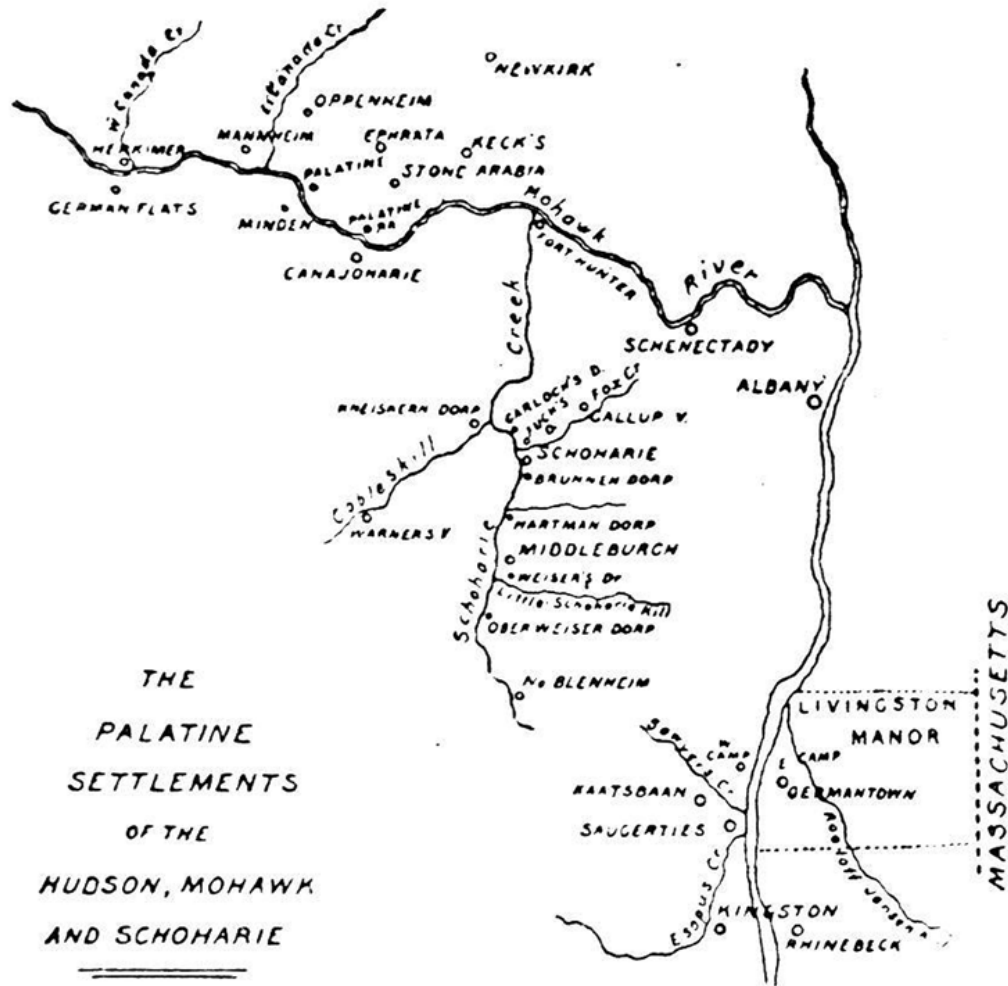


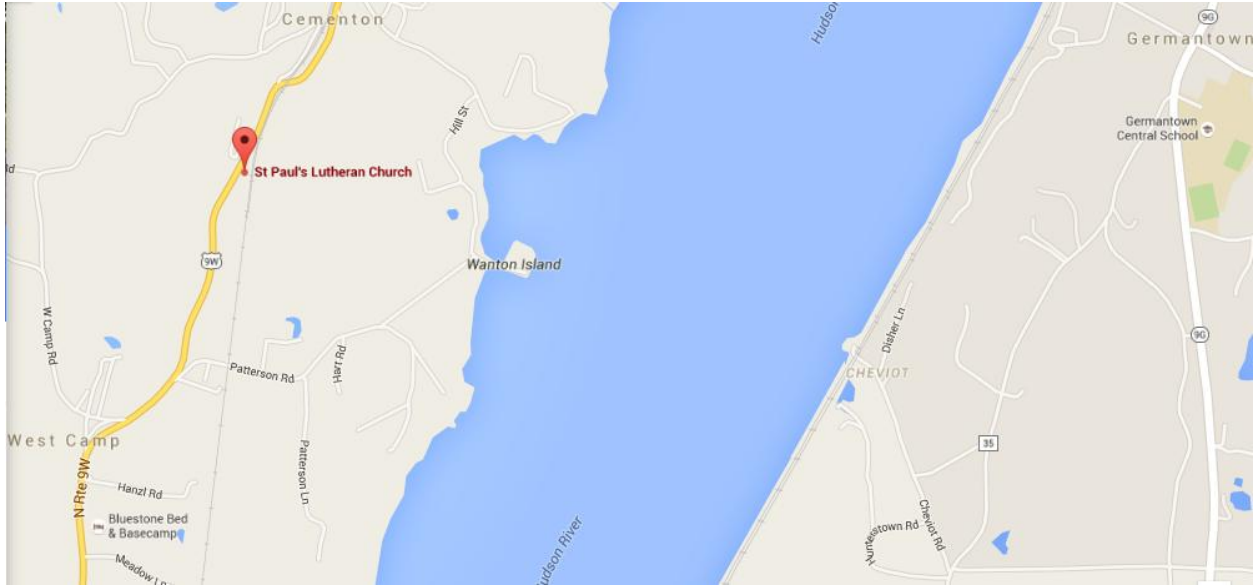
**RESIDENCES OF THEOBALD YOUNG / JUNG and SON ADAM YOUNG  
in the SCHOHARIE and MOHAWK VALLEY, NEW YORK**

West Camp, Hudson Valley:



Copyright © 1998, 1999, Fort Klock Historic Restoration, Berry Enterprises. All rights reserved. All items on the site are copyrighted. While we welcome you to use the information provided on this web site by copying it, or downloading it; this information is copyrighted and not to be reproduced for distribution, sale, or profit. <http://www.fortklock.com>

The first residence of Theobald Jung after arriving in New York (City) in 1709 was in the “tar camps”, seen as “W Camp” above Saugerties on the Hudson River as shown in the above map. Many of the Palatines were dissatisfied with their situation so in 1712 moved west to the Schoharie River Valley.



Google Map of West Camp and area.



Above is a plaque dedicated to the pastor and Church in West Camp where Theobald Jung would have worshiped.



Above is a view of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, West Camp along Highway 9W.

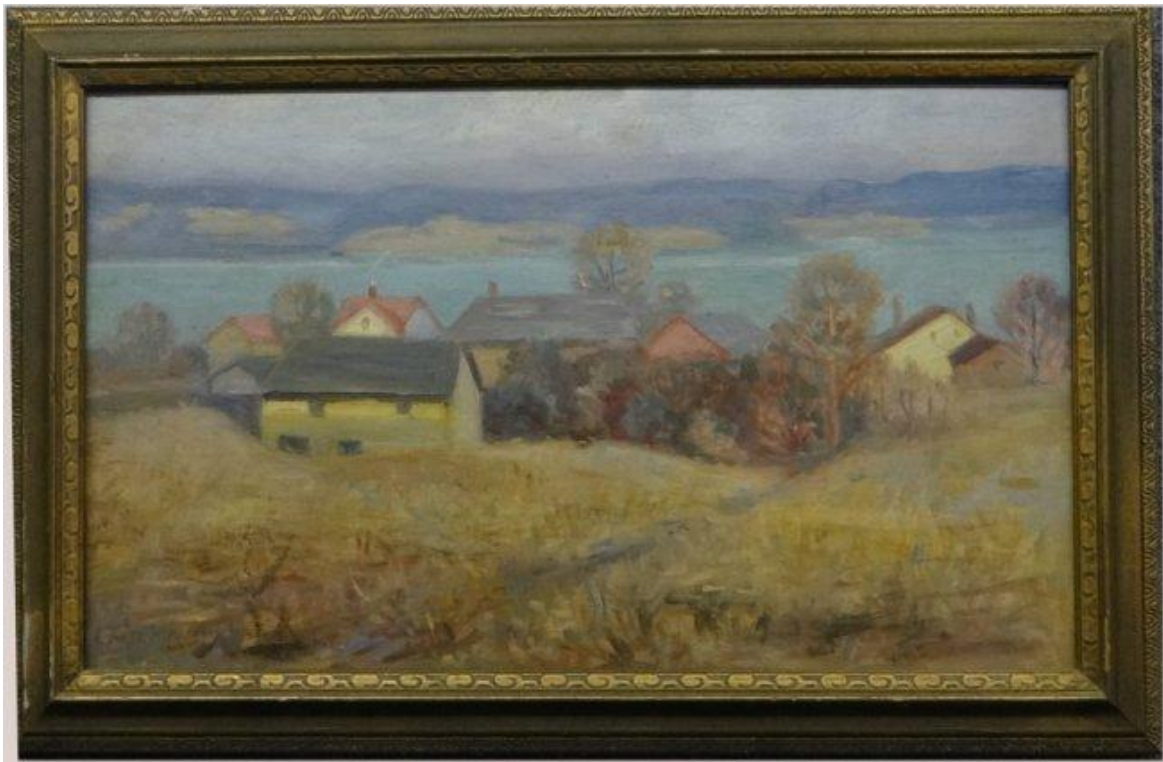




Above is a photo of the Palatine Monument at West Camp. It lists the 3 settlements at East Camp and the 2 at West Camp, and attempts to list the known surnames in East and West Camps. It is not entirely clear at this time whether Theobald was residing at one or the other, and hopefully further research will clarify the matter further.



View across the Hudson River towards West Camp from the Germantown or East Camp side.



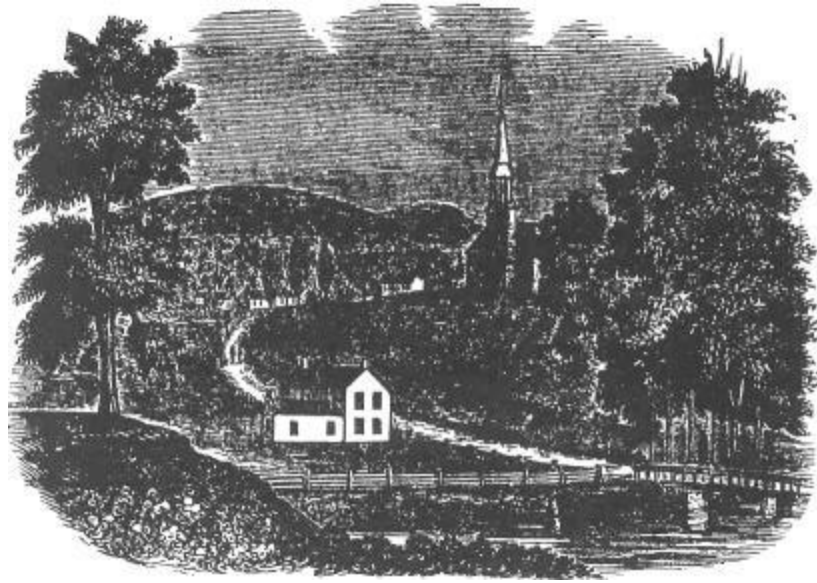
Painting of "Hudson River at West Camp" by Louise Kamp.



Fuchsendorf (Fox Town):

At some point before the Simmindinger Register of 1716/17 Theobald had married Maria Catharina Snyder and their son Johann Adam Jung was born and baptized in Fox Town, at the junction of Fox Creek and Schoharie Creek as seen in the map at the beginning of this work, situated just north of (within) the present town of Schoharie near Vroman Corners in the map below, and the following Simms sketch of 1883.





Above is the covered bridge over Fox Creek at Old Stone Fort Road.

Mohawk Valley – Precise Residence Unknown:

It appears that someone around 1722 Theobald and family migrated to either the Canajoharie District (south of the River) or Palatine District (north of the River). His name does not appear



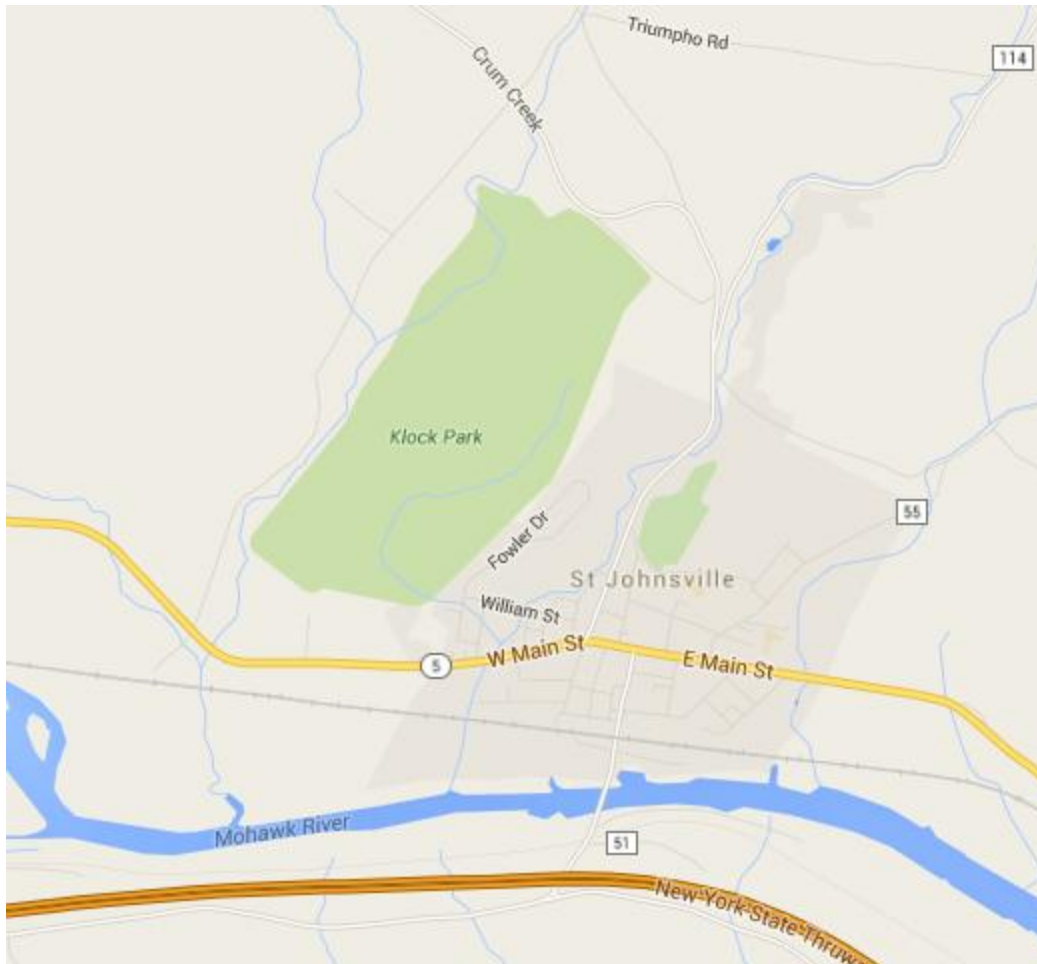
on the earliest patents such as that for Stone Arabia, although by the 1730s he and his likely relative Hendrick Jung appear in the Harrison Patent close to what is today St. Johnsville, NY.

Harrison Patent: As to Theobald's purchases, he is recorded as owning Lots 15 and 18, Harrison Patent, having purchased the land from John Haskoll 18 Apr. 1732.



Above is a map of the Harrison Patent, dated 1754.

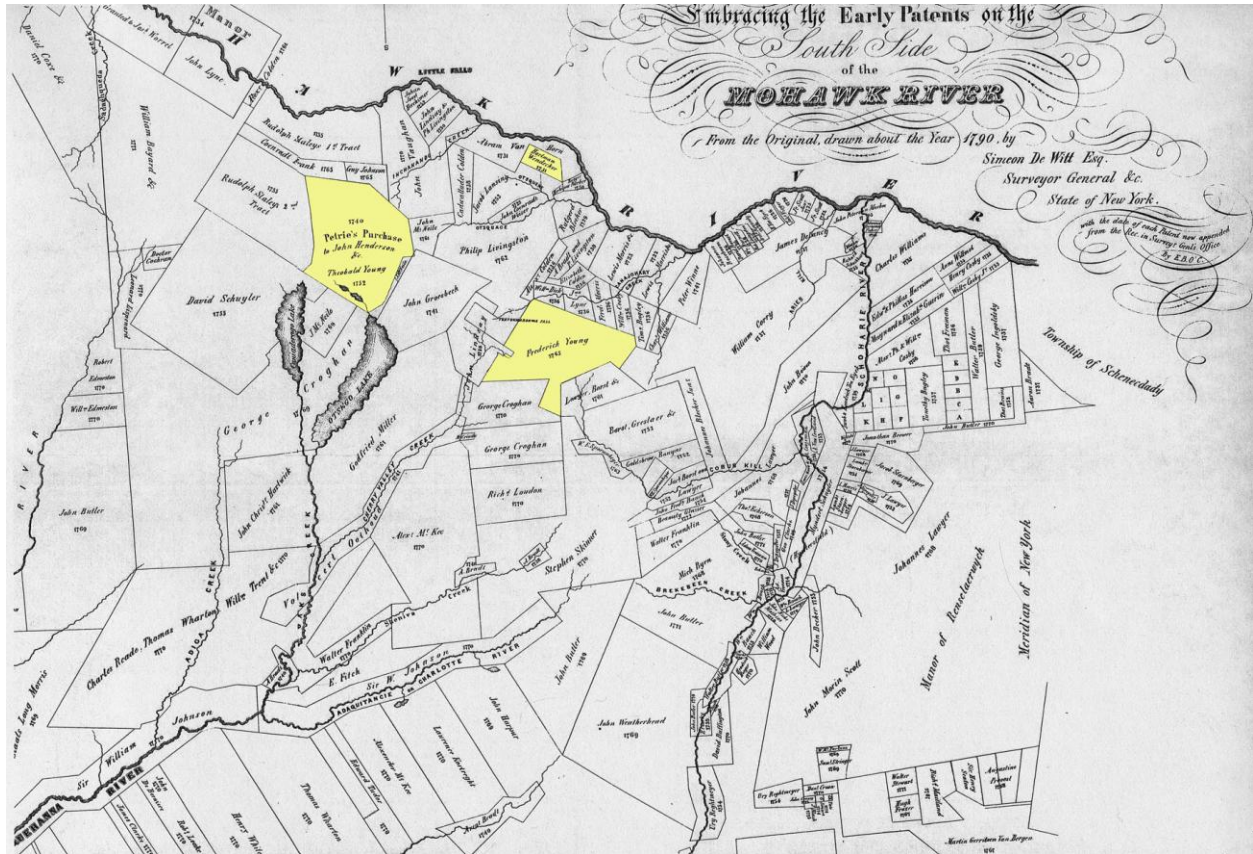




It is most probable that Theobald and family resided on Lot 15 where Crum Creek traverses most of the property and is within what is today the village of St. Johnsville, the property line cutting across W. Main Street where Crum Creek Road joins it (Highway 5) with perhaps the home being along the along the creek to the west of this junction. There is no evidence available which would allow a more specific indication of the home site.

Theobald sold his land in the Harrison patent on 10 July 1754. While, as will be noted later, his sons Adam and Frederick were by this time becoming land speculators and entrepreneurs, purchasing land on the south side of the River from the Mohawks as early as 1751, Adam appears to have moved across the River, but to a proximal property across from the lands in the Harrison Patent moving from what became the Palatine District to the Canajoharie District. All future purchases would be on the south side of the River.

Map of some of the Major Purchases in the Canajoharie District:

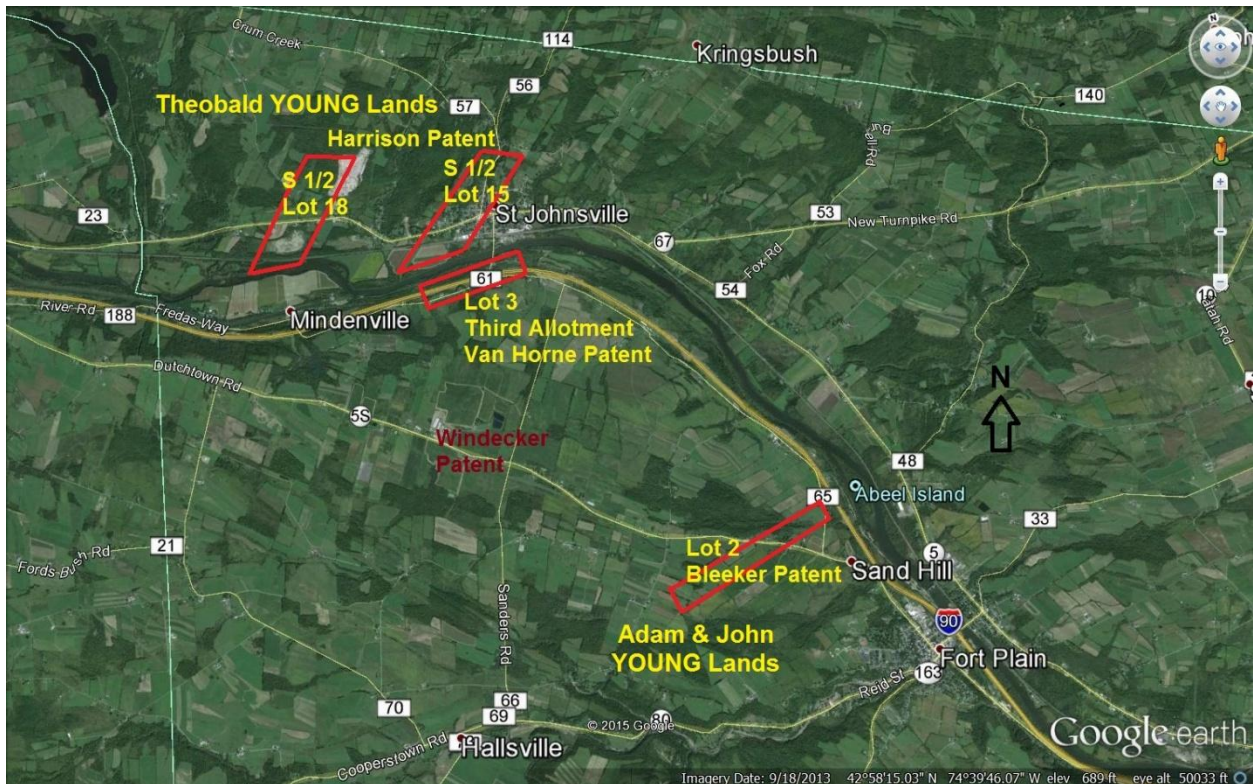


Marked in yellow on the left is the Theobald Young Patent (owned largely by Theobald and his sons), and to the right the Frederick Young patent. Frederick was Adam's younger brother and also purchased lands in nearby Patents, likely becoming very wealthy in the process. The Van Horne Patent surrounds to the north the Hartmann Windecker Patent shown as the other yellow patch in the above map.

Maps Showing the Harrison, Van Horne and Bleeker Patents:

The following map provides an overview of the lands owned by Theobald and Adam Young in the Canajoharie District. Other purchases will be in the region south of the Mohawk Valley down to the Susquehanna headwaters.



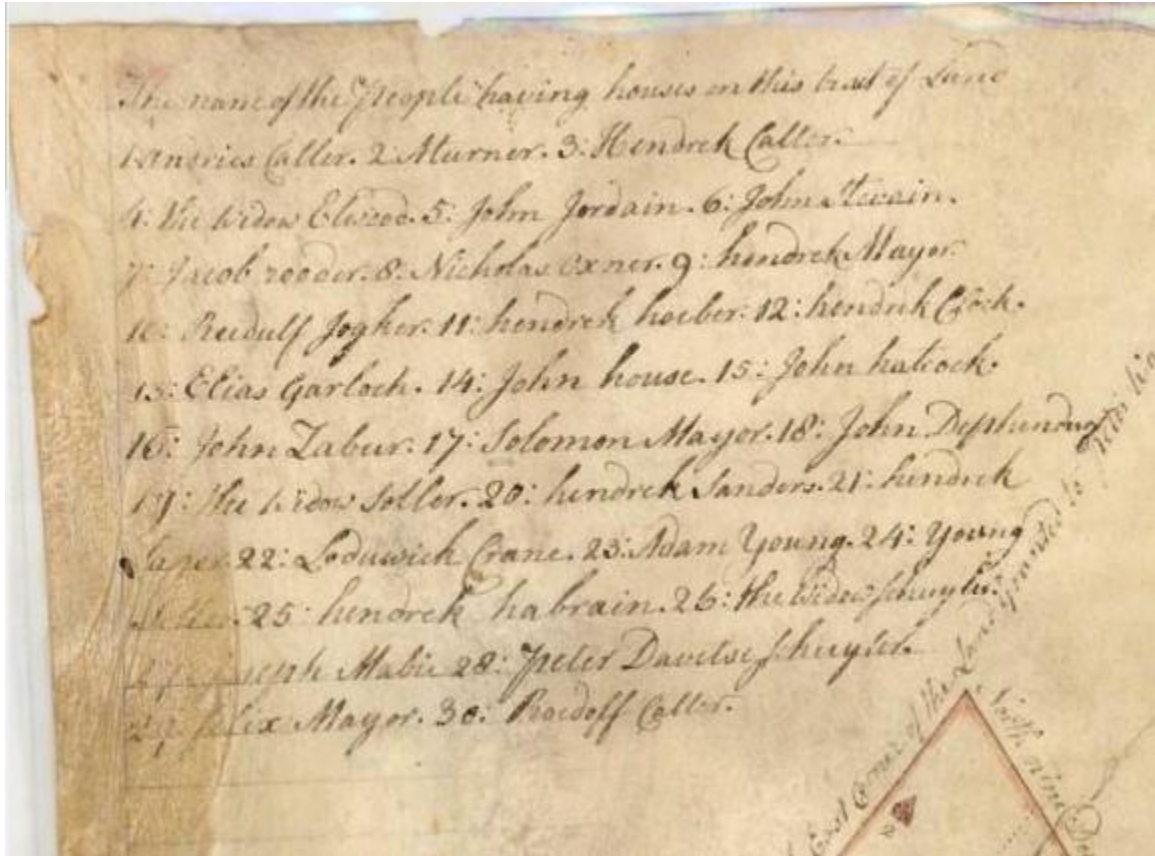


### Van Horne Patent:

Adam Young's property here is on Lot 6 in the Third Allotment of the Van Horne Patent. This land is located on the south side of the Mohawk River, fronting along the River for about three quarters of a mile. It is less than two miles from Ft. Hendrick where the Mohawk Indians had their Castle. Adam's name appears on the map of this Patent (seen below) as of 10 October 1764. Since Adam was the first born son, it is possible that by then he had inherited this property from his father Theobald.

It is apparent that Adam's eldest son John was still residing on the property near the Upper Mohawk Village immediately prior to the time the deed for the Bleeker property from his father (see Bleeker Patent below) 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". The Canajoharie Tax List for 1766 shows Hannes Seiber 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. He is likely the "Young Seiber" residing in house 24, whereas Adam Young's home was number 23. 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 sold the land in the Van Horne Patent "at the Commencement of the late war" to one Thomas Young, son of Johan Christian Young (no relation to Adam Young) who was then in possession of the property. An entry in the court

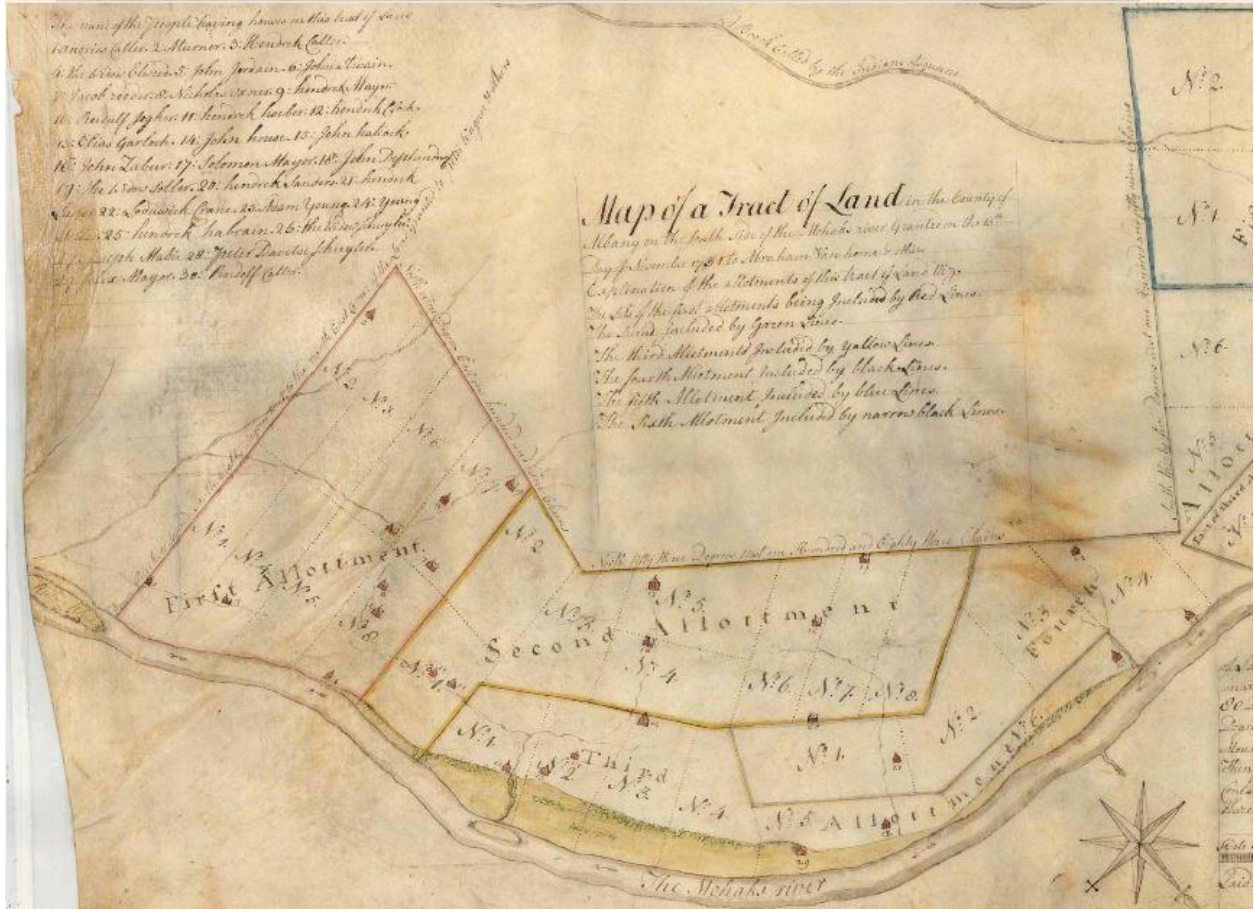
records may relate to some aspect of the sale. On 2 March 1776 John Young sued Thomas Young for 3 pounds, 15 shillings.



Above is a list of those with homes in the Van Horne Patent.

Below is a view of the east and west aspects of the Patent in 1764.







Locating this home site on a modern map such as the above is difficult due in part to the dramatic changes on the south shore of the Mohawk River by the Erie Canal works, and the New York State Thruway. It would appear that the Adam Young home was immediately across from Theobald's Lot 18 in the Harrison Patent where the River makes a bend south at the west end of what has now become an "island" (thanks to the Erie Barge Canal) – just west of the cluster of small islands before West Canada Creek on the North side. Across from the latter and extending to Nowadaga Creek seen at the far western end of the above map on the south shore were the lands of the Canajoharie (Upper) Mohawk Castle. There does not appear to be a way to access the property, although one could get reasonably close by taking River Road to the end from Mindenville Road and Road 65 which crosses the Canal and heads west.

Bleeker Patent:

The tax list of 1766, however, lists Adam Young near his brothers, and among others residing on or near the north end of the Bleecker Patent near the Geissenburg Settlement. Therefore about this time Adam probably settled near present-day Ft. Plain on the south side of the Mohawk River. Adam probably moved to land (Lot 4, Bleecker Patent) adjoining that of his brother Frederick near the Canajoharie (Sand Hill) Reformed Church, which he (Adam) helped found.

The map that follows shows Adam's property in the Bleecker Patent. It appears that he only owned 105 acres here (both the deed confiscated by the Rebels, and the petition of Lt. John Young for compensation after the War confirm the size of the property). Thus the section marked John Young was not part of the holdings.

On 25 Apr. 1771 Adam deeded a 105 parcel of land at Canajoharie (Lot 4, Bleecker Patent) on the Mohawk River (near Ft. Plain) to his son John, adjoining the 250 acre farm of the former's brother Frederick Young. John lived here until March 1771 when he was to be apprehended for burning Foxes Mill, and thus left for British Lines at Oswego or Niagara.

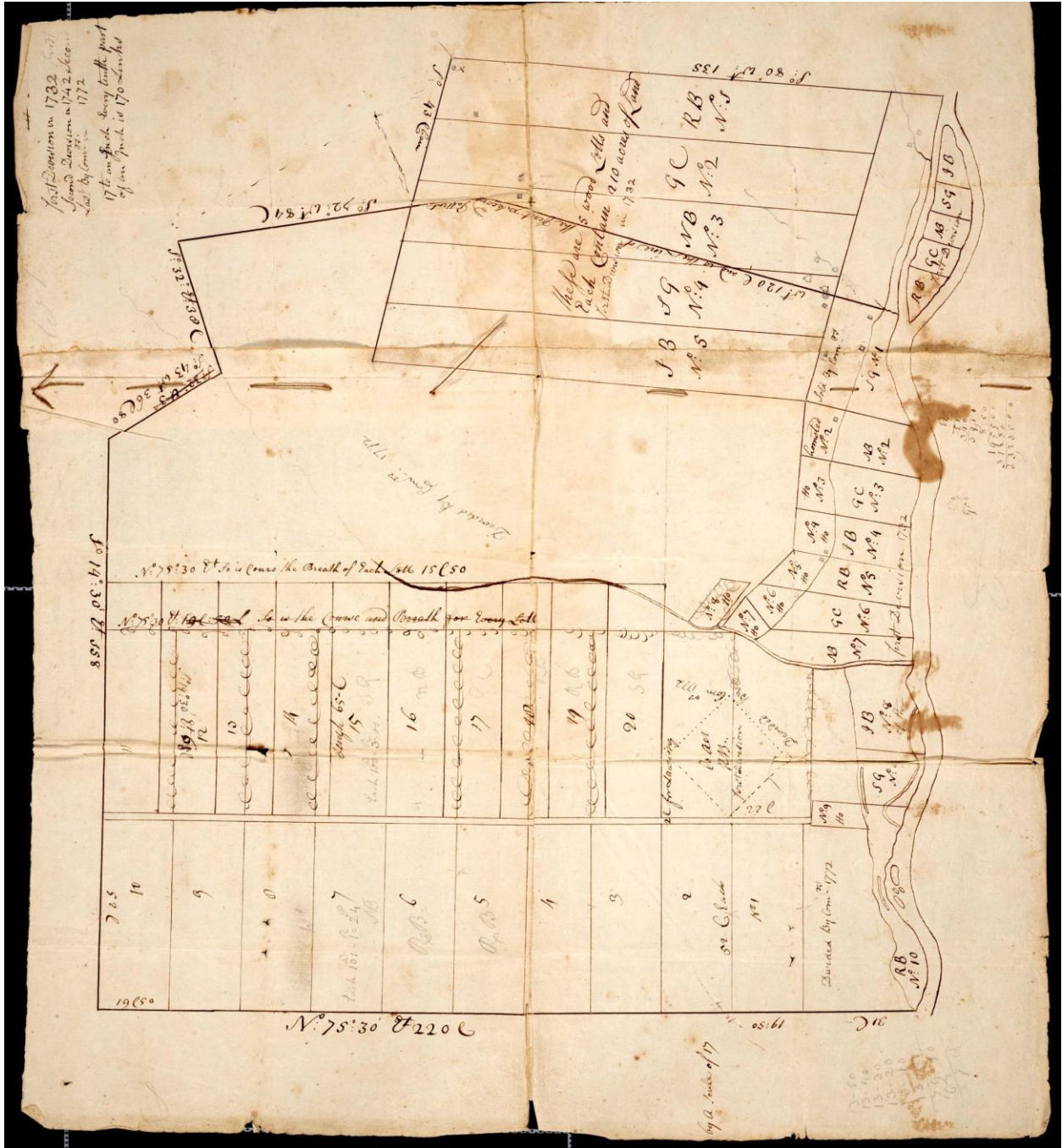
A specific description of this property occupied by John Young at the time of the Revolution may be of interest. Reference to the Loyalist Claims data indicates that the farm was 105 acres



in extent, and that Adam was "offered 1000 pounds New York Currency by Peter Ramsay in New York sometime before 1771." 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 Bleeckers. 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. 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. These individuals were descendants of Abraham Arndt 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. Interestingly, a publication of 1878 provides a detailed engraving of the "Res. of Alfred Arndt Town of Minden", which shows a large 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. 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 now of Ft. Plain, NY 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 an engraving of the property.



Above is the 1732 Bleeker Patent with the Lots as of 1772 shown. In the map below, the location of the homes of Adam Young and Conrardt Mathias are shown in conjunction with modern roads.

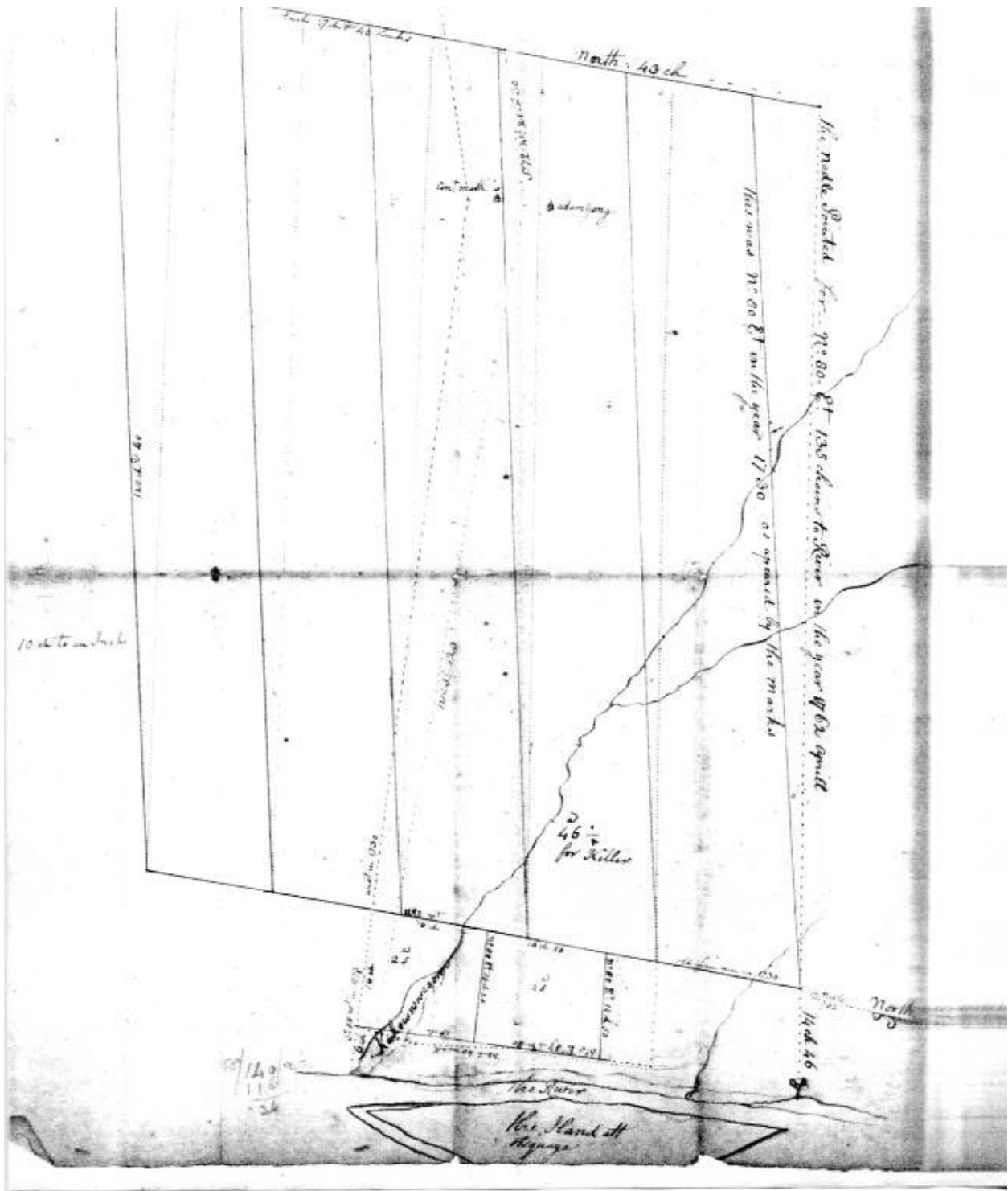




1730

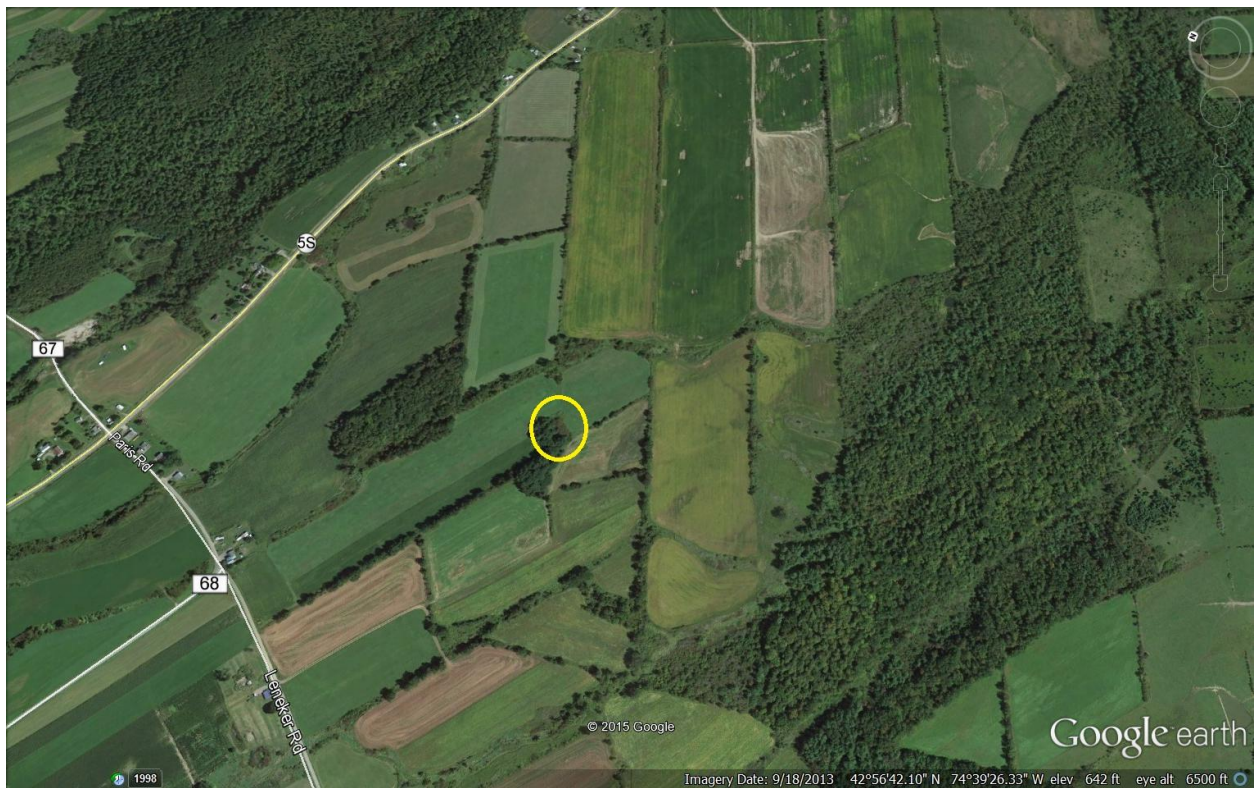
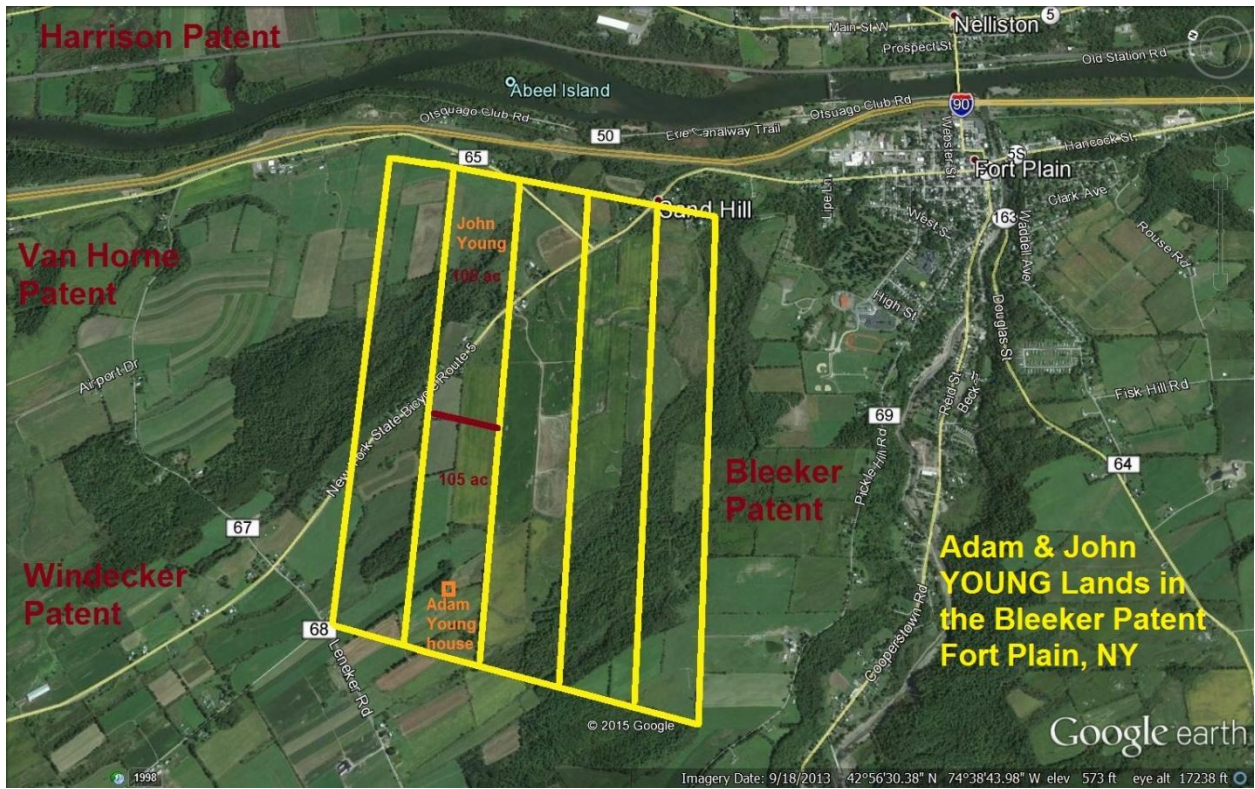
Division

1772 Division

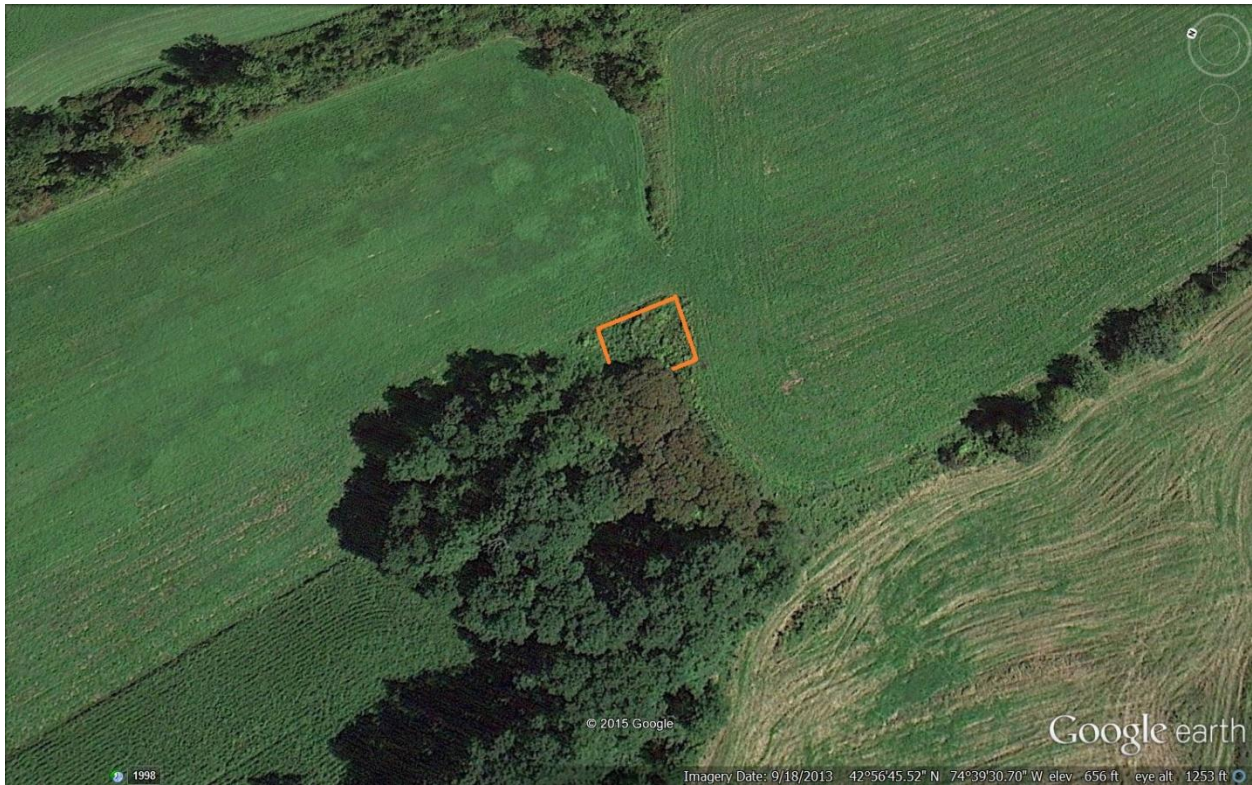


Copy of original upon which the previous map was made.









The above three aerial maps show the Adam / John Young home sites in the Bleeker Patent. John did not own the land shown in the first map, only the upper 105 acres plot owned previously by his father Adam Young.

It should be noted that it is not known from any documentation where Daniel Young was residing. One might assume that he was residing where his father Adam Young lived. However at the time of the Revolution, it is likely that he was residing with his Uncle Frederick, near his brother John Young as all three appear to have left at the same time to travel to the British Lines at Oswego or Niagara. Henry and David, the youngest sons of Adam, were living with he and their mother Catharine Elizabeth (Schremling) Young until forced to leave the property in the Theobald Young Patent in 1778 when the Rebels burned Adam's home and business enterprises.

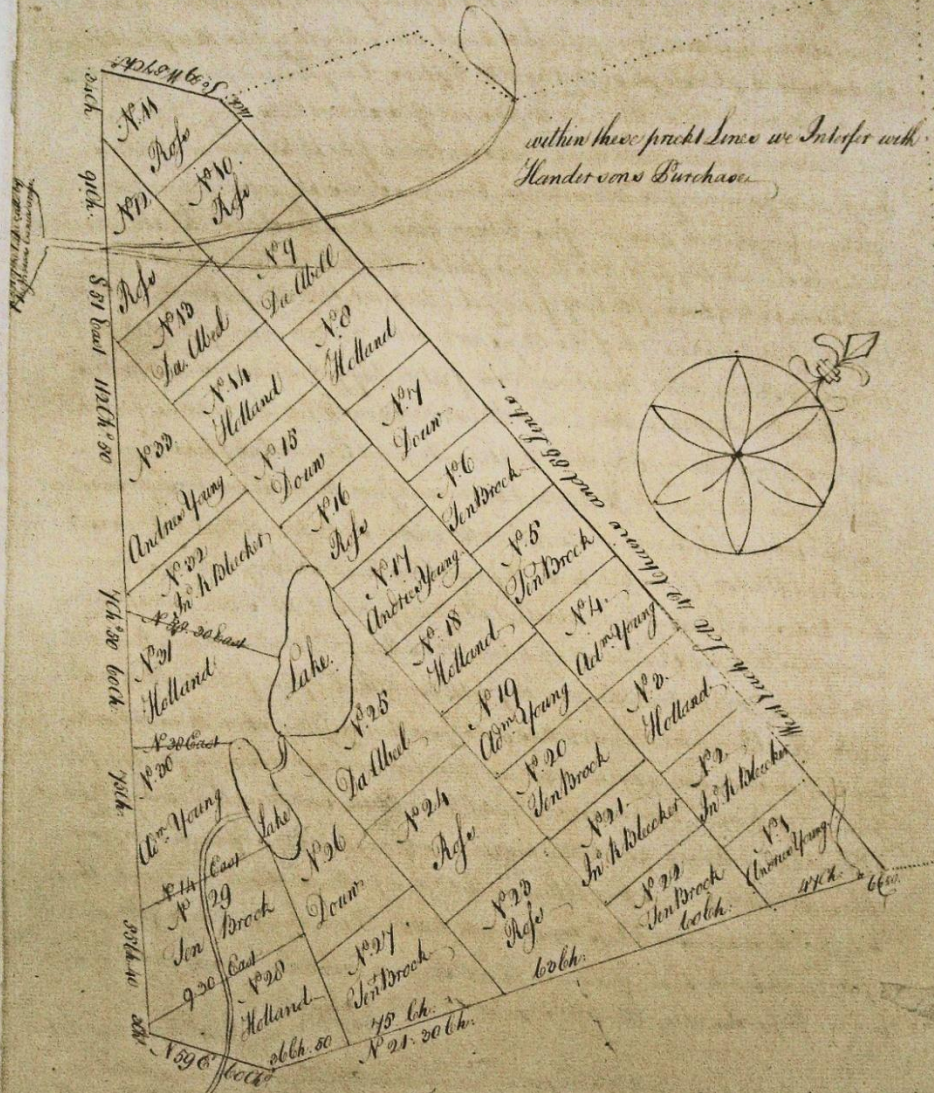
Theobald Young et al. Patent:

On 14 July 1752 Theobald and his sons Adam, Frederick, and Andries obtained a patent to 14,000 acres of land on the south side of the Mohawk River; having petitioned for permission to purchase the land 31 May 1751, and having bought the land from the Mohawk Indians 21 May 1752.

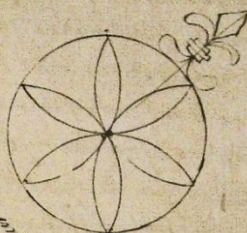
On 29 Oct. 1765 the deed of partition to Young's Patent was composed, and soon thereafter Adam moved to Lot 19 on the south side of Young's Lake (Youngsfield, now Warren, Herkimer Co.).



Laid down by a Scale of 40 chains to an Inch by J<sup>n</sup> H. Blucker



within three paces Lines we Interfer with Hander sons Purchase



Start of the Lake called by the present Name

The above is a true copy of the Map referred to in the preceding Dec<sup>r</sup> of Petitions recorded on Oages 121 to 127. Exam<sup>d</sup> this 2<sup>d</sup> May 1767 by me

J<sup>n</sup> James Henry

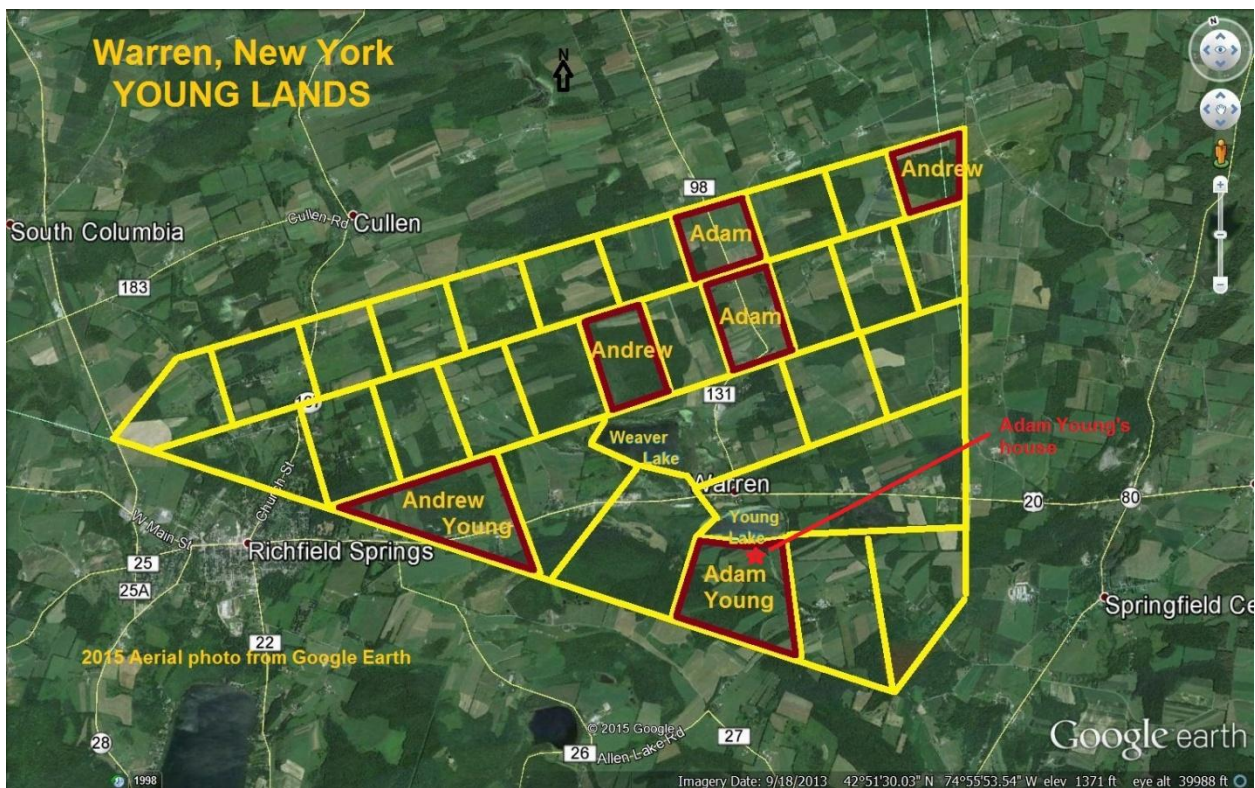


The move to Young's Lake probably took place around the time when Adam and wife Catharine Elizabeth transferred the land in the Bleeker Patent to their eldest son John Young, in 1771.

It is fortunate that a description of Adam's house survives. In a letter from Garret Abeel to his wife Mary, dated 27 May 1772, he describes a trip he took from the Mohawk River to Youngs Lake. Apparently after traversing miles of deserted wilderness, on the 23rd of May, "when through the Woods I saw as by appearance the Ocion, I knew ye journey wo'd soon be to an end but Judge my agreeable surprise when soon After at the side of a large Lake before me appeared a very good board house with a Peaza round it, and several buildings about it and found one Adam Young with his family the possessor thereof".

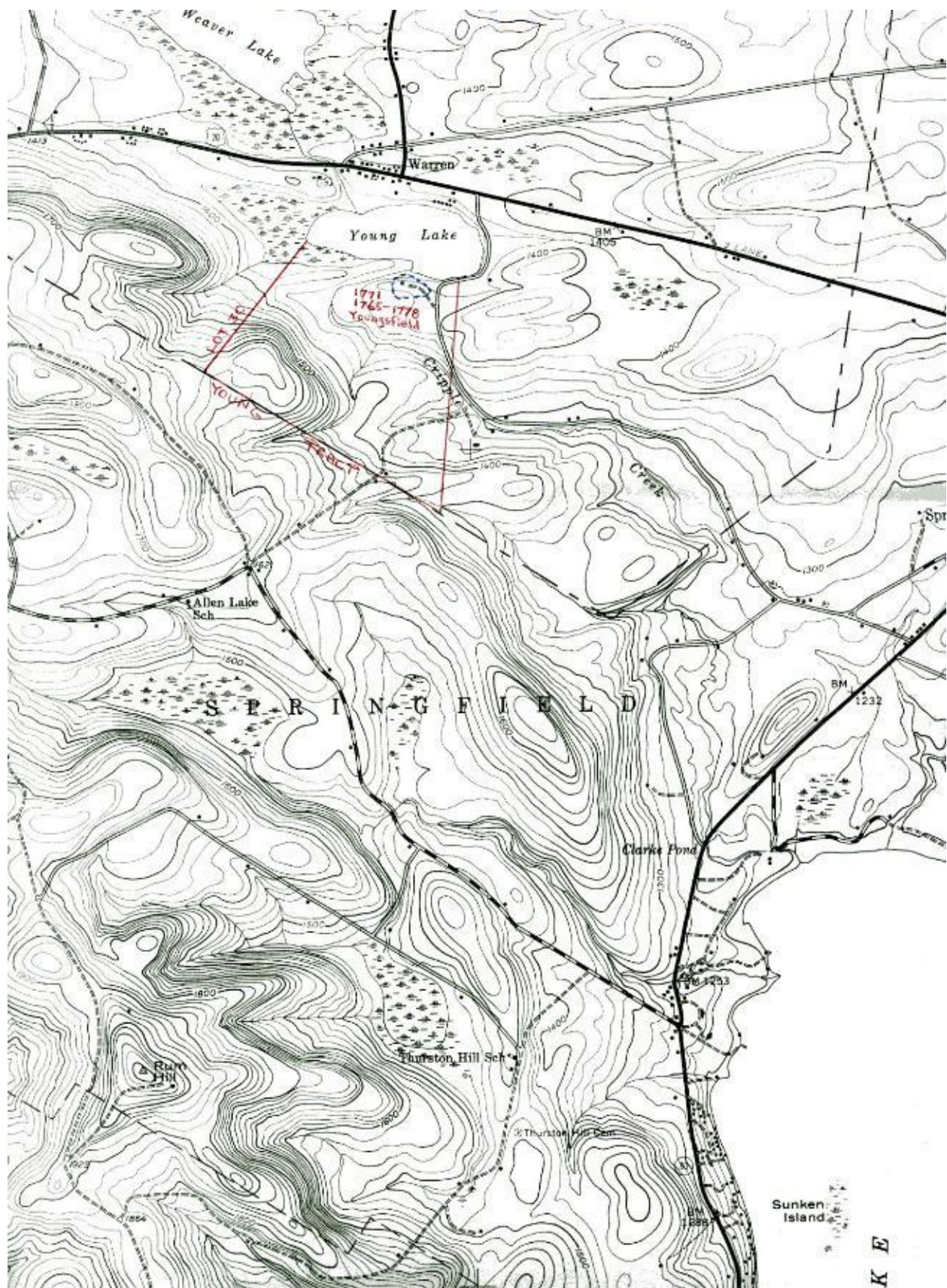
He also farmed, and owned a potash works, a sawmill, and an Indian trading post.

In 1778, prior to his return to the Valley with Joseph Brant on 17 September to conduct a devastating raid on Valley settlements, under the orders of Rev. Daniel Gross, Adam's farm and buildings were burned.



The partition of the Theobald Young Patent showing which lots Adam received, and where he chose to live from about 1771 to 1778.











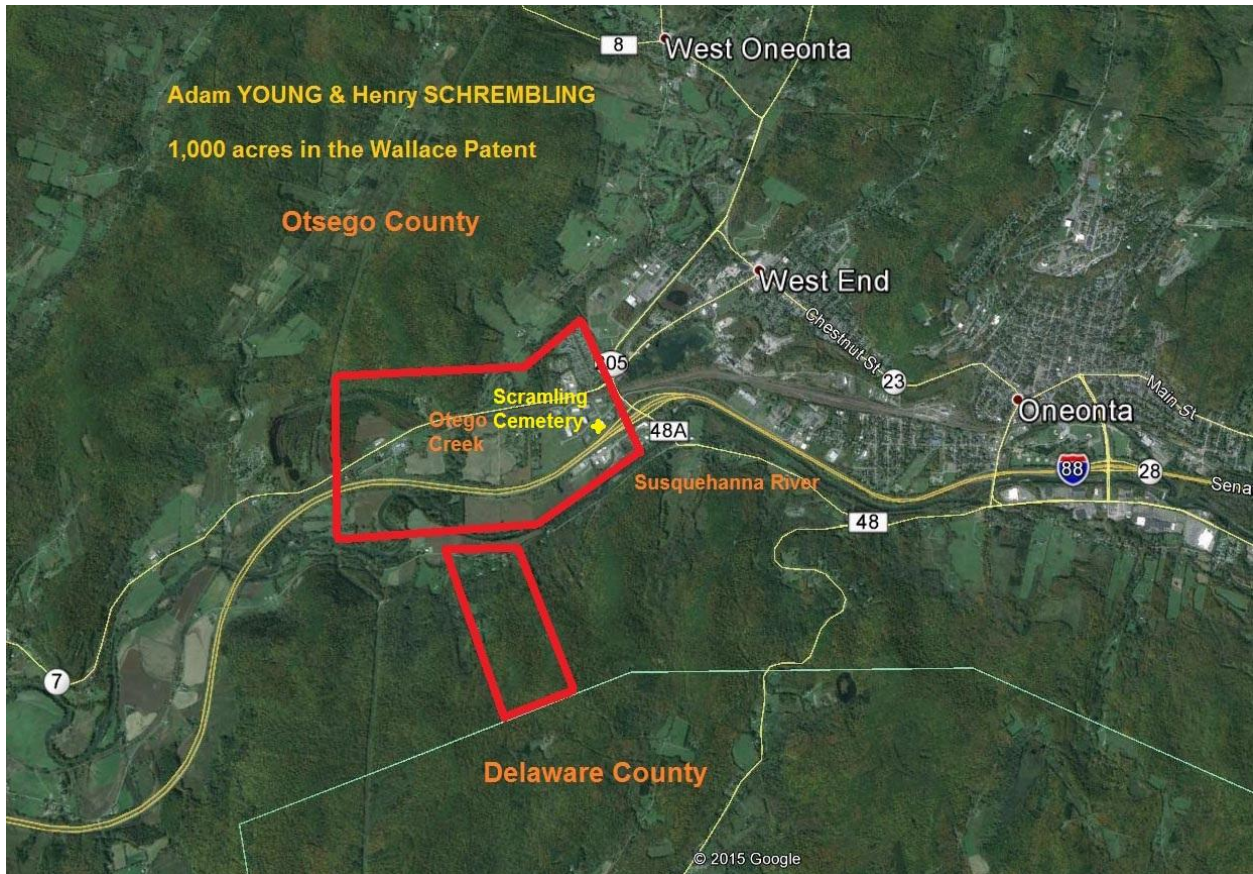




The above three maps point out the house and outbuilding site at the south end of Young's Lake where Adam and family moved circa 1768 to 1771.

Lands in Otsego County:

While Adam Young never resided on the 1000 acres he purchased of Sir John Johnson in the upper reaches of the Susquehanna River at Otego, his nephews did reside on the property after the Revolution. They are included below.



Conclusion:

The author hopes that this work will assist Young descendants to locate the properties of their ancestors when they wish to visit the old family sites in the Mohawk Valley.

Dr. David K. Faux. The author acknowledges with thanks the research assistance of Thomas M. Nelson (particularly in creating the aerial maps with boundaries and sites shown), and Ken D. Johnson who provided copies of the original patent maps.

Version: 8 November 2015