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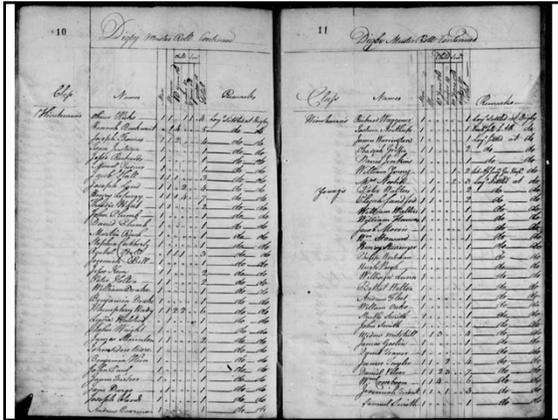












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**Careton Papers**  
**Loyalist and British Soldiers 1772-1784**

- *British Headquarters Papers, New York* (also known as the *Carleton Papers*)
- A collection of records kept by commanders-in-chief of the British Army in North America during the American Revolution
- Over 30,000 pages offer details of the military service, sufferings and forced emigration of Loyalists who "were banished, had their property confiscated and lived under laws of proscription because they had adhered to a lost cause."

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**Careton Papers**  
**Loyalist and British Soldiers 1772-1784**

- The original *British Headquarters Papers, New York* are preserved at the National Archives in England
- Library and Archives Canada owns a microfilm copy of the *Carleton Papers* (microfilms M-343 to M-369), which are not digitized and must be viewed at the archives

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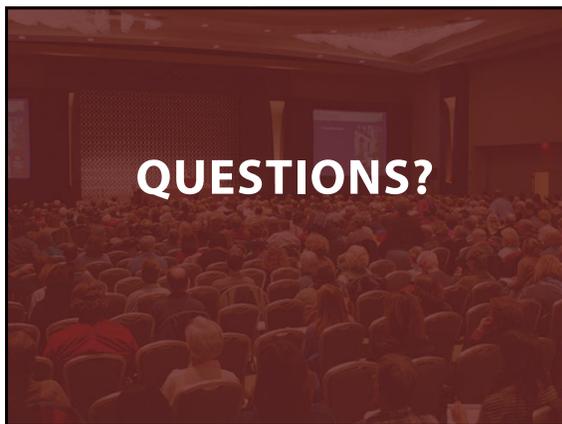
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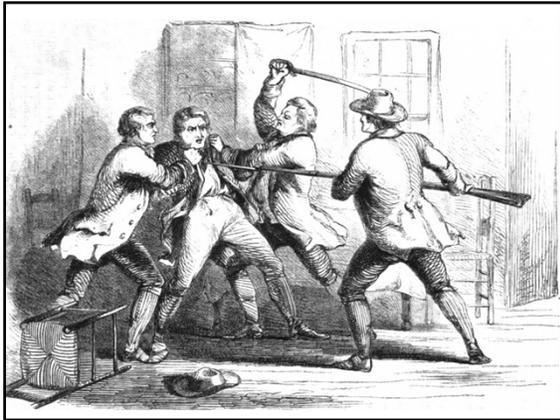
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**WILLIAM TYNG**

was Sheriff of Cumberland County, and lived at Falmouth (Portland), Maine. According to an affidavit of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin (*q.v.*), Tyng was sheltered in his house from a mob coming into the town from the country to destroy him, and managed to get him safely on board the ship *Canso* in April, 1775. Colonel Samuel Thompson, with a party, plundered Tyng's house of his silver plate and other valuables. With this affidavit is a certificate to the sale of a silver cup, weighing 100 ounces, and a tankard, 37 ounces, to Dr. Joseph Gardner for £46 2s. 3d.; a certificate of proscription; and a certificate that James Sutherland, a Scotsman, was overseer of Tyng's business from 1760, and was at Falmouth in 1786. Elizabeth Ross (*q.v.*) was his mother-in-law. (A.O. 13/51.)

E. Alfred Jones, *The Loyalists of Massachusetts* (1930)

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**JOSHUA LOCKE**

tidesman in the Customs at Philadelphia, claimed for land and a house at East Hoosuck (now Adams), in Berkshire County, and for a house in York township, [Maine], Massachusetts. He had been a lieutenant in the war ending in 1763 and during the Revolution carried despatches and served in the Commissary General's department (A.O. 13/51). At the end of the war he was appointed a weighing porter in the Port of London. He claimed £1,085 and was allowed £204 (A.O. 12/109) and received a military allowance of £30 from 1787 to 1810 (Ind : 5606).

E. Alfred Jones, *The Loyalists of Massachusetts* (1930)

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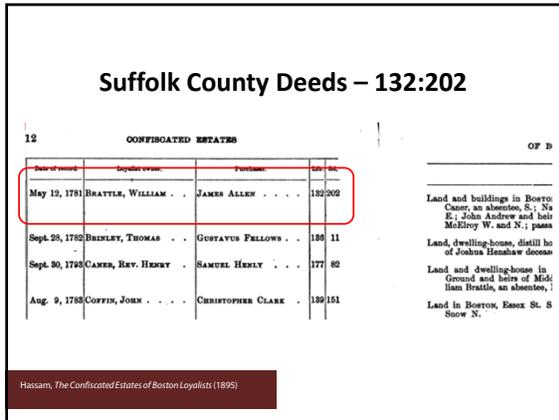
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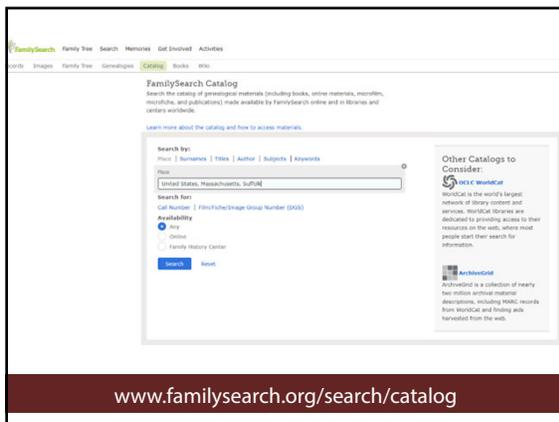
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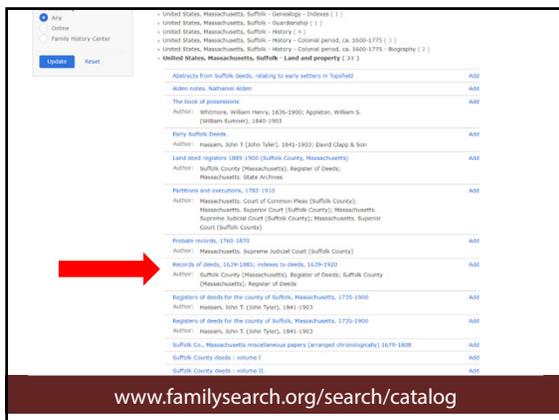




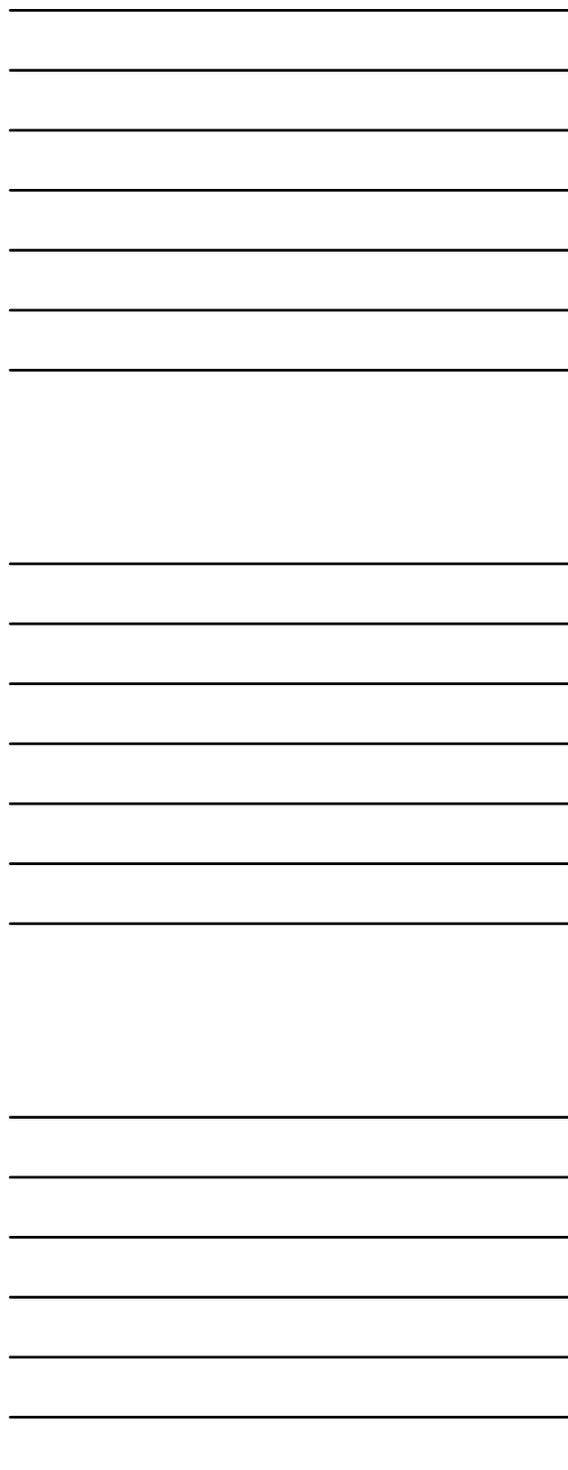
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**American Loyalist Claims**

- Records often include evidence and "memorials" given by witnesses about a Loyalists Claim
- List of losses of both land and personal possessions
- Associated documents relating to the claim are also provided

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**Genealogical Details**

- Name of the person or family affected for the purpose of the claim
- Residence(s) of the individual or family
- Financial estimates of their losses
- Actual documents to support the claim
- Details of the Loyalist's life in America before, during, and after the Revolutionary War

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**Audit Office – (AO-12)**

- This series consists of fifty-six volumes of claims for or against giving compensation
- Claims were judged on the circumstances of the claimant and included the arguments for or against the claim being awarded by the commissioners

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**Tip**

AO-12 is consolidated and easy to read, however, these volumes are abstracted; AO-13 that contain the original documents.

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**Audit Office – (AO-13)**

- Original papers for the actual claims in a collection of 141 boxes
- Contain the memorial by the claimant or their representative
- Includes various certificates and documents relating to the claim including wills, deeds, and valuations of seized property
- Claims were judged on the circumstances of the claimant and included the arguments for or against the claim being awarded by the commissioners

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**American Loyalist Claims**

- American Loyalist Claims, 1776–1835 (AO 12–13)  
The National Archives of the United Kingdom, at Kew, Surrey, England.



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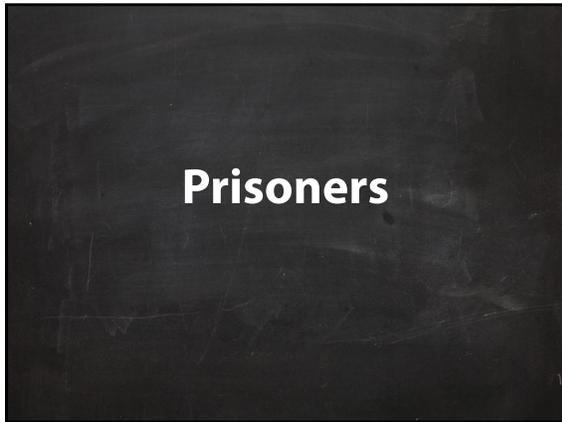
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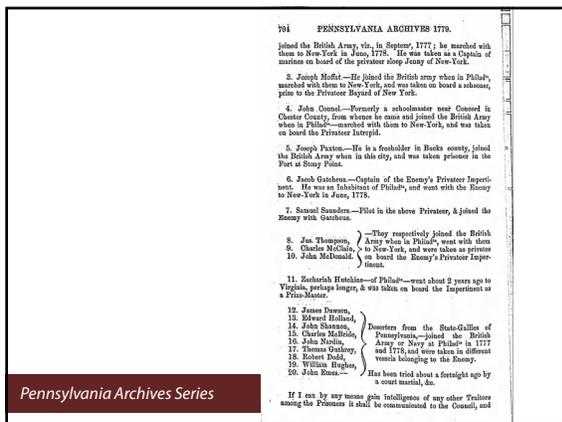
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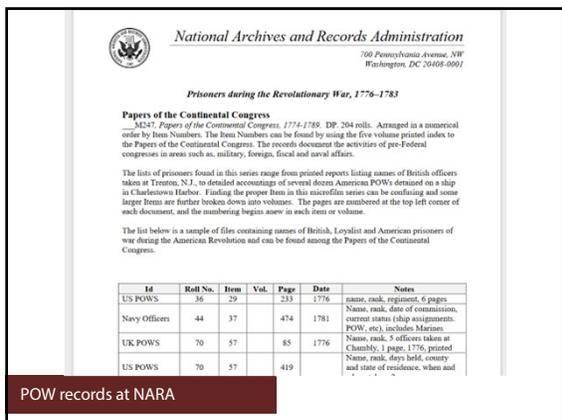
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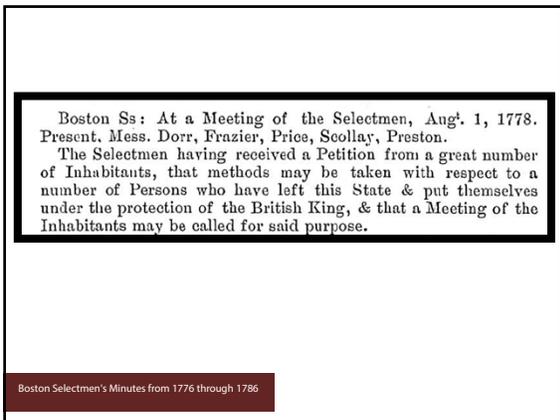
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John Kenney, Esq., was appointed by the town to obtain evidence against the Tories. In regard to five, no action appears to have been taken, but Edward Taylor was so obnoxious that Kenney determined to have him arrested. Taylor, ascertaining the situation of affairs, declared that he would not be taken alive. He made a great display of fire-arms, and it was asserted that he had no less than seven guns in his house at one time; and when he went into the village he was a walking arsenal. Accordingly, Mr. Kenney procured the assistance of Squire Tudor, who had been judge advocate in the Continental army, came to Stoughton, put up at the old May tavern, and in three days, having obtained sufficient evidence, ordered, as the town's attorney, the arrest of Taylor. He was arrested at midnight, and after a vigorous resistance, conveyed into Boston and confined in the guard-house.

Daniel T. V. Huntoon, *History of Canton* (1893)

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In 1777 an Act of the General Court obliged the selectmen "to present the names of all those who were unfriendly to the common cause, and had endeavored since the nineteenth of April, 1775, to counteract the united struggles of this, and the United States for the preservation of their liberties and privileges." Six only were found; namely, William Curtis, Noah Kingsbury, Samuel Capen, Henry Crane, Edward Shale, and Edward Taylor. William Curtis was an East

Stoughton man. Noah Kingsbury was an Episcopalian, and paid his ministerial rates to St. Paul's, Dedham. Samuel Capen was not the Canton man of that name, but was the son of Jonathan and Jerusha (Talbot) Capen; he was born in Dorchester, and died in Stoughton, April 15, 1801. Henry Crane was the son of William and Abigail (Puffer) Crane; he was born May 6, 1719, and married Abigail Lyon, Nov. 29, 1744. He was a wardens of the English Church, and its constant friend and supporter. He died Jan. 4, 1804. Edward Shale lived in the Bet Evertoas house at the time of the Revolution; he was married to Elizabeth Kilpatrick, of Milton, in 1733; he died April 30, 1784. He had a son Edward, who was born Oct. 26, 1754, married in November, 1776, and was in the patriot army. Old Betty Shale lived in the old house until April 23, 1833, when she died in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and so utterly alone that she had no one to follow her to her grave.

Daniel T. V. Huntoon, *History of Canton* (1893)

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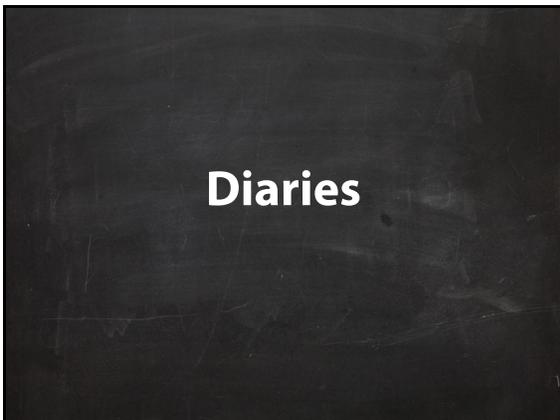
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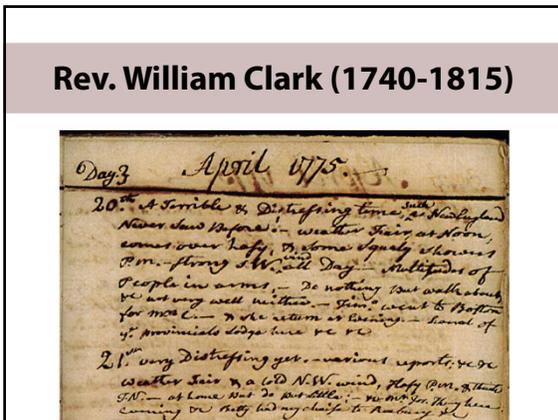
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JEREMIAH LEAMING, D.D., bapt. Durham, Ct., May 12, 1717, son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Turner) Leaming; Y. C., 1743, A.B., A.M.; A.M., Columbia U., 1765; D.D., Columbia U., 1789; Ord. London, Eng., June 19, 1748; sett. Newport, R.I., (Trinity Chh.), as asst. min., 1747-1750; as minister, 1750-1754; sett. Norwalk, Ct., (Epis. Chh.), 1758-1776; sett. Stratford, Ct., (Epis. Chh.), 1784-1790; chosen Bishop of Ct. but declined; Epis.; d. New Haven, Ct., Sept. 15, 1804, a. 88.



Weiss, *Colonial Clergy and Colonial Churches of New England* (1977)

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**Yale Class of 1745**

"During this period he appeared in print repeatedly in defence of church principles, and as the Revolution approached was identified with the loyalist party"




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**Yale Class of 1745**

"In 1776 he was taken from his bed in an inclement wintry night, and lodged in the county jail as a tory, with the consequence of a severe cold, which settled in his hip and made him a cripple for the rest of his life."

In 1779 the British invade Fairfield County, and he "lost all his personal property, furniture, books and papers, while he was himself taken by the invaders to New York City."

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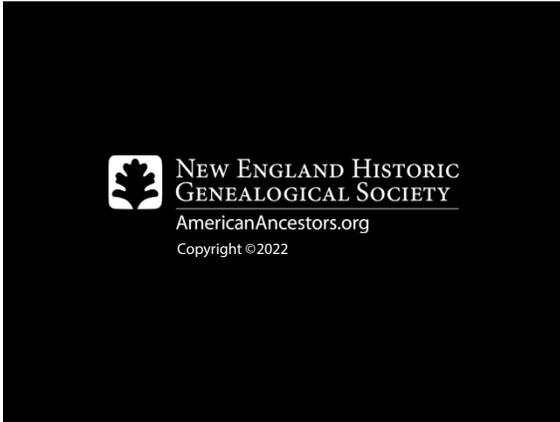
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