

# Quakers who were U.E. Loyalists

[Randy Saylor](#)

A few Quakers who came to Canada had been involved in the American Revolution either as a soldier or by supporting the British through transport, selling supplies or harboring Loyal fugitives. Either way they were branded as traitors by the Rebels and were a threat to the Quaker community who refused to support either side. Quakers disowned many of their people who took sides in the War.

Quaker meetings worked very hard to stay neutral and be faithful to their refusal to bear arms or support war; adhering to their Peace Testimony. They had to disown those members who helped the British. If they did not then the whole Quaker community would have suffered for supporting Tories and their neutrality would have collapsed.

Colonial New York adjusted its militia laws in 1755 to allow Quakers to not join the militia. Quakers were to pay a fine or send a replacement if asked to join. If they refused, property could be confiscated or they could be jailed. Quakers were required to register with their county clerk handing over a certificate of membership from their meeting and pay a fee. Acceptance of their neutrality was a difficult issue during the American Revolution.<sup>i</sup> The meetings under the New York Yearly Meeting disciplined 46 members for supporting the British and 63 for supporting the Americans. Eventually 71 were disowned.<sup>ii</sup>

In 1mo 1810, at the first meeting of Canada Half Yearly Meeting, the Pelham representatives raised the complaint of, "The propriety of friends accepting lands from Government under and by virtue of the Proclamation in such cases granted to U.E. Loyalists which with the proof it requires being considered a brake of our discipline ...". A committee was formed and at the following meeting in 8mo 1810, the committee reported that, "it is our united belief that no member of our religious society can consistant with our principles receive or accept of such lands or other rewards whatever from Government as is given for actual service in war or for aiding or assisting therein ..."

It will be seen that this came before the Half Year meeting because, Jeremiah Moore, one of the members of Pelham Meeting, was a Loyalist who accepted land and the meeting wanted guidance in the matter.<sup>iii</sup>

Some Quakers were disowned for supporting the British and thus were Loyalists and never returned to being a Quaker. This paper is about those who were or petitioned to be Loyalists and remained or returned to being Quakers. The focus is on the Loyalist/Quaker aspect of the man's life and is not meant to be a complete biography. Please let me know of any new names to add to this list.

## **These are the Loyalists found so far.**

1. Joshua Knight UE and the Beaver Harbour Quakers of New Brunswick
2. Samuel Moore UE of Nova Scotia then Norwich Meeting
3. Philip Dorland UE of Adolphustown Meeting
4. Jeremiah Moore UE of Pelham Meeting
5. Benjamin Birdsall SUE of Pelham Meeting
6. Jonathan Doan of Yarmouth Meeting; request for UE status denied

## **1. Joshua Knight UE and the Beaver Harbour Quakers of New Brunswick**

Following the Revolutionary War, this group of Quakers left well-established farms in the United States on account of persecutions and confiscations of their properties, and sailed for Beaver Harbour at Pennfield on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy in NB. In the history of the Society of Friends, the Pennfield settlement is unique both for its Loyalist identification and its anti-slavery stance. Although there were other Quaker ventures in the maritime provinces, the settlement at Pennfield is considered an anomaly because its designation as 'Loyalist' is a contradiction in Quaker terms.

Joshua and John Knight, were convicted of treason by the American colony and disowned by the Society of Friends in 1777. They were among those who had sought protection in New York. Their families had joined them there when their lands were confiscated by authorities. Joshua Knight was acknowledged as the leader of the Quaker settlement. It is not known how Joshua Knight was reinstated as a Quaker. Beaver Harbour was the first avowed anti-slavery settlement in North America.

In 1803 the settlement had 53 residents, mostly Quaker. If you view Beaver Harbour on google maps you will see it is poor farm land. They took up fishing and lumbering. Over time the meeting declined.

This topic is fully covered in *Loyalists to Canada – The 1783 Settlement of Quakers and others at Passamaquoddy*, Theodore Holmes, Picton Press, 1992. See also this article from the CFHA Journal that is online.<sup>iv</sup>

## **2. Samuel Moore UE, (1742-1822)**

Samuel Moore was born in 1742 in Rahway, New Jersey, and died in 1822 in Norwich, Upper Canada. He was accepted as a Quaker by request in 1774 in New Jersey.

In January 1786, at Halifax, Samuel came before the Loyalist Claims Commission and his story was entered into the minutes. The Commission recorded "That he is a native of America, and at the Commencement of the Troubles was settled in Woodbridge [Middlesex Co., NJ]. He says he never took part with the British, and never signed any Association or took any part with the Rebels. He was imprisoned more than once for not taking part with them. In June 1777 he fled to the British at New York as he found he could not bear the Treatment he suffered from the Americans. His family was sent to him in Sept 1777 and he has lived under the protection of the British Government ever since. He quitted the New York at the Evacuation and resides at Annapolis in this Province."

He claimed for the loss of his 78 acre farm that was "sold by the Commissioners under Confiscation." His personal property was also sold by the Commission and valued at £246. Samuel produced a "Copy of an Inquisition found against him 13<sup>th</sup> October 1778 for joining the Army of the King of Great Britain."<sup>v</sup>

Whatever the true actions of Samuel were, they were judged by the Rebels as him having joined the British Army.

This is confirmed in a Loyalist Claims Commission document titled, "*A list of the names of all those whose property was confiscated in the Several Counties of the State of New Jersey for joining the Army of the King of Great Britain etc, as returned to the Auditors Office previous to the first day of May 1787.*" There are many names on this list with 45 from Middlesex; Samuel Moore is the third named.<sup>vi</sup>

In 1795, Timothy Rogers (who founded Yonge St and Pickering Meetings) made a religious visit to Canada from Vermont and he and his companions went "to Samuel Moore's, a Friend that lived in Wilmot in the County of Annapolis, that received us very kindly ... Samuel Moore's wife and children was not members but very loving."<sup>vii</sup>

In 1792 Samuel Moore was one of nearly one hundred residents and ratepayers in Wilmot Township in 1792 and 1794.<sup>viii</sup>

Importantly in 1802 he received a certificate of Quaker membership from Rahway and Plainfield meeting directed to Nantucket Meeting, the few friends in Nova Scotia being under that meeting. This suggests that he was still in good standing with the New Jersey meeting and had never been disowned. Given that he received lands via the Claims Board he was recognized as a loyalist. Moore re-located with his own family to Upper Canada near the end of the War of 1812. Descendant Bob Moore writes in the CFHA Journal that, "His journey from Nova Scotia to Upper Canada took a detour to his old hometown in New Jersey. His wife, Rachel Stone died there, and one son, Lindley Murray, decided to stay in New Jersey. Samuel had sold almost 1500 acres in Nova Scotia, and was able to purchase about ten farms across southwestern Upper Canada from St. Thomas to Simcoe, Ontario. He passed these onto his sons."<sup>ix</sup>

No petition has been found for Samuel and he is not on the UE List for Upper Canada as published in 1885.<sup>x</sup> However, the United Empire Loyalist Association (UELAC) recognizes Samuel Moore as a "Proven" Loyalist.<sup>xi</sup> The proof accepted by the UELAC is the acceptance by the New Brunswick Loyalist Society that Samuel Moore was a New Brunswick Loyalist who settled in St Johns.<sup>xii</sup>

In conclusion, the fact that Samuel successfully made a Loyalist Claim means he was accepted by the authorities as a Loyalist. An effort will be made to research Rebel New Jersey committee records to see if the accusations against Samuel are recorded.

### **3. Philip Dorland UE, (1755-1814)**

Philip Dorland was a Quaker living in Dutchess County, NY and in 1779 he was disowned because "he carried [a] pistole to defend himself and also that he has absconded." From his petitions we know that he was made a Lieutenant in Abraham Cuyler's Corps in Long Island. In Dec 1780, Philip's father, Samuel Dorland, paid a fine for having one son who had "gone to the enemy." Here we see the impact on a family who has a loyalist son. Quakers were held to account for their actions and it was clear that Philip was disowned in 1779 for taking up arms. Philip's brother Thomas was also raised a Quaker but no disownment has been found for his being a sergeant in the British forces.

In the fall of 1783, Philip and his brother Thomas were in New York City waiting to be evacuated to Canada. Philip sailed with Major Peter Vanalstine on the ship *Three Sisters & Grace* to Sorel, Quebec, where they overwintered. Thomas may have come overland or on another ship as he was also in Sorel with his wife receiving their rations. In 1784 Philip and Thomas came with Peter VanAlstine to Adolphustown and were granted land. By 1791, after a series of land grants, Philip had been granted 2100 acres of land and Thomas received 1200 for their Loyalist activities. Their children received land as children of a Loyalist.

In August 1792, Philip was elected to the first session of the Legislative Assembly in Upper Canada as a representative for Prince Edward and Adolphustown. When the representatives first met on 17 Sep 1792, Philip Dorland refused to take the oath due to his Quaker principles and thus forfeited his seat. On 19 Sep 1792 the returning officer was instructed to elect another member and Peter Vanalstine was subsequently elected to replace Philip.

Interestingly, Philip Dorland was not a Quaker in good standing at that time. He had been disowned in 1779 and never asked to have an acknowledgment accepted. So, on 12mo 1792, Philip requested Nine Partners to accept his acknowledgment; which they did.<sup>xiii</sup>

*Whereas I have had a birth right amongst you and by not giving heed to the Divine Monitor have widely deviated from the principles of Truth which led me into divers disorders such as departing from Plainness, keeping Company with one not of our Society & Committing Fornication with her (that is now my wife) and also took up arms for my defense which misconduct brought a blemish on Truth which I am sorry for & do heartily Condemn & I do desire you to pass by the same & receive me under your Care. 12 12mo 1792 Philip Dorland*

In conclusion, it is obvious that Philip was a man of character and ability and a leader by nature. Philip encouraged other settlers in Upper Canada to request membership in Nine Partners MM. The Nine Partner minutes start to show entries regarding members living in Upper Canada as early as 1793. Philip Dorland was the leader in establishing the Adolphustown Quaker meeting in 1798. He was also a Loyalist.

To read more about Philip Dorland see the online articles in the CFHA Journal, *New Light on Philip Dorland: Prodigal Son to Patriarch*, and the web page titled *Philip Dorland UE, 1755 – 1814, and his brothers Thomas and John Dorland of Adolphustown*.<sup>xiv</sup>

#### **4. Jeremiah Moore UE, (1745-1813)**

In 1803, Jeremiah Moore Junior of Pelham is 24 years of age, petitions successfully for a grant of 200 acres as a settler. He states that he is the son of Jeremiah Moore Senr of Pelham who has been in Upper Canada for 14 years and has a wife and 10 children. There are two affidavits of support, one of them saying he came with his father about the year 1788. He receives a grant and he will pay the patent fees. This is a grant as a settler and not a Loyalist grant.<sup>xv</sup>

Jeremiah Moore Senior was a Quaker in good standing at Pelham Meeting and in 8 month 1809 a complaint came forward about his having accepted a land grant as a Loyalist.

*One of the overseers informed this meting that it appears that Jeramiah Moore has exceled a tract of land under the name of a UE Which we beleive to be inconsistant whit our profession[.] William Shotwell and Samuel Taylor are appointed to attend the monthly meting whith this report.<sup>xvi</sup>*

This follows a petition that Jeremiah Moore Senior made on 17 Nov 1808 asking the Lieutenant Governor to “Order his name to be inserted on the U.E. List, in order that his children may partake on His majesty’s

most generous bounty, presumes that he is now considered as a UE Loyalist that Your excellency will take his services into consideration and grant him 200 acres ... [signed] Jeremiah Moore Senr."

There are a number of pages to the petition that give more detail. On 27 Oct 1808, Jeremiah Senior states that he lived in Pennsylvania during the American War "and had it often in his power to be useful to His Majestys faithful subjects in exile, to Prisoners, and to ex-prisoners and other parties passing secretly through the Country. Although from religious scruples he did not take up arms, he was always faithful to His King and more useful to his fellow subjects and sufferers than he could have been within the British Lines, till the year 1788 he did join the Kings Standard at Niagara with a wife and 5 sons and 3 daughters has since had 3 children born to him in this Province ... Prays ... to allow his name to be inserted on the U.E. List." [43a]

On the same day Aaron Doan certified his loyalty but the affidavit is difficult to read. [43b] Also on the same day Thomas Doan certified that "I was exiled at that time & lived some time at his house in the hottest times of the war ... he was a man of middling fluent circumstance and a good stock all of which he lost by his Loyalty ..." [43c] Again on the same date Isaac Swayze certified that he was in the secret service and he and others "were hospitably treated and secreted and he risked life and estate for his King ..." [43d]

Jeremiah was successful and his name was inserted on the UE List and he received a warrant for his grant of land.<sup>xvii</sup>

Now that his father was recognized in late 1808 as a UE Loyalist, Jeremiah Jr petitioned successfully for 200 acres as the son of a Loyalist (SUE) on 18 Feb 1809. He honestly stated that he had received a grant of land for which he paid the fees. This second grant as a SUE would be free of fees.<sup>xviii</sup>

On 11 Oct 1809 another son, James Moore of Pelham, petitioned successfully for a grant as a SUE. This was two months after the complaint had come forward in Pelham Preparative meeting and the Monthly Meeting had not had time to deal with the complaint.<sup>xix</sup>

The Monthly Meeting heard the complaint about Jeremiah Moore Sr, on 6 9mo 1809, one month after son James petitions. A committee was formed to meet with Jeremiah and by 1mo 1810 report that they were going to send the complaint to the Half Yearly Meeting.<sup>xx</sup>

The minutes are silent until exactly a year later, 1 mo 1811, when the meeting, "believe it Right to Continue him Under the Care of the same Committee, and the Representatives to Attend the half Years Meeting, are directed to inspect at the Government Office to ascertain particularly what proofs he made to obtain his U E Land." The representatives do report that they attempted to inspect documents with no satisfaction and the committee recommended Jeremiah be disowned which was in 4mo 1811.

On 7day 8mo 1811 Jeremiah stated he intended to appeal the decision. Two weeks later the Half Yearly Meeting met and reported:

*"that the proofs allegd against Jeremiah altho he may stand on the U. E. List are not sufficient in our Judgement to confirm the judgement of the monthly meeting against him for receiveing of his lands for any service in war Either directly or in directly."*<sup>xxi</sup>

Jeremiah Moore was therefore not disowned for his recognition by the Government that his actions during the war warranted him being inserted on the UE list and receiving a free grant of land.

There are other references to a Jeremiah Moore in the Pelham minutes. In one case it was probably Jeremiah Moore [Jr] who was disowned for marrying Sarah Pound, a non-Quaker, “by the assistance of a magistrate” in 2mo 1807. There was no mention of son James Moore in the minutes. It appears both sons of Jeremiah Moore Sr were not Quakers at the time of their petitioning for land as sons of a Loyalist.

Jeremiah Moore Sr died at Pelham, UE Loyalist and a Quaker in good standing, on 15 12mo 1813, age 68 years.<sup>xxii</sup>

## 5. Benjamin Birdsall SUE

In 1807, Benjamin and his wife Sarah had married outside the Quaker Society. This was reported and “The committee in Benjamin Birdsall & Sarah his wifes case, for their out going in marriage report they believe them to be sincere & this meeting unitedly believing Friends would be safe in receiving their acknowledgement which is accordingly accepted & they continued members.”<sup>xxiii</sup> They were now both members of the Quaker meeting.

Children of Loyalists could also be recognized as sons or daughters of a Loyalist and receive a free land grant. In 1809, Benjamin Birdsall petitioned successfully for land as the Son of a Loyalist (SUE). “Benjamin Birdsall of the District of Niagara a son of a U.E. Loyalist ... came into the Province with his parents at the age of six years and is now married and settled in the Township of Howland ... having never received land from the Crown ... prays ... as is usually allowed to the sons of U.E. Loyalists ...” The notes state that Benjamin is the son of Samuel Birdsall UE and is a “decent well behaved, sober and industrious man.” He was granted 200 acres.<sup>xxiv</sup>

In 1811 this complaint came forward.

*This Meeting was Inform<sup>d</sup> that Benjamin Birdsall is Living in the Neglect of Attending meetings Appears out of plainness both in Dress and Address and making use of the Vain Compliments of the World & that he is Concern<sup>d</sup> in the Distillation of Grain also that he has Reciev<sup>d</sup> a tract of Land of land from Government under the Appellation of UE. His Case is ordered up to Monthly Meeting.*<sup>xxv</sup>

Benjamin was disowned 7 months later. Notice that his receipt of a land grant as a Son of a Loyalist is mentioned in the original complaint but not in the testification against him.

*The friends appointed to hand Benjamin Birdsall a Copy of his testification reports the service is perform<sup>d</sup> Whereas Benj<sup>n</sup> Birdsall having had a right of membership with us but for want of attending to the dictates of truth in his own breast he hath so far Deviated as to Live in the neglect of attending meetings appearing out of plainness both in dress & address, and making use of the vain compliments of the world & being concern<sup>d</sup> in the distilation of grain, we do therefore disown him until by his conduct he manifests a sincere repentance for the same, which that he may is our desire. ~ Sign<sup>d</sup> in & by order of Pelham Monthly meeting held the 4th Day of the 12th mo. 1811.*<sup>xxvi</sup>

In conclusion, it is difficult to know what role his SUE status had in his disownment by the Pelham Monthly Meeting. The behaviors mentioned in the testification were disownable offences as described in the Quaker Discipline and because of those transgressions he was disowned. At the time, accepting a Loyalist grant was deemed inconsistent with Quaker principles according to the Canada Half Yearly Meeting. However, this may not have been recognized by the New York Yearly Meeting and this technicality may be why it is not mentioned in the testification.

Then in 8mo 1813, Benjamin Birdsall provided an acknowledgment and requested to become a member of the meeting again. A committee was formed and in 2mo 1814 his acknowledgment was accepted and he returned as a member. Surprisingly, in 7mo 1814, Benjamin was appointed with a few others to be a representative at the next Half Yearly Meeting. This implies that he was a trusted and respected member.<sup>xxvii</sup>

In conclusion the fact that Benjamin accepted land as a son of a Loyalist did not ultimately hinder his being a member of the Pelham meeting. In 1816, Benjamin petitioned for a lease of land and his life continued as a Quaker.<sup>xxviii</sup>

## **6. Jonathan Doan (1765-1847) – request for UE status denied**

There is an excellent comprehensive biography titled *Jonathan Doan, the Patriarch of Yarmouth* by Donald Anger in the Canadian Quaker History Journal.<sup>xxix</sup>

Jonathan Doan first appears in the Quaker minutes in 5mo 1806 when “Black Creek Reports Jonathan Doan, Requests to Come under the Care of friends.” A committee is formed and five months later in 10 month 1806, the committee reports, “One of The Committee in Jonathan Doans Case made Report they an oportunity with him and find no thing to Obstruct his Reception, This meeting Receives him into membership ...”<sup>xxx</sup> This means that he was new to being a Quaker. At the time he was living in Wainfleet Township.

Jonathan Doan states in his petition from 1813 that he was born in New Jersey, was 48 years old (thus born about 1765) and arrived in Upper Canada as a settler in 1789 and was a Quaker. In 1813 he had 14 children. He stated that he, “has bargained with James Baby Esq for considerable tract of land lying in the Township of Yarmouth south of the lands appropriated to accommodate the street commonly known as Talbot street and as he has bargained with his friends who can be well recommended now living in Pennsylvania and the state of New York who contemplated with their families and your petitioner with his to settle on said tract ...”

In the same petition he requested a lease for more land and mention that Mahlon Burwell Esq, who was the elected Member of the Parliament of Upper Canada, had agreed to be his security. Two weeks later, in an attached affidavit, Burwell states that, “Since my return from York I have been informed by several respectable Farmers that Mr Doan notwithstanding his being a Quaker has endeavoured to stir up the minds of the Militia by telling them that great efforts were made by the Government to have Martial Law put in force whilst the House was sitting, which is clearly[?] false. I would never intentionally make myself responsible for any person , to the attention of the Government, whose Loyalty towards it might be suspected - I therefore think it a duty incumbent on me to request that the Council will not attend to my recommendation which is affixed to his petition, nor to the Bond before alluded to, in which I made

myself liable for payments of the rents.” Three years later the lease was granted so Doan and Burwell must have patched their differences.<sup>xxx1</sup>

In an 1816 petition he stated that he purchased 50 lots of land of 200 acres each from James Baby Esq and that he had built a saw mill and dam. Water overflows onto a clergy reserve and he wanted to prevent someone from leasing the land and forcing him to remove the dam. He was informed the lease had already been granted.<sup>xxxii</sup>

In 1819 a Jonathan Doan of Thorold who was likely a son of Jonathan Senior stated in a petition that, “during the late war with the U. States has been zealous in defence of his Majesty's dominion in America.” The Quaker minutes are silent about this Jonathan Doan and probably he did not request to become a Quaker. A year later Jonathan Doan Sr petitions confirming that he does have a son named Jonathan.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

Then In 1842, at the age of 77, Jonathan Doan makes a surprising petition asking to be placed on the UE Loyalist List. This is what he wrote.

*29 Dec 1842, Kingston, Petition of Jonathan Doan formerly of Wainfleet now of Yarmouth , yeoman, ... was settled at the outbreak of War in Bucks County in Pennsylvania, that during the said War your petitioner gave shelter and food to parties of royalist at many different times, also conveyed provisions to their British camp and rendered what assistance he was able to the Royal cause, for which the insurgent troops were quartered, upon them, who drove off their cattle and threshed off their grain and otherwise annoyed them in every possible way. That your petitioner emmigrated to the Province of Upper Canada in 1789 and settled in the Niagara District and is of the Society of Friends called Quakers.*

***That your petitioner imagined that his name had been placed on the list of the province at the same time with his first cousins Aaron and Joseph who came into the Province about the same period with your petitioner, but now finds that their names only have been inserted and his omitted. ... prays that his name be placed upon the U.E. List of the Province that he may receive a grant of the lands to which he is entitled, as such, and also that his children, viz; Elijah, John, Benjamin, Israel, Joel, Jane and Lacy may each receive a grant of 200 acres .... as the sons and daughters of an UE Loyalist.***<sup>xxxiv</sup>

The Surveyor Generals Office stated, “The name of petitioner does not appear ever to have been inserted on the UE list. He did not bear arms being of the Society of Friends. The facts in the accompanying documents might have been considered had application been made at the proper period. He was granted 200 acres (21 tract, Willoughby) as a settler, Sept 1797.” [32c]

Jonathan’s first cousin, Joseph Doan wrote, “... And also that, by these means the said Jonathan Doan rendered himself obnoxious to the insurgents of that day, who spitefully and malignantly quartered their troops upon him - drove off his cattle - threshed his grain, without compensation committed him to jail, and otherwise ?? and destroyed his substance ... emigrated to Upper Canada ... 1789 in Company with me and my brother Aaron Doan where he suffered incredible hardships and where he has remained to this time a true loyal subject of the British Crown.” [32d]



There are a number of affidavits of support many from influential people - Benjamin Willson JP, Arney Wausu [?] JP, Mahlon Burwell JP, William Dickson JP and Samuel Street who was granted most of Willoughby Township. As an aside, Mahlon Burwell joined the Pelham Quaker meeting by request in 1800 and was disowned in 1805 as he, "Joined the Free Mason Society, Frequents their Lodge, and holds forth Strange Doctrines In Denying that Supernatural light that's placed within us, To be no more than natural and makes use of the Compliments of The world, Teaches his scholars the Same."<sup>xxxv</sup>

In the end Jonathan's request to be added to the UE list was refused as his application was not made at "the proper period." By 1800 the Government was getting strict about not adding people to the UE List. There are cases after this time, like Jeremiah Moore above, but they are rare.

Jonathan Doan is not on the UE list as published from old lists in 1885. The UEL Assoc of Canada has its own list and has been adding loyalists who the Assoc finds proof of support of the Royal cause but who are not on the 1885 list. Jonathan Doan is not on this list either. His cousins Joseph and Aaron Doan are on this list.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

In conclusion it can be said that Jonathan Doan, by his own admission, did support the Royal cause during the Revolutionary War and many years later desired to be put on the UE List for the benefit of his children. His request was refused as he waited long past the date that one could apply. No complaint was brought forward by his Quaker meeting for his petitioning for UE status.

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<sup>i</sup> *Quakers in the Colonial Northeast*, Arthur Worrall, 1980, 136.

<sup>ii</sup> *Quaker Crosscurrents*, Densmore et al, Syracuse Press, 1995, 59.

<sup>iii</sup> Canada Half Yearly Meeting, 8m 1811, O-3-1, p. 4 & 8, online at <http://www.cfha.info/CHYMO-3-1.pdf>

<sup>iv</sup> *The Loyalist Quaker Settlement, Pennfield, New Brunswick, 1783*, Sandra McCann Fuller, CFHA Journal 74, 2009, online at <http://cfha.info/journal74p62.pdf>

<sup>v</sup> *Loyalist Settlements 1783 – 1789, New Evidence of Canadian Loyalist Claims*, Bruce Antliff, 1992, 5-6. See also: *Loyalists to Canada – The 1783 Settlement of Quakers and others at Passamaquoddy*, Theodore Holmes, Picton Press, 1992, 90-91

<sup>vi</sup> UK, Pubic Record Office, Audit Office, AO 12, Vol 85, folio 43-46. Thank you to Peter Johnson for finding this document. Available on Ancestry.com

<sup>vii</sup> *The Journal of Timothy Rogers*, Densmore and Schrauwers, CFHA, 2000, 80-81, online <http://www.cfha.info/journalrogers.pdf>

<sup>viii</sup> *History of the County of Annapolis*, Calnek and Savary, 1892, reprint Mika, 1972, 228/9, online [https://archive.org/details/cihm\\_00386/page/229](https://archive.org/details/cihm_00386/page/229)

<sup>ix</sup> *Samuel Moore's Notable Sons*, Bob Moore, CFHA Journal 79, 64-65, see footnote 3, on line at <http://cfha.info/journal75p64.pdf>

<sup>x</sup> *Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the UE Loyalists*, Rose Pub, 1885, see page 214, On line at <https://archive.org/details/centennialofsett00unituoft/page/n6>

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- <sup>xi</sup> UELAC, *Directory of Loyalists*, on line at [http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/loyalist\\_list.php?letter=m](http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/loyalist_list.php?letter=m); NYGBS, V38 N2, April 1907
- <sup>xii</sup> New York Genealogical and Biographical Review, V 38, N2, Apr 1907, 140, online at <https://archive.org/stream/newyorkgenealog38newy#page/140/mode/1up>
- <sup>xiii</sup> Nine Partners Monthly Meeting, 1790-1797, see image 69, online at CFAH at <http://www.cfha.info/NP1790-97.pdf>
- <sup>xiv</sup> 1. *New Light on Philip Dorland: Prodigal Son to Patriarch*, Gordon Thompson with Randy Saylor, CFHA Journal 79, 2014, online at <http://cfha.info/journal79p45.pdf>
2. *Philip Dorland UE, 1755 – 1814, and his brothers Thomas and John Dorland of Adolphustown*, Randy Saylor, online at <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~saylormowbray/genealogy/dorland.html>
- <sup>xv</sup> Upper Canada Land Petition (UCLP), RG 1 L3, V332, M6/65, C-2194, online [starts at image 909](#)
- <sup>xvi</sup> Pelham Preparative Meeting, 1802-1879, H-6-1, 8mo 1809, online at <http://www.cfha.info/PelhamH-6-1.pdf>
- <sup>xvii</sup> UCLP, RG 1 L3, V334, M9/43, C-2196, Land Book H, page 72 and 80. online [starts at image 618](#)
- <sup>xviii</sup> UCLP, RG 1 L3, V334, M9/58, C-2196, online [starts at image 715](#).
- <sup>xix</sup> UCLP, RG 1 L3, V336, M10/108, C-2197, online [starts at image 850](#).
- <sup>xx</sup> Pelham Monthly Meeting, 1806 – 1834, H-7-3, on line at <http://www.cfha.info/PelhamH-7-3.pdf>
- <sup>xxi</sup> Canada Half Yearly Meeting, 8m 1811, O-3-1, online at <http://www.cfha.info/CHYMO-3-1.pdf>
- <sup>xxii</sup> Pelham Monthly Meeting Register 1790 – 1856, deaths p. 6, <http://www.cfha.info/PelhamH-7-1.pdf>
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Pelham Monthly Meeting 1806-1834, H-7-3, 2mo, 1807
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Source: Upper Canada Land Petitions, 1763-1865, LAC RG1 L3, Vol 36, 1802-1811, B9/64, C-1622, on line at LAC, starts at image 736.
- <sup>xxv</sup> Pelham Preparative Meeting 1802-1843, H-6-1, 29<sup>th</sup> of the 5<sup>th</sup> M<sup>o</sup>. 1811.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Pelham Monthly Meeting 1806-1834, H-7-3, 4<sup>th</sup> day of 12 mo 1811, online <http://www.cfha.info/PelhamH-7-3.pdf>
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Pelham Monthly Meeting 1806-1834, H-7-3, pages 92, 99, 105. Online <http://www.cfha.info/PelhamH-7-3.pdf>
- <sup>xxviii</sup> Upper Canada Land Petitions, 1763-1865, LAC RG1 L3, Vol 85, B Leases 1802-1818/110, C-1645, on line at LAC, image starts at 736.
- <sup>xxix</sup> Canadian Quaker History Journal, V 79, 2014. Online at CFHA at <http://cfha.info/journal79p11.pdf>
- <sup>xxx</sup> Pelham Monthly Meeting, 1799-1806, H-7-2, 170 & 179, <http://www.cfha.info/PelhamMMH-7-2.pdf>
- <sup>xxxi</sup> UCLP, RG 1 L3, V334, M10/172, D Leases 1800-1818/40, C-1886, 40b to 40g, [image starts at 255](#)

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[See also](#) UCLP, RG 1 L3, 1815, V172, D Leases 1800-1818/41, C-1886, [image starts at 226](#).

<sup>xxxii</sup> UCLP, RG 1 L3, 1815, V172, D Leases 1799-1819/34, C-1886, [image starts at 78](#)

<sup>xxxiii</sup> UCLP, RG 1 L3, 1819, V 155, D12/30, C-1745, [starts at image 223](#)

UCLP, RG 1 L3, 1820, V173, D Leases 1818-1830/74, C-1886, [image starts at 451](#)

<sup>xxxiv</sup> UCLP, RG 1 L3, 1843, V165, D2/32, C-1880, [image starts at 633](#)

<sup>xxxv</sup> Pelham Monthly Meeting, 1799-1806, H-7-2, p. 130, <http://www.cfha.info/PelhamMMH-7-2.pdf>

<sup>xxxvi</sup> 1. *The centennial of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884*, 1885, Rose Pub, [see page 166](#). 2. United Empire Loyalists' Assoc. of Canada, Directory of Loyalists, [Letter D](#).