries sustained when he was hit by an Ottawa Electric Railway bus.

Diantha Cluff was the great-granddaughter of Philip Empey. Philip descended from Palatines who were part of the migration from Germany, to Holland, to England, finally reaching New York in 1710. Philip Empey and his family experienced the full force of the brutality of the American rebels. They had been harassed by the local Committee of Safety in Tyron New York since 1774, and in August of 1777 Phillip was captured with three of his sons and thrown into a dungeon as he would not renounce his allegiance to the British. The Committee of Safety took over his farm, beat and raped his wife, and left her for dead. Friends took her and her young children to Schenectady, New York where she died in 1779. To save his own life, Philip capitulated to the demands of the rebels and was allowed to go to Schenectady to care for his young children. He again aided the British and again was thrown in jail. He was released in late 1779 and with the remnants of his family made his way to Quebec where he joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York in 1780. He injured himself while working there and was no longer able to support his family. In 1784 he was among Loyalists who were relocated from Montreal to the Cornwall area. Some time later he made his way to the Niagara area where he died about 1795.

Diantha Cluff's great-grandson Frank Cooper was President of the Sir Guy Carleton Branch for nine years and President of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada for two years in the 1990s.

# Elizabeth (Vanluven) Finley

(Loyalist Ancestor Philip Crysler )

Section 37, Lot 37 Southeast

**E**lizabeth Vanluven, born on 17 November 1857, was the fifth child of the eight children of Ann Almira Crysler and Elijah Vanluven. The Vanluven family lived in Uxbridge, Simcoe County, Ontario. In 1877 Elizabeth married James Finley, an Irishman from nearby Tecumseth. James was a carpenter who came to Canada with his family sometime before 1861. Elizabeth and James began their married life in Tecumseth, sharing their home with James's younger brother Robert. Their three eldest children, Albert, Wesley and Lily were born in Tecumseth before the family moved to Ottawa. Their family grew to include eight children, including Lily Alma, Ruby May, James Harvey and twins Mary Elizabeth and Nellie Gertrude. Sadly Mary Elizabeth died at the age of 3 months.

Two of Elizabeth's sons, Albert and James, were active in the Militia, both serving with the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. She saw her two eldest sons married; Albert to Elizabeth Mather Finley in 1903 and Wesley to Ethel Agnes McAdam in 1908. Elizabeth died 13 January 1910 and so was spared the anguish of seeing her three sons, Albert, Wesley and James, enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1915 to fight in World War I. All three were married before enlisting and all three survived the war. At the time of her death, her daughters Lily, Ruby and Nellie were still living at home at 2 Thornton Avenue. Lily and Ruby both married in 1911. Nellie continued to live at 2 Thornton Avenue with her father after her marriage to James Scobie. At the time of his death, however, James Finley was living with Ruby. It is possible that he moved in with her after her first husband, George Reynolds, died in 1922. Ruby May remarried just months before James died in December 1928.

Elizabeth (Vanluven) Finley was a descendant of United Empire Loyalists Geronimus Crysler and his father Philip Crysler, through her

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mother Ann Almira Crysler. Philip was Elizabeth's great-great-grandfather. The Cryslers were of Palatine German descent. They remembered the stories of the wars, famine, and poverty experienced in the old world. The English Government had provided the Palatines sanctuary and an opportunity for a new life in the Colonies. As a result, their descendants continued to feel grateful to the British and most remained loyal to Britain during the Revolutionary War. The Crysler family lived in Tryon County, New York. At the outbreak of the war Philip joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York. His sons Geronimus and John were both too young to fight when the war began so they joined Butler's Rangers as drummers. The Cryslers received grants of land in Williamsburg Township. The Crysler name is best remembered for the "Battle of Crysler's Farm," one of the turning points in the War of 1812. A small contingent of farmers defeated a much larger and better equipped contingent of Americans. This battle took place on the farm of Geronimus's brother John Crysler. John's land was later flooded to make way for the St. Lawrence Seaway, but the house and a monument to the battle were moved to Upper Canada Village where they can still be seen today.

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# Thomas Coltrin Keefer

(Loyalist Ancestor George Kieffer )

Section 62, Lot 65

**T**homas Keefer, the youngest son of George Keefer and Jane Emory, was born 4 November 1821 in Thorold, Upper Canada. He was born to engineering; along with his brothers, he grew up in the bustling business of frontier canal building. He graduated from Upper Canada College in 1838, apprenticing on the construction of the Erie Canal which joins Lake Erie to the Hudson River. When that was completed, he returned to Canada to work on enlarging the Welland Canal. At age 24 he was appointed chief engineer in



Thomas Keefer

charge of timber slides and river improvements at Bytown (Ottawa). In 1848 he married Elizabeth McKay, daughter of Thomas McKay, one of Bytown's wealthiest landowners and industrialists. He and Elizabeth had four children.

He fervently believed that technology applied to the abundant resources of the country would bring prosperity and spiritual well-being to the population. In particular he believed that Canada needed transportation improvements. These beliefs were espoused in two pamphlets he published in 1850: "Philosophy of Railroads" which has been described as one of the most rousing hymns to railway promotion ever written, and "The Canals of Canada." These brought him to immediate prominence. To his great disappointment, however, he was passed over in favour of others for building the rail lines that he had envisioned. He turned his energies to building municipal water works, first for Montreal, then Hamilton and



Ottawa. In one stroke these enterprises reduced the twin urban threats of fire and disease. His water plant in Hamilton, restored as a museum in the 1980s, has been declared a National Historic Site. His growing reputation led to participation in the organisation of Canadian exhibits at expositions in London (1851 and 1861) and Paris in 1878. For the later project he was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Queen Victoria and an officer of the French Legion of Honour.

During the 1880s he, with contemporaries, worked to establish the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and served as its founding President in 1887 and again in 1897. He is the only person to date to have held the position of President of this organization and of the American Society of Civil Engineers which he held in 1888. In 1890 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and was its president from 1898 to 1899. In 1905 he was awarded an honorary doctorate from McGill University and in 1912 was named an honorary member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He died in Ottawa on 7 January 1915.

Thomas Keefer was the grandson of United Empire Loyalist George Kieffer and Mary Cooke. He came by his energy and enthusiasm naturally. His ancestors owned two farms and a distillery in Sussex, NY prior to the American Revolution. Thomas's great-grandparents were Samuel Kieffer, an Alsatian Huguenot, and Ann Waldruff. Their son George joined the Queen's Rangers to support the Crown but unfortunately died of typhus at the end of the Revolution in 1783. George's sons George and Jacob Kieffer (later Keefer) came to Canada in 1790 as their property was in danger of confiscation. The two brothers settled in the Niagara Peninsula where the family received about 600 acres. Once again the Keefer energy brought them success. George Jr. was one of the founders of the town of Thorold. He became a mill owner, a merchant, and first president of the company that constructed the Welland Canal which allowed ships to pass between Lakes Erie and Ontario. In 1797 George married Catherine Lampman, daughter of a Loyalist, and they had eight children. When the War of 1812 began, George joined the 2nd Regiment of Lincoln militia becoming a Captain. His home in Thorold Township was used as a military hospital by the Americans. Following the death of his wife Catharine of typhus in 1813, George married Jane Emory (née McBride), a widow with five children of her own. The couple went on to have seven more children including Thomas. George married twice more. He died in Thorold 27 June 1858 at the age of 80.



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# Henry Wentworth Monk

(Loyalist Ancestor Elizabeth (Gould) Monk )

Section C, Range 16, Grave 21



Henry Wentworth Monk

**H**enry Wentworth Monk is the grandson of United Empire Loyalist Elizabeth Gould. Young Henry Wentworth was sent to school in England at the age of 7. The education he received at Christ's Hospital School, where he spent 7 years, focussed on religion, and life there has been described as "harsh and monastic." "Wenty" as his family called him, survived and after returning to Beechmount, the family farm, received a scholarship to become an Anglican priest with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Although deeply religious and well versed in the Bible, he

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left after less than a year, finding he could not reconcile his own beliefs with orthodox religion. For several years he farmed on part of his father's estate, but could not make a go of it. The cause which was to consume much of the rest of his life, returning the Jews to Palestine, was already in his mind.

In 1852 he had a "conversion experience," which he believed enabled him to interpret the whole of "the Revelation" from beginning to end within one fortnight. Following this he cut his ties with Beechmount, renounced worldly goods and vowed not to cut his hair and beard until the Jews were restored to Palestine. In 1854 he is said to have become the first Canadian to visit Palestine, working on a Jewish farming colony there for 18 months. There he met William Holman Hunt, the artist, with whom he shared his vision. Hunt saw in Monk the transcendental quality of a Christ and used Monk as his model at least one painting. Hunt introduced Monk to John Ruskin, who arranged for publication of Monk's work "A simple interpretation of the Revelation ..." in which Monk urged the return of the Jews to Palestine. Monk believed that this would lead to world peace and the second coming of Christ.

Ruskin, to test Monk's prophetic powers, sent him on a peace mission to end the American civil war. In 1863 Monk met with Abraham Lincoln to propose a peaceful solution to the American Civil War. He was brushed off by Lincoln's Secretary of War, who warned Monk that if he returned to try to meet with leaders of the Confederate Army he would be shot as a spy. This sojourn cost him the woman he loved, Anna Green: his sister withheld his letters to Anna written while he was on this mission and she married another suitor.

These issues, the return of Palestine to the Jews and world peace, consumed the rest of Henry's life. He wrote books, pamphlets and letters on the subjects. He solicited money and attention from the rich and influential to purchase Palestine from Turkey. He envisioned an international tribunal to ensure world peace and is credited with coining the term "united nations" in the 1870s. As interest in his ideas increased he would travel to London to espouse his causes, and when no longer in favour, return to Ottawa, usually penniless.

In Ottawa, however, he found a voice: his letters were published by the Ottawa Free Press. The Ottawa Citizen commissioned him to write opinion pieces on current events. He approached both the Conservative and Liberal parties in 1887 to withdraw their candidates from a riding in Ottawa to let him be elected to the House of Commons by acclamation. He sought a seat in the Senate. In 1889 notice was given of a motion in the House of Commons to make Henry Canada's representative to convince the United Kingdom and United States to support the idea of an international tribunal. The motion was never put forward, and in March of 1896 a Senate motion to approve such a tribunal was debated but defeated.

Henry Wentworth Monk died in Ottawa on 24 August 1896. He has been described as well-spoken and quite charming, fun to be around – except for his poor personal hygiene – and given to laughing a lot. Throughout his life, he never doubted himself or the importance of his causes. He was buried in a pauper's grave in Beechwood Cemetery.

Henry's grandmother, Elizabeth Gould, was the daughter of John Gould and Elizabeth Wentworth, and a niece of Sir John Wentworth, Governor of Nova Scotia. She, along with her two brothers John and Samuel, left Massachusetts for England in 1776 in the care of their uncle, the Rev. John Troutbeck. A loyalist claim filed on their behalf in England for property lost in Boston resulted in a loyalist allowance of £100 a year for each of the three siblings. Elizabeth married her cousin, George Henry Monk, in London in December 1782. Elizabeth (Gould) Monk died in Montreal in 1835.

Elizabeth's husband had been taken to Nova Scotia in 1749 where his father James Monk became Attorney-General for Halifax. George Henry Monk's military career began as a midshipman, sailing under Admiral Edward Boscawen. He was taken prisoner by the French and presumed dead. On his return home, he joined the British army. George was a supporter of the British cause during the American Revolution, but not technically a Loyalist. He was an officer of the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteer Regiment which was raised in 1775 to defend British interests in Nova Scotia. He has been described as the most distinguished officer of this corps.

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After leaving the army, he took up the study of law. From 1769 to 1816 he held many official positions in Nova Scotia: Deputy Surveyor General of Woods, Deputy Collector of Customs at Windsor, Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Marshall and Sergeant of the Nova Scotia Court of Vice Admiralty, Deputy Registrar of Chancery, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, First Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. While all these titles sound impressive, many entailed little actual work or recompense. It has been suggested that a man needed many of these positions to adequately support a family.

Elizabeth Gould and her husband George Monk had ten children. John Benning Monk, their seventh child, was the father of Henry Wentworth Monk. Benning, as he was known, was commissioned as a Captain of the 97<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in the British Army in 1810 through the influence of Sir John and Lady Wentworth, his great uncle and aunt. He married Elizabeth Ann Fitzgerald in England in 1820 and in the same year was appointed magistrate in Upper Canada. He was one of the first settlers of March Township granted 200 acres of land beside Hamnet Pinhey.

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# Walter H. Ostrom

(Loyalist Ancestor Ruliph Ostrom )

Section 17, Lot 35 Southwest

**T**here are seven Ostroms buried here, all descendants of Ruliph Ostrom. The site was purchased for the burial of little Edward William Ostrom who died 30 July 1901 of congestion of the brain at the age of 5 months and 5 days. His uncle Walter Herchimer Ostrom was the second person to be buried here.

Walter Herchimer Ostrom was born in Belleville, Ontario on 15 July 1876. His parents, William Henry Ostrom and Charlotte Williams were living in Toronto at the time, so Charlotte may have gone back to



Walter Hermicher Ostrom

Hastings Township to be near her mother for the birth. Walter seems to have been an enterprising young man: a reporter and journalist. In 1903 he sat for a portrait by the Topley photography studio of Ottawa, two versions of which are on the Library and Archives Canada website. Walter became one of the founding Directors of the Moffat Fuel Saving Ltd., which received its letters patent from Parliament in December 1906. The business of the company was to “manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of apparatus and appliances for smoke consuming and fuel saving devices.” Walter never married. Sadly he died of tuberculosis at the age of 32 on 19 October 1907.

Walter’s father William Henry Ostrom was born on April 13, 1840



in Sidney Township. His maternal grandfather William Bowen owned a tannery in Frankford, ON and it seems that his father participated in the business of his father-in-law, followed for a time by William Henry himself. During the Fenian Raids of 1866 William Henry served with the 49<sup>th</sup> Battalion Hastings and received the Canada General Service Medal. For his service he was granted 160 acres of land in Northern Ontario, although it appears that he did not take up the grant. He eloped with Charlotte Jemima Williams of Prince Edward County and the two took up residence in Toronto in 1871 where William worked for the Grand Trunk Railway, moving up from a Yardman to Constable. When a serious accident prevented him from carrying on with this employment, the family moved to Ottawa in 1878 where he became a parliamentary messenger with the Department of Finance, earning about \$500 a year for most of his career. William and Charlotte had eight children; Caroline who died as an infant while the family was living in Toronto, Ada Lillian, Hettie Aurelia, William Nelson, Walter Herchimer, Charlotte Ethelberta, Frank Hilton and Ola Blanche. Over the course of the 37 years that William, Charlotte and their family lived in Ottawa they moved frequently, from Augusta Street to Rideau Street to Chapel Street, to James Street and finally to the Township of Nepean near the Hog's Back where they were living when William died in 1915. In 1918 Charlotte, now a widow, moved to Hintonburg where she died on 20 August 1922.

Walter Herchimer was the great-great-grandson of Ruliph Ostrom. Ruliph's great-grandfather, Hendrick Jans Oosterom, came from Schallwyck, Utrecht, Holland, first taking the surname Van Schallwyck ("from Schallwyck") and later reverting to Oosterom. Over the years spelling of the surname was modified to the simpler "Ostrom". The Ostroms had lived under British rule in the new world for over 100 years when the American Revolution broke out. Ruliph's family were divided in their loyalties. His three eldest sons supported the rebels, one of them dying in the Revolution. However, Ruliph remained loyal to the British Crown. According to written testimonials of Ruliph's loyalty, he and his wife sheltered Loyalists from persecution and he acted as a guide and dispatch carrier through enemy lines for the British. One source states

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that he participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill, although he does not appear to have been a regular in the military. He arranged for other Loyalists to come to Canada, but only arrived himself in 1785. He, his wife Elizabeth Yelverton, one of his daughters and youngest son Daniel, were among the earliest settlers in Sidney Township, Hastings County, Ontario.

Ruliph was 45 years old when he and his family came to Canada to start their life anew. He received significant land grants totalling almost 1,000 acres and was so occupied developing his property he neglected to apply to have his name added to the list of United Empire Loyalists. This oversight meant his children were not eligible to receive 200 acres of land as Loyalist descendants. His late application of 1804 was denied on the grounds that he had already received “adequate grants of land and that, as he had not applied at the proper time, it would be improper to comply with his request.” He persisted and in 1808, when he was 68, his petition was granted. As a result his son Daniel received 200 acres of land in Nepean where the Shirley’s Bay Conservation Area is now located. Daniel remained in Sidney Township and there is no record that he actually took up the land.

The settlers were not provided with guns, and predators such as wolves and bears were such a problem that a bounty of £1 was offered per wolf head and £2 for a bear’s head. Ruliph built a trap of logs in a pyramid shape and baited it. The wolves and bears would jump in the small opening at the top but could not climb out. In this manner he is said to have caught 100 wolves and three bears in one season. Ruliph also kept a tavern. When Sir Isaac Brock stopped there on his way to defend Niagara during the War of 1812, he picked up Ruliph’s youngest grandson and kissed him. The family christened the baby Isaac Brock Ostrom.

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# Mary (McIlmoyle) Pennock

(Loyalist Ancestor John McIlmoyle )

Section 34, Lot 4

**M**ary Sarah McIlmoyle inherited her Loyalist pedigree through her father Thomas McIlmoyle, her mother Sarah Falkner and her grandfather John McIlmoyle. She and her husband Philemon Pennock, also of Loyalist descent, settled on 200 acres of land in Augusta Township, Grenville County obtained by her father in a petition dated 1823.

For close to 30 years Mary and Philemon worked the farm and raised seven children:

William, James Thomas, Eleanor Amelia, John, Sarah Sophia, Mary Elizabeth and Philemon, Jr. In the mid-1850's Philemon Sr. exchanged his life as a farmer for work on the Bytown & Prescott Railway as its first mail clerk. Toward the end of that decade Philemon Sr., Mary, their four sons and two youngest daughters moved to Ottawa. Only their eldest daughter Eleanor Amelia, a school teacher, did not accompany them.

Mary's children left farming life far behind, becoming professionals in the booming business of the young city. By 1867, when Ottawa had been declared the capital city of the new country of Canada, William and James were partners in the firm of "Pennock's Parliamentary Agency." According to the City Directory that year the firm had "*peculiar facilities for transacting business with all the Government Departments. Special*



Mary Pennock

attention given to *Private Bills, Procuring Patents for Lands and Inventions and Obtaining Money due from the Government to Municipalities.*” The two brothers later dissolved their partnership and pursued separate careers as insurance agents. William married Caroline Chamberlain and had three children: Mary, Ryerson, and Frank. James married American woman Elizabeth Bullard and had seven children, many of whom remained in Ottawa.

Mary Pennock’s third son John was a bookkeeper and worked in the treasurer’s office of the new city. In 1870 he married Martha Rochester of Ottawa and took up residence in Rochesterville, a new subdivision in Nepean just south of LeBreton Flats. Martha’s uncle was John Rochester, industrialist and Mayor of Ottawa, 1870 - 1871. Theirs was a life of tragedy. Seven of their eight children died as infants or were still born. Only their eldest daughter Mabel survived. John himself died in 1886 at the age of 53. Martha remarried four years later to Englishman Richard Shaw.

Mary’s second daughter Sarah married Brockville dentist John Leggo. Mary stayed with her daughter when Sarah had her first child, Joseph, who died as an infant. In the 1860s the Leggos also moved to Ottawa, John taking over the practice of Dr. Laughlin. He and his brother, Christopher Leggo, a medical doctor, shared office space at 49 Sparks. Christopher was family doctor to the Pennock family for many years. Sarah and John had five children, William Ayton, Ida Florence, Frederic, Herbert Christopher and Charles Albert. William followed his father into dentistry and for a time the two shared a practice.

The youngest daughter of the family, Mary Elizabeth, known throughout her life as Elizabeth, married William Henry Walker. William was an English barrister, also involved in the business of Parliament. His law firm of Walker, McLean and Blanchet advertised themselves as “*Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Parliamentary Agents, Notaries, etc..*” Their chambers were well placed to conduct their business, located as they were opposite Russell House at the corner of Sparks and Elgin. Russell House was Ottawa’s most prestigious hotel at the time, frequented by famous visitors and politicians. The Walkers had two children, William and Florence. William Walker, Jr., like his cousin

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William Leggo, followed in his father's footsteps and became a lawyer.

Philemon, Jr., Mary's youngest son also trained to become a lawyer and worked in the practice of his brother-in-law William Walker. He and his wife Martha Graham had two children, Charles and Henry. Two years after his youngest son was born, Philemon died at the age of 33 of typhoid fever. Typhoid was a persistent although not common problem in Ottawa at the time. Philemon's widow remarried two years later to Henry Lane of Montreal.

After her husband Philemon Sr. died in 1874, Mary moved in with her youngest daughter, Elizabeth, her family and two servants. Mary herself died in 1886 having seen two of her children predecease her. She, her husband, all of her children and many grandchildren are buried in Beechwood Cemetery.

Mary's grandfather John McIlmoyle and his family were living at Saratoga, New York when the Revolutionary War broke out. After the war he was one of the settlers who received land at Edwardsburg Township, Grenville County, in 1785. There was some doubt about John's status as a United Empire Loyalist, but in 1807 he was posthumously reinstated in their ranks by an Order-in-Council. His son Thomas was employed in the British Secret Service during the war. Thomas was officially confirmed as a Loyalist in 1808.

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# Walker Powell

(Loyalist Ancestor Abraham Powell )

Section 39, Lot 44 North

**W**alker Powell was born 20 May 1828 at Waterford, Upper Canada, the eldest son of Israel Wood Powell, a merchant and his wife Melinda Boss. He was educated at the county grammar school of Waterford and Victoria College in Cobourg, after which he settled in Port Dover. Following in his family's tradition of active involvement in local and county affairs, Walker Powell's fortunes grew quickly. By 1858 he was head of his father's company, I. W.



Walker Powell

Powell Shipping Agents, and agent for two insurance companies. His public positions over the years included trustee of the combined board of public and grammar schools, councillor and Warden of Norfolk County, town Reeve for Port Dover, adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Norfolk, and commissioner for the Court of Queen's Bench. In 1857 the county elected him to the Legislative Assembly, a position he held until 1861.

In 1861 during the American Civil War, the threat of war between Britain and the United States as a result of the Trent Affair resulted in increased attention being placed on militia reform. Having been involved with the militia since 1847, when he received his first commission in the 1st Norfolk Militia, Walker Powell was appointed

Deputy Adjutant-General for Upper Canada in 1862. Following confederation he was appointed the sole Deputy Adjutant-General for the Dominion on 1 October 1868. He was made Colonel and Acting Adjutant-General in August 1873, and Adjutant-General on 21 April 1875. In 1874 he persuaded Alexander Mackenzie's government to adopt Kingston, ON as the site for a new military college and supported the idea of making it more like a university than its American counterpart, the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY.

Although he received commendations from his superiors on many occasions, his only real reward was an official mission to Hawaii in 1887. In 1894 the Canadian Military Gazette proclaimed Powell "the most valuable officer connected with the volunteer force throughout the Dominion." He retired 31 December 1895 and continued to live in Ottawa, enjoying membership in the Rideau Club of which he had been president in 1893. He died 6 May 1915.

Walker Powell's first wife was Catharine Emma, daughter of Lt. Colonel Joseph Culver, whom he married in 1853. They had one child, Linnie Emma, who became the wife of McLeod Stewart, mayor of Ottawa from 1887-1888. Following Catharine's death in 1855, he married Mary Ursula Bowlby in 1857. Four of their five children lived to adulthood: Charles Berkeley who represented the city of Ottawa in the Ontario Legislative Assembly from 1898 to 1904; Frederick Hamilton a medical doctor; Edith Elizabeth who remained a spinster; and Laura Christina who married Douglas McLean Farmer, a banker.

Walker Powell was the grandson of Loyalist Abraham Powell. Abraham Powell was born in the Province of New York, in 1763, and at the Revolution adhered to the side of Great Britain. Around 1783 he fled to New Brunswick where he married Ruth Wood, on Long Island River, Saint John, in 1784. Abraham filed at least six petitions for land in Upper Canada. The first was filed 8 June 1796 in Niagara requesting 400 acres for himself at Long Point Settlement. His petition states that he had lately arrived from Nova Scotia with a wife and five children. Two petitions he filed in 1798 claimed he had resided in Woodhouse, Norfolk County for about three years, whence he had come from New Brunswick with a wife and five children. On 29 December he filed two

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more petitions, one requesting the lease of a Reserve lot adjacent to the one he was living on, and one asking for 200 acres for his wife Ruth, which also requested that her father, the late Caleb Wood, be added to the list of United Empire Loyalists. In 1799 it seems there was some doubt as to whether or not Abraham was considered a United Empire Loyalist as on 2 April of that year he wrote a letter to an unidentified agent saying that Esquire Backhouse had put Abraham's name on a list of Loyalists taken at Long Point. The back of the docket reads "The Petitioners claim cannot now be considered unless he brings ample proof of the mistake" by order of Samuel Green, 1802. In February 1809 Polly Walker petitioned for land claiming she was the daughter of United Empire Loyalist, Abraham Powell. Abraham swore that she was his daughter and the wife of Daniel Walker. She was granted the 200 acres as the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist. Walker Powell had been named for his uncle Daniel Walker.

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# Henry Marshall Tory

(Loyalist Ancestor James Tory )

Section 50, Lot 30 Northeast Centre

**H**enry Marshall Tory has been described as having sprung “from the ‘Celtic fringe’ and shared its sacred fire.” Henry was born in 1864 in Guysborough, NS where his loyalist ancestor settled following the American Revolution. As a young man he moved to Montreal to pursue studies in Mathematics and Physics at McGill University, then theology



Henry Marshall Tory

at the Wesleyan College, returning to McGill to teach and continue his studies, receiving his D.Sc. in 1903. He married Annie Gertrude Frost of Knowlton, QC in 1893. The couple had no children, but Henry Tory mentored and supported the education of young people all his life.

When McGill considered establishing branch junior colleges across Canada, he became a travelling ambassador for the initiative. The McGill University College of British Columbia, established in 1906 as a direct result of his efforts, was absorbed by the University of British Columbia in 1915. His success at this endeavour brought him to the attention of the newly formed Government of Alberta, which was eager to establish its own university. He was appointed President of the University of Alberta in Edmonton in 1908, a position he held until 1917. One of the American professors he recruited described the



situation with bemusement:

“...the President of a University not yet in being, in a Province I had not heard of, in a country I had never visited ... offered me [a] Professorship. ... I think that what I accepted was not the position or the salary, but the man!”

In the midst of WWI he prepared a plan for the education of the young men whose lives and studies had been so abruptly interrupted. This was the basis for the “Khaki University” which he established and headed in England to educate demilitarized Canadian soldiers in 1918 and 1919. In this short time 50,000 men took courses; 1,000 of them receiving educational credit for one year of college work.

In 1916 the Canadian Government established the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. For the next seven years the Council provided grants to universities for research, bursaries and scholarships. Henry Tory was appointed to the Council in 1923, having spent the intervening years heading various scientific councils and committees in Canada and internationally, campaigning tirelessly to promote the benefits of science. In 1924 he submitted a draft of the National Research Council Act. Five years later the establishment of the National Council Research laboratories in Ottawa was approved and Henry Marshall Tory appointed its first President. The main building was opened in 1932, in the midst of the Depression. He served in this capacity until 1938, when he became President of the League of Nations Society of Canada.

In 1942, war again highlighted a lack of educational opportunities, this time in Ottawa, and a Board of Governors was established for Carleton College of Ottawa, which would offer two-year programs to students. Henry Tory was appointed its first President at the age of 79. He continued in this position until his death 6 February 1947. During his life he was a tireless champion of science and its benefits, a true pioneer of education and a great Canadian patriot, passionately devoted to his country.

Henry Marshall Tory was the great-grandson of James Tory, a Scotsman who came to America in 1770. James Tory settled in North Carolina with many of his Scottish contemporaries, presumably near



Cross Creek (not far from present day Fayetteville) where he joined the British forces in 1776. It is possible he joined the North Carolina Provincials, raised by Governor Martin of that State. Many Scots joined the British “North Carolina Provincials” in January of 1776 to oppose the Rebels. However, they were largely unarmed or poorly armed and were routed in a battle at Moore’s Creek Bridge on the 27th of February that year. According his Loyalist petition, James was not a soldier but worked in the Commissary General’s Department, possibly as a cooper, as he gives that as his trade. At the time of his petition in 1784 he was unable to find work. Of the six officers attesting to his loyalty to the British Crown and his ownership of land, five have been found associated with either the North Carolina Provincials (Capt. Alexander McCrae, Capt. Neil McArthur, Lt. Col. Donald McDonald & Lt. Duncan McNabb) or the Royal North Carolina Regiment (Col. John Hamilton). “Col. Martin” may have been Lt. Col. Josiah Martin, Governor of North Carolina at the time of the Revolution.

John Tory’s first wife died in North Carolina and their three sons apparently remained there after the Revolution. He settled in Guysborough County, NS and remarried. He and his second wife, Christine Kirke, had seven children. It is through this marriage that James Tory’s great-grandson, Henry Marshall Tory, buried here, descends. James remarried a third time in 1808 to Christine Chisholm. He died in 1835 and is believed to be buried in St. James’s Cemetery, North Intervale, Guysborough, NS.

# Melvin Eslie Weaver

(Loyalist Ancestor Peter Weaver )

Section 17, Lot 63 Southwest

**M**elvin Eslie Weaver was the ninth of twelve children born to William Garrett Weaver and his wife Elizabeth Tupper. The family home was Williamsburg, ON, but Melvin came to Ottawa in his mid-twenties and married Theresa Frances O'Neill in 1887. He and Theresa moved to Buckingham, QC shortly afterwards where Melvin was a teacher in a separate school. By 1895 they had returned to Ottawa and Melvin was an agent for the London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company. Melvin and Theresa had six children: Iva Harriet, Greta Marvel, Wendell Alban, Wilfrid Otto, Gerald Travers, and Melvin Esmond. For a time the family lived at 342 Elgin, between Lewis and Waverley Streets. Later they moved to 287 McLeod, a few blocks southwest. Melvin remained an insurance broker until his death at age 54 in 1916. His death certificate and Beechwood Cemetery burial record both give his name as Melville Weaver rather than Melvin Weaver. According to the newspaper announcement of his death, his funeral was private and the family requested no flowers.

Melvin was the grandson of Loyalist Peter Weaver. The family was German in origin; Peter was born in 1756 at German Flatts, Mohawk Valley, New York and settled in Tryon County, New York before the war. Peter Weaver joined the King's Loyal American Rangers in 1777 assigned to Munro's Bateaux Company, Jessup's Rangers. Captured in August 1779, he was released in 1783 and was then listed with the first Battalion of King's Royal Regiment of New York. After the war he resided in Williamsburg Township, Dundas County, Ontario on lots 6 & 7, Concession 1. He married Christy Ann Marcellus (Marselius) in Osnabruck, Williamsburg Township, Ontario 17 March 1794. Peter and Christy had ten children. Peter died about 1834; Christy almost 30 years later in 1862. Both of them were buried on their farm.

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