

plenty to face a wilderness, travelling through dangers and difficulties, starving, hardships of all kinds. It has been said that no such pilgrimage has been made except perhaps the expatriation of the Huegenots from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. We said 10,000, that number refers to those who came to the Niagara District but the number 50,000, nay 100,000 has been used. The term U. E. Loyalists stands for those who stood for the Unity of the Empire.

(1) Flight of the Loyalists to Britain. The number of these is not certainly known, some went as individuals, some went in groups. Rev. Samuel Peters the father of Mrs. Wm. Jarvis went as early as 1774. The chief point of departure was Boston which was the head quarters of the provincial aristocracy which supported the crown till the evacuation in 1776. Many fled to Philadelphia where General Howe and his officers spent the winter of 1777 and 1778. Many loyalists fled to West Florida which was British from 1763. When it was given up to Spain in 1783 many fled to the neighboring islands, the Bermudas and the West Indies and two boat loads left for England. Many of the Loyalists sailed from New York. At least four fleets left in 1777-8. In 1783 one of 120 sail, another of 200 sail under convoy of several frigates, another of 150 sail. The question of how many of these went to Great Britain has been much discussed, Prof Flick thinks the number not much more than 2000 but others place it at 5000 or 6000. Many of these had at first taken refuge in Halifax, Shelburne, Quebec and St. John N. B., New England and the South.

(2) We have not been accustomed to associate the name of U. E. Loyalists with West Florida as few are aware that West Florida was British from 1764 to 1787 and embraced Alabama and Mississippi. Numerous settlers had come in from the States around. A British regiment came in and many from the West Indies and many in 1776. Trouble arose with the Indians and United States troops