

Username 

You are in the Students -
Preschool/Elementary area.

[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

Elementary Curriculum

- ▶ Preschool Education
- ▶ Arts Education
- ▶ Personal Development
- ▶ Languages
- ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**

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website
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It has been
archived here
as a single
long file!

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists

The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force
in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

About the Project

During and following the American Revolution (1775-1783), an estimated 50,000 American colonists who remained loyal to the British Crown sought refuge in the remaining provinces of British North America, now part of Canada. While most of the Loyalists who came to present-day Quebec eventually relocated to what (after 1791) became Upper Canada, a significant number remained in what became Lower Canada, where they settled in various areas, particularly in the Eastern Townships and the south coast of Gaspé, and made notable contributions to the development of the Province as a whole. Their descendants are many and include both English-speaking and French-speaking Quebecers.

The Loyalists website was designed for Elementary Cycle 2 and 3 Geography, History and Citizenship Education. We have provided resources to help you guide your students as they travel through time exploring the lives of Loyalists who left the Thirteen Colonies and settled in present-day Canada from 1776-1792. For a detailed description of the site, see the [Overview](#) section. For more information on links to the Social Sciences program, see the [Curricular Fit](#) section.

The resources developed for this website have been presented in a workshop entitled *Exodus: The Lives and Times of the Loyalists - An Elementary Cycle 2 and 3 Social Sciences Project at Building Curriculum Links 2004, QPAT 2004 and IDC Leadership Symposium 2005*.

This project was sponsored by the *History and Geography Task Force* and QESN-RÉCIT, and designed by educators in collaboration with the *United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada* < <http://www.uelac.org> >.

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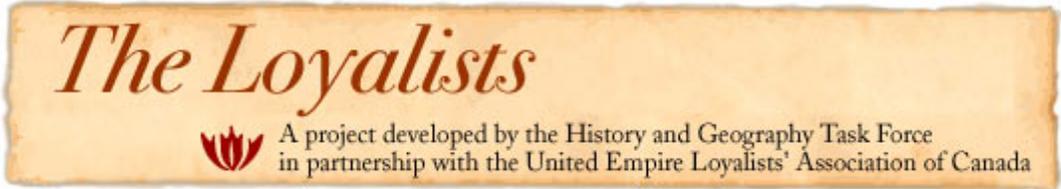
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You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.
[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists> Overview

My LEARN Homepage
 DEELA



- Elementary Curriculum
 - ▶ Preschool Education
 - ▶ Arts Education
 - ▶ Personal Development
 - ▶ Languages
 - ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview**
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies

Overview

This site is intended for use in Elementary Cycle 2 and 3 Geography, History and Citizenship Education. The history of the Loyalists acts as a bridge between the Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 content. It provides a link to the Thirteen Colonies and reflects changes in Canadian society between 1745-1820. The resources on the site are designed to engage students in a research process as they learn about the Loyalists and their impact on Canadian society. For more information on the links to the Social Sciences program, see the [Curricular Fit](#) section.

Haven't taken a history course since High School? Fear not, the [Background information](#) section contains an introduction to the Loyalists and provides some historical context that will help you set the scene for your students. In addition, several short biographies of people living in the Loyalist Era have been included on the site.

The [Learning activities](#) section provides a learning situation with suggested teacher and student group and individual tasks.

In the [Materials](#) section, you will find printer-friendly files and a bank of images and maps.

The [Additional resources](#) section provides a list of Loyalist-related websites and well as teacher and student print resources.

The [Kids' Zone](#) contains short information-based texts on the Loyalists that have been adapted for use by Cycle 2 and 3 Elementary students. You may want to bookmark the link for your students and send them to the site to access the text as reference material. Printable versions of the student texts are also available in the [Materials](#) section.

- Curriculum
- Students and Technology
- LEARNING Landscapes
- s'Cool TV
- Building My World
- Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum
- Elementary Focus Online
- Focus Online
- How-To
- Making Media Manageable
- Problem Cards and Guide
- Response Cards and Guide
- Weather Whys





Welcome

Logout »

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.

[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

▶ [Preschool Education](#)

▶ [Arts Education](#)

▶ [Personal Development](#)

▶ [Languages](#)

▼ [Elementary Social Sciences](#)

Program Information

Supplementary Resources

▶ [Cycle 1](#)

▶ [Cycle 2](#)

▼ [Cycle 3](#)

▼ [The Loyalists](#)

Overview

Curricular Fit

Background information

Learning Activities

Materials

Additional Resources

Kids' Zone

1820s

Community Info.

▶ [Math, Science & Technology](#)

▶ [Cross-Curricular](#)

Competencies

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing](#)

[Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: [Elementary Curriculum](#)>[Elementary Social Sciences](#)>[Cycle 3](#)>[The Loyalists](#)> [Curricular Fit](#)

The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Curricular Fit

This site is intended for use in Elementary Cycles 2 & 3 Social Sciences.

Activities are designed to help the students develop the three competencies and are aligned to the learning processes in the Geography, History and Citizenship Education program.

Broad Area of Learning

Citizenship and Community Life

Cross-Curricular Competencies

While all nine cross-curricular competencies may be mobilized throughout the process, the activities have been designed to help students develop the following cross-curricular competencies:

- To use information
- To solve problems
- To cooperate with others

Subject-specific Competencies

Social Sciences - Geography, History and Citizenship Education

Competency 1 - To understand the organization of a society in its territory

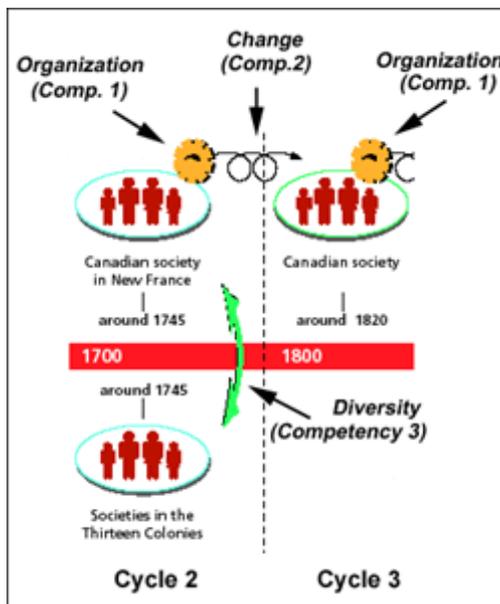
Competency 2 - To interpret change in a society and its territory

Competency 3 - To be open to the diversity of societies and their territories

Program content for History, Geography and Citizenship Education:

The history of the Loyalists acts as a bridge between the Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 content. It provides a link to the Thirteen Colonies and reflects changes in Canadian society between 1745-1820.





Essential Knowledges Associated to the Competencies



Click to download documents in PDF format

- [Cycle 2 Content Chart](#)
- [Cycle 3 Content Chart](#)

Social Sciences Learning Process:

Learning about a problem

- Defining the problem
- Drawing on previous learnings
- Considering research strategies that will lead to a solution

Asking questions

- Spontaneously framing questions
- Organizing questions in categories
- Selecting useful questions

Planning research

- Making a research plan
- Locating sources of information
- Choosing or creating data-gathering tools

Gathering and processing information

- Collecting data
- Sorting data into categories
- Distinguishing between facts and opinions
- Criticizing data
- Distinguishing between relevant and irrelevant documents
- Comparing data

Organizing information

- Choosing a way to communicate information
- Making a plan
- Identifying the essential elements of information
- Arranging data in tables, lists, graphs or text
- Using supporting documents
- Indicating sources

Communicating the results of research

- Choosing appropriate language
- Presenting a production
- Using various supporting materials

Skills and Techniques for Geography:

Map - seigneuries/ townships locate - Aerial photographs | local photos

Map of routes to Canada, water routes

- Reading maps
- Interpreting maps
- Using spatial reference points
- Using a wind rose
- Orienting a map
- Locating a place on a map, on a globe of the world, in an atlas
- Finding geographic information in a document
- Interpreting illustrated documents (illustrations, sketches, posters, etc.)
- Using an atlas
- Interpreting climate charts

Skills and Techniques for History:

Timelines of routes to Canada

- Constructing a time line (meaning, scale)
- Reading a time line (meaning, scale)
- Using chronological reference points (month, season, year, decade, century, millennium)
- Calculating duration
- Decoding illustrated documents (murals, paintings, posters, etc.)
- Interpreting illustrated documents
- Finding historical information in a document
- Using an atlas

<p style="text-align: center;">Canadian Society In New France around 1745</p> <p><i>Competency 1</i></p> <p>Location of the society in space and time St Lawrence and Great Lakes lowlands, Ohio and Mississippi valleys to Louisiana</p> <p>Elements of that society that affect the organization of the territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Population distribution</u>, composition, approximate number • <u>Way of life</u>: sedentary • <u>Land use</u>: agriculture, territorial expansion • <u>Cultural Characteristics</u>: beliefs, religion, arts, languages, diet, dress, recreational activities, customs • <u>Economic activities</u>: agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting, fishing, early industry, fur trade • <u>Political characteristics</u>: decision making, roles and powers of leaders, institutions • <u>Means of transportation</u>: canoe, cart, horseback, animal-drawn vehicles, boat • <u>Transportation routes</u>: waterways, roadways, canals • <u>Techniques and tools related to trade</u> • <u>Climate</u>: temperatures, precipitation, prevailing winds • <u>Vegetation</u>: deciduous and coniferous • <u>Bodies of water</u>: river, lake, falls, rapids, confluence • <u>Resources</u>: fertile soil, forests, water, fauna and flora, minerals • <p>Influence of people on social and territorial organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talon, Frontenac, Msgr. De Laval, colonists, filles du Roy, coureurs de bois, artisans, military • Establishment of cottage industries, seigneurial system, triangular trade <p>Elements of Continuity with the Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of land division, knowledge of the territory, importing of domestic animals, artistic, literary and scientific production, games 	<p>Canadian Society between 1745 and 1820 <i>Competency 2</i></p> <p>Important Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territory occupied • Parliamentary system of representation • Presence of anglophones • Trade in wood • Canal building <p>People who influenced changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyalists, English businessmen, first governors <p>Events that influenced changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conquest • Napoleonic Wars • Parliamentary government • Lumber trade • Canal Building <p>Societies in the 13 Colonies <i>Competency 3</i></p> <p>Principal differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of the territory occupied • Number of inhabitants • Type of government • Languages • Religions • Economic activities • Military force
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<p style="text-align: center;">Canadian Society around 1820</p> <p><i>Competency 1</i></p> <p>Location of the society in space and time St Lawrence Valley and Great Lakes lowlands</p> <p>Elements of that society that affect the organization of the territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Characteristics of the population</u>, composition, approximate number • <u>Way of life</u>: sedentary • <u>Land use</u>: territorial expansion, agriculture, industry • <u>Cultural Characteristics</u>: beliefs, religion, arts, languages, diet, dress, recreational activities, customs • <u>Economic activities</u>: agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting, fishing, trade, industries • <u>Political characteristics</u>: decision making, selection of leaders, institutions (legislative assembly) • <u>Means of transportation</u>: land or sea, depending on the season • <u>Transportation routes</u>: waterways, roads, railways, canals • <u>Techniques and tools</u> <p>Assets and limitations of the territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Relief</u>: plain, river valley, plateau, hills mountain range • <u>Climate</u>: temperatures, precipitation, prevailing winds • <u>Vegetation</u>: deciduous and coniferous • <u>Bodies of water</u>: river, lake, falls, rapids, confluence • <u>Resources</u>: fertile soil, forests, water, fauna and flora, animal life <p>Influence of people and events on social and territorial organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English merchants, Loyalists, early governors • The Conquest, Napoleonic Wars, parliamentary government, canal building, opening of lumber camps <p>Elements of Continuity with the Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary government, canals, forestry industry, townships, presence of Anglophones 	<p style="text-align: center;">Canadian Society between 1745 and 1820</p> <p><i>Competency 2</i></p> <p>Important Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territory occupied • Parliamentary system of representation • Presence of Anglophones • Trade in wood • Canal building <p>People of influenced changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyalists, English Businessmen, first governors <p>Events than Influenced changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conquest, Napoleonic Wars, • Parliamentary government, lumber trade, canal building <p>► <i>It is worth noting that Competency 2 is covered as a natural consequence of reviewing and comparing the portraits of the society in 1745 and 1820, but should be highlighted and reviewed as this is the likely break between cycles 2 and 3.</i></p>
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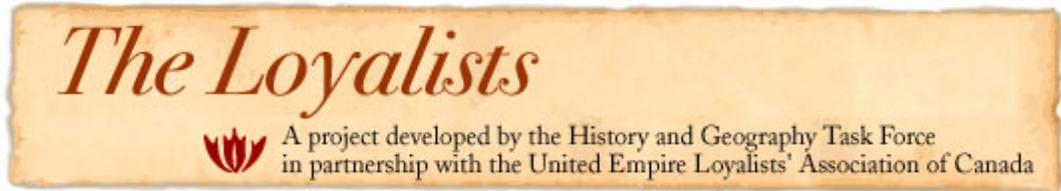


Username

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area. [\(Click to change area.\)](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists>Background information

- Elementary Curriculum
 - ▶ Preschool Education
 - ▶ Arts Education
 - ▶ Personal Development
 - ▶ Languages
 - ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information**
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies



Who Were the Loyalists? Background information for Teachers

The following text provides an introduction to the Loyalists and some historical context that will help you to set the scene for your students.

[The United Empire Loyalists - An Overview](#)

- [The American Revolution \(1775-1783\)](#)
- [The Loyalists and the American Revolution](#)
- [Loyalist Settlement in Canada](#)
- [The Loyalist tradition](#)

You can also download a PDF version of this text that is printer-friendly.



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Short Biographies of the Loyalist Era

- [Molly Brant \(Koñwatsiätsiaiéñni\), Loyalist](#)
- [Frederick Haldimand, Governor](#)
- [Gilbert Hyatt, Loyalist](#)
- [Sir John Johnson, Loyalist](#)
- [Sarah Kast McInnis, Loyalist](#)
- [Thomas Peters, Black Loyalist](#)
- [Henry Ruiters, Loyalist](#)

For further reading, there are many references in the [Additional resources](#) section. A document on the *Loyalists of Quebec* prepared by The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, is available on the association's website at: <http://www.uelac.org/education/index.html>

[Top of page](#)

- Curriculum
- Students and Technology
- LEARNing Landscapes
- s'Cool TV
- Building My World
- Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum
- Elementary Focus Online
- Focus Online
- How-To
- Making Media Manageable
- Problem Cards and Guide
- Response Cards and Guide
- Weather Whys



The United Empire Loyalists – An Overview

I. The American Revolution (1775-1783)

When the Seven Years' War (also known as the "French and Indian War" – 1756-1763) ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Britain began to impose taxes on its colonies in America to help pay for the War and for the ongoing costs of defence. With Canada (the former New France) now in British hands, many colonists saw no reason to pay these taxes, particularly because they had no elected representatives in the British Parliament in London. "No taxation without representation" became a popular slogan, especially in the Thirteen Colonies along the Atlantic seaboard south of Canada.

There were other grievances as well. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 prohibited the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains, reserving those lands for the First Nations. The Navigation Acts restricted colonial maritime commerce. The Quebec Act of 1774, strongly supported by the Governor of Quebec, Sir Guy Carleton, also outraged many in the Thirteen Colonies. It extended the boundaries of Quebec to the Ohio River, granted toleration of the Roman Catholic religion and preserved the French civil law and seigneurial system of land tenure in the province to the north. In addition, some colonists began to think of themselves as "American" rather than "English", and to dream of independence from Britain.

Protests and boycotts of British goods in the Thirteen Colonies eventually led to civil disturbances (such as the "Boston Tea Party") and then escalated into armed rebellion in 1775, touching off the American Revolutionary War (also known as the "American War of Independence"). The American Declaration of Independence followed in 1776. The conflict was really the first American civil war, pitting the "Patriots" (the rebels) and their pro-independence forces against the forces of the British Crown and many regiments of "Loyalists", colonists who wished to remain loyal to the British Crown within an undivided British Empire. (Hence the term "United Empire Loyalists".)

The "Continental Army" fighting for the revolutionaries captured Montreal in the fall of 1775, but failed in its attack on Quebec City on December 31 of that year, and had to withdraw from Montreal in June 1776. The Revolution eventually became an international war, with France, Spain and the Netherlands supporting the Patriots against Britain (1778 and 1779), leading to the eventual victory of the revolutionaries at the Battle of Yorktown, Virginia (1781). The Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized the independence of the "United States of America", a new Republic consisting of the former Thirteen Colonies, which became the first thirteen states of the U.S.A.

II. The Loyalists and the American Revolution

The United Empire Loyalists (estimated by historians at about ten to fifteen percent of the population of the Thirteen Colonies, or roughly 250,000 people) came from every class and walk of life. Some were colonial officials or wealthy landowners or prosperous merchants or professionals for whom the British connection was of great personal importance. But the majority were ordinary Americans – farmers, craftsmen, fishers, tradesmen, and volunteer soldiers. They were of many ethnic groups, including German, Dutch, English, Irish and Scots, and of different religious denominations, including Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Jews. There were also black slaves who were freed if they took up arms on the side of the Crown, and various Amerindian tribes, particularly the Mohawks, who remained loyal allies of the British/Loyalist forces throughout the War.

The Loyalists opposed the Revolution for a number of reasons. Some believed that the British government had the right to ask the colonies to pay half the cost of their own defence even without having direct representation in the British Parliament. Other Loyalists opposed parliamentary taxation, but did not consider violent opposition justified. Even if they had some sympathy with the revolutionaries, they often became Loyalists out of outrage at the excesses of the "rebels" and the persecutions they suffered for refusing to actively support the rebellion. At the hands of the "Patriot" (i.e. revolutionary) authorities, Loyalists (contemptuously called "Tories" by their enemies), on refusing to swear allegiance to the revolutionary government, faced confiscation of their property, imprisonment, torture and/or execution. Where the Patriots were in power, Loyalists were denied the right to vote, sell land, sue their debtors or work in certain professions or trades. They were also subjected to the tyranny of mob rule. Typical of their attitude was that of Rev. Mather Byles, who mused "Which is better – to be ruled by one tyrant three thousand miles away or by three thousand tyrants one mile away?" During the War, many Loyalists left their homes, often coming north to Canada to join one of 50 or so colonial regiments fighting for the Crown (regiments such as the King's Royal Regiment of New York). They had to endure tremendous hardships in making their escape and in the ensuing struggles. Their wives were often left to manage their farms or businesses and care for their children, with little sympathy from their neighbours, who regarded them as traitors and as real or potential spies for the British. They frequently chose to make their way to Canada, in great distress, to rejoin their husbands. Many Loyalists flocked to New York City, a place of refuge which remained in British hands until the end of hostilities.

III. Loyalist Settlement in Canada

When the War ended in 1783, approximately 70,000 to 80,000 Loyalists left the Thirteen Colonies. Some returned to Britain or settled in the Bahamas. But roughly 50,000 went to the remaining British North American provinces (particularly Quebec, which until 1792 included much of what is now southern Ontario, as well as to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the latter province being established in 1784 as a result of political pressure by the Loyalists). Some went overland through the forests, particularly those who had lived in the Mohawk Valley of northern New York. Many others (especially those in New York City) came by ship to places like the St. John River, Halifax and Port Roseway (now Shelburne, Nova Scotia), spending the first period of resettlement in tents in one or other of the refugee camps hastily established by the colonial authorities. Similar refugee camps were located in Quebec, notably in Sorel at the confluence of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers and Machiche (now Yamachiche) on the shores of Lac Saint-Pierre. Living on rations provided by the military, and facing shortages, illness and the extremes of weather, life in the camps was anything but pleasant for the Loyalists and their families. But they were free from persecution and had the hope of making a new start in a new land under the protection of the British law and constitution which they cherished and desired to preserve.

Eventually, the Loyalists were resettled on lands for which they petitioned the colonial authorities. The petitions are a prime source of information about their individual stories. Most of those who had come to Quebec were granted lands in what became Upper Canada (now Ontario) after the adoption of the Constitutional Act of 1791, especially along the upper St. Lawrence River, the Bay of Quinte, Lake Erie, the Niagara area and on various rivers. In New Brunswick, the principal Loyalist communities were founded along the St. John River. The Mohawk Loyalists were resettled along the Grand River and on the Bay of Quinte in present-day Ontario. A community of black Loyalists settled in Birchtown near Shelburne in Nova Scotia.

Governor Haldimand believed that present-day Quebec was the rightful patrimony of French Canadians, which should be reserved for their future settlement. He wanted to maintain the area immediately north of the U.S. border uninhabited, as a kind of “buffer zone” between the two countries, and he feared that Loyalists settling there would cause renewed hostilities with the Americans and engage in smuggling. Haldimand intended to forcibly remove Loyalists resident in the Missisquoi Bay area, but, after his return to England in 1784, they were permitted to stay by Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton, who was more attentive to their petitions and more open to Loyalist settlement along the border. Beginning in 1792, Loyalists were permitted to petition for and take up land grants in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, where they formed the first permanent white population, although they were soon joined and outnumbered by Americans moving north in quest of cheap land, and later by French Canadians. Some Loyalists remained around Sorel, while another group left Quebec City in 1784 to settle on the south coast of the Gaspé Peninsula.

IV. The Loyalist tradition

The Loyalists and their descendants made notable contributions to Canada in every walk of life. They were noted for their belief in parliamentary government, the rule of law, gradual social change (evolution rather than revolution) and attachment to British institutions. They and their sons played an active role in the defence of Canada during the War of 1812. In Quebec, they advocated the establishment of an elected legislature and their descendants promoted the abolition of seigneurial tenure in the mid-nineteenth century. With their diversity of racial and ethnic backgrounds and religious traditions, they also foreshadowed the emergence of the multicultural Canada of today, a place of welcome for victims of political persecution.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, founded in 1914, preserves and celebrates the history and heritage of the Loyalists, operating through some 29 branches across Canada, including three in the Province of Quebec. Individuals who can prove their descent from a Loyalist in either the male or female line can apply for the right to use the letters "U.E." after their names, alluding to the principle of Unity of the Empire for which the Loyalists stood. It is said to be the only hereditary title in Canada.



Welcome

Logout »

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.

[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

▶ [Preschool Education](#)

▶ [Arts Education](#)

▶ [Personal Development](#)

▶ [Languages](#)

▼ [Elementary Social](#)

[Sciences](#)

Program Information

Supplementary Resources

▶ [Cycle 1](#)

▶ [Cycle 2](#)

▼ [Cycle 3](#)

▼ [The Loyalists](#)

Overview

Curricular Fit

Background

information

[Learning Activities](#)

[Materials](#)

[Additional Resources](#)

[Kids' Zone](#)

[1820s](#)

[Community Info.](#)

▶ [Math, Science & Technology](#)

▶ [Cross-Curricular](#)

[Competencies](#)

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing](#)

[Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: [Elementary Curriculum](#)>[Elementary Social Sciences](#)>[Cycle 3](#)>[The Loyalists](#)>[Background information](#)

The Loyalists



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Who Were the Loyalists?

Background information for Teachers

Biographies of the Loyalist Era

Molly Brant (Koñwatsiätsiaiēñni), Loyalist

Molly Brant was born in about 1736 in the Ohio River Valley. She died at the age of 60 on April 16, 1796 in Kingston, Ontario.

Molly Brant was born and lived in the Ohio River Valley with her father, Peter, mother, Margaret, and her brother, Joseph. Her father died so they moved back to the Mohawk River Valley in New York. Her mother then married a Dutch settler, Nickus Brant. Nickus Brant owned a farm and was a friend of William Johnson. Molly learned to live as the Europeans she lived with. She went to a mission (religious) school so she learned to read and write in English.

Probably because of her education and because the Iroquois used a system of government based on the power of the women in the family, she became involved in native politics. At 18 years old, she travelled to Philadelphia to argue for the rights of Mohawks in some land problems.

at the age of about 22, Molly "married" the rich farmer, Sir William Johnson, father of John Johnson. They had eight children and lived at their home, Fort Johnson, and then at Johnson Hall until about 1774. They lived as wealthy and powerful people. She held power in her Iroquois clan but lived very well as a "european" lady in her large house. She took care of many of her husband's business when he was away. She also controlled the servants and black slaves of the Johnson home. They often had visitors from many far-away places. She was also an expert in the use of plants in making medicine.

Molly suddenly became a widow in July 1774 as Sir William died at the age of 59. She inherited a good amount of money to keep her family of eight children, aged from a baby to one of 15 years old. She quickly used the money to set up a trading business.

The start of the Revolutionary War caused William Johnson's sons Guy and William, as well as his son-in-law, Daniel Claus, to escape the rebels attacks on them and their property. They escaped to Canada and organized regiments of Loyal men to fight the revolutionaries. While her brother Joseph convinced his warriors to join the British side in the War, Molly fed and protected Loyalist soldiers and their families. But after the Battle of Oriskany in 1777, she also fled with her children, two servants and two slaves to Fort Niagara (near Niagara Falls).

Through the War, Molly travelled back and forth from Fort Niagara to Fort Haldimand on Carleton Island (on the St. Lawrence River just south-east of Kingston) to Montreal. She was asked to keep the Iroquois on the side of the British. In return, she became powerful and received many things from the "Indian Department" of the British government for her efforts. The war caused many native and Loyalist homes and farmland to be seized or burned. She took care of the many starving and poor Iroquois families who arrived at Fort Niagara from central New York.

When the Revolutionary War ended, Molly and Joseph Brant asked Governor Haldimand for help. Haldimand gave Joseph Brant land along the Grand River, west of Lake Ontario. Another group of





Mohawks under the leadership of John Deserontyou received land on the Bay of Quinte, on the St. Lawrence River in Upper Canada (near Trenton and Belleville, Ontario).

Molly Brant did not live in either place. She decided to settle at Cataraqui (now Kingston). The fact that three of her daughters lived near there must have helped her decision. She was given land and a house was built for her by the Army. It seems Daniel Claus and Governor Haldimand also sent her goods, clothes and money to help replace things she had lost over the years. She dressed like a Mohawk among European settlers. She continued to help sick and poor Iroquois as much as she could. She continued to ask the government for more help for the Iroquois.

She was important and "valuable" enough for the Americans to try to get her and her family to move back to the Mohawk River Valley. When she returned to New York to sign some legal papers in 1785, some officials apparently offered her money to come back.

She spent the rest of her days as a respected woman. She was known for helping the local parish and the Iroquois. She visited with important people like Governor Simcoe and his wife. She died in Kingston in 1796 and was supposed to have been buried in the church grave yard there.



Welcome

Logout »

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.

[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

▶ [Preschool Education](#)

▶ [Arts Education](#)

▶ [Personal Development](#)

▶ [Languages](#)

▼ [Elementary Social Sciences](#)

Program Information

Supplementary Resources

▶ [Cycle 1](#)

▶ [Cycle 2](#)

▼ [Cycle 3](#)

▼ [The Loyalists](#)

Overview

Curricular Fit

Background information

Learning Activities

Materials

Additional Resources

Kids' Zone

1820s

Community Info.

Math, Science & Technology

▶ [Cross-Curricular](#)

Competencies

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: [Elementary Curriculum](#)>[Elementary Social Sciences](#)>[Cycle 3](#)>[The Loyalists](#)>[Background information](#)

The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Who Were the Loyalists? Background information for Teachers

Biographies of the Loyalist Era

Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor

Frederick Haldimand was born at Yverdon, Switzerland on August 11, 1718. He died there on June 5, 1791.

He was an army soldier and then officer who fought in Prussia and Holland. He joined the British army in 1756. He was in North America from 1756 to 1763, during the Seven Years' War, fighting against the French. After the fall of New France, he served as the military governor of Trois-Rivières. Then he became governor of Québec after Sir Guy Carleton, in 1777-8. Haldimand was Governor until 1786, though he only stayed in Canada until 1784.

As Governor, he welcomed the Loyalists to Quebec. He also tried to improve the province's military. He sent soldiers, like Roger's Rangers, into the American frontier to attack rebel troops and recruit Loyalists to join the British. When the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, he took in ??? of these Loyal political refugees from the now United States of America. He set up "refugee camps" like the one at Mamiche, across the Saint Lawrence River from Sorel, Quebec. He was able to settle these Loyalists as farmers and craftsmen in pioneer villages.

He spent his time creating homes for the Loyalist refugees. He sent them west to lands along the Saint Lawrence River (now Ontario) and east into the Eastern Townships and Gaspé in Quebec. Land was surveyed and "cut" into rectangular pieces. Land grants were given to those who petitioned (asked) the government for land. They had to prove they had come to Canada because they were loyal to the British during the Revolutionary War. He used the military to complete this very efficient settlement of Loyalists. He left Canada a much bigger and "more British" colony than it had been when he came.

He was also important for his role in resettling the Iroquois Six Nations in Canada. Many had been loyal to the British and fought for them during the Revolutionary War. They moved to the Niagara Peninsula and along the Grand River, near present-day London, Ontario.

In politics, Haldimand agreed with the French representatives in the Quebec Assembly. The Quebec Act of 1774 was the law of the land. It created the system of government in Quebec. He ignored the English-speaking community leaders' demands for the creation of English institutions. They wanted the law courts, the churches, the schools, the hospitals, the system of land grants, etc. to be like those in England. They wanted to get rid of all French institutions. Haldimand kept to the Quebec Act and protected French rights. He left Canada in 1784, though he remained the Governor until 1786.

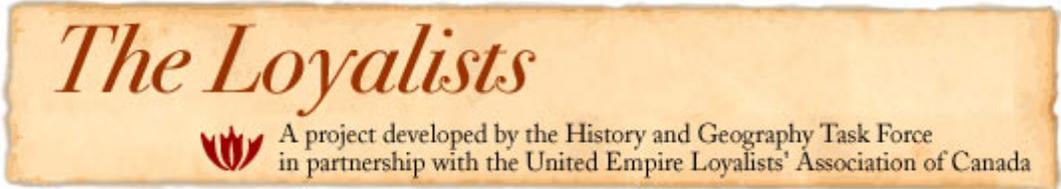




You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.
[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists>Background information

[My LEARN Homepage](#)
[DEELA](#)



- Elementary Curriculum
 - ▶ Preschool Education
 - ▶ Arts Education
 - ▶ Personal Development
 - ▶ Languages
 - ▶ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▶ **Cycle 3**
 - ▶ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information**
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies

Who Were the Loyalists? Background information for Teachers Biographies of the Loyalist Era

Gilbert Hyatt, Loyalist

Gilbert Hyatt was born Arlington, New York (now in Vermont) in 1761. He died in 1823 in Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Gilbert Hyatt came to Canada with his father, Abraham Hyatt. His father was in the British Army when General Burgoyne was defeated at Saratoga. The family followed the Army back to Canada. He joined the Major Jessup's King's Loyal American regiment to fight the Revolutionaries. This group was involved in some attacks and scouting in the Lake Champlain area during the rest of the Revolutionary War.

After the Revolutionary War, he settled in the Missisquoi Bay area in the northern end of Lake Champlain. He settled there with many Palatine Loyalists who came from the Albany, New York area. Then the Constitutional Act of 1791 was passed and created Upper Canada and the Eastern Townships for the Loyalists.

Hyatt moved east when he was allowed to survey the land in the new Township of Ascot in June 1792. Six of his brothers joined him to settle in Ascot. He built a road from Bedford, near Missisquoi Bay, east to Ascot, and started to survey the land. He then built bridges, roads and a grist mill, at a great cost to himself, to build a settlement. The settlement was built along a small valley where the Saint François and Magog rivers met, called "Big Forks". It was soon called Hyatt's Mills. It was later named Sherbrooke after the retiring Governor, Lord Sherbrooke.

Finally, in 1803, Hyatt was officially granted land in the Township of Ascot. He also became one of the land agents for the area. In the end, he received too little land to divide and sell. He was not able to replace the money he had spent building the settlement. He had many financial problems in his later life. Some of his properties were taken away to pay his debts. But he continued to help build the settlement until his death of a heart attack in 1823.

- [Curriculum](#)
- [Students and Technology](#)
- [LEARNing Landscapes](#)
- [s'Cool TV](#)
- [Building My World](#)
- [Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum](#)
- [Elementary Focus Online](#)
- [Focus Online](#)
- [How-To](#)
- [Making Media Manageable](#)
- [Problem Cards and Guide](#)
- [Response Cards and Guide](#)
- [Weather Whys](#)





Welcome

Logout »

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.

[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

▶ [Preschool Education](#)

▶ [Arts Education](#)

▶ [Personal Development](#)

▶ [Languages](#)

▶ [Elementary Social](#)

[Sciences](#)

▶ [Program Information](#)

▶ [Supplementary Resources](#)

▶ [Cycle 1](#)

▶ [Cycle 2](#)

▶ [Cycle 3](#)

▶ [The Loyalists](#)

▶ [Overview](#)

▶ [Curricular Fit](#)

▶ [Background](#)

▶ [information](#)

▶ [Learning Activities](#)

▶ [Materials](#)

▶ [Additional Resources](#)

▶ [Kids' Zone](#)

▶ [1820s](#)

▶ [Community Info.](#)

▶ [Math, Science & Technology](#)

▶ [Cross-Curricular](#)

▶ [Competencies](#)

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing](#)

[Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: [Elementary Curriculum](#)>[Elementary Social Sciences](#)>[Cycle 3](#)>[The Loyalists](#)>[Background information](#)

The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Who Were the Loyalists? Background information for Teachers

Biographies of the Loyalist Era

Sir John Johnson, Loyalist

John Johnson was born near Johnstown, New York on November 5, 1741. He died on January 4, 1830 in Montreal, Quebec. He was buried in a family vault on the slope of Mont Saint-Gregoire (formerly called Mount Johnson).

John Johnson lived in the Mohawk River Valley, west of Albany, New York. He went to an academy (high school) in Philadelphia. He became a "baronet" (low British royalty) when his father, Sir William Johnson, died in 1774. His father had been an Indian Agent, a government official that was a link between the British and the Native Peoples, in this case the Iroquois.

When he succeeded his father, he refused to become an Indian Agent. He was happy to be just a farmer along the Mohawk River. When the Revolutionary War began, he started the King's Royal Regiment of New York to fight the rebels/patriots. This group was involved in some attacks and scouting in northern New York during the rest of the Revolutionary War. General St. Leger troops, including Johnson's regiment and loyal Iroquois, were defeated at Fort Stanwix on the way to help General Burgoyne. Burgoyne's troops were then defeated at Saratoga. Loyalists such as Johnson lost their military support. They and the Mohawks with Joseph Brant tried to stay and fight the Revolutionaries in the area and in the south-west towards Ohio and Kentucky in 1778. But rebel attacks against their families and farms in 1779 forced them to leave their lands and escape north. Probably following the Mohawk River west to Lake Oneida and then the Oswego River north to Lake Ontario, Johnson and his troops escaped to Canada.

In 1780 and 1781, Johnson's regiment joined Joseph Brant's Rangers and Butler's Rangers to again attack rebel soldiers in western New York, Ohio and Kentucky. In 1782, he was made a Brigadier-General as well as the Inspector-General of the Six Nations (Iroquois).

After the Revolutionary War, he stayed in Montreal. He spent his time working hard for the rights and rewards the Loyalists and Iroquois deserved for their efforts in the Revolutionary War. His influence helped create the Grand River Iroquois Reserve. Many of Joseph Brant's warriors, unable to return to their old central New York lands, went to live there. In 1791, the Constitutional Act was passed and created Upper Canada for the Loyalists. Sir John Johnson was upset to learn that he was not rewarded for his all work. He expected to be named the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

Sir John Johnson tried to live in England, but returned to Montreal in 1796. He took back his job as the head of the "Indian Department". He spent the next years dealing with the Native Peoples of Canada, protecting their rights. Though he missed his lost farmland in New York, he was still wealthy. He owned many large pieces of land in Lower and Upper Canada. When he died in Montreal in 1830, about 300 Mohawks (Iroquois) came to his funeral.

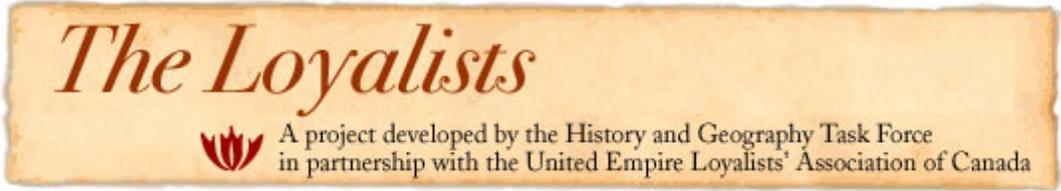




You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.
[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists>Background information

[My LEARN Homepage](#)
[DEELA](#)



- Elementary Curriculum
 - ▶ Preschool Education
 - ▶ Arts Education
 - ▶ Personal Development
 - ▶ Languages
 - ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information**
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies

Who Were the Loyalists? Background information for Teachers Biographies of the Loyalist Era

Sarah Kast McInnis, Loyalist

Sarah Kast was born near German Flats, New York in 1713. She died on September 8, 1791 near Napanee, Ontario in Fredericksburg Township.

Sarah Kast lived in the Mohawk River Valley, west of Albany, New York. She was the daughter of Palatine Germans who were brought to America by the British Queen Anne in the early 1700's. She married Timothy McInnis in the 1740's. Sarah became a widow when he was killed fighting for the British Army at the Battle of Lake George in 1755. She was left to run their family farm with a large family. She also went into the fur trading business with her sons-in-law to make more money.

When the Revolutionary War started, she stayed loyal to the British. She used her trading ties to the Iroquois to keep them on the side of the British. As punishment, her son-in-law, her trading partner, was jailed. All her property was taken and sold at auction to rebel buyers. Sarah McInnis, her daughter and a granddaughter were put in jail at Fort Dayton (now Herkimer, New York). There her granddaughter was badly treated by their guards and died. Sarah and her daughter were let go when the General St. Leger and his troops attacked the area. She escaped to Fort Stanwix and then retreated with the troops north to Oswego and then Canada. But she lost her son, William, who was somehow burned alive in their house after the British attacked.

Sarah Kast McInnis and the rest of her family arrived in Canada at a British fort on Carleton Island, just south-east of Kingston on the St. Lawrence River. It was August 1777; she was 64 years old, but safe. Soon after, though, Colonel Daniel Claus got her to return to New York to live with the Iroquois. He was the Superintendent of Indians and a family friend.

The Iroquois were upset that a large number of their warriors had died at the Battle of Oriskany in 1777. They had been asked to fight like "white men" or like "soldiers". As a result of following orders, many were killed. They did not wish to fight along side the British any longer. They wanted to fight as they were used to, as Iroquois warriors using Iroquois ways.

In the autumn of 1777, she went first to Niagara on a British ship. Then she travelled east to a Cayuga (Iroquois) village. She spent the winter near Geneseo, New York (just south of Rochester, N.Y.), calming them and keeping them loyal to the British. She came back to Canada in the spring of 1778, but returned to New York again as a favour to Daniel Claus in September 1779. During this visit, her son George was hurt in the Battle of Stone Arabia in 1780.

After the end of the Revolutionary War, she moved to Upper Canada with other Loyalists. She petitioned the British government for land and money to cover her losses in New York. She and her son, George, received a small amount of money but no land. She later died in the home of her grandson, Lieutenant Timothy Thompson, north of what is now Kingston, Ontario. Only in 1998 did she receive a certificate making her an official United Empire Loyalist.

- [Curriculum](#)
- [Students and Technology](#)
- [LEARNing Landscapes](#)
- [s'Cool TV](#)
- [Building My World](#)
- [Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum](#)
- [Elementary Focus Online](#)
- [Focus Online](#)
- [How-To](#)
- [Making Media Manageable](#)
- [Problem Cards and Guide](#)
- [Response Cards and Guide](#)
- [Weather Whys](#)





Welcome

Logout »

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.

[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

▶ [Preschool Education](#)

▶ [Arts Education](#)

▶ [Personal Development](#)

▶ [Languages](#)

▼ [Elementary Social Sciences](#)

Program Information

Supplementary Resources

▶ [Cycle 1](#)

▶ [Cycle 2](#)

▼ [Cycle 3](#)

▼ [The Loyalists](#)

Overview

Curricular Fit

Background information

Learning Activities

Materials

Additional Resources

Kids' Zone

1820s

Community Info.

Math, Science & Technology

▶ [Cross-Curricular](#)

Competencies

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: [Elementary Curriculum](#)>[Elementary Social Sciences](#)>[Cycle 3](#)>[The Loyalists](#)>[Background information](#)

The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Who Were the Loyalists?

Background information for Teachers

Biographies of the Loyalist Era

Thomas Peters, Black Loyalist

Thomas Peters was born in about 1738 in West Africa. Research tells us he was part of the royal family of the Yoruba tribe (the Yoruba people still live in West Africa in Lagos and Nigeria). At about the age of 18, he was kidnapped and sold into slavery. He died in Freetown, Sierra Leone (Africa) on June 25, 1792.

He was a strong young man, both physically and mentally. He was considered a valuable worker because of his strength. He was also thought of as dangerous because he often tried to escape slavery. Because he tried to escape, he was shackled in chains with an iron belt around his waist. Later, he was branded with a hot metal iron. Just after 1770, he became the property of William Campbell of Wilmington, North Carolina, and worked on the Campbell Plantation.

Soon after, the British Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, realized he had very few soldiers to fight the American Patriots. He passed a law in 1775 that allowed black slaves to become "free" if they joined the army. This group of Black Loyalist soldiers became known as the Lord Dunmore's Ethiopian Regiment. In 1776, Thomas Peters escaped from the Campbell Plantation and joined the regiment. He served as a soldier in two battles before the regiment had to escape from Norfolk, Virginia back to New York. For the rest of the Revolutionary War, Thomas Peters fought for the British, ending up as a sergeant who had been wounded twice.

When the War ended in 1783, Thomas Peters was in New York. He had married another runaway slave, named Sally. In 1784, he left New York with many other black soldiers and white Loyalists. They were evacuated to Nova Scotia. The Black Loyalists settled across from Shelburne, Nova Scotia in a community known as Birchtown. Later, they and many other Black Pioneer soldiers moved to Digby, Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy.

Their life, like many of the Loyalists, was hard. They had been promised free farmland, but were given forest land instead. They had to clear the land before it could be used for farming. While white Loyalists usually received grants of 100 acres, the Black Loyalists received only 50 acres or even smaller town lots. As some were unable to make a living as farmers, they became workers in Saint John, New Brunswick. There the inequality continued as they were not allowed to be free citizens because they were black. Many of the Black Loyalists protested, repeating the promises made to them by the British government when they fought for the British. Thomas Peters became one of their leaders and wrote petitions asking for land grants.

In 1790, Thomas Peters managed to travel to England with a petition to complain directly to the British government. He told them what the Black Loyalists had gone through for the Army and repeated the promises made to them. The government, surprisingly, listened to Thomas Peters' complaints and agreed to do something. When Peters proposed that a number of Black Loyalists would be happy to return to their native Africa, the government agreed to help them. With the help of the Sierra Leone Company, each Black Loyalist and their families would travel free to the British colony of Sierra Leone. They would be given 20 or more acres of land, depending on the size of their family. (Sierra Leone was located on the Atlantic coast of





Africa, just north of the equator.)

When he returned to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Thomas Peters convinced about 1200 Black Loyalists and their families to leave America and go to Africa. The Governor of Nova Scotia gave them ships and supplies. On January 15, 1792, they left for their new home. They arrived at the capital city called Freetown soon after. Unfortunately, Thomas Peters never enjoyed his hard fought dream. He died of fever only a few months after arriving at Freetown.

Most Black Loyalists who went to Sierra Leone did not find their reward for being loyal. They were able to govern themselves and were truly free, but many of them paid a heavy price for their freedom. They lived in even worst conditions than in America and many did not get the land grants the British government promised. Many died of sickness and poverty.



 Welcome

Logout 

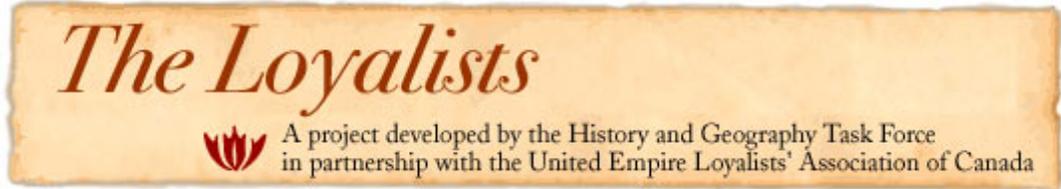
You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.
[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists>Background information

[My LEARN Homepage](#)
[DEELA](#)

- Elementary Curriculum
 - ▶ Preschool Education
 - ▶ Arts Education
 - ▶ Personal Development
 - ▶ Languages
 - ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information**
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies

- [Curriculum](#)
- [Students and Technology](#)
- [LEARNing Landscapes](#)
- [s'Cool TV](#)
- [Building My World](#)
- [Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum](#)
- [Elementary Focus Online](#)
- [Focus Online](#)
- [How-To](#)
- [Making Media Manageable](#)
- [Problem Cards and Guide](#)
- [Response Cards and Guide](#)
- [Weather Whys](#)



Who Were the Loyalists? Background information

Biographies of the Loyalist Era

Colonel Henry Ruiter, Loyalist

Other names for Henry were Hendrick Ruiter and Hendrik Ruyter.

- Born: 1739 (or 1742 ?), Hoosick, Rensselaer County, NY
- Baptized: 26 Sep 1742, Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, Albany County, NY
- Married (1): 16 Aug 1763, Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, Albany County, NY
- Married (2): 1784, Pownal, Bennington County, VT
- Died: 1819, Ruiter's Brook (Dunkin), Potton Co, Quebec, Canada
- Buried: Ruiter's Brook (Dunkin), Potton Co, Quebec, Canada

Henry Ruiter was born in Hoosick, New York, near Albany, in 1739. He died in the village of Ruiter's Brook, now known as Dunkin, Quebec, near Stanstead, in 1819.

He came from a Palatine family. The Palatines were people who came from a part of Europe where Dutch and German families had mixed together. His grandparents were born in Prussia, a place in Germany. They came to America in about 1710 with about 3000 other Palatines. His parents were born and died in New York state. He and his first wife, Rebecca Taat Datt, who he married in Albany in 1763, had nine children, 5 girls and 4 boys. The family belonged to the Dutch Reform Church of Albany. Many of them were baptized and/or married in that church.

Henry, and his brother John, stayed loyal to the British side at the start of the American Revolution, as did many Dutch and German families in the Albany, New York area and the area of Vermont just to the east. In 1777, he was forced to hide in the woods outside his home in Pitts Town, N.Y. for three months while revolutionists tried to capture him for his political beliefs. While they tormented his wife and their children, he managed to join the Burgoyne's British soldiers. He probably fought in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. He escaped to Canada after Benedict Arnold's defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga. He later returned to the Albany area to recruit other Loyalists. He got them to join Major James Roger's Corps of Rangers, a British militia group. They fought with the British regular army and were headquartered in St. John's (St. Jean), Quebec on the Richelieu River.

By 1780, Henry Ruiter was leading his own Company of militia. They fought in battles at Fort Anne, N.Y. and Fort George (Lake George, N.Y.). Captain Ruiter's Company, one of three of Roger's Rangers companies, helped the army by spying on the rebels. They captured local rebel leaders, guarded prisoners of war, scouted, and delivered messages. They helped build defenses and forts. They saved loyalist families by helping them escape to Canada. His wife, Rebecca, and 6 of their 9 children were one of these families, arriving in St. Jean after being moved by the Army. The family was near starving to death. Finally in 1781, the Rangers took part in General Barry St. Leger's attacks along Lake Champlain. They were disbanded at the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783.

In 1781, Henry's wife Rebecca died in St. John's (St. Jean). A few years later, around 1783-84, he was remarried to Katherine Friot. She came from Pownal, Vermont, near where he had fought in the Battle of





Bennington in 1777.

Henry Ruitter settled in Dunkin, a town along the Mississquoi River and near Mount Sutton. Many other Loyalists, like his brother John, settled there too. The land was just across from the Canadian-American border and just east of Mississquoi Bay, the northern part of Lake Champlain. Governor Haldimald tried hard to discourage their settlement so close to the border. He feared that the Loyalists' loyalty might change if the Americans attacked again. But, the Loyalists stayed there and were able to get legal ownership of their land. Ruitter finally got the legal grant for his farm in 1803. He went on to build several saw and grist (lumber & grain) mills in the area. Ruitter soon became "well off" because of the money he made from his mills, selling land, farming and his military pension.

He also served in the military again. In 1785, he served in the Militia in Fredericksburgh, just north of Cataraqui (now Kingston, Ontario) with many of his former fellow Rangers. They had settled there after the Revolutionary War. He also served in the War of 1812 against the Americans; he was a Lieutenant Colonel in command of the 2nd Battalion of the Eastern Townships militia.

Henry Ruitter died in Ruitter's Brook (Dunkin, Quebec) in August 1819 at the age of 78. His second wife Katherine died the same year in December. They left behind 8 daughters, 7 sons and their families.

[Click here to see Henry Ruitter's family tree.](#)

[Click here to see present day images of Ruitter's Brook \(Dunkin, Quebec\).](#)

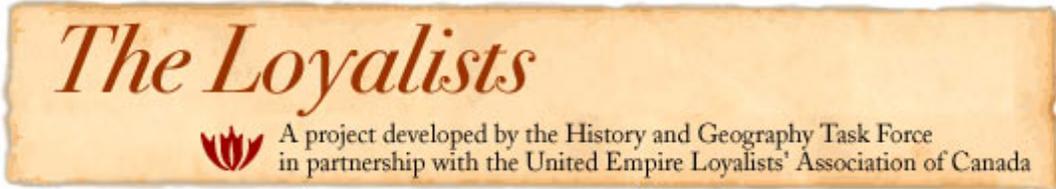


Username

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area. [\(Click to change area.\)](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists>Learning Activities

- Elementary Curriculum
 - ▶ Preschool Education
 - ▶ Arts Education
 - ▶ Personal Development
 - ▶ Languages
 - ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information
 - Learning Activities**
 - Materials
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies



Learning Activities

1. Who are the Colonists and where do they live?

Teacher task

- Divide the class in groups (4)
- Assign each group a set of Colonists. (families, soldiers, enslaved people, workers, etc)
- Assign each student within a group the following roles for their individual tasks: - *Journalist* - *Artist* - *Geographer* - *Archivist* (These roles can be rotated within the group). [Click here for a set of name cards and logs for each role.](#)

Materials:

Student text: [1. North America before 1763](#)

Group student task

- What is the job of each Colonist?
- Where does your group of Colonists live?
- Find a map to identify the location where they live.
- Choose, from the list of household effects, what your Colonist could own.
- Represent on a poster board your Colonist's lives and point of origin. Include: what they looked like, what they owned and a map of their origin.

Individual student task

- *Journalist:* Write a learning log.
- *Artist:* Draw a picture showing what you learned.
- *Geographer:* Plot on a map the information you have gained today.
- *Archivist:* Locate pictures and documents relevant to today's task.

2. Local conflicts

Teacher task

- Mini lesson on American Revolution

Materials:

Student texts: [2. The American Revolution](#)

Group student task

- How is the American Revolution affecting the Loyalists' daily lives?
- Why are the Loyalists not supporting the American Revolution?
- What will force the Loyalists to leave their home?

- Curriculum
- Students and Technology
- LEARNing Landscapes
- s'Cool TV
- Building My World
- Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum
- Elementary Focus Online
- Focus Online
- How-To
- Making Media Manageable
- Problem Cards and Guide
- Response Cards and Guide
- Weather Whys





- What battles are being fought? How are they affecting the Loyalists?

Individual student task

- *Journalist*: Write a learning log.
- *Artist*: Draw a picture showing what you learned.
- *Geographer*: Plot on a map the information you have gained today.
- *Archivist*: Locate pictures and documents relevant to today's task.

3. The Loyalists

Group student task

- How is the American Revolution affecting the Loyalists' daily lives?
- Why are the Loyalists not supporting the American Revolution?
- What will force the Loyalists to leave their home?
- What battles are being fought? How are they affecting the Loyalists?

Materials:

Student text: [3. Who were the Loyalists?](#)

4. Exodus

Teacher task

- Mini lesson on the geography of the North American Colonies

Materials:

Student text: [4. Leaving home - Fleeing persecution](#)

Group student task

- Determine the route to escape. What will be the mean of transportation and why?
- What household effects are the Loyalists taking with them?
- Represent on the other side of your poster board: the travellers, a map of where they are leaving from to where they want to go, their possessions that they are allowed to bring.

Individual student task

- *Journalist*: Write a learning log.
- *Artist*: Draw a picture showing what you learned.
- *Geographer*: Plot on a map the information you have gained today.
- *Archivist*: Locate pictures and document relevant to today's task.

5. Journey

Teacher task

- Class discussion - What will be some of the challenges that the Loyalists could face while travelling?

Student text: [5. The Journey - Danger on the road](#)

Group student task

- What challenges face the Loyalists on their journey? How are they overcome? List many solutions, determine which one is the best and justify.
- Categorize the challenges accordingly: Climate - Relief - Human obstacles - Equipment and supplies.

Individual student task

- *Journalist*: Write a learning log.
 - *Artist*: Draw a picture showing what you learned.
 - *Geographer*: Plot on a map the information you have gained today.
 - *Archivist*: Locate pictures and documents relevant to today's task.
-

6. Arrival and Petitioning

Teacher task

- Establish the process that they need to go through to get land.
- Establish which Loyalists have a right to a piece of land, and how much.
- Present sample of a petition.

Student text: [6.Arrival in a New Land](#)

Group student task

- Establish where the Loyalists arrive.
- Where are the Loyalists living?
- What are the Loyalists' living conditions?
- Determine who is eligible to make a petition and how much land is each one allowed to request.
- Go back and determine what each Loyalist had and how much land is each one allowed to request.
- If a Loyalist had no possessions at the start, how much can he claim for his services?

Individual student task

- Summarize the voyage: report the losses and include the experiences lived by the Loyalists.
-

7. Settlement

Student text: [7. Settlement](#)



Username

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- ▶ Preschool Education
- ▶ Arts Education
- ▶ Personal Development
- ▶ Languages
- ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials**
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies

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The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force
in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Materials

Click to download documents in PDF format



Background Information

- Teacher background - [click to download as one text document](#)
- Student texts - [click to download as one text document](#)
- Student texts on the website:
 - [1. North America before 1763](#)
 - [2. The American Revolution](#)
 - [3. Who were the Loyalists?](#)
 - [4. Leaving home - Fleeing persecution](#)
 - [5. The Journey - Danger on the road](#)
 - [6. Arrival in a New Land](#)
 - [7. Settlement](#)

Roles

- [Role cards](#): Journalist, Archivist, Geographer, Artist
- [Tasks](#) for each role (to be used with Dear Canada: With Nothing But Our Courage -- The Loyalist Diary of Mary McDonald, Johnstown, Quebec, 1783. (2002) Karleen Bradford. Scholastic, Inc. ISBN:0439989795. \$14.99
- [Logs](#) for each role

Drawing for lots

- [Township plan](#)
- [Lot strips](#)
- [Certificate](#)

Images

The images on these pages may be viewed online or downloaded.

- [Landscapes](#)
- [Portraits](#)
- [Maps](#)
- [Present-day photographs of Henry Ruiter's settlement](#)

The United Empire Loyalists – An Overview

I. The American Revolution (1775-1783)

When the Seven Years' War (also known as the "French and Indian War" – 1756-1763) ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Britain began to impose taxes on its colonies in America to help pay for the War and for the ongoing costs of defence. With Canada (the former New France) now in British hands, many colonists saw no reason to pay these taxes, particularly because they had no elected representatives in the British Parliament in London. "No taxation without representation" became a popular slogan, especially in the Thirteen Colonies along the Atlantic seaboard south of Canada.

There were other grievances as well. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 prohibited the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains, reserving those lands for the First Nations. The Navigation Acts restricted colonial maritime commerce. The Quebec Act of 1774, strongly supported by the Governor of Quebec, Sir Guy Carleton, also outraged many in the Thirteen Colonies. It extended the boundaries of Quebec to the Ohio River, granted toleration of the Roman Catholic religion and preserved the French civil law and seigneurial system of land tenure in the province to the north. In addition, some colonists began to think of themselves as "American" rather than "English", and to dream of independence from Britain.

Protests and boycotts of British goods in the Thirteen Colonies eventually led to civil disturbances (such as the "Boston Tea Party") and then escalated into armed rebellion in 1775, touching off the American Revolutionary War (also known as the "American War of Independence"). The American Declaration of Independence followed in 1776. The conflict was really the first American civil war, pitting the "Patriots" (the rebels) and their pro-independence forces against the forces of the British Crown and many regiments of "Loyalists", colonists who wished to remain loyal to the British Crown within an undivided British Empire. (Hence the term "United Empire Loyalists".)

The "Continental Army" fighting for the revolutionaries captured Montreal in the fall of 1775, but failed in its attack on Quebec City on December 31 of that year, and had to withdraw from Montreal in June 1776. The Revolution eventually became an international war, with France, Spain and the Netherlands supporting the Patriots against Britain (1778 and 1779), leading to the eventual victory of the revolutionaries at the Battle of Yorktown, Virginia (1781). The Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized the independence of the "United States of America", a new Republic consisting of the former Thirteen Colonies, which became the first thirteen states of the U.S.A.

II. The Loyalists and the American Revolution

The United Empire Loyalists (estimated by historians at about ten to fifteen percent of the population of the Thirteen Colonies, or roughly 250,000 people) came from every class and walk of life. Some were colonial officials or wealthy landowners or prosperous merchants or professionals for whom the British connection was of great personal importance. But the majority were ordinary Americans – farmers, craftsmen, fishers, tradesmen, and volunteer soldiers. They were of many ethnic groups, including German, Dutch, English, Irish and Scots, and of different religious denominations, including Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Jews. There were also black slaves who were freed if they took up arms on the side of the Crown, and various Amerindian tribes, particularly the Mohawks, who remained loyal allies of the British/Loyalist forces throughout the War.

The Loyalists opposed the Revolution for a number of reasons. Some believed that the British government had the right to ask the colonies to pay half the cost of their own defence even without having direct representation in the British Parliament. Other Loyalists opposed parliamentary taxation, but did not consider violent opposition justified. Even if they had some sympathy with the revolutionaries, they often became Loyalists out of outrage at the excesses of the "rebels" and the persecutions they suffered for refusing to actively support the rebellion. At the hands of the "Patriot" (i.e. revolutionary) authorities, Loyalists (contemptuously called "Tories" by their enemies), on refusing to swear allegiance to the revolutionary government, faced confiscation of their property, imprisonment, torture and/or execution. Where the Patriots were in power, Loyalists were denied the right to vote, sell land, sue their debtors or work in certain professions or trades. They were also subjected to the tyranny of mob rule. Typical of their attitude was that of Rev. Mather Byles, who mused "Which is better – to be ruled by one tyrant three thousand miles away or by three thousand tyrants one mile away?" During the War, many Loyalists left their homes, often coming north to Canada to join one of 50 or so colonial regiments fighting for the Crown (regiments such as the King's Royal Regiment of New York). They had to endure tremendous hardships in making their escape and in the ensuing struggles. Their wives were often left to manage their farms or businesses and care for their children, with little sympathy from their neighbours, who regarded them as traitors and as real or potential spies for the British. They frequently chose to make their way to Canada, in great distress, to rejoin their husbands. Many Loyalists flocked to New York City, a place of refuge which remained in British hands until the end of hostilities.

III. Loyalist Settlement in Canada

When the War ended in 1783, approximately 70,000 to 80,000 Loyalists left the Thirteen Colonies. Some returned to Britain or settled in the Bahamas. But roughly 50,000 went to the remaining British North American provinces (particularly Quebec, which until 1792 included much of what is now southern Ontario, as well as to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the latter province being established in 1784 as a result of political pressure by the Loyalists). Some went overland through the forests, particularly those who had lived in the Mohawk Valley of northern New York. Many others (especially those in New York City) came by ship to places like the St. John River, Halifax and Port Roseway (now Shelburne, Nova Scotia), spending the first period of resettlement in tents in one or other of the refugee camps hastily established by the colonial authorities. Similar refugee camps were located in Quebec, notably in Sorel at the confluence of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers and Machiche (now Yamachiche) on the shores of Lac Saint-Pierre. Living on rations provided by the military, and facing shortages, illness and the extremes of weather, life in the camps was anything but pleasant for the Loyalists and their families. But they were free from persecution and had the hope of making a new start in a new land under the protection of the British law and constitution which they cherished and desired to preserve.

Eventually, the Loyalists were resettled on lands for which they petitioned the colonial authorities. The petitions are a prime source of information about their individual stories. Most of those who had come to Quebec were granted lands in what became Upper Canada (now Ontario) after the adoption of the Constitutional Act of 1791, especially along the upper St. Lawrence River, the Bay of Quinte, Lake Erie, the Niagara area and on various rivers. In New Brunswick, the principal Loyalist communities were founded along the St. John River. The Mohawk Loyalists were resettled along the Grand River and on the Bay of Quinte in present-day Ontario. A community of black Loyalists settled in Birchtown near Shelburne in Nova Scotia.

Governor Haldimand believed that present-day Quebec was the rightful patrimony of French Canadians, which should be reserved for their future settlement. He wanted to maintain the area immediately north of the U.S. border uninhabited, as a kind of “buffer zone” between the two countries, and he feared that Loyalists settling there would cause renewed hostilities with the Americans and engage in smuggling. Haldimand intended to forcibly remove Loyalists resident in the Missisquoi Bay area, but, after his return to England in 1784, they were permitted to stay by Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton, who was more attentive to their petitions and more open to Loyalist settlement along the border. Beginning in 1792, Loyalists were permitted to petition for and take up land grants in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, where they formed the first permanent white population, although they were soon joined and outnumbered by Americans moving north in quest of cheap land, and later by French Canadians. Some Loyalists remained around Sorel, while another group left Quebec City in 1784 to settle on the south coast of the Gaspé Peninsula.

IV. The Loyalist tradition

The Loyalists and their descendants made notable contributions to Canada in every walk of life. They were noted for their belief in parliamentary government, the rule of law, gradual social change (evolution rather than revolution) and attachment to British institutions. They and their sons played an active role in the defence of Canada during the War of 1812. In Quebec, they advocated the establishment of an elected legislature and their descendants promoted the abolition of seigneurial tenure in the mid-nineteenth century. With their diversity of racial and ethnic backgrounds and religious traditions, they also foreshadowed the emergence of the multicultural Canada of today, a place of welcome for victims of political persecution.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, founded in 1914, preserves and celebrates the history and heritage of the Loyalists, operating through some 29 branches across Canada, including three in the Province of Quebec. Individuals who can prove their descent from a Loyalist in either the male or female line can apply for the right to use the letters "U.E." after their names, alluding to the principle of Unity of the Empire for which the Loyalists stood. It is said to be the only hereditary title in Canada.

North American Before 1763

North America was explored and colonized by different nations. In the north, France had established New France, a colony that was struggling to develop. The colonists were mostly French Roman Catholics, and the population was mainly made up of voyageurs, coureurs de bois, Jesuits, and nuns. Although settlement was progressing slowly the French were moving west along waterways, exploring and expanding their colony, and trying to protect the territory they claimed in the name of their king.

During this same time the British had brought over far more settlers, and in their colonies to the south cities and towns began developing more quickly than in New France. Trade and industry developed, making the 13 colonies more and more independent as they could make their own products (such as textiles) and not rely on Britain. New York welcomed immigrants from many countries and of many religions. In Pennsylvania communities of Quakers and Mennonites settled the rich farmland outside Philadelphia. The southern plantation system required slave labour, and thousands of Africans were brought to America. By the 1700s the British colonies had thirty times the population of New France. Soon the newcomers needed more and more land.

The British Empire sought to expand their territory. In Europe, Asia, the West Indies and in North America Britain and France struggled to control trade and resources, and this led to the War of Conquest. Also known as the Seven Years' War, these two countries fought for control of North America, and by the time a treaty was signed in 1763 New France no longer existed. The British had won.

The American Revolution

After the end of the Seven Years' War there was no longer a threat of French invasion in North America, and the English colonies no longer needed the British army and navy for protection. The England demanded, however, that the colonists pay heavy taxes on their imports and trade. Colonists were unhappy with this and they wanted to be able to elect representatives to parliament as other Englishmen could. Colonists protested, and one famous riot became known as the Boston massacre when British soldiers sent to keep order killed five members of the crowd. Many rebelled by refusing to pay the taxes, and protested by dumping a heavily taxed good, tea, into Boston harbour in what became known as the Boston Tea Party. When Britain did nothing to improve the situation for colonists, they rebelled.

Not all the colonists agreed that independence was the best idea. Some people worried that Catholics would not be given religious freedom, others wanted to be ruled by the King and have the protection of the British Empire. People in each of the colonies worried that the rebels (who called themselves patriots) were dangerous and would bring about chaos, and therefore could not be trusted.

On July 4th, 1776 representatives of the colonies met in Philadelphia to issue a Declaration of Independence and announce their willingness to fight to become a separate country. Representatives from Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saint John's Island and New York refused to sign. Twelve colonies demanded that they be given the independence to rule themselves, but Britain would not give up such profitable colonies. The War of Independence began.

The American rebels considered themselves patriots fighting the British Army for their freedom. Between 1775 and 1783 battles were fought across the colonies and as far north as the city of Quebec. George Washington lead the Continental Army, fighting British soldiers, loyal British subjects and French colonists tricked into joining the British army.

The American Revolution was a catalyst for great change on the continent. By 1783 the war was over and thirteen colonies (New York had later joined) became the original states of the United States of America, a new country. The United States of America did not welcome those who had opposed the rebels during the war. The Loyalist would have to leave and their departure would greatly influence the colonies to the north, the future country of Canada.

In a Nutshell

*The Thirteen Colonies were
New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, and Georgia*

Who were the Loyalists?

A difference of opinion

Loyalists disagreed with the idea of the 13 colonies becoming an independent nation. Some believed that the colonies were safer if they were protected by the British Empire, and it was reasonable to pay for that protection through their taxes. Others had family in England or were recent immigrants and they were loyal to the “Mother Country.” Some had positions in the government, or businesses that depended on British trade.

Who were the Loyalists?

Who were Loyalists? They came from every walk of life: they were tradesmen and clergymen, farmers, soldiers, and slaves. They were from different religions, and different countries or origin. Some were recent immigrants from Europe who feared the instability of revolution and wished to have the protection of the British Empire.

Loyalists acted on their belief that the colonies should have peace, order and good government. Some organized to fight the rebels. Others left during the war for Quebec and Nova Scotia, the British Colonies to the north. Many worked to undermine the rebels by helping the British Army, acting as spies or secret agents and giving food and shelter to the British or to other Loyalists.

Those who voiced their disagreement and angered their rebel neighbors suffered serious consequences. People who supported the British government were persecuted in a number of ways. Some were denied their rights, such as the right to vote, sell land, or sue people who owed them money. They were prevented from working as doctors, lawyers, or teachers. Worst of all, people who supported the English government

were sometimes physically harmed, stripped of their possessions and banished from their homes on pain of death.

No choice but to leave

After the Declaration of Independence in 1776 Loyalists were considered traitors and they were exiled by the new government, their land and possessions taken. In 1783 Britain signed the Treaty of Paris, which ended the War of Independence and recognized the United States of America as a new country.

Loyalists had no choice but to leave. Between 1775 and 1783 over 70 000 people left the 13 colonies, with as many as 50 000 moving north to build a new life in what would become Canada.

Leaving Home

How did Loyalists travel? Where did they go?

Some Loyalists left for Nova Scotia on ships the British government provided. Many of these people settled along the St John River, which would later become the city of St John, New Brunswick. Loyalists also settled St John's Island (now Prince Edward Island) and Cape Breton in what would become Nova Scotia. At one point the population of New Brunswick was 90% Loyalist.

Other Loyalists had a more challenging escape, traveling by foot, on horseback, in wagons, and on rafts heading north to Quebec. Some would settle in Quebec, others would travel on to what would become Upper Canada and still later be known as Ontario.

Some Loyalists chose to return to Britain rather than settle in the wilderness of the colonies to the north, and some chose to settle in the Bahamas, another British colony. Some Black Loyalists, who had been promised freedom if they joined the army and fought, later moved on from British North America to settle in Sierra Leone.

Danger on the road

Wherever they settled, Loyalists had to flee with their homes and livelihoods with the few possessions they could carry. Some traveled openly, others were pursued by rebels seeking revenge and had to travel at night, along Indian trails and down rivers as far from settlements as possible. Capture meant imprisonment, so families had to be very careful. Sometimes large families separated so their pursuers would have a harder time identifying them, and they would use fake names and invented stories to hide their identities.

On the road Loyalists sometimes had the help of other British sympathizers. It was very dangerous to aid a Loyalist, but some other settlers and Native people provided food, shelter, and medical assistance for those escaping and helped them along their route by identifying the direction to travel.

The terrain was often rough, the traveling dangerous, and the weather adding to their difficulties. Having no choice, Loyalists pressed on north to safety.

Arriving in a New Land

Where did they live when they arrived?

During the war some Loyalists came first to Montreal, where men enlisted in the Loyalist Regiments and returned south to fight the rebels. They left their families in Montreal, dependant on the help of the British government. They lived in crowded barracks, eating rations of meat and bread given by the army. In such close quarters sickness and diseases such as small pox spread easily. When the war was over these refugees were relocated to uninhabited areas where they were given land to clear and farm. Those who depended on the government rations had no choice but to move when the war was over, but those who had their own income could settle where they liked.

Those who arrived in the Maritimes lived in tents provided by the army for weeks or months, some even through the cold first winter. Such cramped, uncomfortable conditions were a further hardship.

How was land surveyed?

Land was surveyed and partitioned in to lots. Teams of men were responsible for this job. Surveyors drew maps; deputy surveyors organized the axe men, chainmen and picket men, giving them their pay, equipment and rations.

The process was long. All of the surveying was done with a few simple tools: a sextant, a magnetic compass called a circumfrentor, and a steel chain measuring sixty-six feet. The surveyor used a sextant to find the location of one end of the baseline, and then used the circumfrentor to start the baseline. Then axe men felled trees in the way of that line. A picket man drove in a stake at the start of the baseline, and one chainman held

the first link of the chain while his partner walked down the baseline until the chain was stretched tight. A picket man then drove in another stake.

The basic unit of Loyalist land was 200 acres, measuring 30 chains wide and 68 chains deep. Every four or six lots this size the team measured one chain length to make a road.

Each row of 24 lots was called a concession.

A township was usually 24 lots wide and six concessions deep.

Another road was usually planned for every two concessions.

Once the township was surveyed, a settler received a piece of paper showing the location of his land grant. It might read: "Township No. 1, concession 3, lot 12."

Reference: Life of the Loyalists (1995) by Rosemary Neering and Stan Garrod

Land

Land was given by lottery. A settler's name was called and he drew his lot from those available. The land might be good for planting, but often it would have to be cleared, backbreaking work that would take years to finish. The family would have to live in a rough log house for years while they cleared land, planted crops, built a barn and acquired livestock.

For families who had had fine houses made of sawn lumber with wood floors and proper glass windows this was a very difficult transition. Their furniture left behind, they built only what they needed. Many had never worked a farm before. For some it would be many years before their quality of life returned to what it was before they left their homes in the thirteen colonies.

Settlement

First Homes

Most Loyalists built houses as soon as possible, choosing land that had been “burned over” or in a marsh to avoid having to fell trees. These first log cabin homes were quite small. Fifteen or 20 feet square, they had eight-foot high walls and only one window made of glass given by the army. Some had mud or clay-lined wood chimneys; others had simply a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape. The floor was trampled earth or rough boards cut as smooth as possible with an axe. Sometimes the door was just a blanket.

Once a family had a home they turned their attention to clearing land, planting food and building barns and enclosures for their animals. Only after such things were done would a family begin to build a more comfortable house. The first home was then used as a chicken coop or pigsty.

Help from the government

Since many had left with so few possessions, they needed basic materials and tools to begin their lives in British North America. New arrivals were given a blanket, a tent for every five people, and one kettle for each tent. Tools necessary for cutting and building, such as saws, chisels, hammers, axes and sickles were also given to the Loyalists.

For the first three years families were given rations of pork, peas, beef, flour, butter, and salt. They added to this by hunting and fishing, and as soon as they could they planted wheat, peas, corn and potatoes from seeds given by the government.

Clothing was also given to settlers. Men and boys were given coats, waistcoats, breeches, shirts, legging, stockings and soles for shoes. Women and girls were also given stocking and shoes soles, but instead of pre-made clothing they were given yards of cloth and had to make their own dresses. They made additional clothing from the skins of animals they hunted and trapped.

Community

In the three years during which the government aided the settlers families did their best to become independent. People came together to work, the women quilting, carding wool or shelling corn together to make boring jobs more fun, men working together to clear land, build barns or do other jobs too difficult to complete without many workers. Children would have a chance to see each other while they played and helped with what jobs they could. There was much work to be done, but communities found ways of working together and finding time to socialize and support each other.

Neighbours also helped each other in times of need. When there was illness, and accident or a baby about to be born, neighbours would be sent for and would come to help.

Community was important in times when pulling together was the only means of survival. When the rations ended some families had a hard time providing for themselves, and 1788-1789 became know as the “Hungry Year.” At the same time that the rations ended crops failed to thrive due to lack of rain, and by mid-winter many families had little to eat. Some families were desperate enough to risk returning south, but those who stayed depended on each other to work together.

Loyalist Children

Little time for games

In Loyalist times most families had many children. Being part of a big family meant having lots of playmates, but pioneer children had little time to play.

Children had many jobs, and even the youngest members of a family would have chores to do. Children tended crops, collected berries, and if the family had any livestock they took care of the animals by collecting eggs, milking cows, and cleaning their enclosures. Girls helped their mothers cook and clean the house and learned early how to sew. It took many hours of work to feed and clothe a family, tend a farm and clear the land. Every person had to do their share.

Few children were able to bring toys with them to their new country, so most children had to amuse themselves with simple objects they found. When an adult had a chance to make a toy from wood a child could have a puzzle, toy boat, wagon, and whistles. Dolls could be made from wood or from corn husks. Many games are still played today, such as jumping rope, jacks, tag, tug-of-war, hide and seek and hopscotch.

Black Loyalists, Enslaved Black People

In 1775 Lord John Dunsmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, offered freedom to rebel-owned slaves who joined the Army. Four years later this invitation was extended to all slaves of rebels, and hundreds of Black slaves fled behind British lines to freedom. Black Loyalists numbered about 3000, many of whom migrated to Nova Scotia after their service in the army. They found, however, that the promises made to them during the war were not honoured.

The British promised to treat Black and White Loyalists the same way, but Blacks received less land of poorer quality. They did not receive the same provisions for as long, and having come from slavery had fewer possessions than Whites, and so began their new lives in poverty. The government of New Brunswick imposed restrictions on Black people, forcing them to form Companies to develop land and increasing their allotment only when they proved they could develop it. No such restrictions were made on White settlers. Unable to farm the land in these conditions, some Black settlers moved near towns in the hopes of finding work as labourers and servants, but even this attracted the anger of Whites and race riots broke out in the Maritimes. Although free, Blacks found that their activities could be limited by city charters, such as the charter of Saint John which required Blacks to have special licenses to reside in the town and engage in trade or business.

Disenchanted with the treatment they received, 1 196 free Black loyalists decided to resettle in Sierra Leone and left Halifax in January of 1792. Given free passage to Africa by the Sierra Leone Company they chose to move to a British colony which would be governed by Blacks and in which there would be no slavery.

Some Loyalists brought slaves with them when they moved north, and many settlements in Upper and Lower Canada had slaves. According to historical documents only a few dozen free Black Loyalists settled between Cornwall and Windsor. Many Blacks who came to Upper and Lower Canada fought in the war alongside their masters but then came north as slaves, not granted land for their loyalty to the British crown.

At least one free Black settler was captured and returned to slavery in the United States, prompting the government of Upper Canada to introduce a law freeing slaves in 1793. Although the law was modified due to the objections of slave owners, a law was passed stating that no more slaves could be brought into Upper Canada and children of slaves were to be freed when they reached the age of 25. Although slavery continued for some time, Upper Canada was the first British Territory to legislate against slavery.

Women and War

While one often thinks of the experience of men who fought in the war, the contribution of women is often overlooked. During the war, women followed the troops, and their participation was critical. Women nursed the men, made hospital supplies, cooked for them, spun and wove cloth, mended their clothes, made musket balls, brought troops supplies, and carried baskets of kettles, pots and utensils from one battleground to the next. They did these jobs while giving birth on the road and caring for children. It is clear that soldiers needed these women both to fight and survive.

Other women stayed home to care for farms, homes, and businesses. Many Loyalist women aided the British cause by providing information on rebel activity, feeding troops, and housing or supplying Loyalist and British soldiers. They were aware that should they be caught they would be imprisoned or worse. While men were at war families stayed on farms until their land was confiscated, and women and children were given twenty days to leave the area or be imprisoned. These women would have to make their way to British territory and find aid as refugees.

Little is written about how difficult life was for these women, or how many of their babies and children died from hunger or lack of warmth and protection. Little is known of the lives of widows left to bring up children alone after their husbands died at war. There are many stories of courageous women who struggled to overcome the hardships and were triumphant. Fewer are the stories of those who were less fortunate.

An illustration of a man wearing a hat and a long coat, standing next to a building. The man is holding a hat and a bag. The building has several windows and a chimney.

J_{ournalist}





An illustration of a man in a hat and coat standing next to a large, stylized letter 'A'. The man is holding a tool, possibly a quill or a pen, and appears to be working on the letter. There are some reeds or grasses at the base of the letter.

rchivist





eographer





Journalist



Your task:

Read passages #3, 4 & 5 to your group.
Make note of the dates of the diary entries and the family's location for passages #1-5.



Archivist



Your task:

Keep a log of the family's possessions. What did they bring with them? What is acquired and what is lost/sold during their journey?

eographer



Your task:

Use a map to trace the MacDonald family's journey from Albany to Johnstown. Choose the map that is most appropriate to the task from the selection that is provided to your group. Keep track of the time that it took the family to travel to their destination.



Your task:

With the images provided, create a visual timeline to illustrate points along the MacDonald family's journey from Albany to Johnstown. Use the image log to record the location of the image and the date that the family traveled/stayed there.



Use the image log to record the location of the image and the date that the family traveled to/stayed there.

Draw a simple sketch of the image.

Location depicted:

Date:

Draw a simple sketch of the image.

Location depicted:

Date:

Draw a simple sketch of the image.

Location depicted:

Date:

Plan of Township #1

											<i>6th Concession</i>													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
											<i>5th Concession</i>													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
											<i>4th Concession</i>													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
											<i>3rd Concession</i>													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
											<i>2nd Concession</i>													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
											<i>1st Concession</i>													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	

Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 1	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 2
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 3	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 4
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 5	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 6
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 7	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 8
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 9	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 10
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 11	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 12
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 13	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 14
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 15	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 16
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 17	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 18
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 19	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 20
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 21	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 22
Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 23	Township No. 1, Concession 1, Lot 24

Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 1	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 2
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 3	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 4
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 5	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 6
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 7	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 8
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 9	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 10
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 11	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 12
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 13	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 14
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 15	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 16
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 17	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 18
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 19	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 20
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 21	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 22
Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 23	Township No. 1, Concession 2, Lot 24

Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 1	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 2
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 3	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 4
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 5	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 6
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 7	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 8
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 9	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 10
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 11	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 12
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 13	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 14
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 15	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 16
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 17	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 18
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 19	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 20
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 21	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 22
Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 23	Township No. 1, Concession 3, Lot 24

Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 1	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 2
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 3	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 4
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 5	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 6
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 7	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 8
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 9	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 10
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 11	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 12
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 13	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 14
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 15	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 16
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 17	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 18
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 19	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 20
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 21	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 22
Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 23	Township No. 1, Concession 4, Lot 24

Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 1	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 2
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 3	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 4
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 5	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 6
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 7	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 8
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 9	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 10
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 11	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 12
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 13	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 14
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 15	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 16
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 17	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 18
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 19	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 20
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 21	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 22
Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 23	Township No. 1, Concession 5, Lot 24

Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 1	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 2
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 3	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 4
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 5	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 6
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 7	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 8
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 9	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 10
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 11	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 12
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 13	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 14
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 15	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 16
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 17	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 18
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 19	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 20
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 21	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 22
Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 23	Township No. 1, Concession 6, Lot 24

Province of Quebec

THE Bearer hereof

being entitled to
Acres of Land, by his Majesty's Instruc-
tions to the Governor of this Province, has drawn a Lot
(N^o) consisting of
Acres, in part of the said Proportion, in
the Seigneurie of and having
taken the Oaths, and marked and signed the Declaration required
by the Instructions, he is hereby authorized to settle and im-
prove the said Lot, without delay ; and being settled thereon,
he shall receive a Deed of Concession at the Expiration of
Twelve Months from the date hereof

*By order of His Excellency
J. B. H. H. H.*

Thos. M. D. M.



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Logout »

You are in the Students - Preschool/Elementary area.

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[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

▶ [Preschool Education](#)

▶ [Arts Education](#)

▶ [Personal Development](#)

▶ [Languages](#)

▼ [Elementary Social](#)

[Sciences](#)

Program Information

Supplementary Resources

▶ [Cycle 1](#)

▶ [Cycle 2](#)

▼ [Cycle 3](#)

▼ [The Loyalists](#)

Overview

Curricular Fit

Background information

Learning Activities

[Materials](#)

Additional Resources

Kids' Zone

1820s

Community Info.

Math, Science & Technology

▶ [Cross-Curricular](#)

[Competencies](#)

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing](#)

[Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: [Elementary Curriculum](#)>[Elementary Social Sciences](#)>[Cycle 3](#)>[The Loyalists](#)>[Materials](#)

The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Materials > Images



A View of Ticonderoga from a Point on the North Shore of Lake Champlain / Le siège de Ticonderoga depuis la rive nord du lac Champlain

1777 - Watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on laid paper

Inscription: in brown watercolour, recto b.: A View of TICONDEROGA from a Point on the North Shore of Lake Champlain.; l.r.: James Hunter. 1777.

James Hunter (active 1776-1792) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-246-1)

Reproduction No: C-001524



A View of Ticonderoga from the Middle of the Channel in Lake Champlain / Le siège de Ticonderoga depuis le milieu du chenal du lac Champlain

1777 - Watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on laid paper

Inscription: in brown watercolour, recto b.: A View of TICONDEROGA from the Middle of the Channel in Lake Champlain.; l.r.: James Hunter 1777.

James Hunter (active 1776-1792) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-246-2)

Reproduction No. C-001525



A South-West View of St. Johns, Quebec, with Plan (Quebec)

1779 - Watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on wove paper

Inscription: in brown ink, recto l.l. under the plan: River St. John or Chambly; b.: A SOUTH WEST VIEW of S[^t.] JOHN'S / shewing the Fort and the

Detach'd Redoubt with the Blockhouse opposite; b.l.: Montgomery's Mortar Battery / Montgomery's Battery for Guns / a. South Redoubt and Commanding Officers Quarters / b. Artillery Storehouse; b.c.: c. Smiths Shop and Quater Master Gen': Store / d. Boathouses and Barrack Storehouses / e. Navy Storehouses / f. North Redoubt, Magazine & Artillery Storehouses; b.r.: g. Detach'd Redoubt, Officers & Soldiers Barracks./ h. Market Place / Inflexible. / Royal George.; in brown ink, recto l.r.: J: Hunter L[^t.] R R Art[^y.] Aug [^t] 1779

James Hunter (active 1776-1792) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-221-6)



A South-West View of St. Johns (Quebec)

ca. 1784 - watercolour and pen and ink on paper

Inscription: in the plate, l.l.: J. Hunter Roy[^t.] Art[^y.]; b.: A South West View of S[^t.] Johns, shewing the Fort and Blockhouse Opposite

James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-218-16)

Reproduction No.C-002003



A West View of Sorel (Quebec)

ca. 1784 - watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on paper
James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-218-18)



A View of the Bridge over the Berthier River (Quebec)

1785 - watercolour, pen and ink over pencil with borders on mounting sheet in black ink and grey wash on laid paper
James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada: Acc. No. 1970-188-1501 W. H. Coverdale Collection of Canadiana



A North-East view of the bridge at Maskinonge, (Quebec)

ca. 1783 - pen and ink and watercolour wash over pencil on paper
Inscription: in pen and brown ink, recto b.: N A N. E. View of the Bridge at Maskenonge
Peachey , James (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1970-188-2143)
W.H. Coverdale Collection of Canadiana



An East View of Montreal, in Canada (Quebec)

November 11, 1762 - engraving
Thomas Patten (active 1760-1762) (after) (Artist)
Pierre Charles Canot (1710 -1777) (Engraver)
Thos. Jefferys , Charing Cross, London (Publisher)
Credit: National Archives of Canada
Reproduction No. C-002433



Montreal from the Mountain (Quebec)

Oct. 15, 1784 - Watercolour, pen and ink on wove paper
James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. R9266-333)
Peter Winkworth Collection of Canadiana



A View of Montreal with the Parish of Longueuil, (Montreal, Quebec)

ca. 1785 - etching with aquatint, tinted with watercolour on paper
James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-225-1)



Encampment of the Loyalists at Johnstown (Cornwall, Ontario)

June 6, 1784 - watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on paper
James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-218-1)



A View of Three Rivers (Quebec)

ca. 1784 - watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on paper
James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-218-3)



A View of Ile aux Coudres / Vue de l'île aux Coudres (Quebec)

November 17, 1784 - watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on paper
Inscription: in pen and black ink, l.l.: J. Peachey; b.: a View of Island Coudre, Bearing N.W. distance 2 Leagues, taken in Crossing the Traverse, 17[th-] Nov[^r-] 1784.

James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)
Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-218-9)
Reproduction No.: C-002012



A View of La Malbaie (Murray Bay) / Vue de la Malbaie (Murray Bay) (Quebec)

November 17, 1784 - watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on paper
Inscription: in pen and black ink, l.l.: J. Peachey; b.: A View of May Baye, Bearing N.N.W. distance 3 Leagues, taken 17th Nov^r 1784.

James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-218-10)



A View of the falls of Montmorency with General Haldimand's Country House near it (Quebec)

May 1, 1781 - watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on paper

James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa
(Accession No. 1989-220-2)



A View of Cataraqui (Kingston, Ontario)

July 16, 1784 - watercolour, pen and ink and pencil on paper

James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-221-4)



A South-East View of Cataraqui (Kingston, Ontario)

August, 1783 - watercolour and pen and ink over pencil on paper

James Peachey (active ca. 1773-1797) (Artist)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (Accession No. 1989-221-5)



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Logout »

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[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

- ▶ Preschool Education
- ▶ Arts Education
- ▶ Personal Development
- ▶ Languages
- ▼ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▼ **Cycle 3**
 - ▼ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials**
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

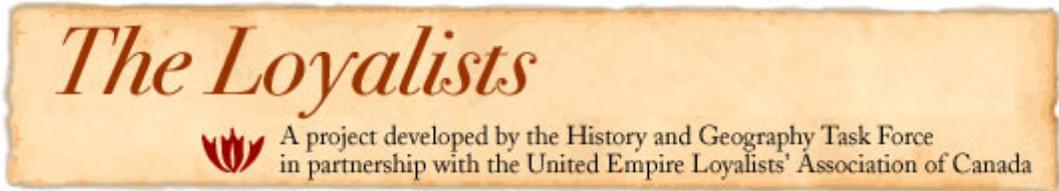
[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists>Materials



Materials > Portraits



Portrait of Joseph Brant

1786 - Red, blue, brown chalk with pencil on laid paper laid on wove paper

CREATORS:

Wale, Samuel (1720 -1786) (Artist) (after Gilbert Stuart)

PERS. - Brant, Joseph Or "Thayendanegea" (1742/3-1807) : Mohawk Chief and Loyalist,

Credit: National Archives of Canada, DAP (acc. no. 1981-55-77) Reproduction No: C-114468



Sir John Johnson

1766-1799 - miniature painting, watercolour on ivory

John Johnson (1741-1830) was the eldest son of Sir William Johnson. He was a prominent loyalist during the American Revolution. Although he inherited his father's lands in New York, he fled to Montreal during the Revolution and died there. Colour transparency: recto (ivory) support.

Unknown Artist (active late 18th century)

Credit: National Archives of Canada (Accession No. 1938-34-1)





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[\(Click to change area.\)](#)

[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

▶ [Preschool Education](#)

▶ [Arts Education](#)

▶ [Personal Development](#)

▶ [Languages](#)

▼ [Elementary Social Sciences](#)

Program Information

Supplementary Resources

▶ [Cycle 1](#)

▶ [Cycle 2](#)

▼ [Cycle 3](#)

▼ [The Loyalists](#)

Overview

Curricular Fit

Background information

Learning Activities

Materials

Additional Resources

Kids' Zone

1820s

Community Info.

▶ [Math, Science & Technology](#)

▶ [Cross-Curricular](#)

Competencies

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing](#)

[Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

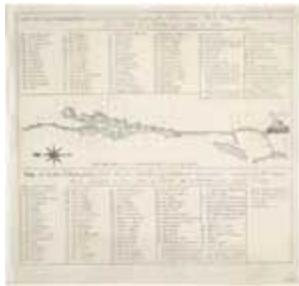
You Are Here: [Elementary Curriculum](#)>[Elementary Social Sciences](#)>[Cycle 3](#)>[The Loyalists](#)>[Materials](#)

The Loyalists



A project developed by the History and Geography Task Force in partnership with the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Materials > Maps



Map of Lake Champlain from the Fort Chambly to Fort St Frederick to Crown Point

October 10, 1748 - lithograph

De Lery (Engraver)

Pease [or Prose] Lith. , Albany (Printer)

Credit: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (R9266-3415) Peter Winkworth Collection of Canadiana



View of Frontenac or Cataracoui in 1759 (Ontario)

watercolour with pen and black ink on paper laid down onto light card

Credit: National Archives of Canada

Album - D.B. Read, The Life and Times of Gen. John Graves Simcoe..., Toronto, 1890, extra illustrated by Alfred Sandham, Pt. 2, p.137a

Unknown Artist

(Reproduction No. C-006017)





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Logout »

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[My LEARN Homepage](#)

[DEELA](#)

[Elementary Curriculum](#)

- ▶ Preschool Education
- ▶ Arts Education
- ▶ Personal Development
- ▶ Languages
- ▶ **Elementary Social Sciences**
 - Program Information
 - Supplementary Resources
 - ▶ Cycle 1
 - ▶ Cycle 2
 - ▶ **Cycle 3**
 - ▶ **The Loyalists**
 - Overview
 - Curricular Fit
 - Background information
 - Learning Activities
 - Materials**
 - Additional Resources
 - Kids' Zone
 - 1820s
 - Community Info.
 - Math, Science & Technology
 - ▶ Cross-Curricular Competencies

[Curriculum](#)

[Students and Technology](#)

[LEARNing Landscapes](#)

[s'Cool TV](#)

[Building My World](#)

[Differentiating Writing Across the Curriculum](#)

[Elementary Focus Online](#)

[Focus Online](#)

[How-To](#)

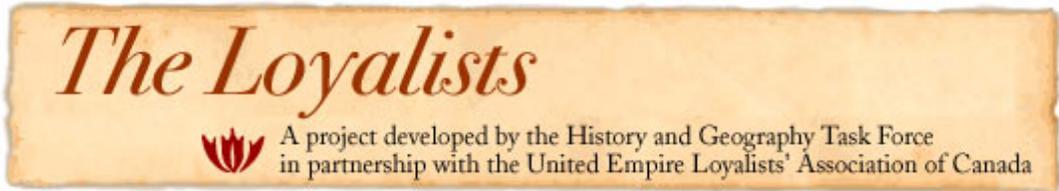
[Making Media Manageable](#)

[Problem Cards and Guide](#)

[Response Cards and Guide](#)

[Weather Whys](#)

You Are Here: Elementary Curriculum>Elementary Social Sciences>Cycle 3>The Loyalists>Materials



Materials > Images > Present-day photographs of Henry Ruiter's settlement

[Read Ruiter's Biography](#)



Ruiter's Brook (Dunkin)
 Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec
 Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Dunkin Farmland
 Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec
 Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Ruiter's Brook (Mill)
 Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec
 Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Mississquoi Valley, looking East of Dunkin
 Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec
 Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Mississquoi River, West of Dunkin (1)
 Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec
 Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004

Mississquoi River, West of Dunkin (2)
 Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec
 Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004





Mississquoi River, East of Dunkin (2)

Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec

Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Mississquoi Valley view from Cemetery

Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec

Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Ruiter's Settlement Cemetery

Ruiter Settlement Cemetery, Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec

Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Henry Ruiter and Katherine Friot's Gravestone

Ruiter Settlement Cemetery, Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec

Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Jacob Ruiter's Gravestone

Ruiter Settlement Cemetery, Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec

Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Mary Ruiter's Gravestone

Ruiter Settlement Cemetery, Dunkin, Potton Township, Brome Co., Quebec

Photograph taken by Michael Gallagher, April 2004



Henry Ruiter Family Tree

