
He Stood on Guard for Us

By Robert C. McBride UE, B.Sc., M.Ed.
UELAC Central Eastern Regional Vice-President

Jonathan Sutherland Snyder UE, a member of the Thompson-Okanagan Branch, received his UELAC certification as a direct descendant of the Loyalist, Adam Snyder UE, on 6 March 1999, along with his brother, Adam Turner Snyder UE. Their father, David Boyd Jackson Snyder UE, CD, of Penticton, British Columbia, received his UELAC certification through the Saint Lawrence Branch on 9 May 1979 and is a Charter Member of the Thompson-Okanagan Branch. The monument for the 11 November 1813 Battle of Crysler's Farm sits on the original land grant to Private Adam Snyder UE, formerly from the Mohawk Valley, who served in the First Battalion, King's Royal Regiment of New York, Major James Gray Company, from 1881 to 1883.

Jonathan and Adam are also direct descendants of another Loyalist ancestor through their mother, Anne (nee Turner) Snyder, and her father, Colonel Malcolm Turner, born in St. John, New Brunswick, Jonathan and Adam's maternal great-grandfather being Major General Guy Roderick Turner, who was raised in Aroostook Junction, New Brunswick.

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Editor's Note:

David B.J. Snyder UE, CD, visited Old Newgate Prison in Simsbury, East Granby, Connecticut, in August 2005, where his Loyalist ancestor, Adam Snyder UE, was incarcerated during the American Revolution. David's article is published in this Spring 2009 issue on pages 19 to 23.

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Capt. Jonathan S. Snyder UE, BA, S.M.V.

First Battalion,
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
(20 December 1981 – 7 June 2008, age 26).
Direct descendant of the Loyalist, Adam Snyder UE.
Recipient of the Canadian Star of Military Valour
awarded for "Distinguished and Valiant Service
in the Presence of the Enemy."



Captain Jonathan Sutherland Snyder UE, BA, S.M.V. died on 7 June 2008 while proudly serving his country in Afghanistan. Born on 20 December 1981, Jonathan attended Uplands Elementary School and graduated from Penticton Secondary School with a French Immersion Diploma in 1999. In his youth, Jon participated in a variety of sports, including track and field, soccer, Pen-Hi Laker basketball, skiing, snowboarding, rugby and boxing. At the age of 9, Jonathan enrolled in private voice lessons, participated in his first British Columbia Arts Festival in Kelowna in 1992, and was runner-up at the British Columbia Festival of Arts, held in Trail, B.C., in 1993. He performed in many community musical theatres, OSSA and Soundstage Productions that included roles in *Grease* and *The King & I* (Penticton Light Opera). He played the alto saxophone in his high school band, was a handyman, an avid reader and a dog lover.

From the age of 12, Jonathan was an army cadet, where he learned to play the bagpipes, obtained his National Gold Star and attended Outward Bound in Wales, UK. He was a staff cadet at Vernon Army Cadet Camp in 1998 and joined the Army in September 1999 as an ROTP candidate. Jon graduated from the University of Victoria in 2003 with a Bachelor of Arts, majoring in English with a minor in Sociology. He was the top candidate in two out of three summer officer training phases prior to receiving his commission.



Capt. Jonathan Snyder UE (right) served as Best Man for his brother Adam Snyder UE (left) at the wedding of Adam and Daphne Ding, 14 July 2007 in Penticton, B.C. Megan was Daphne's Maid of Honour.



Capt. Jonathan Snyder UE steps off a military airplane.

Promoted to Lieutenant, Jonathan served in the First Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, in Edmonton, Alberta. He had three overseas missions in five years, including two to Southern Afghanistan. The first deployment was as a platoon commander in Afghanistan for eight months in 2006, where he was promoted to Captain; the second in Abu Dhabi (UAE) lasted three months in 2007; then he was back in Afghanistan, in the volatile Zhari district west of Kandahar City, beginning in February 2008.

**Throughout Jon's career,
he always excelled.**

Always wishing to better himself, Jonathan completed a military Parachuting Course and obtained his Scuba Diving certification. Jonathan was a keen traveller and managed to see many parts of Canada and the world during his short, but active life.

Throughout Jon's career in the Canadian Forces, he always excelled. During his nascent years in training, Jonathan topped his Phase III Officer Course, a gruelling dismantled platoon command

course designed to test the physical and mental endurance of Canada's Infantry Officers. On joining the First Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in 2003, he quickly garnered the respect of his peers and superiors through his unwavering professionalism. He was later selected to be the Battalion's Senior Subaltern, an official role that embodies the mind and spirit of the Junior Officers.

Jon served brilliantly as a Rifle Platoon Commander in C Company on Task Force ORION in 2006, his first deployment, facing furious gun battles with insurgents. He saw action at Sangin, in neighbouring Helmand province, as well as in the Panjwaii district of Kandahar and led his men decisively and courageously, from the front, during sustained action in Pashmul and Sangin, earning him a promotion to Captain just before he went home in August 2006.

He cautioned soldiers on the next rotation not to confuse all the local Afghans with the enemy moving among them.

"The people here aren't much different from the way people act back home in Canada if you're dealing with teenagers and little kids," he told his replacements in August 2006.

"There are a lot of similarities. I'd say, go in there with an open mind and treat people as you would back home in Canada and go from there."

Shortly after his return to Canada, Jonathan voluntarily competed as a solo member in the Canadian Death Race, an extreme competition conducted in twenty-four hours over one hundred and twenty-five kilometres of punishing and unforgiving terrain in the mountains of Grande Cache, Alberta. He was awarded the gold medal.

**Acutely aware of the risks,
Captain Snyder voluntarily
re-deployed for an eight-month term**

Supremely fit, tactically gifted and exceptionally dedicated, Jon was selected to be the First Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry's Senior Subaltern, entrusted with the safety of the Regimental Colours, along with a small group of select Corporals, Master Corporals, a Sergeant, a Warrant Officer and another Junior Officer, who comprised The Colour Party.

Acutely aware of the risks, Captain Snyder voluntarily re-deployed in February 2008 for an eight-month term to Southern Afghanistan with the Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT) that has Canadian officers training troops in the fledgling Afghan National Army. He was the leader of his four-man mentoring team, training about one hundred ANA soldiers.



Captain Jonathan Snyder, receiving his Task Force 2006 medal from General Leslie, the senior Army Officer in Canada, September 2006.



Captain Jonathan Snyder (front right) was a member of The Colour Party.

**Captain Snyder did not waiver,
exhibiting heroic leadership**

Shortly after his arrival, on 26 February 2008 Captain Snyder performed life-saving first aid on several partnered Afghan National Army personnel after a rocket-propelled grenade was accidentally discharged by an Afghan soldier, deservedly earning Jonathan a Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation. His unwavering courage, uncompromising loyalty, technical proficiency and rare human character earned him the enduring respect of his partnered Afghan National Army personnel.

Corporals Baker, Ball and Bancarz, and Captains Peel and Snyder were ambushed by Taliban insurgents on 4 June 2008. Effectively pinned down from three directions, and under the most perilous circumstances, Captain Snyder did not waiver, exhibiting heroic leadership and gallantry under intense fire by mentoring his Afghan counterpart, refusing to undermine his peer. Jonathan was characteristically calm but decisive and left no man behind, personally co-ordinating the extraction of two Afghan National Army soldiers who had been mortally shot in the head. Corporal Ball led a two-man team across broken terrain to secure an extraction route that allowed for the execution of a fighting withdrawal by Captain

Peel and Corporals Bancarz and Baker. Because of their dedication, leadership and valour, many Afghan and Canadian lives were saved.

Three days later, on 7 June 2008, while conducting a security foot patrol in the volatile Zhari district west of Kandahar City, Captain Snyder fell into an irrigation well about 9:00 p.m., Kandahar time, in an area dominated by grape fields. Wells, known locally as karizes, are found in the area. They tie into underground irrigation ditches and can be quite deep. A crescent moon that night had offered only feeble light, not enough for a soldier to see his own hand in front of his face, much less the ground underfoot. Even with night vision gear, which all troops wear, the opening would appear only as a shadow.

Zhari district is a maze of rural fields and mud compounds and

a hornet's nest of insurgent activity. Brigadier-General Thompson said the rescue effort was hampered by the lack of light and security in the area and even the terrain around the well. "*The embankments are very soft,*" he said. "*So you can imagine scrambling around the edges of one of those at night. Last night, the moon was a sliver and it was quite dark.*"

The weight of his equipment hindered Captain Snyder from being able to stay afloat as members of his patrol tried unsuccessfully to extract him from the well. Medical, engineering, along with search and rescue assets were rushed to the scene and Captain Snyder was lifted out of the well. He was evacuated by helicopter to the Multi-National Medical Unit at Kandahar Airfield but, sadly, was pronounced dead upon arrival.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Anderson of the First Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, said that Captain Jonathan Snyder is remembered by his regiment as "*a natural combat leader who was fearless under fire and always pushed the envelope ... always looking for new challenges and ways to push himself.*"

admired him, not just because he was an officer, but because he was a very decent human being

"*His troops looked up and admired him, not just because he was an officer, but because he was a very decent human being,*" said Master Warrant Officer Mark Pickford.

Major Ryan Jurkkowski said, "*Captain Snyder never lost his humanity under the most inhuman of conditions. On one mission, in 2006, when his vehicle was hit by an IED, Snyder calmly gathered his men and then went to the nearest village to warn the elders of the explosive and to reinforce Canada's mission to help rebuild and bring peace to the region. Just an absolute beautiful thing to see ... Jon did epitomize the modern warrior spirit, the warrior ethos.*"

Captain Snyder and his Afghan interpreter formed a very close relationship of mutual respect for one another while maintaining a highly functional working relationship, just one example of Jon's ability to connect with, work with, and build respected relationships with others.

His mother remembered, that even as a preschooler, he loved to play soldier, dressing up in a camouflage suit.

he had no regrets

"*He always knew what he wanted,*" Anne Snyder said from her home in Halifax. "*Since he was twelve years old, he wanted to be in the army. He always wanted to be in the Joint Task Force Two,*" the Canadian Forces special operations unit often involved in confidential missions. Jonathan was hoping to start the JTF2 course in January 2009, once he passed selection in the fall of 2008 upon arrival back home in Canada. It was his ultimate goal within his military career to be a JTF2 member.

"*If anything ever happened to him, he had no regrets because he was doing his job, and he felt it was a worthwhile one to help train the Afghan soldiers,*" said his mother.

CBC News reported on 8 June 2008 —

"Thousands of soldiers lined up on Kandahar Airfield Sunday evening to bid goodbye to a Canadian who died Saturday night. Captain Jonathan (Jon) Snyder ... of Penticton, B.C., fell into a well during a night-time patrol west of Kandahar, said Brigadier-General Denis Thompson, commander of Canadian troops in Afghanistan. ...

"They fight side by side beside us and they are certainly affected by this," said Colonel Jean-François Riffou, who is in charge of the mentoring program.

Canadian politicians mentioned Snyder's role in tributes released Sunday.

"He will be remembered as someone who worked shoulder-to-shoulder with Afghans to help bring security and stability back to their country, a key part of Canada's focus on training Afghan forces," Prime Minister Stephen Harper said.

Major Doug Friesen prayed for Snyder at the airfield. "Let the light of hope banish the dark night of death and despair, and may we rise to a new dawn where there be no more sorrow or suffering."

"Snyder's leadership under fire in a recent fight saved both Canadian and Afghan lives," said Major Robert Ritchie, Commander of the Zhari district where the battle happened.

The force of coalition and Afghan soldiers "was taking heavy fire on three sides," when Snyder rallied the troops and led them to safety. "Because of his heroic leadership under intense fire, there are many Canadians and Afghans who are alive to fight tomorrow," Ritchie said.

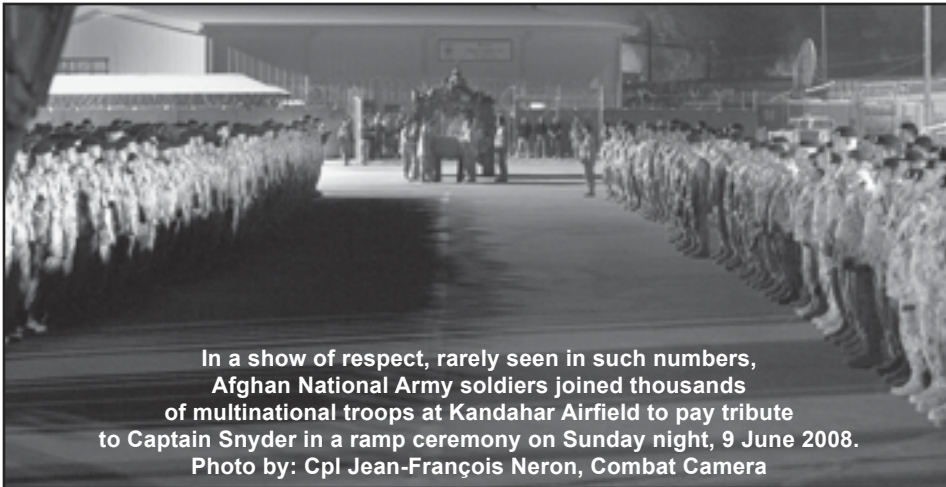
Snyder was on foot patrol in a field in Zhari district when he tumbled into an open well the Afghans call a kariz, said Thompson.

He would have been wearing at least 34 kilograms [about 75 pounds] of equipment at the time, including a flak vest and helmet.

Thompson said the well Snyder was trapped in may have been as deep as 20 metres [over 65 feet — the equivalent of a six-storey building]. The rest of his patrol tried desperately to rescue him as they radioed for help.

Snyder was the 85th Canadian soldier to die in the war-torn country since 2002. He leaves behind a fiancée, his brother and sister-in-law, and his parents."

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In a show of respect, rarely seen in such numbers, Afghan National Army soldiers joined thousands of multinational troops at Kandahar Airfield to pay tribute to Captain Snyder in a ramp ceremony on Sunday night, 9 June 2008. Photo by: Cpl Jean-François Neron, Combat Camera



11 June 2008. Trenton, Ontario. The pallbearers carry fallen soldier Captain Jonathan Sutherland Snyder from the CC-177 Globemaster III on the ramp at 8 Wing Trenton. CF Photo by Cpl Van Putten. More photographs may be found at: www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca.

Family, friends and colleagues gathered on Sunday, 15 June 2008 in the Military Hall of Colours at Beechwood Cemetery, 280 Beechwood Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, to pay their respects to Captain Jonathan Sutherland UE. His funeral was held on 16 June 2008 in the Beechwood National Memorial Centre followed by interment in the National Military Cemetery. A Memorial Service was held in Leir House, Penticton, British Columbia, on 4 July 2008. Adam Snyder UE piped his fallen brother into the Service at Beechwood and again at the Penticton Service on July 4th.

**for distinguished and valiant service
in the presence of the enemy**

On 26 June 2008 Captain Jonathan Sutherland Snyder was awarded the second highest Canadian medal for valour, the Star of Military Valour.



Captain Jonathan Sutherland Snyder UE and his fiancée, Megan Leigh Stewart, just before they said goodbye on the morning he deployed for his second tour of duty in Afghanistan.

Military Valour Decorations are national honours awarded to recognize acts of valour, self-sacrifice or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy. The decorations were approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1993. They consist of the Victoria Cross, the Star of Military Valour and the Medal of Military Valour.



Star of Military Valour

The Victoria Cross is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice, or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy; the Star of Military Valour is awarded for distinguished and valiant service in the presence of the enemy; and the Medal of Military Valour is awarded for an act of valour or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

Jonathan and his high school sweetheart, Megan Leigh Stewart, daughter of Dennis and Beth Stewart of Penticton, British Columbia, met in Grade Six and started dating when they were sixteen years old, at the beginning of Grade Twelve. They were engaged and planned to marry in December 2008 in Jamaica. Jon proposed to Megan on Christmas



On behalf of her fiancé, Megan Leigh Stewart received the Star of Military Valour from Governor General Michaëlle Jean.



Above: The Governor General flanked by Anne Snyder and Megan Leigh Stewart.

Below: Megan, fiancée of the late Captain Jonathan Snyder, accompanied by Jonathan's parents, David and Anne Snyder, at Rideau Hall in Ottawa on 13 February 2009.

Eve 2007 in Costa Rica with a ring he had bought for her while in Dubai six months earlier.

On behalf of the late Captain Jonathan Sutherland Snyder, his fiancée, Megan Leigh Stewart, received the Star of Military Valour from Governor General Michaëlle Jean during a ceremony at Rideau Hall in Ottawa on 13 February 2009.

Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, CC, CMM, COM, CD, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, is the Honorary Patron of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

General Leslie said to Captain Snyder's mother on February 13th that her son had all the makings of a Senior Officer in the Canadian Army. Speaking to Junior Officers in Edmonton during an important Regimental orientation for its new officers in the fall of 2008, Colonel Hope, Jon's former Commanding Officer from the Task Force ORION, said, "in all you do, be like Jon."



indeed a true Canadian hero

Captain Jonathan Sutherland Snyder UE, BA, S.M.V. is greatly missed by his beloved fiancée, Megan Leigh Stewart; his father, David Boyd Jackson Snyder UE, CD of Penticton, British Columbia, a former reservist and high school English teacher; his mother, Anne Snyder, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; his brother, Adam Turner Snyder UE, of Taiwan; and Megan's parents, Dennis and Beth Stewart, of

Penticton, British Columbia. Predeceased by his grandparents, Clifford and Margaret Snyder of Penticton, Colonel Malcolm and Frances Turner of Chester, Nova Scotia, Jonathan was surrounded by numerous aunts, uncles, cousins, soldiers and friends from across Canada and around the world.

Donations will be gratefully accepted for the *Capt. Jonathan Snyder Memorial Scholarship Fund*, c/o Len Cox, Penticton Schools Bursary / Scholarships Foundation, 158 Eckhardt Avenue East, Penticton, British Columbia. V2A 1Z3.

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Editor's Postscript:

I am deeply indebted to Anne and David Snyder UE, CD, the parents of Captain Jonathan Sutherland Snyder UE, BA, S.M.V., to his fiancée, Megan Leigh Stewart, and to Major Robert T. Ritchie for their assistance in writing this tribute. As Major Ritchie wrote to me, Captain Snyder was indeed a true Canadian hero.

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Precisely As Tigers Are ...



By David B.J. Snyder UE, CD

Prisoners entered the mouth of Hell by a windlass* into the dismal cavern, through a hole that answered the purpose of conveying food and air and, as to the light, it scarcely reached them. In the corner, near the foot of the stairs, opened another large trap door, covered with bars and bolts of iron, that was hoisted up by two guards by means of tackle, whilst the hinges grated as they turned upon the hooks and opened the mouth of what they called Hell, into which they descended by means of a ladder about six feet or more, which led to a large iron grate or hatchway, locked down over a shaft of about three feet in diameter, sunk through the solid rock. They bade adieu to the world and descended a ladder about thirty-eight feet more to the pit.¹

*Windlass: a machine with a horizontal axle for hoisting.

Old Newgate Prison is a former copper mine, located at Simsbury, East Granby, about twenty-five miles north of Hartford, Connecticut. Initially just a mine hole in the rocky surface, some three to four feet in diameter, having neither a fence, a well or buildings on the grounds, it was converted into a prison in 1773. Miners were employed to instruct the prisoners how to mine the precious copper. The Simsbury Prison received its first prisoner on 23 December 1773.² In May 1774, a building, that included miners' quarters, was constructed over the well. Newgate at Simsbury was the first national prison in the rebellious colonies. There, Tories and political dissidents (neutrals) were confined with petty and hardened criminals in caverns some fifty to seventy feet below the surface. "The mere threat of the mines could make the Loyalist conform," writes Wallace Brown in *The Good Americans*.³

long and horrid confinement



Newgate received its first political prisoners shortly after the Declaration of Independence. It was here that British Loyalists were delivered in 1776, convicted of the crime of being a "Tory." Considered the strongest prison in the colonies because of its location, it was to Newgate that Washington sent "flagrant and atrocious villains from the Continental Army, as well as captured prisoners of war."⁴ Alexander Fairchild and Charles MacNeil were two early Loyalists to be confined in this prison.⁵ Seven Mohawk Valley men accused of Tory sympathies: Col. Henry Frey, Judge, trader, as well as Adam Loucks,⁶ Frederick Young, Nicholas Shefer, Conrad Smith, Peter Ehle and Adam Snyder were sent to Simsbury in June 1776.⁷ At least sixty Tories were imprisoned in the mines. Two of the most famous were Mayor Mathers of New York, and the stove and lightning-scientist, Benjamin Franklin's son, Governor William Franklin of Pennsylvania, who upon his release from "long and horrid confinement," was "considerably reduced in flesh ..." although the official publication denies this.⁸

Frederic Gregory Mather in *The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut* (1913) stated that, during the Revolutionary War, the treatment of British prisoners and Loyalists at Simsbury did no credit to those in authority but furnished a pretext for the treatment of American prisoners in and about New York City. Whatever reasons that were alleged in favour of the treatment at Simsbury, "it has no apologist today." Much had been written as to the cruelties practised in all these prisons but, no matter what may be said or claimed, none of the practices should have been allowed at Simsbury "and no such practised would be tolerated among civilized nations today."⁹

overpowered the guards and released the prisoners

Although considered to be "one of the strongest prisons in the colonies," in spite of its subterranean location, attempts to escape were numerous and often successful. The most sensational mass exodus at Simsbury happened in May 1781. The leaders of this great escape were two Loyalist privateers, Ebenezer Hathaway, Captain of the His Majesty's Imperial Privateer "The Adventure," and his shipmate, Thomas Smith. After being confined for twenty dark days, Hathaway, Smith and some of Hathaway's crew were sent to prepare food in the kitchen, which was on the surface. There they overpowered the guards and released the remaining prisoners. This adventure was recorded in the summer edition of Rivington's *Royal Gazette*, a New York Loyalist newspaper, the accuracy of which Connecticut Rebels found so unpalatable that they confiscated papers and denied that such an event had happened.¹⁰

In October 1781, a report to the Governor and the Committee of Safety recommended changes without and within: *“that from the foot of the ladder the mine floor sloped down at about 30 degrees to the east for 180 feet. The first sixty feet were between six and twenty feet wide and then the width of the chamber opened to one hundred feet. By opening the rock and debris left in the tunnels by the former mining operations, the committee felt that the cavern could be made to accommodate 200 prisoners.”*¹¹

They also suggested that a *“stockade fort,”* one hundred and sixty-five feet long on the east, north and west sides and one hundred and thirty-two feet on the south with a blockhouse at each corner, would cost about £1400 and would form a *“good Strong State Prison for the United States.”* Since there was plenty of good stone near the prison, they felt that, for an additional expense of a £150, the above-described ground could be enclosed with a good wall of stone and lime.¹²

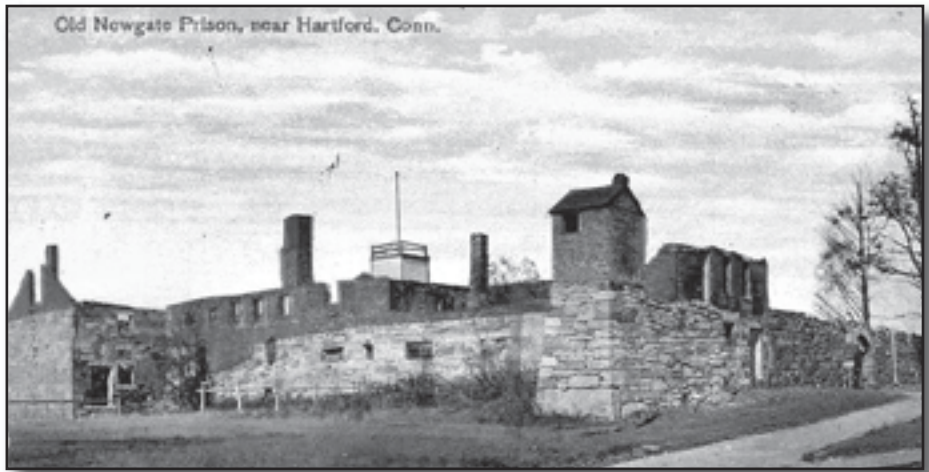
In the first ten years as a prison, old Newgate witnessed twelve insurrections, sixty-two escapes and three fires. This National Prison was closed in 1782. All prisoners were sent to Hartford Connecticut.

Nowadays the well, the whipping post and the treadmills are gone, as are the nail-making and cobble shops. The entrance to the mine is now a set of concrete stairs that takes one to the low-ceiling pit and its constant temperature. Today the keepers of Old Newgate are pleasant State Parks personnel. The subterranean route is the shape of a twisted paperclip, where sometimes a six-foot man can stand upright but most of the time he has to stoop. There is some dripping water and a fair amount of rubble that adds to the ambience.

The sun was bright and the rolling hills to the west, green and peaceful in August 2005 when two British Columbians visited the old red stone walls and the silent red-brick display building. They met at Fonda Court House Archives in the morning and drove to Simsbury Connecticut, spending a pleasant afternoon on the grounds and fifty feet underground where the temperature is a constant 52F (11C) where their Loyalist ancestors were incarcerated.

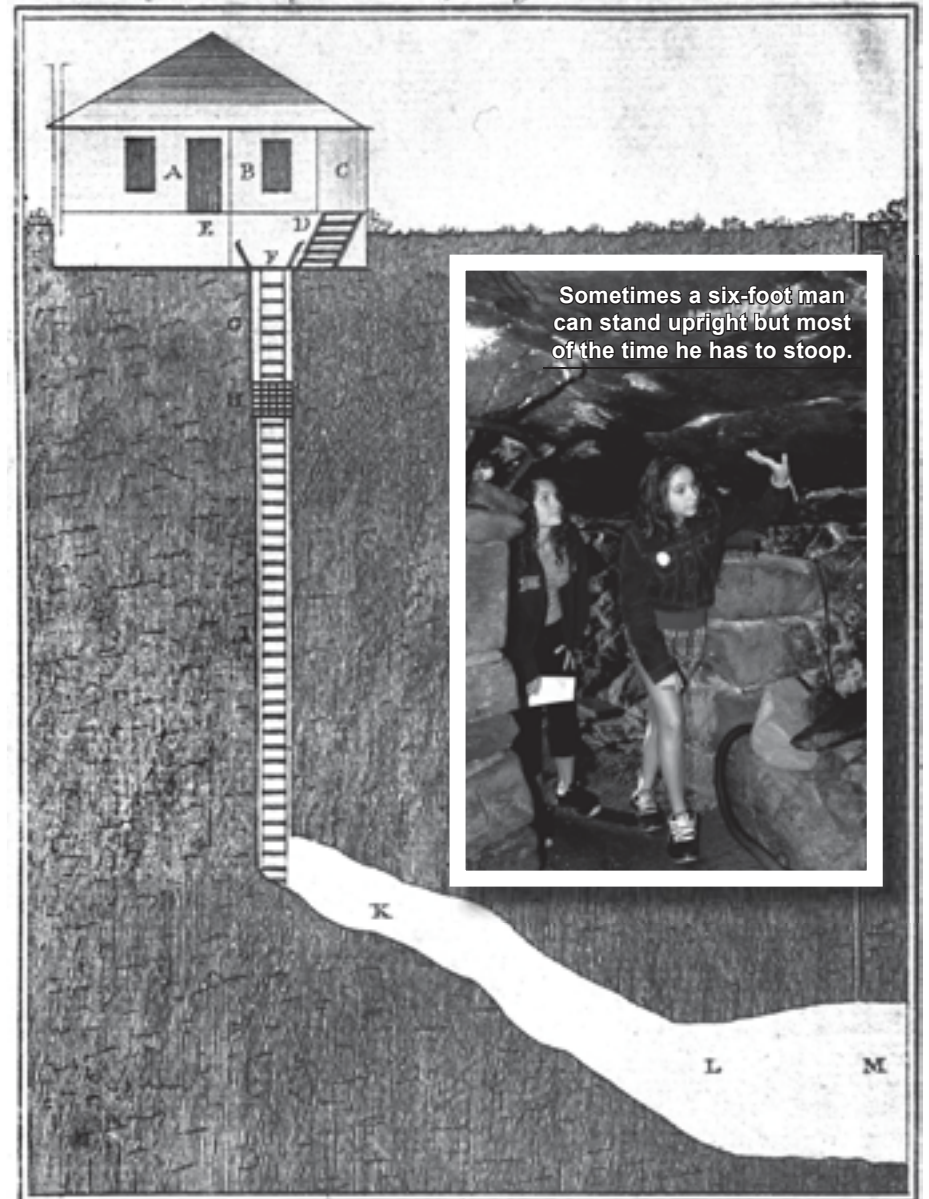
Don Maxwell’s ancestor was a prisoner of war, a boatman dragooned by John Butler’s Rangers who was captured by Continental soldiers in the late 1770s. My Loyalist ancestor, Adam Snyder UE, from the Mohawk Valley, was jailed in June 1776, for being a *“Tory”* before the Declaration of Independence deprived him of his independence, his liberty and his pursuit of happiness.

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Above: 1907 postcard. Below: Subterranean view. Inset: Feeling prison’s low ceiling.

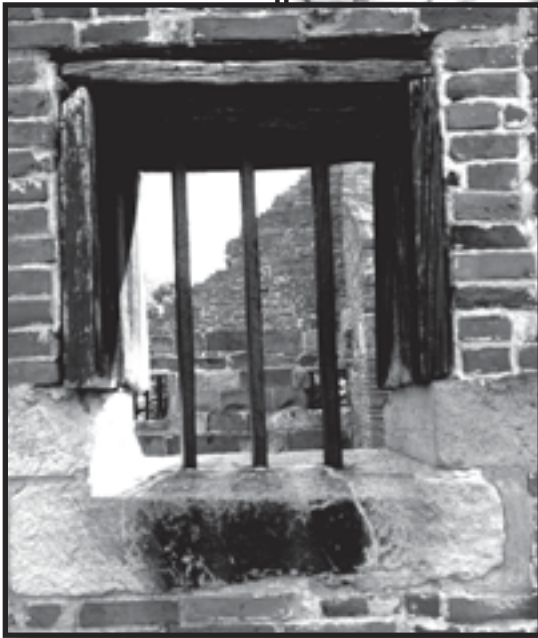
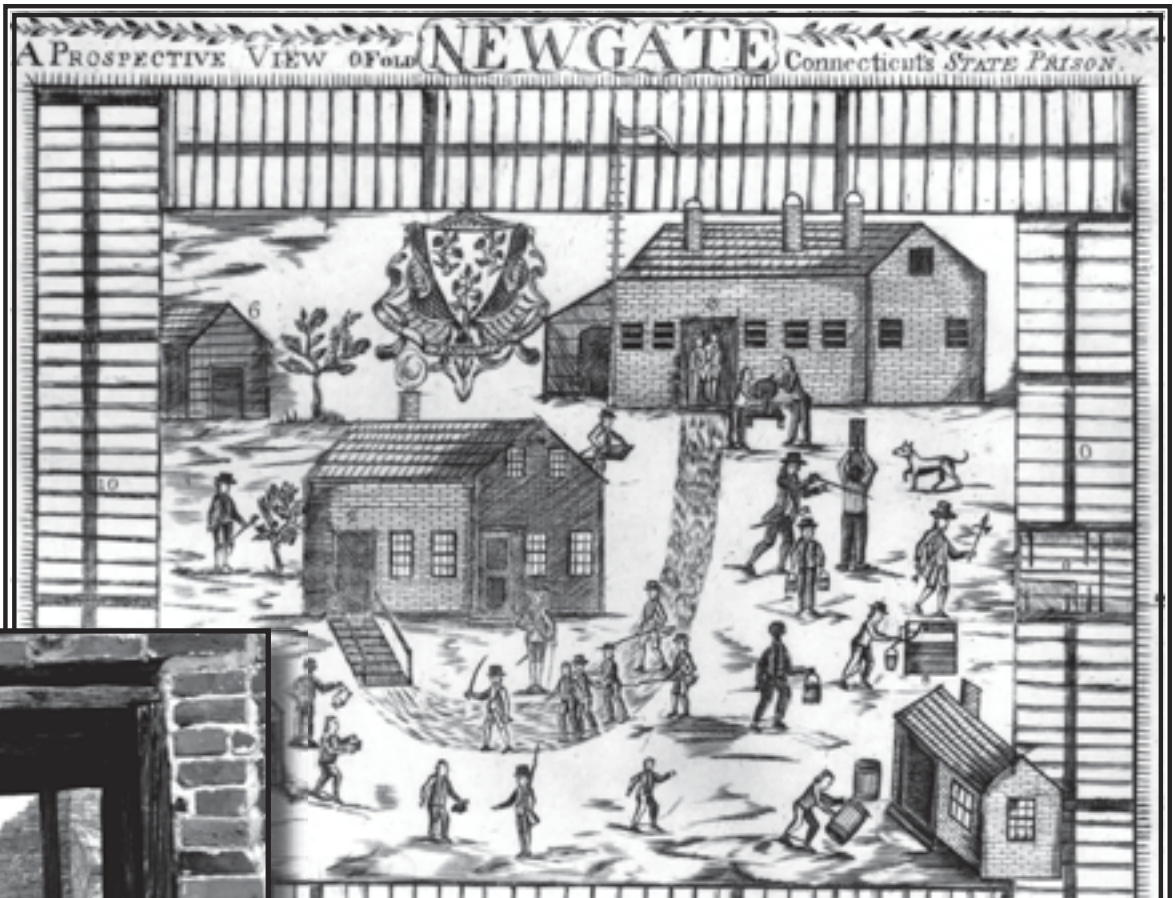
*A View of the GUARD-HOUSE and SIMSBURY-MINES,
now called Newgate,
A Prison for the Confinement of Loyalists in Connecticut*



The Title

The display board in the public area of the new guardhouse, rebuilt in 1970, urges guards: "To treat Prisoners precisely as tigers are treated," as was the modus operandi. American prisons have never been a study in Christian charity. Newgate was their first prison. Now Americans keep prisons the wide world over, do they not?

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About the Author

David B.J. Snyder UE, CD, lives in Penticton, B.C., where he pursues his historical interests. A Director of the Friends of the Penticton Museum, The Okanagan Historical Society, and the Okanagan Military Museum, he is member of the Heritage & Genealogical Society of Montgomery County, Fonda, NY, as well as a Charter Member of the Thompson-Okanagan United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

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"To treat Prisoners precisely as tigers are treated"



Photo by Mike Alatorsev

Some of the things you'll see at Old Newgate Prison, run by the state of Connecticut.

Endnotes

1. William G. Domonell, Newgate from Copper Mine to State Prison, Simsbury Historical Society, Inc, Simsbury, CT, 2001, p. 25.
2. Its first prisoner on 23 December 1773 escaped eighteen days later with the help of a 67-foot rope and a woman acquaintance.
3. Brown, Wallace, The Good Americans, p. 147
4. Washington – Domonell, Newgate, p. 18
5. Historical Records Book of Newgate Prisoners.
6. Adam Loucks, (1747 – 1828), whose tavern served strong beer and hard cider, was a short stout, red faced man, pleasant and hospitable, “*who minded his own affairs.*” (Domonell, Newgate, p. 25) It was there in Loucks’ tavern in August 1774, that the Patriarchs of Palatine District gathered to discuss the growing crisis and to take measure to protest the British reaction by forming a Committee of Safety. That Adam Loucks was trusted by these conspirators who went on to rule the Mohawk Valley seems self-evident. Almost a year to the day from the first meeting of the Committee of Safety, one Nicholas Zessinger appeared before the Yates Committee, hat in hand, and “*deposeth an oath that last Sunday before the Church at Stone-araby that he heard Adam Louck’s say, that it is yet possible the king may get the victory over the gentry. that within a fortnight you will get great confusion among the people and thinks the people will yet kill one another.*” Anne Catharine, wife of Nicholas Zessinger, stated the same under oath as her husband. In June 1776 Adam Loucks was considered an enemy alien and joined seventy other Mohawk Valley men who were gathered up and sent to prison in Connecticut. Exactly how many men from the Mohawk Valley ended up in Simsbury, Connecticut, is unknown, but Jailers were given strict orders to treat their prisons precisely as tigers would be treated. Penrose, Mohawk Valley in Revolution: Committee of Safety Papers, p. 60. It should be noted that after his stint in Newgate Prison, Adam Loucks became a model citizen, “*becoming a Justice of the Peace and a man of prominence.*” Frotheringham, History of Montgomery County, p. 80
7. Frey, Minutes of the Safety Committee.
8. William Franklin East and Judd, The Loyal Americans. Sleepy Hollow Restoration, Tarrytown, NY, 1975, states: “*William Franklin was imprisoned in the subterranean dungeons of Simsbury Mine.*” p. 72. William G Domonell, NEWGATE from Copper Mine

to State Prison, p. 20 “*Newgate never held such prominent Tories as Pennsylvania Gov. William Franklin, the son of Benjamin Franklin; Benjamin Church of Boston; or Mayor Mather of New York.*”

9. An excellent point made in 1913. What should one conclude today about American treatment of military prisoners in Abu Ghraib Prison and Guantanamo Detention Camp. “*While deaths in prisons on shore were frequent, those on the prison ships [were] far worse, where as many as 15,000 lost their lives.*” claimed Domonell, Newgate, p. 20-21. This was a propaganda point as only the British had prison ships. The problem or flaw, with such faith-based history is that it is inaccurate. Domonell is wrong! The official total casualties, dead and wounded, in the American Revolution recorded by US Department of Defence is 10,623; of which number 4,435 were killed. Ferguson, The Rise and Fall of the American Empire, p. 304.

10. Domonell, p. 26.

11. Domonell, p. 26.

12. Domonell, p. 27.

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Both photos by Mike Alatortsev

Ten Dollars Reward.
LAST Night escaped from New Gate Prison at Simsbury, one John Hinson, lately committed for Burglary, who is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has black Eyes, dark Hair, of a fair Complexion, and about twenty Years of Age—(he was helped out by some evil minded Persons from without). Whoever will take up said Fellow, and return him to the Subscriber Master of said Prison, or shall discover those that aided him in his said Escape, so that they may be brought to conviction, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, paid by
January 10, 1774. JOHN VIETS.

Editor's Postscript:

In his article about Old Newgate Prison, David Snyder indicates that his Loyalist ancestor, Adam Snyder UE, and a number of other Loyalists were incarcerated there in June 1776. Two of these Loyalists were my fourth great grandfather, Adam Young UE (17 May 1717, Fuchsendorf [Foxtown] on Schoharie River, Canajoharie, Mohawk Valley, Tryon County, Province of New York – circa 1790, Young Tract, Grand River Settlement, Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Upper Canada) and his younger unmarried brother, Frederick Young (circa 1720, Schoharie – 1778, while serving in the Indian Department during the American Revolution).

Frederick Young UE and Adam Young UE were the sons of Theobald Jung [Young] a Palatine who emigrated to America in 1709 (see the “O Henry!!! Which One Are YOU ???” series of articles in **The Loyalist Gazette**, Volume XLVI, No. 2, Fall 2008, pp. 21 – 31).

“On 14 July 1752, Theobald Young and his three sons, Adam, Frederick and Andreas, obtained the Young land patent of 14,000 acres at what is known as the Kyle or Chuyll and Little Lakes section in Herkimer County.

... In 1763 Adam and Frederick Young were listed as freeholders of Canjoharie (Albany County Freeholders) ... In 1765 Frederick Young, Adam Young and others were granted the 20,000-acre patent that bore the name ‘Frederick Young Patent’ which was located in what became Otsego and Schoharie Counties. ... Frederick became a road commissioner and one of the justices of Tryon County, appointed by Governor Tryon. ... Frederick never married but he owned considerable property in the Livingston Patent and received a large land grant near Sharon from the Crown. ... A document in possession of the Fort Rensselaer Club of Canajoharie

contains the names of Frederick and Adam Young in a long list of ‘leading Tryon County men’ who signed a document in 1773 supporting King George. [Clifford M. Young, The Young (Jung) Families of the Mohawk Valley, 1710 – 1946, Albany New York, 1947.]

“Both Adam Young and Frederick are listed in the early Military records of the Mohawk Valley as being recommended to be officers in the 4th Regiment of



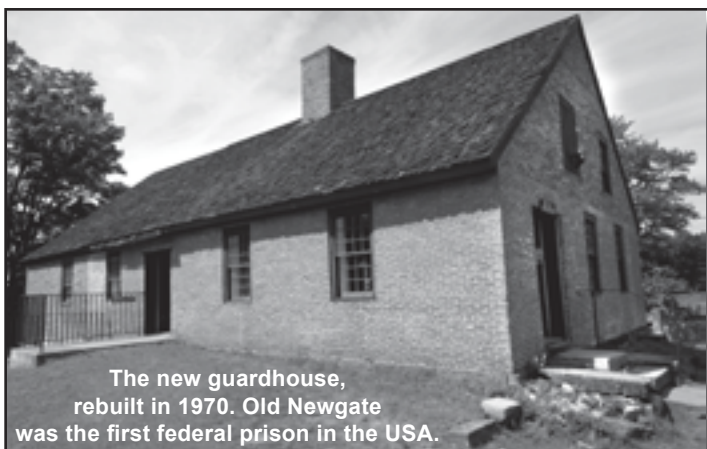
the 'New Formed Regiments of Militia' in the western part of the County of Albany in 1768." [Report of the State Historian, Vol. II, p. 891, as quoted by Henry Z. Jones Jr., *The Palatine Families of New York: A Study of the German Immigrants Who Arrived in Colonial New York in 1710*, Universal City, California, 1985, pp. 427 – 428].

Adam and Frederick Young were sent to the infamous Newgate

"The names of Adam Young and his brothers are found frequently in the minutes of the Mohawk Valley Committee of Safety, established by the Rebels in 1775. That same year, Adam and Frederick Young were sent to the

infamous Newgate Prison in Connecticut as both had refused to sign the 'association' and were accused of engaging, from a Rebel perspective, in seditious activities. By 1777 Frederick found the situation intolerable and left for the Niagara frontier together with Adam's oldest sons, John and Daniel, where they all listed in the Indian Department. Adam, who had remained behind, was under constant surveillance

by the Rebels. ... In 1777 he was fined ... and subsequently jailed in various places including Norwich, Connecticut. ... By early 1778, after eleven months of confinement, Adam was released from jail. ... Together with his youngest sons, David and Henry, Adam escaped to join Butler at Oswego and was enlisted in Butler's Rangers, 6th Company, by August 1st. His wife, Catharine Elizabeth (Schremling) Young, was jailed at Tice's Tavern in Johnstown where she joined her daughter-in-law, Catherine, and her grandchildren." [Robert C. McBride UE,



The new guardhouse, rebuilt in 1970. Old Newgate was the first federal prison in the USA.

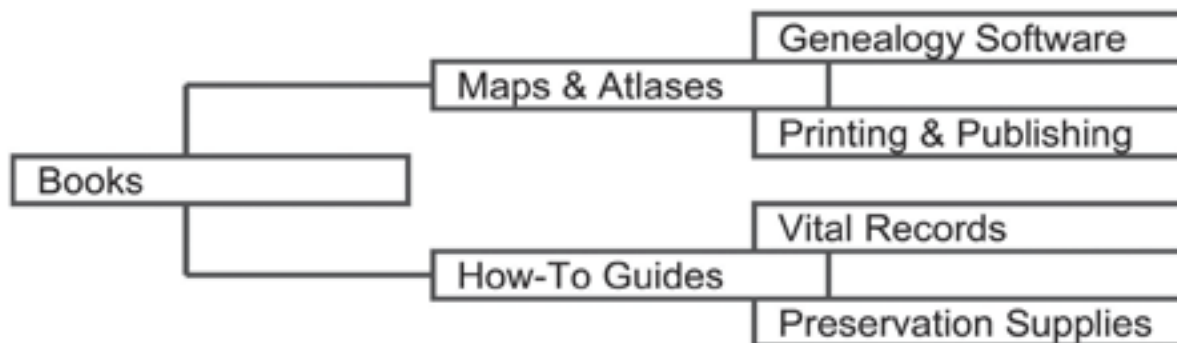
"The Young Ones: Adam, Henry & William. Descendants Have Continuously Lived On Young Tract Since 1782," *The Loyalist Gazette*, Vol. XXXV, Spring 1997, pp. 34 – 44.]

Frederick Young UE died about 1778 at Niagara without lineal descendants, leaving his older brother, Adam Young UE, heir-at-law. Adam died about 1790, leaving three married sons, John (Priscilla Ramsey Nelles), Daniel (Elizabeth Windecker) and Henry (Phoebe Van Every), and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Joseph House.

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