

Chronology of the Life of Henry Young (1787 – c.1865)

Early Years: In **1787** Henry Young was born to Sgt. Daniel Young (of Palatine German ancestry) who served during the Revolutionary War as a Sergeant in Butler’s Rangers, and Elizabeth Windecker (of Palatine German, English and mulatto ancestry), and was likely named after his mother’s father, Henry Windecker. He was born in along the Grand River in what is today old Seneca Township, Haldimand County, specifically on the shore immediately opposite the southern - most tip of Young’s Island (now called Thompson’s Island). A scattering of contemporary artifacts and the specific location mentioned in the 1790 Augustus Jones survey of the Grand River mark the precise location of the home.

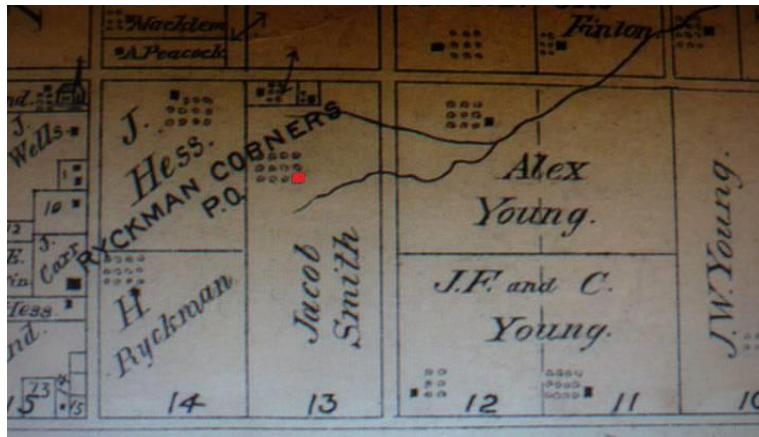


Site of home of Daniel and Elizabeth (Windecker) Young, Young Tract, Seneca Township

Henry was baptized **6 March 1794** by Reverend Robert Addison at St. Mark’s Anglican Church in what is today Niagara – On – The – Lake with his sister Dorothy and two of the children of his father’s nephew Abraham Young (Henry would later marry a daughter of Abraham). Also residing on what became known as the Young Tract were Uncles Lt. John Young of the Six Nations Indian Department, and Pvt. Henry Young of Butler’s Rangers, as well as his grandparents Adam Young and Catharine Elizabeth Schremling on these lands of the Six Nations Indians.

Sometime in the **spring of 1795**, Daniel and family, along with the Daniel’s blind and widowed mother, left the Grand River (“feeling their situation impermanent”) and moved to Barton Township, Wentworth County. It is most likely that the location was Daniel Young’s Loyalist

grant of Lots 4 and 5 in Concession 6 (lots bisected by Upper Ottawa Street between Mohawk and Limeridge Roads). It is unlikely that the family moved to Lot 13, Concession 8 before 1808 since a Voter's List of that year showed no occupants of Concession 8. On 14 August 1806 Daniel purchased Lots 11 and 12 Concession 8, immediately east of Lot 13 and 14 (the latter Lot was sold soon after this date) which had been granted to his wife Elizabeth as her Loyalist land grant on 18 May 1804. So in these years **prior to 1808** they may have been making plans to move south to the area of Ryckman's Corners – but their exact date of settlement there is not known.



Young properties Barton Township 1875 – House site where red dot located

Lot 13 was the lot on which the Young home was situated, and which has been the subject of professional archaeological investigations (subsequent to the author conducting surface collections which were catalogued and the site registered).

War of 1812 - 1814: In a letter of **10 March 1820** from the Adjunct General of the Militia to Col. Thos. Clark of the 2nd Lincoln Militia, the former spells out the requirements for the land grants, the so called “Prince’s Bounty” (original in Niagara Historical Society Museum). An individual who served in the First Flank Company (it would appear either the 1st or 2nd, but that needs to be verified) would obtain a certificate from his commanding officer attesting that the applicant conforms to the requirement of having served from June to December. Specifically, *Beginning in 1820, Militiamen upon due certification, who fought in the War of 1812 - 1814 were entitled to land grants in recognition of their services with the First Flank Companies (who) received permission to locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown. Volunteers of the Flank Companies who served as privates were given land grants of 100 acres for a six month term of service.*

On 14 Aug 1824 (10 years after the end of the War) the following certificate was written:

Certificate by Capt. James Durand Flank Co. 5th LM & Andrew Bradt Late Lt. Col. Comd 5 Regiment of Lincoln Militia

I do hereby certify that Henry Young of the Township of Barton Yeoman actually served as a Private in the 2nd Flank Company on the fifth Regiment of Lincoln Militia then commanded by

Lieut. Colonel Bradt, between the first day of June 1812, and the thirty first day of December 1812 (pp. 244-246).

This speculation is verified by the following entry for Captain James Durand's 2nd Flank Company, the last name on the list of the latter (clearly a later addition to the earlier record) is:

(83.) Private Henry Young, and in the Remarks column, "See Capt. Durand's letter 26 July '24".

The present author was able to locate this letter from Durand, and the amazing story that accompanies it.

In the words of Durand written 26 July 1824, *It having come to my knowledge within these few weeks past that a person of the name of Henry Young (having a Certificate signed by me of services performed by him in my Company during the late War) had been refused his Military Lands because his name did not appear in my Muster Rolls – I think it my duty to explain the means in which this circumstance occurred – This person was a Sergeant in his Fathers Company of 5th Lincoln Ma and had joined my Flank Company as a volunteer the day previous to the Battle of Queenston.*

Both Hatt's Flank Company, and that of Durand, were with Brock at the Battle of Queenston Heights according to John Norton's Diary, and 9 of the 100 or so present were wounded in action, with two dying of their wounds (Gray, 1995; Malcolmson, 2003, p. 271). Also present were the 2nd York Flank under John Chisholm, and the Lincoln Artillery under J. Ball who were stationed at Queenston on the morning of the 13th of October with the 3rd Division under Captain James Dennis of the 49th Foot Regiment (whose painting of the Battle presents a unique first hand view of the events).

The Flank units of the 5th Lincoln were the division who first engaged the Americans as they arrived on the shore from Hamilton's Cove at the north end of Queenston to the landing below the Heights (Malcolmson, 2003, pp. 273-274).

According to one key source, *On the morning of the Battle of Queenston, Hatt's Company, 5th Lincoln, was the only force at Queenston* (Harvey, 1912, p.84) – which is in error since Durand's Company was also present. A sentry noted the American's crossing the River and roused the men, with Hatt's Company causing extensive casualties to the invading army. Based on the following letter, it was Captain Durand who observed the American's scaling the Queenston Heights, a situation in which Henry Young played a pivotal part – so much so that it is not an exaggeration to say that Brock's subsequent death might have been prevented had he not dismissed the importance of the information brought to him by Young. The following will be quoted in full as it appears to be unknown to historians, and it shows the character of Henry Young, again in Durand's words:

On the morning of the action he was with me, and I sent him express to General Brock, who was then at the Hill Battery, to inform him that from my position at Mr Hamiltons Stone Store on the Bank, I had discovered the enemy climbing the Rocks in his rear – he was directed by me to go

thro' the Main Street for safety but he very Gallantly went in front & amidst the enemys Fire – he certainly delivered the Message to General Brock but was not heeded; for after the lapse of a few minutes, finding no movement made by the General & perceiving the Enemy ascending the same path in increased numbers, I again dispatched my Ensign, now Captain Birnie, with the same information & who saw Young there. – It was upon this last notice that the General ordered a few men to perform what he thought a light Service viz to take them prisoners, but alas he found a numerous Body of men formed who instantly attacked the party took possession of the Battery & the Generals death soon followed (LAC, RG9 I-B-1, Vol. 12, R1022-2-5-E).

It is quite amazing to think that Henry Young was likely one of the last men to speak with General Brock before he died, and may have very well been by his side when this hero met his end. What is sobering, however, is that had Brock acted quickly on Young's information and sent a formidable party to meet the Americans scaling the Heights, Brock may have been alive to lead Upper Canada through the rest of the War.



Battle of Queenston Heights by Captain James Dennis – RiverBrink Art Museum in Queenston

Captain John Norton who led the Six Nations warriors into action, arrived after Brock had been killed. He spoke of how the Flank Companies of the 49th had not only suffered severely in the recent action with him, but from, *their Encounter early in the morning prior to our arrival, - I shall endeavour to relate from report as correctly as possible (p.309).* He confirmed that it was the 49th (and the Militia supporting them) *who discovered the Enemy at their first Landing, and opened such a heavy fire upon them as completely checked their advance for a considerable time*

but some American troops had scaled the Heights whereupon Brock arriving on the scene, while rallying the troops, was killed. Then, *this gallant band, enraged at the loss of their brave Commander, inclined to the right, and having ascended the hill again, attacked the Enemy* until forced to retreat with both Flank Commanders, Dennis and Williams, wounded. Norton then reported that, *The Militia Flank Companies attached to the Troops, - were commanded by Captains Hatt, Durand, and Chism – the length of time they maintained their positions against a formidable Body of the Enemy which attacked them is the strongest encomium on both the officers & men engaged* (pp.309-310). Hence the Militia Flank units accompanied Brock, and took part in the subsequent charge up the hill prior to the arrival of reinforcements. Any book on the War of 1812 describes the Battle of Queenston in some detail, but to date Malcolmson's (2003) is the definitive study, and Norton's Diary (1816) is based on personal observations of an active participant, and the reports he obtained from others who were present early in the day before he arrived.

What is not clear is the uniform worn by Henry on this and other occasions. If he was a Sergeant was he wearing that uniform at Queenston? The author has yet to find a document that indicates specifically whether sergeants of the militia wore British red coats and accoutrements. The best evidence suggests that the Lincoln Militia wore red uniforms with yellow facings in 1812, as shown in the following on display at Fort George, Niagara on the Lake. As a Sergeant he might have been expected to have three stripes on one sleeve:



As an addendum to the above, after the War Henry Young of Barton submitted a claim (No. 42) for the loss of a Great Coat, Shirt and one dollar in cash lost in the Battle at Queenston - total claim 4 Pounds, 12 Shillings & 6 Pence. He was allowed the sum of 4 Pounds, 7 Shilling and 6 Pence as that was such sum as is usually allowed to privates in the Militia who lose their clothing in an engagement with the Enemy (thanks to Thomas Nelson for locating this information).

Henry Young of Barton for account N. 42 Claimed
 £4.12/6 Currency for a Great Coat, Shirt and one
 dollar in Cash lost in the Battle at Queenston
 The Board recommends that the
 sum of £4.7.6 Currency or such sum as is usually
 allowed to privates in the Militia who lose their
 clothing in an engagement with the Enemy
 be paid to said Young.

The fact that Henry did his duty in the defense of the Province during the late War was attested to by Richard Beasley when Henry applied for land as the son of an enrolled U.E. Loyalist, and by Daniel Young late Capt of the 5th Lincoln Militia when Henry's wife Rachel also applied for land as the daughter of a Loyalist. The latter provides a certificate signed by Daniel Young Captain of the late 5th L.M. and reads: *I do certify that Henry Young of the Township of Barton District of Gore Served in my Company During the Late war and in Every Respect behaved as a Vallint honest brave Soldier and from his Spirited good Conduct and forwardness upon every Occasion I beg leave to Recommend him* (Upper Canada Land Petitions).

I do certify that Henry Young of the Township of Barton District
 of Gore served in my Company during the Late war, and in
 every respect behaved as a valiant honest brave Soldier and
 has attained the age of thirty two and from his spirited good
 conduct and forwardness upon every occasion I beg leave to
 recommend him
 Daniel Young Captain
 of the late 5th L.M.

The matter becomes entirely clear by 17 Oct 1812, 4 days after the Battle of Queenston Heights, when Henry Young begins to appear consistently in his father's rosters.

Commanding Officer: Captain Daniel Young.

From the first entry Henry's rank is Sergeant until late 1813 when he received a promotion to Quarter Master Sergeant.

1812

17 Oct to 24 Oct, 8 days
25 Oct to 24 Nov, 31 days
25 Nov to 16 Dec, 22 days

See the entry for Captain Daniel Young for the probable or possible battles that Henry would have been involved in during this and later intervals – as well as Queenston Heights per the information above.

1813

Detachment under Major Richard Hatt and Ensign David Kerns

Sergeant Henry Young, 8 Feb to 18 Feb, 11 days

During this interval “early February” the Americans assembled at Buffalo and it was believed there would be an attempt to cross the Lake on the ice. There was a call up of “spirited young men” to join the Flank Companies at Chippewa to meet the challenge and were stationed along the Erie shore, but shortly disbanded as the threat diminished.

Captain Daniel Young's Company

Sergeant Henry Young

25 May to 24 Jun, 34 days, “on duty”
17 Oct to 24 Oct, 8 days
25 Oct to 24 Nov, 31 days
25 Nov to 24 Dec
25 Jun to 13 July, (with above) 49 days

Sgt. Henry Young

21 Sep to 24 Oct 34 days
15 Nov to 24 Nov, 10 days (Detachment with brother Sgt. George Young)

Qr Mr Sergt. Young

17 Sept to 24 Oct, 38 days

1814

Captain Daniel Young's Company

Sergeant Henry Young

20 Jun to 24 Jul, 35 days

25 Jul to 29 Jul

20 Sep to 30 Aug (with above, 16 days)

13 Oct to 11 Nov, 30 days

Detachment:

Sergeant Henry Young

25 Jun to 24 Sep, 31 days

On 25 July the Battle of Lundy's Lane was fought. Casualties of the 5th Lincoln included Major Hatt who was severely wounded, as well as three soldiers also wounded. One of these soldiers wounded at Lundy's Lane was Peter McKee (Gray, 1995, p. 271) of Captain Daniel Young's Company. He was on the muster roll for 25 Jul to 29 Jul, along with Capt. Daniel, Sgts. Henry and George, and Pvt. Frederick Young (the latter enumerated on the list next to Peter McKee). Hence all of these men were at the Battle of Lundy's Lane and saw action. General Drummond released the militia after retreating to establish quarters at Queenston – which would tally with the service of Daniel's Company ending on the 29th.

On 3 Aug the Battle of Black Rock took place. As noted above, Jacob Hagle who was a Private in Daniel Young's Company reported many years later that he was at the Battle of Black Rock and Fort Erie. It is not clear which event he was referring to since there was more than one "event" at Black Rock and at Ft. Erie. The latter likely refers to the Siege of Ft. Erie from 5 Aug to 30 Oct in 1814. Considering the dates that many of his "Detachment" mustered at the lines,

To the Lincoln Co. Militia
Master Roll of Captain Daniel Young's Company from the 25th
July to the 30 August 1814 both days Inclusive

| No of each Dissimilitar | Ranks | Names | Periods for which payment is Due | | No of Days | Rate per Day | Amount of money paid | | | Remarks |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|--|---------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----|-------|---------|
| | | | From | To | | | £ | s | d | |
| | | Capt Daniel Young | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | 10/6 | 2 | 6 | 2 1/2 | |
| | | Lieut Joseph House | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | 6/6 | 8 | 12 | 2 1/2 | |
| | | Sergeant David Hason | 5 August | 30 Aug | 5 | 5/0 | 1 | 16 | 9 1/2 | |
| | | Adjut Henry Young | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | 1/4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| | | George Young | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | 1/4 | | 6 | 8 | |
| | | Private Frederick Young | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | 6 ^d | | 4 | 6 | |
| | | " Peter A. Keel | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | | | 2 | 6 | |
| | | " Salska Wiers | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | | | 4 | - | |
| | | " Adam Richard | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | | | 2 | 6 | |
| | | " Peter Richard | " | " | 5 | | | 2 | 6 | |
| | | " Chas. Row | " | " | 5 | | | 2 | 6 | |
| | | " Henry Kiteon | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | | | 4 | - | |
| | | " Ephraim Barker | 25 July | 29 July | 5 | | | 2 | 6 | |
| | | " Simon Beadt | " | " | 5 | | | 2 | 6 | |
| | | " Thomas Steath | 5 Aug | 6 Aug | 2 | | | 1 | - | |
| | | " Abbe Brown | " | " | 2 | | | 1 | - | |
| | | " Wm Gauthrough | " | " | 2 | | | 1 | - | |
| | | " Mr. Brad boat | 25 Aug | 25 Aug | 1 | | | 2 | - | |
| | | " Stephen Kiteon | " | " | 4 | | | 2 | - | |
| | | " Isaac Leckwood | " | " | 4 | | | 2 | - | |
| | | " John Smith | " | " | 4 | | | 2 | - | |
| | | " John Richardson | " | " | 4 | | | 2 | - | |

£ - 10 - 5 - 0 1/2

Certified by *Daniel Young Capt Comd*
St Co - Lincoln Co Militia

Roster of the Company of Captain Daniel Young 25 Jul to 30 Aug 1814

Detachment under Captain Daniel Young and Sergeant Major Abraham Secord:

Q. Mr. S. Henry Young

13 Oct to 11 Nov, 30 days. Please refer to the entry for Daniel Young to assess what action Henry and the others below saw.

Considering the dates that many of his “Detachment” mustered at the lines, 5 Nov, it is likely that Daniel, his sons, and many of their kin rushed to Brantford to assist the few British Regulars and Six Nations awaiting the crossing of McArthur’s troops over the Grand. The latter were repulsed, but a number of the Mohawk defenders, such as “Doctor” Henry Aaron Hill Kenwendeshon and Chief David Davids Karaghkontye, were seriously wounded.

The author’s compilation of Daniel’s service is in accord with that of Bill Young of Welland, with the exception that the author missed the service of Daniel between 19 and 24 July. Bill Young added the days of service and it would appear that Daniel Young served a total of 304 days – which is a substantial portion of the two and a half years that the War of 1812 lasted. It appears that his son Henry had a similar record.

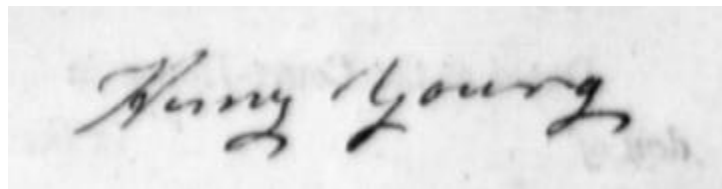
* Some muster rosters may have gone missing, and some unreported until later. On 15 November 1815, Daniel reported to the Board established to investigate the claims of that he and his Company were owed monies for the above dates in 1813, and 1814.

Years in Barton Township after the War: By the end of the War Henry would have been 27, but was still unmarried. One can only wonder what impact the War had on him. He appeared to lose the enthusiastic vigour of the early years in that despite early advantages, if the amount of land held and the assessed value of his property are any indication, he went somewhat downhill relative to his brothers.

At some point Henry came to live on the lots east of the home property of Lot 13 – but the census of Barton **1816** appears to indicate that he was still residing on the home farm – being one of the 4 males in the household over 16 but under age 50. On **9 October 1816** Henry took an oath of allegiance at the Courthouse in Hamilton in front of George Hamilton J.P. so that he could petition for land as the son of a U.E. Loyalist. He had no assessed property in Barton in **1818** and **1819**.

About **1819 Henry Young married his first cousin once removed Rachel Young** who was born 28 September 1800 (daughter of Abraham Young and Eleanor Dennis) on the Young Tract, located on the Grand River in what is today Seneca Township, Haldimand County.

On **22 May 1820** Henry Young of Barton petitioned for land as the son of Daniel Young, a U.E. Loyalist, his signature is seen below.

A photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads "Henry Young". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured paper.

In **1821** Henry was an Ensign in the 1st Gore Militia, under his father Captain Daniel Young. In **1824** he was a Lieutenant in the 3rd Gore Militia. On **9 April 1825** Henry received a patent to one half of the west and east parts of Lot 7, Concession 9 Zorra Township, Oxford County, 200

acres. This is likely his U.E. lands rather than the War of 1812 military lands. It is unknown if Henry ever received the 1812 lands he was due.

Henry appears in the next available record which is the Census of Barton for **1826** when he has a household of 1 male and 1 female over age 16, and 4 males under age 16. One son is born **1819** (name unknown, died 1851), Andrew born **1822**, Henry Jr. born **1825**, and another unknown son who probably died early. Other known children were as follows: Daniel Calvin Young born **1832**, Hannah C. born **1838**, and Rachel Adelaide born **1843**.

The Assessment of Barton Township for **1827** is very detailed. It shows that by then all of the sons had moved out on their own except the youngest, John Young born 1802 (as was the tradition in Ontario), who lived on the home farm of Lot 13 (as well as the north half of Lot 11). Brothers James born 1800 (the next youngest son) resided on Lot 12 and the south half of Lot 11 – whereas there is no location given for Henry (although likely residing on Lot 11). What is illuminating though is the amount each head of family is assessed. The figure for John Young is over 173 Pounds, for James Young 79 Pounds, and for Henry Young 14 Pounds.

On the last week of **December 1831** there was a protracted meeting at the Old Barton Church and many were converted. On 4 January 1832 Rachel was received into the Hamilton Church; and on **6 July 1834** Henry was received there.

Henry's father Daniel Young made his will on **17 November 1834** and specifically noted that Henry was to have, *all my cloths, wearing apparel, likewise my bed and bedding*, and as well an equal share in the rest of his personal property including his land in Herkimer County, New York, and the Grand River, Haldimand County, willed to him by his father Adam Young.

On **17 May 1835** Henry and Rachel Young were among those who engaged in a confession of faith when the Presbyterian Church of Barton broke away from the Hamilton Church.

The next Census available for Barton is the **1842** Gore District Census where Henry Young is shown as residing on Lot 11, Concession 8 on 50 acres owned by William Terryberry (his brother George's father in law). A single house is noted as situated on this Lot. The Land Books for this Lot show that in 1839 Simon Bradt (executor of Daniel Young's estate) sold the 50 acres, South ½ of this lot to William Terryberry, and it remained in the ownership during the time of the tenure of Henry Young. Hence it would seem that Henry was renting the land from Terryberry.

Henry's wife Rachel died 23 September 1848 (probably of consumption), and was buried in the Barton Stone Church Cemetery, Barton Township (now Hamilton), Wentworth County. Her grave stone is shown below. The lichen seen in this picture has been removed (by me) and the stone is now "pure white", however unless the sun is "just right" pictures don't show the etching with any clarity.



The Barton Township Census of **1851** shows Henry Young a widower, American Presbyterian, living in a one story log house on 5 acres of land on Lot 11, Concession 8. The home was likely on the southwest corner of the property, along Rymal Road. On this small parcel of land he had 4 acres under cultivation, 1 in pasture, 2 acres in wheat, 1 acre in oats, 2 milk cows, 1 calve or heifer, 4 horses, 4 sheep, 4 pigs, and a day spring worth 6 Pounds. He was residing here with son Andrew (born 1821) with the latter's wife Alice and their child George A., and his daughters Hannah C. age 14 and Rachel age 9.

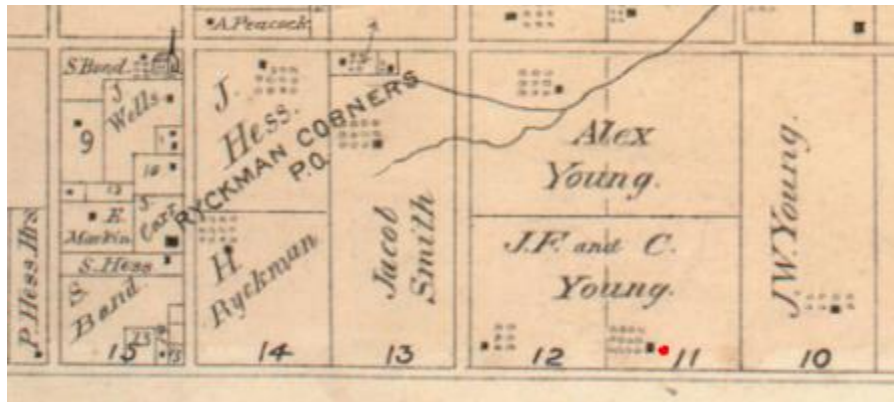
| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------|------|-----------------|---|----|----|----|
| 46 | Henry Young | | 6. W | A. Presbyterian | W | 64 | 1 | |
| 47 | Andrew Young | Farmer | 56 | Do | Y | 30 | 1 | |
| 48 | Alice Young | | 56 | W. Methodist | Y | 20 | 1 | |
| 49 | Hannah C. Young | | 14 | Do | | 14 | 1 | |
| 50 | Rachel A. Young | | 9 | Do | | 9 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | 24 | 26 |

1851 Census of Barton Township, District 1

It seems that Henry Young had been residing on this Lot since his marriage in 1819 and remained until circa 1856 when he left Barton Township; whether the house shown on Lot 11 in the Google and 1875 maps below is where Henry Young lived during this 37 year interval is likely, but not entirely certain.



Upper Wellington on left to Upper Wentworth on right with Rymal Road along diagonal – Red dot at possible location of former home of Henry Young – although perhaps further east



Lot 11, Concession 8, Barton Township Page and Smith Atlas 1875 – home near red dot

It appears that the only known home on Lot 11 was the one shown above. The only early home known to have been constructed there in the mid 19th Century was possibly (it not being clear as to whether the property was on Lot 11 or just over the line in Lot 12) was the home where George Calvin Young (nephew of Henry Young and son of James F. Young) resided from some time around mid century. This home can be seen here and dates to circa 1890:



A local resident, Harriet Joldersma who lived there as a child recalls being told that the building currently there was built around a long structure (as would have been likely had it been the home where Henry Young lived – the Assessment records note that it was built of logs). Below is a picture the author took of this home in the 1980s (which has not changed much as shown in the modern street view Google map):



On 4 June 1851 or 1859, in Hamilton, Henry wrote a receipt to his brother James for his share of their father's Grand River lands (\$500). The family never did recover any of the value of the thousands of acres owned by Adam Young in New York.

The year 1852 was the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights. The event was commemorated on **13 October 1853** in a series of ceremonies that culminated in the re-interment of Major General Sir Isaac Brock and his aide – de – camp Lieutenant Colonel John Macdonell at the base of the new monument that was being constructed on the present site. Despite bungling and very short notice, by early morning of the appointed day the local roads were thronged with all manner of conveyances, and steamers were arriving at Queenston Harbour offloading crowds of passengers who were enroute to the ceremonies. Apparently Queenston was filled with military men, including in the words of Malcolmson (2003), *aging veterans in the facing red coats they had worn in battles fought four decades before*. All eyes were upon the funeral procession bearing the caskets of the two heroes of Canada. Among the mourners were, *the files of veterans*. William Hamilton Merritt gave the main address, and said, *We have reason to be thankful, that so many, then Brock's compatriots, are still spared to witness this imposing ceremony. May its effects not be lost on the rising generation*. Doubtless Henry Young had learned of this event as he was still living in Barton Township in 1853. One wonders if he was present, and if so what thoughts and feelings coursed through his mind.

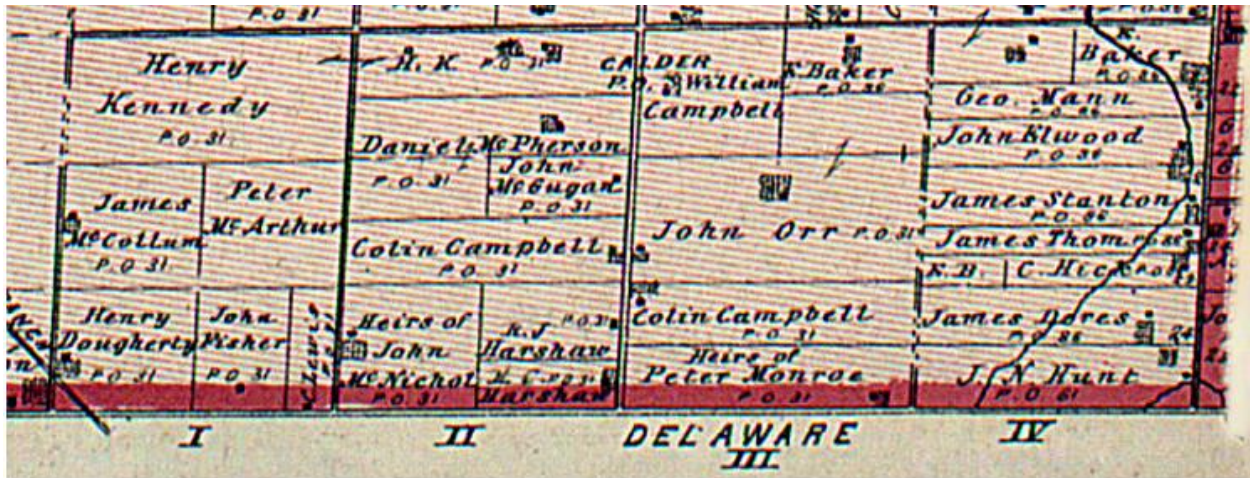
A grandson of James and Hannah (Hess) Does was interviewed in February 1947 and reported a history of the Young family who left Barton to live in the London area. The typewritten copy of the 1947 handwritten notes reads, *sometime before 1856 David Hess and wife drove from Hamilton district to the London district and bought land in Delaware Township for his two daughters Hannah Does and Harried Young*.

In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. James Dores with their two daughters, Adelaide and Margaret and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Young with two sons David and Samuel drove in a democrat wagon from the Hamilton district to Westminster Township. They lived together in a house on North Street until they got enough land cleared in the Delaware farms to give them room to build homes for themselves. James Dores built a frame house on his property which was on Lot 24, concession 4, Delaware Township. Daniel Young whose farm was adjoining the Dores farm to the south built a log house Daniel Young exchanged his farm for a farm in Westminster a few years later.

It is unknown whether Henry Young travelled with his son Daniel Young to the London district in 1856 (which is the year that his son Andrew died), but by the time of the 1861 Census he was residing with Daniel and his wife Harriet, three grandchildren, and his daughter Rachel. They resided in a log house on 100 acres, Lot 24, Concession 4, Delaware Township. They are all listed as Free Church Presbyterians.

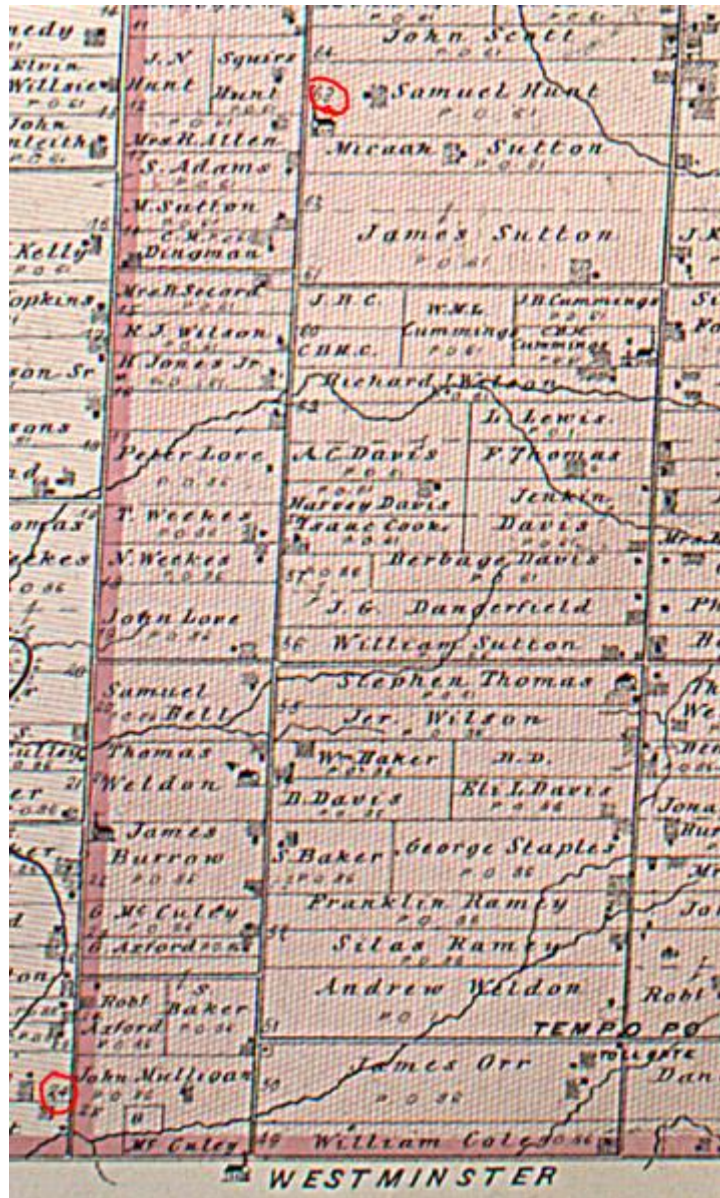
| PERSONAL CENSUS. | | Enumeration District, No. | | | | of | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| NAMES OF INMATES. | PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OCCUPATION. | PLACE OF BIRTH | Married during the year. | RELIGION. | RESIDENCE, IF OUT OF LIMITS. | Age next Birthday. | SEX. | | Married or Single. | Widowers. |
| | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 Young Daniel | Farmer | W Canada | | Sc Presbyterian | | 31 | 1 | 0 | m | |
| 2 Young Harriet | | do | | do | | 26 | 1 | 0 | m | |
| 3 Young David | | do | | | | 8 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 4 Young Saml | | do | | | | 6 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 5 Young Elie | | do | | | | 3 | | 1 | | |
| 6 Young Mary | | do | | do | | 42 | 1 | 0 | | m |
| 7 Young Rachel | | do | | | | 18 | 1 | 0 | | 1 |

1861 Census of the South Part of Delaware Township



1878 H.R. Page and Co. Map of Delaware Township with Lot 24 being at the far right

It is likely that if still alive, Henry followed his son Daniel to Westminster where the latter is found in the **1871** Census with his family and sister Rachel. The **1868 / 1869** London City Directory gives the location of “Young, David C.” as Westminster, Concession ---, Lot 63. Clearly David C. is an error, the correct name being Daniel C. being enumerated in the 1871 Census close to the Squire Hunt and Samuel Adams (and others) shown in the map below.



*1878 Middlesex County with Lot 24 Delaware Township in lower left corner
And Lot 63 Westminster Township at top, both numbers circled in red*

So the conclusion is that Henry likely died on either Lot 24, Concession 4 Delaware Township or Lot 63 Westminster Township **between 1861 and 1871**. His name does not appear in the Ontario Death Registrations which begin in 1869. Since Henry was a firm Presbyterian he may have requested burial in the nearest Presbyterian Cemetery – more research is needed to identify a likely location. It is also possible, but unlikely, that Henry returned to Barton Township and died before **1871** – there is simply no evidence to permit deciding which scenario is most likely.

I have written this article to honour the life of my ancestor Henry Young. What strikes me most about Henry Young is that he was a true hero of the War of 1812, and that it is sad that his burial place is unknown such that it is not possible to pay respects at his grave site on for example the anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights. However, in other respects he is an otherwise

unremarkable individual – meaning that he led a life that did not stand out in any way. In this he was quite unlike some of his siblings who got into considerable trouble (e.g., brother George being banished from the King’s Dominion), and at the other end of the spectrum brother James F. who ultimately inherited the Young family farm – lots 11, 12, and 13 of Concession 8 Barton Township and became a wealthy and well respected yeoman farmer.

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