

THE LOYALISTS AND THEIR ARRIVAL

During the American Revolution, those who continued to support King George III of Great Britain. Their arrival marked the arrival of an English-speaking population in the future Canada west and east of the Quebec border. Many Loyalists from the.

Probably the worst of the revolutionary mobs was that which paraded the streets of Boston. As Daniel Bliss of Concord, Massachusetts who later became a Chief Justice of New Brunswick stated: "Better to live under one tyrant a thousand miles away, than a thousand tyrants one mile away. Settlement of Loyalists in Canada The main waves of Loyalists came to what is now Canada in and The excellent port facilities at New York Harbor, New York City's concentration of wealth, and the fact that it offered refuge to Loyalists from elsewhere may explain its large number. Georgia, as the youngest English colony in America, was not as completely weaned from the mother country as the older colonies had been. Others declared their allegiances as a result of personal rivalries and experiences or issues faced in their immediate setting. The British government provided some compensation and tried to get the rest from the U. Some historians have argued that there was a higher proportion of Loyalists among North Carolina residents than in any other colony, but this appears to be false. Loyalist refugees, later called United Empire Loyalists, began leaving at the end of the war whenever transport was available, at considerable loss of property and transfer of wealth. The owners of the houses barely escaped with their lives. The Loyalists swamped the existing population in the Maritimes, and in the colonies of New Brunswick and Cape Breton were created to deal with the influx. Most of them had a deep love for North Carolina and the social ties that they enjoyed there, and they were undoubtedly troubled by the divide between them and many of their fellow citizens. I shall remain a loyal Honest Subject during my life and to my King and Country. Sources "Loyalists". Loyalist property was vandalized and often confiscated. As per the Communications Policy of the Government of Canada, you can request alternate formats of this page on the Contact Us page. The government was slow to survey their land which meant they could not settle and awarded them smaller grants in less convenient locations than those of white settlers. However, they were willing to fight for a principle. The Loyalists were active in social and governmental institutions, and continued to exert influence in their communities long after their arrival in Canada. More than two centuries later, some of the descendants of Loyalists still assert claims to their ancestors' property in the United States. He did not share the republicanism of his more independence-minded countrymen. Britain used a fairly precise definition to determine who was a Loyalist and eligible for compensation for war losses. This page will not be altered or updated. As many as 30, of the Loyalists settled in the Maritime colonies, the largest contingents arriving in and The government settled numerous Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia, but they faced discrimination and inadequate support. Many officeholders who owed their position to the royal government simply packed their possessions and went into exile. Numerous Loyalists who chose exile abandoned substantial amounts of property in the new nation. In , Bostonians, some disguised as Indians, in the famous Boston Tea Party threw tea into Boston harbor in protest of the Tea Act ; the tea was ruined but no people were hurt. As many as half of the estimated 80, to , Loyalists who left America during and after the Revolutionary War settled throughout what is now Canada. Greene and J. North Carolina's proportion seems to have been greater than that of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, but the colony seems to have lagged behind New York's and Georgia's Loyalist population. Between 80, and , eventually fled, about half of them to Canada. He was forced to flee, leaving his wife and eight children behind. They were of varied cultural backgrounds, and many were recent immigrants. Calhoun, "Loyalism and neutrality" in Jack P. Colonel Thomas Carleton , younger brother of Guy Carleton, was named New Brunswick's first lieutenant-governor " a position he held for the next 30 years. What worked for Carleton in was not likely to succeed in North Carolina's Loyalists were as varied in their interests, occupations, origins, education, ambitions, and expectations for the future as those who believed in and fought for American independence. Therefore, after the separation of the Province of Quebec, Lower Canada and Upper Canada were formed, each with its own government. Some had been slaves owned by white Loyalists who had fled to Canada. Other settlements were located along the St. Basically, this approach was designed with the intent of keeping French and English as far apart as possible.