LOYALISTS Development of the Eastern Townships by the Loyalists

Documentary Record For elementary school



STATION 1

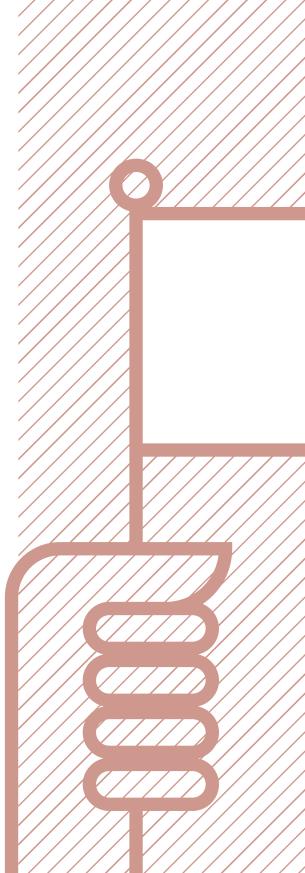
The Loyalists

Document 1: Map of the Loyalists' Arrival – After 1783

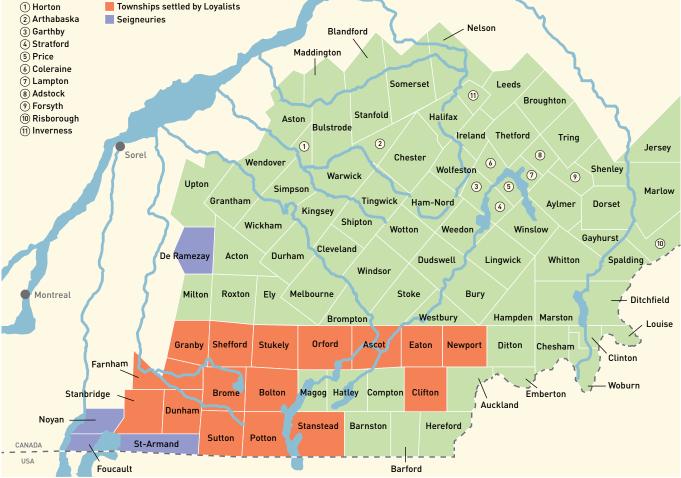


Document 2: Loyalists of the Province of Quebec

Following the American War of Independence, the Thirteen Colonies became the United States. Those who wished to remain faithful to the British Crown were obliged to leave their home to reach British territory. Consequently, following the 1783 Treaty that ended the War of Independence, Loyalists moved to British-occupied territories. Fifty thousand Loyalists reached British territories. Today, these territories make up Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Of these 50 000 Loyalists, 500 fled to the Upper Richelieu Valley, to Noyan, Focault and St. Armand, unoccupied seigneuries of the Province of Quebec. These lands were ideal for clearing and their geographical location facilitated trade with the United States.



Document 3: Map of Eastern Townships Settlement by Loyalists Townships settled by Loyalists





STATION 2: LOYALIST REFUGEES

Document 4: Loyalist Refugee Camps

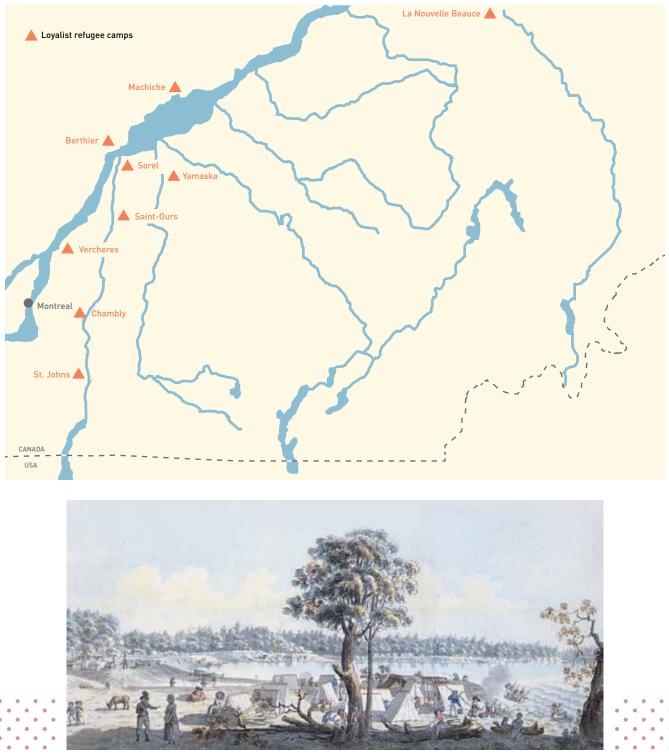
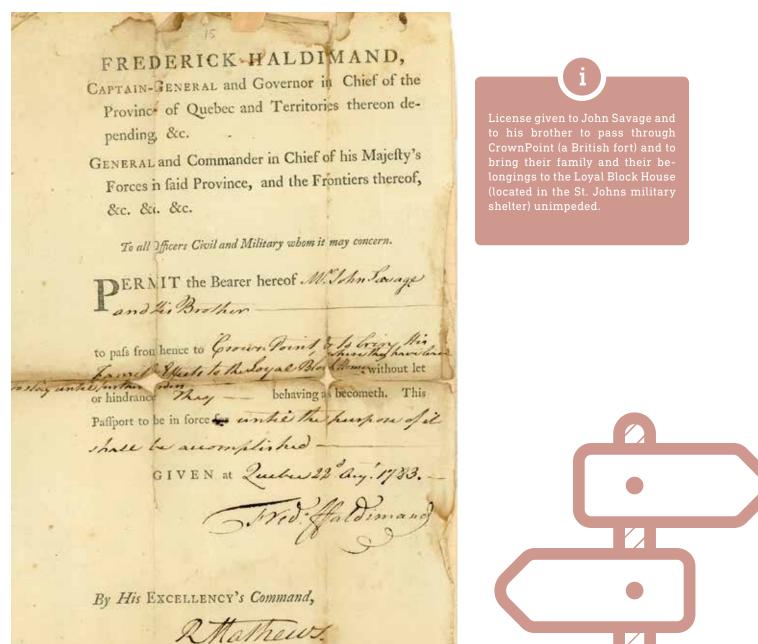


Image of a Loyalist encampment in Ontario, 1784 / James Peachy / BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET ARCHIVES Canada / C-002001

DOCUMENT 5: JOHN SAVAGE

During the American War of Independence, John Savage volunteered with the Loyalist forces of the British Crown. Captured during the conflict, he was released in 1783 and obliged to seek refuge in Canada. After having spent some time in a military shelter in St. Johns, he illegally settled at Caldwell's Manor (Noyan), a seigneury located at the intersection of the Richelieu River, the Missisquoi Bay and the United States. Loyalist refugees who had settled at Caldwell's Manor (Noyan) faced significant pressure to vacate this land, as the United States claimed this territory.

DOCUMENT 6: LETTER FROM GOVERNOR FREDERICK HALDIMAND



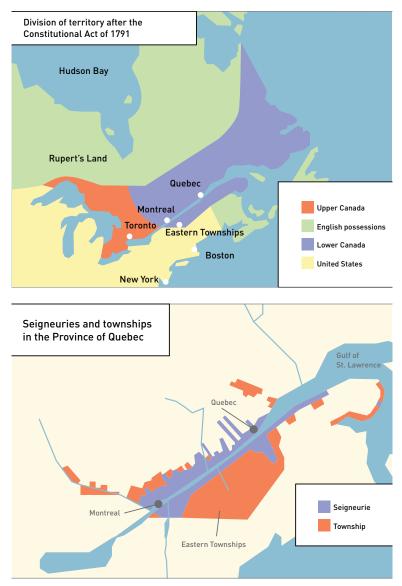
Eastern Townships Resource Centre / John Savage fonds / P028-001_015

STATION 3: THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT AND THE CREATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS

DOCUMENT 7: The Constitutional Act

In 1791, Loyalist families were given fresh hopes. The Constitutional Act had divided the Province of Quebec in two parts: Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper and Lower Canada, new lands were given to Loyalists who wished to settle them. These new lands were divided according to the townships system, as opposed to the seigneurial system. The lands of Upper Canada were reserved for Loyalists in order to allow them to live according to their laws and their religion. Likewise, several new townships were created for Loyalists who wished to settle in Lower Canada. These were to become the Eastern Townships. However, to claim a land here, Loyalists had to put in a request. To be given the right to settle land, individuals had to demonstrate that they had suffered losses because of their loyalty to the British Crown. Moreover, they had to pledge allegiance to the Crown, that is, swear to obey and remain faithful to the king; they also had to commit to settling the lands and to developing the necessary mills and roads at their own cost.

DOCUMENT 8: Division of Territory After 1791



DOCUMENT 9:

Petition Submitted by Loyalist John Savage and his associates to obtain the Shefford Township

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CARADA. S. Series.

To His Excellency Alured Olarke Esqr.Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, Major General Cosmanding His Majesty's Forses Ac., Ac., Ac.,

The Petition of John Savage

2)

Most zombly sheweth

That Your Petitionsr took an early and motive Part in Parour of Government at the Commencement of the late Rebellion, and served as Lieutenant in a Corps relead by Governor Tryon for His Hajestyn Service.- Being made Prisoner by the Rebels, and refusing to join them, he was committed to Albany Goal from whence he escaped and joined the Royal Army at Hew York, with which he cerved until taken Prisoner a second time, and closely confined in Froms in Kingston Goal.

That Your Patitioner was very serviceable to the Socute sent out from this Province by His Excellency General Haldinand then Commander in Chief,by procuring for them Intelligence, and affording them assistance.

That Your Petitioner at present has a Farm in Galdwell Manor within the American Boundaries from which Golonel Allen is attempting to remove him, for refusing to take the Gath of Allegianos to the American States. That having never received from Government any compensation for his Losses, and wishing to some under the Protection of a British Constitution HUMBLY PRAYS

That Your Excellency will be favourably pleased to Grant for himself and his Associates a Township of Ten Miles Square situated between the Rivers St.Francois and Chambly, bounded on the South by the Township of Brome and on the East by the Township of Stukely lately ordered to be laid out.

And Your Petitionar as in Daty will ever pray Quebec 31st July 1792. John Savage.

Enformed- Ho.189. Petition of John Savage - Yor a Township of Ten Hiles Square bounded on the South by the Township of Horby: Hites Square bounded on the South by the Longerty of Brone, J1 July 1792. Referred to the Land Committee By order of His Excellency The Listichand Gowaroor Quobed 1st August 1792. Reod. 24. August 1792. E.F. <u>Fran Le Maistre</u>. Store at August 1792. Land Conmittee Recommanded. Sign'd by order- atb Aug. 1792.

Whe Tente they have for the tent , g is if if it it at and The Rathan of the Subscriberre of the June of The How .) Hand Harmbly Munth, () That Petertoners dearmont Theorempertant , disty To commencipate Their several went ments on the fall and Introuting maring that bligh have have been a Revidenter in this place for Ten years during istual time The have acted repayment to weinble and foundly variaty. Propagations and ensuraging enmity between nightimen. It Trenally reverse to any good or public undertakinger. He have Been lately informed That the wid Towner is appointed a Bailiff for this Towns which affair have been conducted under To un, We Therefore your Pelitimeres much humbly which your Thousand That the word Damend growing the departed of This Compleyment as Bailiff. They preser granted well be For war acknowledged and in duty bound will frage John Javage & Samuel Clark 13 Atriham Minminere Jacob Hays 14 John Allin gilmon Graves 15 Richard Praves Im Bell then Cach paw 1 John Moch Flies Bell 17 Thomas Sampad Malcomb Hydarit Schannis Morth Cole 21 Daniel Leis Aluham 22 Judich & Kellogy James 9 23-1/00

Eastern Townships Resource Centre / John Savage fonds / P028-002_032 & P028-003_116



- « That your petitioner took an early and active part in favor of Government at the Commencement of the late Rebellion »
- « Being made prisoner by the Rebels »
- « That having never received from Government any compensation for this Losses, and wishing to come under the Protection of a British Constitution Humbly PRAYS »

STATION 4: CHALLENGES FACED BY LOYALIST SETTLERS

DOCUMENT 10:

The Shefford Pioneer

With the Constitutional Act of 1791, Loyalists were given the right to request British lands. These lands were townships. In 1801, John Savage was officially granted Shefford Township. His first few years were difficult. During his first winter, Savage lost nearly all of his cattle. During his pioneer years, families settling in Shefford Township were confronted with many dangers. On top of mosquitos and flies, wolves and bears were also present on this territory and caused several problems.

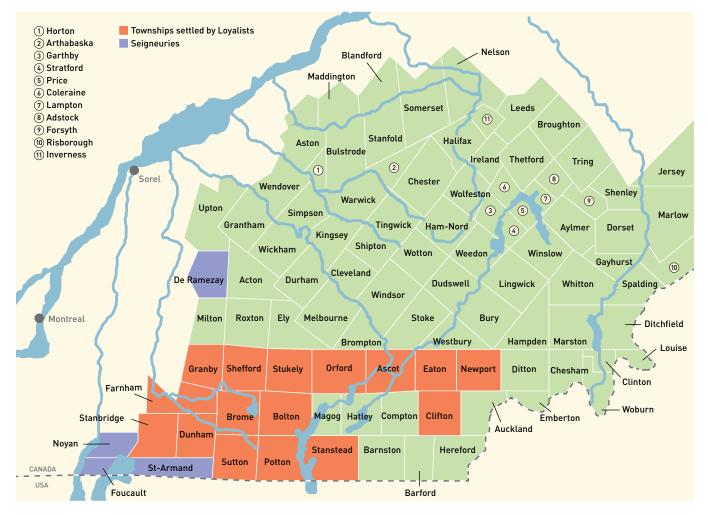


Image of Loyalists travelling to a township / ANC, C.W. Jefferies, The Picture Gallery of Canada, vol II, p. 23



IMAGE OF LOYALISTS TRAVELLING TO A TOWNSHIP

Document 11 The Life of John Savage



Document 12

La vie de John Savage

The following is a text published in a document dated 1921 on the 100th anniversary of St. John's Church in Shefford.

"Captain Savage was obliged, hurriedly, one night in early winter 1792 to leave his farm in that part of Caldwell Manor (Noyan), wich was newly claimed by the Americains and make his way to Shefford with his famlily on a ox sled, in order to be within British lines and safety. Thus it occurred that he and his family were the only white people osilated and alone that first winter in the unbroker forests of Shefford." "Beside the stream near the village of West Shefford may be seen a pile of stones that marks the spot where he built the "Dutch" back of his first cabin made of rough logs with a roof of hemlock bark"

"Captain Savage brought with him thirty head of cattle, but on account of the intense cold and lack of fodder all died except three. The story of that first dreadful winter was repeated about the fireside for many years" (p. 8)



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