

# Ancestors of John YOUNG

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## Generation 1

1. **John YOUNG**, son of Johan Adam YOUNG and Catherine Elizabeth SCHREMLING, was born in 1742 in St. Johnsville, Canajoharie District, New York, USA. He died between 20 May 1811-17 Jul 1812 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada. He married **Catharina Kayahkon HILL BRANT** in Sep 1765 in Mohawk Valley, New York, USA. She was born about 05 Jun 1747 in Pr. Tiononderoge Castle, Lower Mohawk Village, Mohawk Valley, New York, USA. She died between 14 Feb 1792-05 Oct 1796 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada. He married **Priscilla RAMSAY** before 1805. She died after 22 Apr 1814 in pr. Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada.

### Notes for John YOUNG:

John Young was born in 1742, likely on the Harrison Patent, the site of the present-day St. Johnsville N.Y., and was baptized (no date given) as Johannes Jung, with Fridrich Jung and Thoreda Heslen as sponsors (SAR, p. 1). John moved to the south shore of the Mohawk River in 1754 close to the Upper (Canajoharie) Mohawk Village (see biography of his father and grandfather). It is likely this proximity that brought him into close contact with the Mohawk people, with the result that he learned to speak their language, and met his future wife among them. He probably married Catharine Hill Brant in 1765, and lived on the property near the Mohawk Village owned by his father Adam until 1771, when Adam deeded land near Ft. Plain (the "Geissenburg Settlement" by Otsquago Creek) to his eldest son (see later). On 25 Apr. 1771 Adam (1) deeded a 105 parcel of land at Canajoharie (Lot 4, Bleeker Patent) on the Mohawk River (near Ft. Plain) to his son John (AJD), adjoining the 250 acre farm of the former's brother Frederick Young (CJY). It is apparent that John was still residing on the property near the Upper Mohawk Village immediately prior to the time the deed was issued. In one of the account books of Jelles Fonda is an entry dated 5 November 1770 for "Hannes Young now Near Ct. Seibers his son John" (NYSHA, Jelles Fonda Ledger 10, 1772-1791, p. 21). The Canajoharie Tax List for 1766 (located by Marilyn J. Cramer, and provided to the author by Ken Johnson of Kansas) shows Hannes Seeber located among a group of individuals residing on the Van Horne Patent around Adam Young's parcel shown in the map (noted previously) of 1764. John's name does not appear here since he was only occupying the property, his father Adam was the owner. At some point in the early 1770s however, John moved to the property in Bleecker Patent. Adam who then sold the land in the Van Horne Patent such that "at the Commencement of the late war" one Thomas Young, son of Johan Christian Young (no relation to Adam Young) was in possession of the property (NYSL, Garrit Y. Lansing Papers, Acc. No. KT13324, Remissions on Patent to Abraham Van Horne). An entry in the court records may relate to some aspect of the sale. On 2 March 1776 John Young sued Thomas Young for 3 pounds, 15 shillings (NYSL, Frey Papers, Justice Docket of Major John Frey, Acc. No. 9829, p. 425). A specific description of this property occupied by John Young at the time of the Revolution may be of interest. Reference to the Loyalist Claims data indicates that the farm was 105 acres in extent, and that Adam was "offered 1000 pounds New York Currency by Peter Ramsay in New York sometime before 1771." (CJY) In terms of the exact location of John's residence, the original deed to John from his father states that it is on Lot 4 of the Highland Patent deeded to the Bleekers. A map composed about 1772 shows Adam on what was then (the lots were renamed and renumbered) 210 acres of the "Wood Lotts" Lot 2 at the northern section of the Bleecker Patent, opposite a large island in the Mohawk River (NYSL, Acc. No. 10816 Misc. Papers and Maps Relating to Rutger Bleecker's Holdings in Otsquago Patent 1725-1773, Items 4,5,6a,11). Apparently the lots were severed in two (105 acres each) and Adam had the portion which was the west section (furthest from the river). This was a remote location, above the Dutchtown Road. Plotting the dimensions of this lot on modern maps, it is apparent that Adam / John's residence was at the location where, in 1853 A. Ornt was residing (Atlas of Montgomery County, 1853, Montgomery County archives, Fonda, N.Y.); and where in 1905, A. Arndt was living (New Century Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton Counties New York, Century Map Co., Philadelphia, 1905). These individuals were descendants of Abraham Arndt (Washington Frothingham (Ed.), "History of Montgomery County", D. Mason & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., 1892, pp. 1-2) who, on 26 January 1786, bought this property (Lot 2, Rutger Bleecker Patent, 105 acres) from the Loan Officers of the City and County of Albany. Arndt paid 112 pounds for the land (the buildings had been destroyed during the Revolution 10 years earlier) in a programme where monies were raised by the sale of confiscated lands to help the State pay its debts (Montgomery County Dept. of history and Archives, Tryon County Deeds, Book 1, 1772-1778, pp. 287-8). Interestingly, a publication of 1878 provides a detailed engraving of the "Res. of Alfred Arndt Town of Minden", which shows a large

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two story Georgian style house with a complex of barns and out buildings, and the well pump just to the right of the raised laneway, near the apparent drive shed, with a house situated in the distance ("History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, N.Y., F.W. Beers & Co., New York, 1878: reprinted 1981, Heart of the Lakes Publishing, Interlaken, N.Y.). The map compiled by the Army Map Service Geological Survey in 1943 (Ft. Plain) shows no buildings on the site, but a prominent tongue shaped eminence, the tip of which is where is all likelihood the farm complex was located. A narrow ridge shown was probably the area along which the laneway ran. In June 1990, Ken Johnson of Nebraska (now Kansas) and the author visited the site and walked along a narrow tree lined ridge to a wooded copse of about half an acre. In a site to the left (south) of the laneway ridge, a deep stone lined well was located in an area of scrub brush - with the pump leaning inside the well shaft. Further down the tongue of land, where it dipped sharply, was found an area of about 50 feet square where there was a heavy scatter of brick, stone, cinders, and household artifacts (e.g., tea cups, a decanter stopper), some of which are dateable to the late 1700s (e.g., pearlware, queensware). This spot is situated in proper relationship to the laneway and pump shown in the above noted engraving. In March 1777 John Young escaped from the hands of the Rebels (Patriots), leaving his family and his farm in order to join the British (CJY; PAC, AO 13/79, Claim of John Young, Nov. 1783, p. 777). A likely reason for the precipitous departure was a pending arrest warrant being issued for his suspected role in the burning of the grist mill of Philip W. Fox near the Palatine Church and the farm of Henry William Nelles (his future neighbour on the Grand River). At a meeting of the Tryon County Committee of Safety, 1 April 1777, an inquiry was held concerning the origin of the fire. Apparently Cunrad Matthes, who was the nearest neighbour of John Young (see 1772 map of Bleecker Patent), stated that Henry W. Nelles sent his "Negro" to fetch a horse belonging to Nelles - said horse having been "stolen" the same night that Fox's mill had been burned. It seems that one Rudolph Yucker became suspicious after hearing this from Matthes, and interrogated Nelles's "Negro", in particular about how a horse and bridle could be stolen from a locked barn. The Black servant said that both he and Nellis were not at home that night so could not explain the matter. Another individual, Isaac Ellwood, also questioned Nelles's servant, who tried to explain Nelles's strange awareness of the whereabouts of his stolen horse, said that since Nelles had bought the horse from Young and thought it may have wandered back to its former master. The servant further said that when he and Nelles's son came to Young's house and inquired about the horse, they were told that the horse had been found fully bridled in front of the house, so was placed in the stable. Since it was established that the bridle was always kept in the Nellis house, the whole matter became even more suspicious. The Black servant further said that he believed that, considering his master's Tory convictions, it must have been another "strong Tory" who took the horse. Since John Young lived directly across the River from Nelles, it is difficult to imagine how it could have found its way across the ford below Sand Hill, and up the road to the Geissenburg. It is also more than a bit odd that Nellis should immediately conclude that his horse would be abandoned by the supposed thief, then be able to discover the route to his former stable. It therefore appears that John Young and Henry W. Nelles, who were good enough friends that they chose to settle side by side on Indian land after the War, conspired to commit an act of sabotage. In the likely scenario, John Young burned the mill and had a "get away" horse arranged to help him make a rapid exit from the scene of the "crime". Since the evidence clearly pointed to John Yung being the "perpetrator", it is likely that this is what prompted the Rebel's attempt to capture him. The timing of March 1777 coincides perfectly with the known date Young left his farm to avoid capture (Maryly B. Penrose, "Mohawk Valley in the Revolution", Liberty Bell Press, Franklin Park, N.J., 1978, pp. 105-107). Young's farm was then rented from 7 June 1777 to a neighbour (noted above) Jno. Seber (Rent Role of Farms left by Persons gone to the Enemy, New York in the Revolution, Vol. 2, Supplement, Albany: State of New York, 1904, pp. 246-247). His family was "drove off the premises" at this time (CJY), and likely were sheltered at the Upper (Canajoharie) Mohawk Castle (MV, p. 126). On 25 Aug. 1777 the Tryon Co. Committee of Safety ordered the apprehension of "John Young's wife" and her confinement at the Tice house in Johnstown (MV, p. 127). She, her 4 children, and mother-in-law Catharine Elizabeth Young were in the "Hands of the Congress" (1778) (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46 p. 72; Maryly B. Penrose, Baumann/Bowman Family, Franklin Park N.J.: Liberty Bell Assoc., 1977, p. 275). They were probably exchanged (sent to Canada) in the winter of 1779/80 (HP, Add. Mss., 21765, Reel 46, letters 17 Oct. 1779, 3 May 1780). Earlier, soon after John Young departed for Canada, The Commissioners of Sequestration sold some of the effects of John Young. In December 1777 they sold "sundries" of John Young for 59 pounds (NYSL, Gerrit Y. Lansing Papers, Acc. No. KT13324, General Accounts 1777-1796, Box 2, Folder 18). In June of 1777 John Young was in the employ of the Indian Department (NAC, CO 42, Vol. 32, A List of persons Employed in the Indian Department, As of Use, 15 June 1777, p. 312), being commissioned as a lieutenant prior to 25

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Dec. 1777 (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46, Paylist, Indian Department, p. 48). In the spring of 1778 John Young was performing a dual role near the Pennsylvania - New York border. He had been sent to Unadilla with about 40 rangers and 2 Indians to scour the countryside to seek provisions for the army of Col. John Butler which was advancing in that direction. He also acted as a recruiting officer behind enemy lines in that area, reading a proclamation to the people of the Butternuts settlement instructing all "friends to Government" to come and join Butler, who would welcome them. John Young had been particularly successful at Oquaga where he obtained 70 head of cattle and 60 to 70 recruits (Testimony of Barnabas Kelly, 26 June 1778, Public Papers of George Clinton, Vol. 3, Albany: Lyon, 1901, pp. 504-506). This report is corroborated by the returns of Col. Mason Bolton at Niagara who wrote that "Mr. John Young detach'd from Auhguaga with 30 Rangers and Indians constantly scouting towards the German Flatts and Cherry Valley" (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46, Return of the disposition of the Rangers now employed in the frontiers of the Indian Country, no date, p. 409). John Young's duties as an Indian Department officer were diverse, as evidenced by the above and following recorded information. In 1780 he was selected by the Nanticoke Indians to represent them (PAC, RG 10, Vol. 11, Minutes of Indian Affairs, 3 Feb. 1780, p. 139), which probably required that he lead them in battle, and live among them. In the same year John Young was assigned to escort a group of Six Nations Indian deputies in a boat from Ft. Schlosser to Ft. Erie, "there to see them well provided with necessities for their journey" in order that they could embark on a trip to the west to encourage the Indians there to take up arms against the Rebels (PAC, RG 10, Vol. 11, Minutes of Indian Affairs, 11 Apr. 1780, p. 259). He was also frequently in attendance at the Indian councils at Niagara between 1780 and 1782 (HP, Add. Mss. 21779, Reel 54, p. 73, 83, 86, 91, 109). It would appear that June 1782 was a particularly busy month. He and Lieut. William Johnston were sent as "runners" with correspondence for Detroit (HP, Add. Mss. 21769, Reel 48, Officer's Accounts, June 1782, p. 115), and in the same month he was, assigned to Oswego where he tabulated a census return of the number of Six Nations Indian and Brant's Volunteers present there on 21 June 1782 (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46, p. 283). Four days later he submitted an account of his expences incurred at Tosioha on Buffalo Creek (a Delaware and Nanticoke settlement) (HP, Add. Mss. 21769, Reel 48, 25 June 1782, p. 115). Some insight into the performance of John Young in these various roles is found in a letter from Capt. John Johnston to Col. John Butler, where he requests another officer to assist him at Canadasaga, suggesting "Mr Young who I look upon being very active" (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46, 21 Apr. 1779, p. 119). After seven years of service, John Young went on half-pay 24 March 1784 (NAC, Haldimand Transcripts, MG 21, Vol. B 167, Pt. 2, Return of Officers of the Indian Department Recommended for Half Pay, pp. 352-353) and settled among the Indians on the Grand River. John Young's property was confiscated by "the people of the State of New York" 21 Jan. 1783 (NYSL, Revolutionary Records, Rev. Mss. 16, Folder 6, No. 1), meaning that he could not seriously contemplate a return to his former home. In late Sept. 1784 Young, then residing on the Grand River, was called upon by two Mississauga Indians to visit a site on the shores of Lake Erie where three White men had been killed. He went with Capt. Cackbush and three other Delaware Indians, and described the scene of the carnage in a letter to the commandant at Ft. Niagara. Within a day, when it became apparent that the perpetrators were Delawares, the leading men of this tribe told Young that they would do their best to find the guilty parties. Subsequent testimony by an individual who escaped during the incident provided more specific details, supporting Young's observations and inferences about what had happened (HP, Add. Mss. 21763, Reel 44, letter and enclosures from Arent S. DePeyster, 30 Sept. 1784, pp. 355-362). The name of John Young appears in various account books relating to the Niagara Peninsula. For example, he paid a debt owed in the 1790's by his wife's cousin "Aaron Hill Capt David Son" to merchant William Nelles (MTL, S111, William Nelles, Accounts and Militia Papers, Account Book 1792-1837). He also participated in Six Nations Indian councils (e.g., PAC, MG 11, Q Series, Vol. 283, Power of Attorney - Six Nations Indians to Joseph Brant, 2 Nov. 1796, pp. 44-49); entertained various travellers at his home (e.g., Charles M. Johnston, *The Valley of the Six Nations: A Collections of Documents on the Indian Lands of the Grand River*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1964, p. 65, 123, 125); and was a founding member of the Barton Masonic Lodge (George E. Mason, *Historical Sketch of the Barton Lodge*, Hamilton, 1895, p. 61, 183). Evidence that John Young was the first settler on the Grand River is found in a letter from Robert Hoyes to Frederick Haldimand 2 Nov. 1783 stating that, "A party of Rangers with an Indian as their guide march by land to the Grand Riviere. They carry a letter, from Col. Butler to a Mr. Young, who resides amongst the Indians settled on that river,..." (HP, Add. Mss. 21763, Reel 44, p. 285). He was the first to purchase land from the Mississauga owners, the deed to his farm (one mile square) in the Young Tract being dated 20 Jan. 1784 (JOS). John Young, however, had an additional place of residence at the Mohawk Village, at least in the 1780's (CJY). It is apparent that John

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Young lived in relative comfort, having four slaves (Dean, Laya, a man named Jack, a boy named Jack) to attend to many of the chores (Will of John Young, RSC, Lincoln Co. (Niagara North), 17 July 1812) at his two residences. Some insight into the personality of John Young is available through an examination of the diaries of those who visited him. For example, Patrick Campbell reported playing "whist, cribbage, and other games" with Young, adding that it was the first time he had ever played cards with a "squaw". This statement indicates that in the Young home, women participated with the men in some forms of leisure recreation. Whether this behaviour was typical of pioneer society at this time, or, for example, reflects Young's egalitarian attitude toward women, or mirrors the fact that Catharine was "strong willed" (assertive), is unknown. It is not possible to read motives from this isolated excerpt in a diary. Young also gave Campbell a tour of the area in his sleigh, pointing out the local sites of interest, and in general showed him "marked attention and hospitality" (Campbell, Travels, p. 180). Another facet, however, is seen in the testimony of a neighbour Charles Anderson, relative to the treatment of Charles Brown, a man who was apparently an indentured servant of Young. Anderson reported that Young "locked him up in a room, and threatened to beat him" if Brown didn't sign a note for £50. When Brown escaped through a window, Young sent two Indians who were staying at the house to retrieve him. The jury which heard the case decided in favour of Brown (MTL, Upper Canada Court of Common Pleas, Nassau District, Minutes, 14 Oct. 1788-10 Apr. 1794, Co. of Lincoln, 9 Apr. 1793) - the incident revealing a possible dark side to the character of John Young. Detailed data on the wives of John Young is found in the document see by clicking here. Precise locations of the house sites on the Grand River occupied by John and his brothers are found in the survey notes recorded by Augustus Jones (AJ). A collection of archaeological artifacts, obtained under licence from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, from the site of John Young's house is presently held in trust by the writer. John wrote his will 15th April 1805 "considering the uncertainty of this mortal life", giving various effects to his wife Priscilla including "the Negro woman Dean sufficient maintenance as long as she remains my widow and conducts herself with Propriety". He also gave her, during her life, "the Negro man Jack and the Negro woman Laya, and after her death the Negro man Jack to be given to my son Abraham and the Negro woman Laya to go to my daughter Elizabeth". It was also his will that "my wife will live in the house with my son Joseph and to have together all the household furniture". He even made provisions as to how the house should be divided into rooms assigned to each party. Joseph was to have the farm where his father resided, various effects, and "the negro boy Jack". The one mile tract fronting the River was basically divided in four. John Jr. was to have the section furthest down river, Joseph the next portion, then the section reserved for Elizabeth, and finally the uppermost segment to Abraham. The island was to be owned primarily by Joseph, with a smaller portion to Abraham. All farms were about 20 chains along the River, and three miles back. John Jr. and John A. Young (son of Abraham) were to equally share (100 acres each) in John Sr.'s military lands in Walpole Township (one half of Lot 19, Concession 10). On the 10th May 1811 John (with a very shaky hand) signed a codicil to the above will. Herein he stated that he wished that the land reserved for his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Warner Nelles, instead go to his son Joseph Young. He died between 20 May 1811 when he signed the codicil to his will, and 17 July 1812 when his will was proved (RSC, Lincoln Co. (Niagara North), 17 July 1812), and is likely buried in the Young Tract Burying Ground near the site of his home.

#### Notes for Catharina Kayahkon HILL BRANT:

Mohawk name, according to Philip Henhawk means "She Breaks / Cuts All of Them". Her baptismal record of 5 June 1747 shows as parents Nicus Brant and Margaretje with Brant and Christina as witnesses. 1793, Patrick Campbell reported that Lt. Young's wife was a, "squaw, sister to one of the Mohawke Chiefs who succeeded Capt. David". Based on the statements Capt. David's eldest son Aaron Hill gave to Campbell, Catharine's brother was a member of the Hill family on the maternal side. The recorded first person to hold the hereditary chief title of Capt. David, Aghstawenserontha, was Seth Hill Kanenkaregowagh. I am not convinced of Catharine's biological connection to the named father. Catharine, the eldest child in the family, may have been "Miss Curled Locks" of Canajoharie Castle, a daughter of (Sir) William Johnson and raised by the Brant family - Johnson's confidants among the Mohawk. A gift of a gallon of rum and a "cagg" from Sir William to Catharine of Canajoharie in September 1765 may have been a wedding gift since this was the amount typically given by each of the fathers. IF this is correct, then Catharine's Brant ancestors are her adopted family. At any rate she was considered to be the niece of Captain Joseph Brant Tayendinagea (who also had a step family relationship to Brant Canagaradunckwa - he was not a biological descendant of the Brant family).

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What has puzzled me, however, is that the original baptismal record has been altered, seemingly by the same hand that wrote the original entry (as can be seen in the copy I have uploaded to this site). Originally the record read Hans and Maria as parents, but was rather skillfully overwritten to read Nicus and Margaretje. If Catharine's parent was in fact the Maria who married Hans (Johannes son of Seth married Maria daughter of Aaron on 1 January 1747 at the Albany Reformed Dutch Church), then her mother was Mary the daughter of Aaron Hill Oseraghethe and his wife Margaret Crine (Green). Again it is possible that Sir William Johnson set up things so that the daughter he had fathered would (as occurred with for example his sons born to a Mohawk woman, Brant Johnson and William Johnson) call upon the trusted Brant and Christina to raise his child (he and family always stayed with Brant when visiting Ft. Hunter, and later Canajoharie after Brant had moved there) - with Brant having his son Nicus stand in the role of adopted father. Perhaps Sir William Johnson believed it best that rather than being in a home with a step father, his daughter would be better off among other children of his within the Brant household. All that can be said with relative certainty is that Catharine was a member of the Hill family of Ft. Hunter, a granddaughter of Aaron Hill and Margaret Green, and was thus a member of the Bear Clan, and via her mother entitled to be a Clan Mother.

The weight of evidence, including the fact that of all people, John Young's uncle Theobald Schrembling was living in the home occupied by Mary Kateriunigh Hill before the Revolution (30 miles from his usual place of residence), does tilt the scale toward accepting as the biological mother of Catharine, Mary Hill. Based on a knowledge of the times, and of the behaviour of Sir William Johnson, I would also accept the likelihood that Catharine was one of his ostensibly large number of biological children fathered by Mohawk women and simply accepted into Mohawk society without any stigma due to the maternal inheritance patterns. Catharine was thus likely born at Ft. Hunter (Lower Mohawk Village) and remained there until the Brant family moved to Canajoharie about 1755. The hypothesis best fits the available data but is based on a great deal of circumstantial evidence so I would expect that some others would accept alternative hypotheses which are more parsimonious. However it must be born in mind that the DNA testing of descendants of Catharine show only minimal amounts of Native American biological ancestry, amounts entirely consistent with the "Sir William Johnson = father, and Mary Hill = mother hypothesis).

#### Notes for Priscilla RAMSAY:

Some interesting details about the life story of Priscilla (Ramsay) Young can be found in the Seaver reference below). It is likely that Priscilla, widow of Henry William Nelles, married John Young in February 1793 since the description of what she terms her wedding dress, noted in her will, is consistent with the description of a gown she purchased from William Nelles, merchant. Priscilla, then the widow of John Young, wrote her will on the 22nd April 1814. It does not appear that the will was probated, but was kept among the papers of her step - son William Nelles of Grimsby. Herein she bequeathed various items to her Nelles and Young step children and step grandchildren. One of the most interesting clauses in the will was that, "It is my will and desire that my negro woman, Dean, shall be free after my decease." (J.E. Seaver, *Life of Mary Jemison*, New York: Garland, 1977 (originally published 1824), p. 66; Will of Priscilla Young, in R. Janet Powell, "Nelles", *Annals of the Forty: Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln 1783-1833*, Vol. 6, Grimsby Ont.: Grimsby Historical Society, 1968, pp. 70-71).

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### Generation 2

2. **Johan Adam YOUNG**, son of Johann Theobald (David) JUNG (YOUNG) and Maria Catharine SNYDER, was born on 07 May 1717 in Foxtown, Schoharie, NY. He died in 1790 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada. He married **Catherine Elizabeth SCHREMLING** in Jul 1739.
3. **Catherine Elizabeth SCHREMLING**, daughter of Hendrick SCHREMLING (Schraemeli) and Maria Elizabetha LANDGRAVE, was born about 1720 in Schoharie, NY. She died in 1798 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada.

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Notes for Johan Adam YOUNG:

The date of the marriage of Adam Young to Catharine Elizabeth Schremling can be inferred via the identical entries in the Account Books of Robert and John Sanders Brothers of Schenectady and Albany (New York State Library, Albany - Account Books) where both fathers, "Tewilt Young" and "Hendrick Schremlyn" have identical entries on their account record: on 27 June 1739, "16-3/4 gal. rum, the half of the barrl. 1/6, 1-1/2 gal. molasses." So apparently the fathers were sharing costs of libations for the occasion.

Catherine Elizabeth SCHREMLING and Johan Adam YOUNG had the following children:

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  - i. John YOUNG was born in 1742 in St. Johnsville, Canajoharie District, New York, USA. He died between 20 May 1811-17 Jul 1812 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada. He married Catharina Kayahkon HILL BRANT in Sep 1765 in Mohawk Valley, New York, USA. She was born about 05 Jun 1747 in Pr. Tiononderoge Castle, Lower Mohawk Village, Mohawk Valley, New York, USA. She died between 14 Feb 1792-05 Oct 1796 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada. He married Priscilla RAMSAY before 1805. She died after 22 Apr 1814 in pr. Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada.
  - ii. Elizabeth YOUNG was born in 1746 in Mohawk Valley, New York, USA. She died on 13 Apr 1813 in Minden Township, Montgomery County, NY, USA. She met Joseph HOUSE. He was born on 30 Sep 1742 in Minden Township, Montgomery County, New York, USA. He died on 22 Jul 1821 in Minden Township, Montgomery County, NY, USA.

Notes for Elizabeth YOUNG:

Elizabeth Young was born 1746, died 13 Apr. 1813 (MV, p. 266). She married Joseph House (Jost Hauss) and resided at the Geissenburg Settlement near Ft. Plain, NY. Her husband Joseph supported the Patriot cause during the Revolution, and claimed the property of his father-in-law (Adam) on Young's Lake after the War (e.g., NYSL, Land Papers, Series 2, Book 9, Application of Phillip Cook, 11 Nov. 1816, p. 12; JWL). L.H. Shultz (The House Family in the Mohawk Valley, 1968-available at Dept. of History and Archives, Fonda N.Y.) suggests that Mary who md. Wm. Cunningham; Abraham, b. 24 Mar 1795; and Margretha, b. 29 Dec. 1796, were children of Jost Haus and Elizabeth (--). The dates of birth make this seem unlikely. In addition, Melvin R. Shaver (The House Families of the Mohawk, Ransomville N.Y. -available at Dept. of History and Archives, Fonda N.Y., p. 35) records that Abram House who married Maria Smith was a son of Major Joseph House and wife Elizabeth Young - however both resources provide little information on the Joseph House line. The prime resource for this branch of the family is Ken Johnson of Kansas (KJ).

- iii. Nicholas YOUNG was born about 17 Jun 1750. He died after 08 Jul 1772 in Mohawk Valley, New York, USA.

Notes for Nicholas YOUNG:

Johan Nicolas, bp. 17 June 1750 (BON, p. 63). Probably died young.

- iv. Daniel YOUNG was born in 1755 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He died on 09 May 1836 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. He married Elizabeth WINDECKER about 1782. She was born about 1763 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. She died on 08 Mar 1829 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada.
- v. David YOUNG was born about 1760. He died after 24 Oct 1778.

Notes for David YOUNG:

Resided with his parents at Young's Lake until forced to escape to Oswego with his father and brother Henry in 1778. David died during the American Revolution while he was serving in Butler's Rangers. He is last recorded on a pay list of 24 October

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1778 when he was a private in Peter Ten Broeck's Company of Butler's Rangers (Affidavit of Col. John Butler, 17 July 1795, Petition of Daniel Young and Henry Young, Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society, 1930, Vol. 26, pp. 371-372).

- vi. Abraham YOUNG was born on 17 Aug 1762.

Notes for Abraham YOUNG:

Baptised 18 August 1762 (SAR). Died young.

- vii. Henry YOUNG was born on 17 Aug 1762 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He died about 1840 in Pr. Ancaster, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. He met Phoebe VAN EVERY. She died in 1804.

Notes for Henry YOUNG:

Henry Young was born 17 Aug. 1762, probably near Ft. Plain, and was baptized at the Stone Arabia Reformed Church as Henrich Jung with his twin brother Abraham 18 Aug. 1762. (SAR, p. 16). Henry died about 1840, likely in Ancaster Township., Wentworth Co. (FOY, p. 92). He married Phoebe VanEvery, who died prior to 1816 (AO, RG 40, Heir and Divisee Commission Records 1805-1895, 1815, David Young), daughter of McGregor and Mary (--) VanEvery (LIO, p. 325).

The sponsors were Cptn Henrich Frej and his wife Elizabeth (SAR, p. 16). In 1778 Henry escaped capture by the Americans during the burning of his father's farm, leaving with his father Adam and brother David to join the British forces at Oswego (CAY). He was a private in Capt. Peter Ten Broeck's Co. of Butler's Rangers as of 1 Aug. 1778 (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46, Pay Lists, p. 56), serving the duration of the War with this unit (NHS).

One anecdote of Henry's days residing along the Grand River "was told by Robert Young to his daughter Olive Ida who in turn related it to her daughter Helen Robina. Henry Young was a very strong man. The Indians were very impressed by his feats of strength and, as a sign of honour gave him the name "Hosaphat" meaning "strongman" in their language. Once he was attacked by a bear when unarmed and having no means of defence, but he managed to overcome and kill the bear with his own hands.

On another occasion, an incident happened which displeased the Indians, and they mistakenly accused Henry. A party of angered Indians came to the home of Henry to apprehend him. Henry was cornered upstairs with no means of escape but, seizing his sabre and wielding it about, caused the Indians to fall back and descend the stairs. Henry's horse was tied outside but leaving by the front door meant capture; he climbed out the window, landed on his horse and galloped away. He headed for the nearest settlement at Ryckman's Corners by the shortest route through the woods. Later the Indians learned that Henry was not the cause of their displeasure and their friendship and trust was restored." This information was provided to David Faux by Helen Robina (Young) McBride.

Henry Young resided in his parents house on the Grand River until his widowed mother sold the property in 1796 (AJ; DAY; FOY), subsequently moving to Ancaster where he probably died in 1840 (FOY, pp. 89-94). It can only be conjectured whether the move was occasioned by the above misunderstanding with the local Indians, or due to other factors such as the sale of the property by Henry's mother.

Despite some considerable effort, nothing more on the life of Henry Young has come to light via the researches of the author.

The names of his children are found in LIO (p. 351), and in the will of William (3) Young (No. 33) (HSR, Register C 1889-1901, Instrument No. 1362, p. 323).

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### Generation 3

4. **Johann Theobald (David) JUNG (YOUNG)**, son of Hans Andreas JUNG and Agnes CLASEN, was born on 12 Aug 1691 in Dunsweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He died in 1763 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He married **Maria Catharine SNYDER** about 1716.
5. **Maria Catharine SNYDER**. She died after Sep 1753.

Notes for Johann Theobald (David) JUNG (YOUNG):

Based on the recollection of Mrs. Catherine Ehle of Hebron, McHenry County, Illinois, 6 January 1895 (she was born 1792), her Grandfather George Schrembling married "Catherine the daughter of David Young and Catherine Snyder". This is the only evidence as to the surname of Theobald (DeWalt, David) Young's wife's surname.

Maria Catharine SNYDER and Johann Theobald (David) JUNG (YOUNG) had the following children:

2.
  - i. Johan Adam YOUNG was born on 07 May 1717 in Foxtown, Schoharie, NY. He died in 1790 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada. He married Catherine Elizabeth SCHREMLING in Jul 1739. She was born about 1720 in Schoharie, NY. She died in 1798 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada.
  - ii. Anna Margaretha YOUNG was born on 09 Nov 1720 in Foxtown, Schoharie County, New York, USA. She died in 1760 in New York. She married Johannes HESS on 10 Nov 1743 in Stone Arabia Trinity Lutheran Church, Stone Arabia, New York, USA. He was born on 05 May 1721 in Stone Arabia, Montgomery, NY. He died in 1771 in Palatine, Herkimer, NY.

Notes for Anna Margaretha YOUNG:

Data pertaining to this family found in SAL.

- iii. Catharine YOUNG was born about 1722. She met George SCHREMLING. He was born about 1722. He died on 18 Oct 1780 in Mohawk Flats, Ft. Hunter, New York, USA.
- iv. Andrew YOUNG was born about 1730. He died between 01 Feb 1791-21 Mar 1796 in Otego Township, New York, USA. He met Elizabeth.
- v. Frederick YOUNG was born in 1733. He died in 1777 in Ft. Niagara, New York, USA. He married Catharine SCHUMACHER on 18 Mar 1762 in Stone Arabia Reformed Dutch Church, Stone Arabia, New York, USA. She died after 25 Aug 1777.

Notes for Frederick YOUNG:

Frederick Young was a local Justice of the Peace for the Canajoharie District, and held the title of "Esquire". He was active in the "family business" of land speculation, He obtained the Frederick Young Patent, and had extensive holdings in the Livingston Patent (about 20,000 acres total) on the South side of the Mohawk River (YF) - although his primary residence appears to have been the 250 acre parcel of land adjacent to that of his brother Adam in the Bleecker Patent (CJY). At some point he learned to speak the Mohawk language as it was recorded that he was the translator during the land transactions leading to the Theobald Young Patent (see details in biography of Theobald Sr.). In 1777 he was forced to leave his home, and with his nephews John and Daniel, joined the Indian Department at Ft. Niagara, attaining the rank of Lieutenant. He participated in the Battle of Oriskany in 1777; and died at the garrison of Ft. Niagara in the same year - cause of death unknown (CAY; CJY)). On 20th August 1796 letters of administration were granted to "Daniel Young nephew of the late Frederick Young who died intestate in 1777", and Angus McDonald (AO, GS 1, Surrogate Court, County of Lincoln, Register 1, microfilm copy at the St. Catharine's Museum, St. Catharines, Ontario).



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- vi. Theobald (David) YOUNG was born about 1735. He died before 05 Nov 1771 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He married Margaret HOUSE on 14 Jun 1763 in Stone Arabia Reformed Dutch Church, Stone Arabia, New York, USA. She died after 07 Apr 1792.

Notes for Theobald (David) YOUNG:

Theobald (David) resided near his brothers in what is today Minden Township, Montgomery County, New York (see tax list of 1766, Marilyn J. Cramer). Very little documentary information has been location relating to Theobald Jr. (see YF).

Theobald died intestate at a relatively early age (his youngest son was only about one year old or less). Letters of Administration were granted to his wife Margaret on 5 November 1771. (YF)

Notes for Margaret HOUSE:

After the death of Theobald in 1771, Margaret married a Witmoeser, then Hosea Lyons.

6. **Hendrick SCHREMLING (Schraemeli)** was born about 1675 in Berne Canton, Switzerland. He died between 16 May 1754-15 Jun 1768 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He married **Maria Elizabetha LANDGRAVE** about 1716 in New York, New York, USA.
7. **Maria Elizabetha LANDGRAVE**, daughter of Johann Georg LANDGRAFF, was born about 1700 in Germany.

Notes for Hendrick SCHREMLING (Schraemeli):

Based on the recollection of Mrs. Catherine Ehle of Hebron, McHenry County, Illinois on 6 January 1855, her great grandfather Hendrick Schrembling "came over from Berne, Switzerland somewhere in the neighbourhood of the years 1708-10". The estimated date of birth of Hendrick is 1675. The baptismal entry for "Hans Henrich SCHRAEMLI" in the Gachnang church books meets the requirements precisely. There are no other men of this name of record who lived to adulthood. In addition, the surname here is spelled "SCHRAEMLI"; and in a letter written in 1729 and signed by him, Henderik spells his surname "SCHREMLEY". This is an almost perfect phonetic rendition of the baptismal surname, as opposed to the many versions seen when others have written the name.

At the time of the Simmindinger Register of 1717, Hendrick and wife had 5 children. It is not possible to account for all of these plus those born after 1717.

The date of the marriage of Adam Young to Catharine Elizabeth Schremling can be inferred via the identical entries in the Account Books of Robert and John Sanders Brothers of Schenectady and Albany (New York State Library, Albany - Account Books) where both fathers, "Tewilt Young" and "Hendrick Schremlyn" have identical entries on their account record: on 27 June 1739, "16-3/4 gal. rum, the half of the barrl. 1/6, 1-1/2 gal. molasses." So apparently the fathers were sharing costs of libations for the occasion.

The death date of Hendrick is taken from the Account books of Robert and John Sanders of Schenectady and Albany (State Library in Albany) under the account in SL49: 5 Mr. Henrick Schremling (now Jurrie as per Index to the volume). Jurrie is George, the son of Hendrick.

Maria Elizabetha LANDGRAVE and Hendrick SCHREMLING (Schraemeli) had the following children:

3. i. Catherine Elizabeth SCHREMLING was born about 1720 in Schoharie, NY. She died in 1798 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. She married Johan Adam YOUNG in Jul 1739. He was born on 07 May 1717 in Foxtown, Schoharie, NY. He died in 1790 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada.
- ii. George SCHREMLING was born about 1722. He died on 18 Oct 1780 in Mohawk Flats, Ft. Hunter, New York, USA. He met Catharine YOUNG. She was born about

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1722.

- iii. Elisabeth SCHREMLING. She met Jacob BOWMAN. He was born in 1707 in Bacharach, Hesse, Germany. He died on 06 Jan 1757 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA.

Notes for Elisabeth SCHREMLING:

This attribution is a "best guess" and a process of elimination based on the statement of Mrs. Ehle in 1855 and the available records. The second candidate is Jacob's elusive brother Henrich Bowman.

- iv. Margaretha SCHREMLING. She met Peter CRAMER. He was born about 1725 in Schoharie, New York, USA. He died about 1795 in Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ontario.

Notes for Margaretha SCHREMLING:

The name Margaretha Kremrin appears with Jacob Baumann (who would be her brother in law) as sponsors in a baptism in 1756 at the Stone Arabia Lutheran Church. An entry in the Sanders Brothers Account Books for Hendrick Schremlyn, which includes George the son of Hendrick, as well as sons in law Johannes Van Alstyn and William Coppernoll, has one for 8 July 1738 for "H. Cremmer". There was a Hendrick Cramer in the Canajoharie area at the time which might be this man. However the extensive study by Marilyn J. Cramer suggests that the son in law was one Peter Cramer who was a Loyalist and came to Eastern Ontario after the Revolutionary War.

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#### Generation 4

8. **Hans Andreas JUNG**, son of Johannes JUNG and Barbara, was born about 02 Dec 1645 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He died before 04 Oct 1696 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He married **Agnes CLASEN** on 12 Jun 1666 in Dunzweiler (Konken Reformed Church), Kusel, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany.
9. **Agnes CLASEN**, daughter of Claßen and Margaretha, was born about 02 Jan 1648 in Ulmet, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. She died after 27 Aug 1700 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany.

Agnes CLASEN and Hans Andreas JUNG had the following children:

- i. Hans Nicholas (Nickel) JUNG was born about 1667 in pr Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. He died on 22 May 1747 in Altenkirchen, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He married Anna Christina. He married Maria Catharina.
- ii. Anna Margaretha JUNG was born about 23 Mar 1669 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. She died on 16 Jun 1726 in Mohawk Valley, Albany, New York, United States. She married Conrad Schultz on 24-1711 in Hudson Valley, Sullivan, New York, United States. He was born in 1660 in Langenselbold, Main-Kinzig-Kreis, Hesse, Germany. He died on 25-1715 in Schoharie, Schoharie, New York, United States. She married Johann Jacob Zimmerman Sr on 16 Oct 1685 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. He was born in 1665 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany,. He died in Jan 1711 in Manor of Livingston, Hudson Valley, New York, United States.
- iii. Maria Catharina JUNG was born about 09 Oct 1679 in pr Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She died after 1752. She married Georg Wentzel MATTHEUS on 04 Oct 1696 in Waldmohr Reformed Church, Zweibrücken, Germany. He was born about 1675 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. He died on 12 Mar 1734.

Notes for Georg Wentzel MATTHEUS:

His age is given as 32 in the list of the 4th party of 1709 arrivals in England - listed next to Marcus Matthes (Martin Matthes?). He was residing in the same village,

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Neu - Quunsberg, Schoharie as his father Johann Martin Mattheus in Schoharie in the 1716/17 Simmindinger Register.

- iv. Eva JUNG was born about 1684 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. She died on 31 May 1762 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. She married Hans Theobald BARTH on 27 Aug 1700 in Waldmohr, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. He was born about Jan 1673 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. He died about 04 Oct 1746 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany.
  - 4. v. Johann Theobald (David) JUNG (YOUNG) was born on 12 Aug 1691 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He died in 1763 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He married Maria Catharine SNYDER about 1716. She died after Sep 1753. He married Anna MAGDALENA after 22 Sep 1753.
  - vi. Maria Margaretha JUNG. She died after 1712 in Germany.
14. **Johann Georg LANDGRAFF.** He died after 1716 in New York, USA.  
Johann Georg LANDGRAFF and Elisabeth Catharina had no children.  
Johann Georg LANDGRAFF had the following children:
- i. Engeltien (Anna) LANDGRAFF was born about 1694 in Germany. She married William Claessen VAN COPPERNOLL about 1712. He was born about 22 May 1691. He died on 24 Dec 1787 in Stone Arabia, Montgomery, New York, USA.
  - ii. Anna Margaretha LANDGRAFF was born about 1696 in Germany. She married Nicholas Ecker (ECKERT). He was born about 1690 in Swedelbach, Kaiserslautern, Germany. He died in 1776.
- Notes for Nicholas Ecker (ECKERT):  
The surname is also found as ECKHARDT and ACRE.
- iii. Anna Elisabetha LANDGRAFF was born about 1698 in Germany. She died on 12 Sep 1787 in Stone Arabia, Tryon Co., New York. She married Johannes SCHNELL in 1718 in Scholarie, New York. He was born in 1696 in Pfalz, Germany. He died on 12 Sep 1787 in Stone Arabia, Tryon Co., New York.
  - 7. iv. Maria Elisabetha LANDGRAVE was born about 1700 in Germany. She married Hendrick SCHREMLING (Schraemeli) about 1716 in New York, New York, USA. He was born about 1675 in Berne Canton, Switzerland. He died between 16 May 1754-15 Jun 1768 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA.

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#### Generation 5

- 16. **Johannes JUNG.** He died after 1696 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He married **Barbara.**
- 17. **Barbara.**

Notes for Johannes JUNG:

The earliest known ancestor of the Young family profiled in the present work is Johannes Jung. He was a cooper and farmer who resided in Dunzweiler, a small village in Zweibrucken County, at the juncture of the Saarland - Rhineland Palatinate Regions of Germany near the French Provinces of Alsace - Lorraine. The church books for this village don't begin until 1689 (baptisms and marriages), and 1703 for burials. Hence the family used the Zweibrucken, Waldmor and Kusel (and other) Churches for events until these times. For further information about the German origins of the Young family see (HJ2) - see Abbreviations of Frequently Used References at the end of the present work. The focus of this study is on those descendants of Johannes Jung and Barbara who came to New York, and ultimately to Ontario. Although the first few generations of the entire family in Germany and New York are outlined here, the emphasis is on providing detailed information on the descendants of two great - grandsons of Johannes - Johann Adam Jung (Adam

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Young) and the latter's youngest brother Theobald Jung Jr. (David Young). The surname of Johannes and his children and grandchildren in Germany was JUNG. This spelling was perpetuated in New York State, USA until at least the mid 1700s (longer in some of the church registers). All used the YOUNG spelling by the time they arrived in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Adam Young and his sons John, Daniel, and Henry were United Empire Loyalists who left New York in the 1770s to ultimately reside in Haldimand and Wentworth Counties, Ontario; whereas Theobald Jr.'s son John D. Young served in the Rebel ("Patriot") militia during the Revolutionary War and left New York in the early years of the 1800s to reside in Wentworth County, Ontario - virtually next door to his first cousin Daniel Young. These families intermarried extensively. If there is one theme to be discovered in the exploration of the Young family of Ontario, it is the extraordinary tendency of individuals to find life partners from among their extensive array of cousins. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why, after spending 28 years completing this "labour of love", the author has come to the conclusion that all those listed in the present study are members of one large extended family. The author of this work, David K. Faux, a former resident of Hagersville, Haldimand County, Ontario is a descendant of three branches of the Young family, and has over the years amassed a file cabinet full of documents relating to this family. The prime purpose of the present study is to provide the names and other identifying information about the known descendants of Johannes Jung to the 12th generation. For reasons of privacy, and to keep the work from expanding to unmanageable proportions, only those born before approximately 1950 are included. Only names (no dates) will be given for those of this generation who may still be alive. The present work expands the data included in an unpublished manuscript written by the present author entitled, "The Adam Young Family of the Mohawk Valley New York and the Grand River Ontario: the First Four Generations", printed in 1987. Since very few copies of this document are available, and since a vast amount of information on more recent generations has come to light (thanks to contact with descendants via e-mail, and data on line such as the 1930 census of the USA with an every name index), the author has explored information on all known descendants of the Young family who originally came to Ontario, of any surname, to about 1950 - and has included early photographs of Young descendants (those born prior to 1870), and some relevant documents. For a variety of reasons, there are bound to be some errors, and a considerable number of omissions. The author would welcome information that would make any subsequent edition more accurate and complete. This version was created January 2004. Dr. David K. Faux P.O. Box 192 Seal Beach, California, 90740, USA 714-928-1812 fauxdk@yahoo.com

Barbara and Johannes JUNG had the following children:

8.
  - i. Hans Andreas JUNG was born about 02 Dec 1645 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He died before 04 Oct 1696 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He married Agnes CLASEN on 12 Jun 1666 in Dunzweiler (Konken Reformed Church), Kusel, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany. She was born about 02 Jan 1648 in Ulmet, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. She died after 27 Aug 1700 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany.
  - ii. (--a) Elisabeth JUNG was born about 01 Oct 1648 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.
  - iii. Anna Margaretha JUNG was born about 13 Apr 1651 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.
18. **Claßen.** He died after 1666 in Pr. Langenbach, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He married **Margaretha.**
19. **Margaretha.**

Margaretha and Claßen had the following children:

- i. Anna CLASEN was born about 1638. She married Hans Nickel BRAUN on 03 Nov 1659 in Kusel, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.
- ii. Anna Sara CLASEN was born about 1640 in Langenbach, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She died about 21 Feb 1719 in Blaubach, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She married Hans Jacob RUD (RUTH) on 17 Feb 1660 in Kusel, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He was born about 21 Mar 1641 in Blaubach, Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. He died about 26 Jan 1706 in Kusel, Kusel,

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- Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.
9.
    - iii. Agnes CLASEN was born about 02 Jan 1648 in Ulmet, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. She died after 27 Aug 1700 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany. She married Cornelius BARTH on 27 Aug 1700 in Waldmohr, Zweibrucken, Germany. She married Hans Andreas JUNG on 12 Jun 1666 in Dunzweiler (Konken Reformed Church), Kusel, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany. He was born about 02 Dec 1645 in Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He died before 04 Oct 1696 in Pr. Dunzweiler, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.
    - iv. Anna Barbara CLASEN was born about 31 Dec 1649 in Ulmet, Kusel, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.