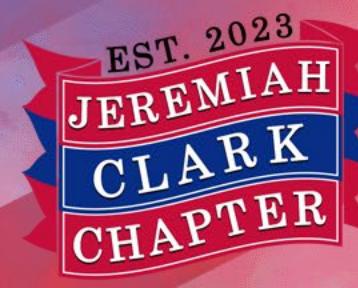


Land, Loyalty, and the Mohawk Valley

George Klock, Joseph Brant, and the Road to Revolution

Presented By: Grant Goulet

Jeremiah Clark Chapter



Two Families, One Valley

- Mohawk Valley as contested homeland
- George Klock (Palatine settler)
- Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea - Mohawk leader)
- Story shaped by land, authority, and shifting power

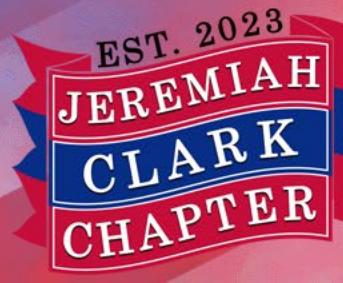
Tonight, I want to walk through a story that unfolded 300 years ago in the Mohawk Valley. It's a story about land, authority, and how disputes developed over time.

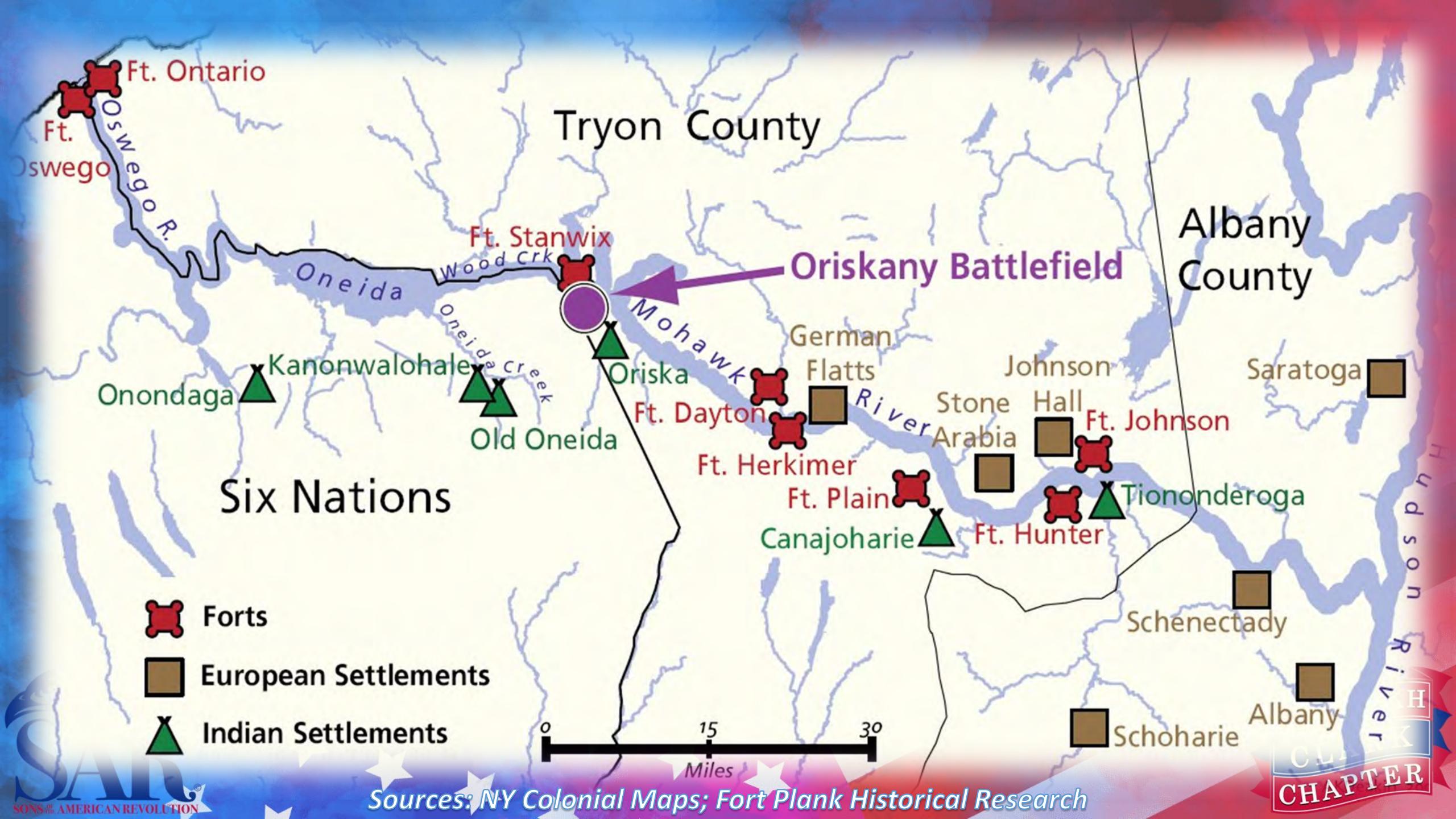
It also involves two people connected to my family history. George Klock was my seventh great-grandfather. Joseph Brant was my wife's seventh great-grandfather.

One came from a Palatine German settler family. The other was born into a Mohawk family with deep roots in the valley. Their lives intersected because of land—and because the way land was handled while they were living through it.



Sources: NY Colonial Maps; Fort Plank Historical Research





The Mohawk Valley Before the Crisis

- Mohawk Nation homeland prior to European settlement
- Palatine settlers lived among Mohawk communities
- Land agreements handled locally through clan leadership

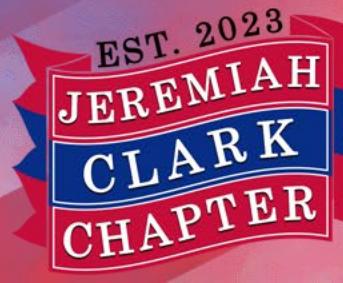
Before the major disputes, the Mohawk Valley was not an empty frontier. It was Mohawk land.

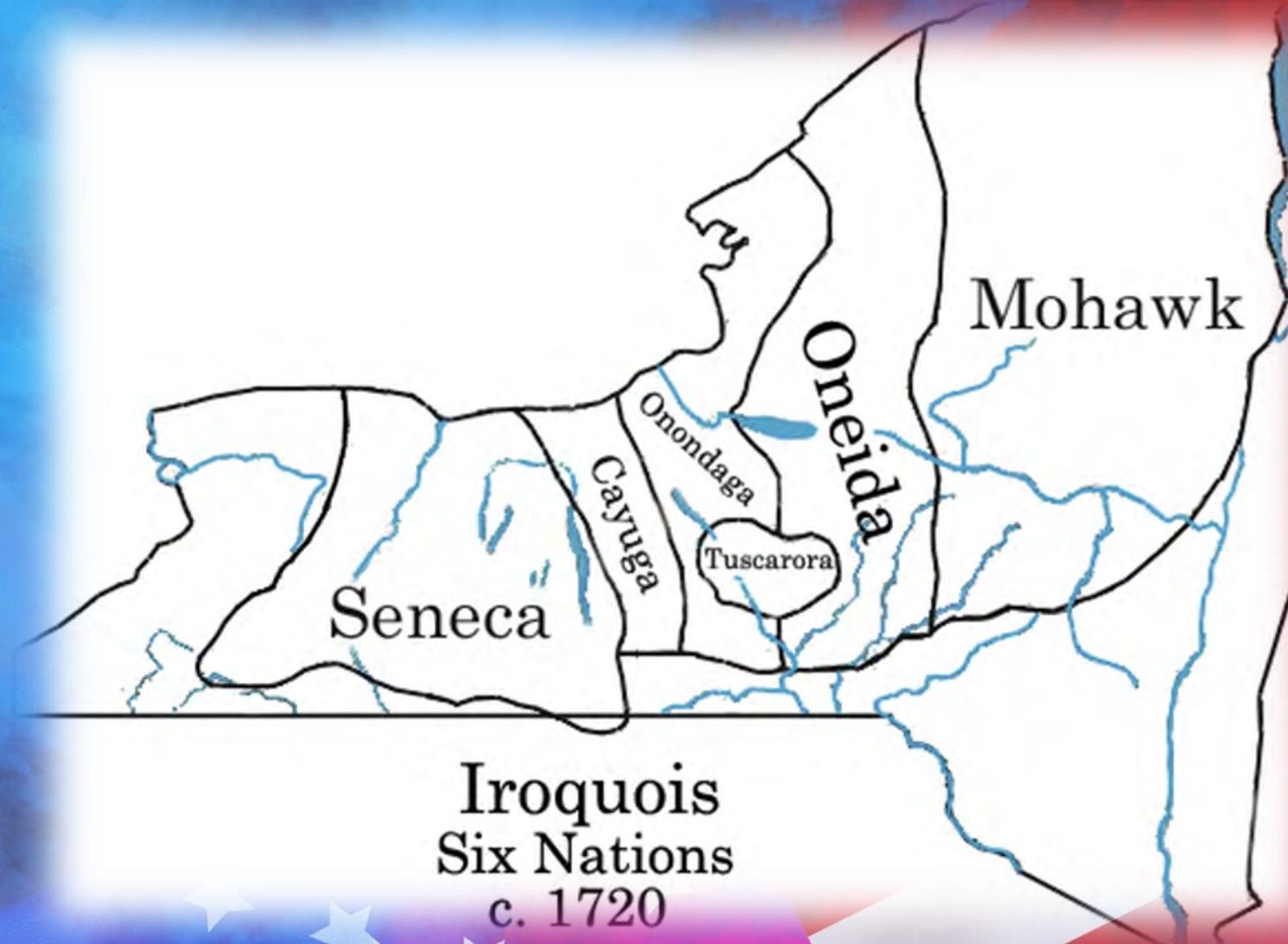
When Palatine settlers arrived, they lived among the Mohawks. Land agreements were handled locally, face to face, often through clan leaders.

What mattered most was whether the Mohawk community recognized the agreement—not whether paperwork existed far away.

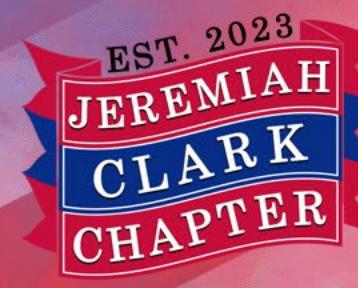


Sources: Haudenosaunee Confederacy Maps; NY State Museum





Sources: *Haudenosaunee Confederacy Maps*; NY State Museum



Henrich Klock Arrives (1710)

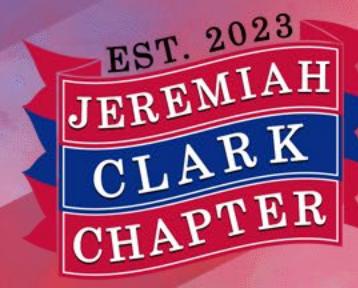
- Henrich Klock arrived with Palatine migration in 1710
- Settled among Mohawks in the Mohawk Valley
- George Klock born 1714 into a bilingual frontier world

George Klock's father, Henrich Klock, arrived in Colonial America in 1710 as part of the Palatine migration.

He lived among the Mohawks and raised his family there. George Klock was born in 1714 and grew up in a valley where Mohawks and settlers interacted daily.

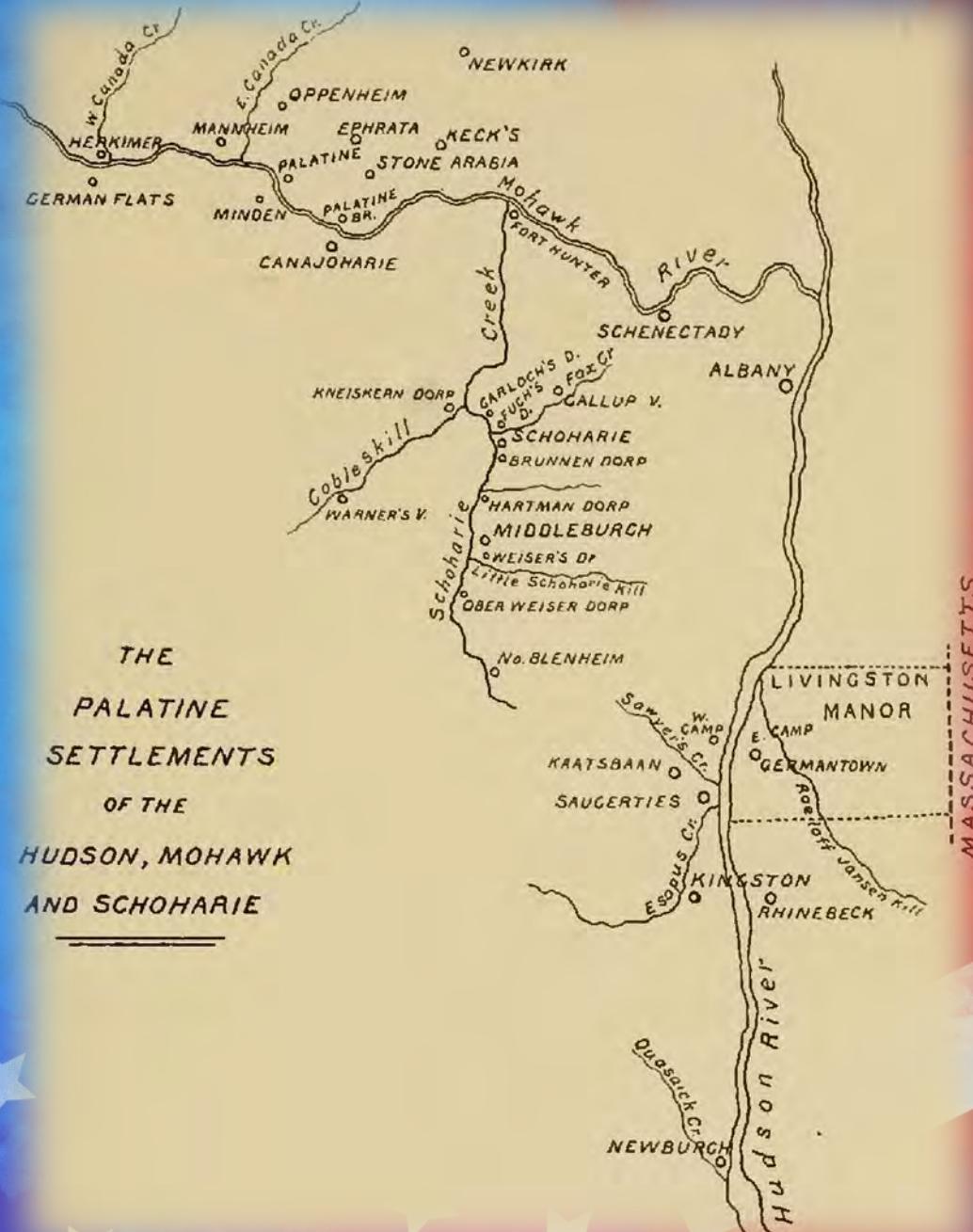
That background shaped how he understood land, negotiation, and authority.

Sources: Palatine Migration Records; NY State Archives





THE
PALATINE
SETTLEMENTS
OF THE
HUDSON, MOHAWK
AND SCHOHARIE



Sources: Palatine Migration Records; NY State Archives

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

1729 Livingston–Van Horne Patent

- Livingston–Van Horne Patent granted in 1729
- Approximately 8,000 acres involved
- Mohawk objections over lack of proper clan approval

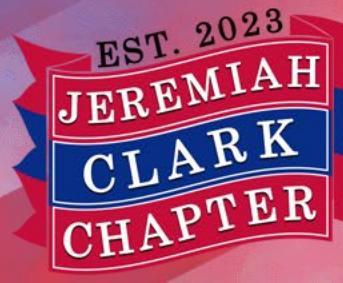
The larger land conflict begins in 1729. Philip Livingston and Abraham Van Horne received a massive land patent—roughly 8,000 acres—west of Schenectady.

The Mohawks objected immediately, saying the land had not been properly approved, especially by clan mothers.

Colonial officials approved it anyway, setting a precedent that would cause problems for decades.



Sources: DRCHNY Vol. 6; NY Land Patent Maps



Received by the hands of Philip Livingston for and in behalf of Abraham Van Stoeane William Provoost &
Mary Burnett and himself the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and thereunto to be fully Paid &
Contented and Satisfied wherefore wee HAVE Given Granted Released and for ever Quitt Clained,
and by these Presents do Give Grant Release and for ever Quitt Claine unto our most Gracious Sovereign
Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the
Faith & his Heirs and Successors all our Right Title Interest Claim Property Possession and Demand
of so and in all that certain Tract of Land lying and being in the County of Albany on the South side of
the Hauaue river beginning at a Place called by the Native, Hajuyouchtohary H
Thence running up Westward along the said River to a certain Place called by said Native Onicaged H
being over against a Large Creek Thence into the Woods Southward Two English Miles, with all and any
manner of Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Hereditaments and appurtenances R
whatsoever, in the said the

Thence running up Westward along the Said River to a certain Place called by Said Native Onigode
being over against a Large Creek Thence into the Woods Southward Two English Miles, with all and any
manner of Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Hereditaments and appurtenances
whatsoever, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues and
Profits thereof To have and to hold all and Singular, the above bargained Premises with
the appurtenances to our Said most Gracious Sovereign Lord his Heirs Successors & Assigns to the
use and only a copys we benefit and behoove of our Said most Gracious Sovereign his Heirs Successors
and Assigns for ever. In Witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and Seals this
Sixteenth day of February Anno Dom. One thousand Seven hundred and Twenty nine and
Thirty

Signed Sealed and delivered
In Presence of

Doctor Specie

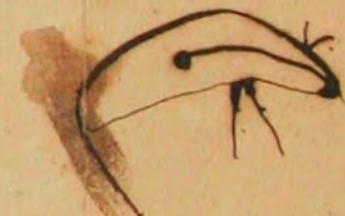
Dirck Van Vechte Jan:

John Penhouse

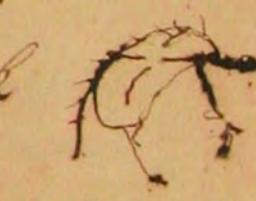
Karaghkondie



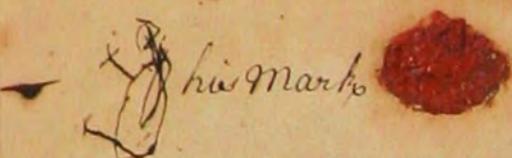
orighjadickha



Hanehariso his mark



Kanaguatho



H
C
R

Mohawk Warnings (1746)

- Mohawk petitions warning of land fraud
- Alcohol undermining Mohawk communities
- Early resistance before Klock becomes central figure

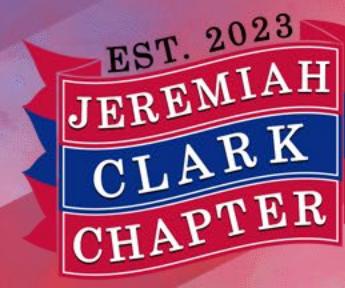
By the 1740s, Mohawk leaders were already pushing back. They warned colonial officials about dishonest land dealings and alcohol.

One petition said they were “melting like snow in the warm sun.”

This shows that pressure over land existed well before Klock became a central figure.



Sources: DRCHNY Vol. 6; NYS Archives



In behalf of the Conojohary Castle we have this to desire that the patent which Mr Livingston has obtained for the Onowedage Flatts & some other lands lower down the River, comprised in the said Patent may be broke, it haveing never been bought from them or payd for, notwithstanding some Indian hands may be produced. This and such like dealings, with the bringing rum to our Castle, has made us dwindle away as the snow does in a warm sun shining day. Your high wisdom undoubtedly will find remedy to release a poor distressed people, who will use all means to return¹ their sinking condition by getting more Indians to live and plant among us. Your Excellency's care in this will effectually convince us that your Excellency loves justice & equity, & at the same time cause us as well as the Conojohary Castle to be easy in our minds & ready to embrace every opportunity to shew our zeal and fervour for the English Nation and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

TEGARONDAGE.

LUYKAS.

SET.

ODYOUGHWANORON.

MOSES.

SHONAGARESE.

TEGANEGHSOREA.

TEGHANAGEREGHKOUGH

SADEGARIWADE

TAYORHEUSERE.



George Klock Appears (1747)

- George Klock (Johanguergh / George / Ury / Jerry)
- Spoke Mohawk language
- Negotiated directly with Mohawk clan leaders

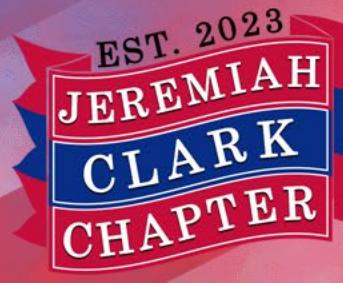
Klock appears clearly in the record by the late 1740s. His name appears in several forms—Johanguergh Klock, often called George, Ury, or Jerry Klock.

Importantly, he spoke the Mohawk language and dealt directly with Mohawk clan leaders.

At this point, no single authority controlled land transactions.



Sources: Papers of Sir William Johnson



thing with them while there is such a plenty of liquor to be had all round the neighbourhood, being for ever drunk. The worst of all is, one Joseph Clement who sell liquor within 20 yards of my house, & as soon as they get their bounty money, & that for guns, hangers, &c. they immediately go to his house & spend all there, which leaves them as poor as rats, notwithstanding all they get of me. I have forbid him several times but in vain. Wherefore am obliged to apply now to your Excellency about it in hopes you will stop that vile practice, which will same them a great deal of money for this reason, that when there are many Indians come to treat about any thing, the having liquor so near, go & get drunk & continue so a week or more some times. I must maintain them all this time, which is very chargeable & delays the business besides.

There is another grand villain George Clock lives by Conajoharie Castle, who robs the Indians of all their cloaths &c which they get of me. I had several complaints of Hendrick &c. about his behaviour, upon which I wrote him twice to give over that custom of selling liquor to the Indians, the answer was he gave the bearer, I might hang myself. If these two were made examples of by employing the King's Attorney against them, it would put a stop to the rest, & be of vast service. I had an express this week from Onondaga acquainting me that the Governour of Canada had sent a French Gentleman¹ named in Indian Rogh qua non da, go with 7 Coghnawagoes to Onondaga in order to condole the death of all those who dyed last fall & winter of the Small Pox &c. among the natives; but chiefly to enquire & find out who had bruised (as he called it) his childrens heads last fall with the ax; in order to make it up with them. Upon that he threw a large Belt of Wampum 6 inches broad & 7 foot long, as the Indians described it. The answer of the 5 Nations was, that it was



Sources: Papers of Sir William Johnson

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

King Hendrick & the Covenant Chain (1753)

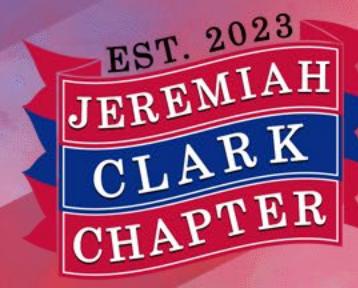
- Albany meeting of 1753
- King Hendrick warns Covenant Chain is weakening
- Hendrick defends legitimacy of Klock's dealings

Klock appears clearly in the record by the late 1740s. His name appears in several forms—Johanguergh Klock, often called George, Ury, or Jerry Klock.

Importantly, he spoke the Mohawk language and dealt directly with Mohawk clan leaders.

At this point, no single authority controlled land transactions.

Sources: DRCHNY Vol. 6; Albany Congress Records



Brother

All what we have desired to be done for our Good is not granted which makes our hearts ache very much

Brother

When we came here to relate our Greivances about our Lands, we expected to have something done for us, and we have told you that the Covenant Chain of our Forefathers was like to be broken, and brother you tell us that we shall be redressed at Albany, but we know them so well, we will not trust to them, for they are no people but Devils, so we rather desire that you'l say, Nothing shall be done for us

Brother

By & By you'l expect to see the Nations down which you shall not see, for as soon as we come home we will send up a Belt of Wampum to our Brothers the 5 Nations to acquaint them the Covenant Chain is broken between you and us. So brother you are not to expect to hear of me any more, and Brother we desire to hear no more of you. And we shall no longer acquaint you with any News or affairs as we used to do; and as to Jerry Klock there are people who want to do him some harm but we will not agree to it

Brother

We did not expect when we came from Home that all our desires would have no effect
The Indians then went away

The foregoing Proceedings between His Excellency Governor Clinton and a Deputation of the Mohawk Indians contained in Eighteen pages are faithfully taken from the Records of Indian Affairs



Sources: DRCHNY Vol. 6; Albany Congress Records

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

Brother

We desire that Jerry Klock here present may have a Licence to purchase the Land we have agreed with him for

Brother

We desire you will promise to comply with our Requests

Hereupon the Governor and Council withdrew & being return^d His Excellency spoke to the Indians as follows

Bretheren

I will grant a Licence to Peter Schuyler in the usual Form to purchase the Lands which you say you have given him, as you Desire it & as this Land seems to be given him instead of the Land he had obtained a Licence to purchase from you, and as the Land you desire to be granted to Jerry Klock and the other matters you have just now mentioned, they seem of so extraordinary a nature, I can come to no immediate Resolution upon them especially as there are so few of the Gentlemen of the Council in Town, and therefore those Matters shall be taken into consideration and an answer given you thereupon at the conference to be held at Albany this summer

Sir William Johnson Consolidates Power (1756)

- French & Indian War elevates Johnson's authority
- Johnson appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs
- Centralized control over land negotiations

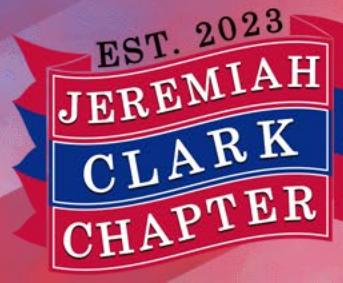
Sir William Johnson rose to power during the French and Indian War.

After leading Mohawk and colonial forces at Lake George in 1755—the Crown appointed him Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

From that point forward, land negotiations primarily flowed through Johnson.

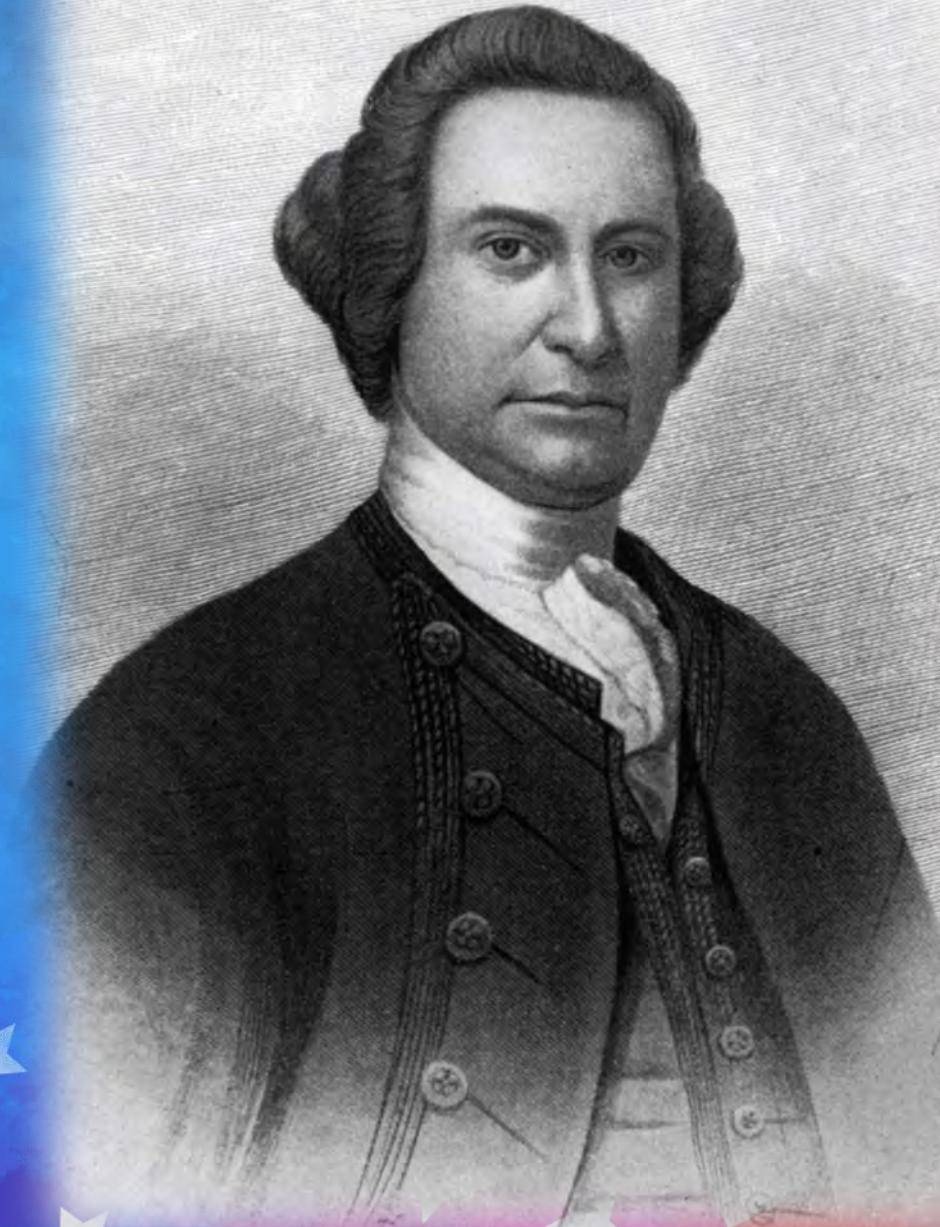


Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; British Colonial Records





Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; British Colonial Records



EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

Molly Brant & Johnson Hall

- Molly Brant as Mohawk clan mother
- Sister of Joseph Brant; partner of Sir William Johnson
- Johnson Hall as political and diplomatic center

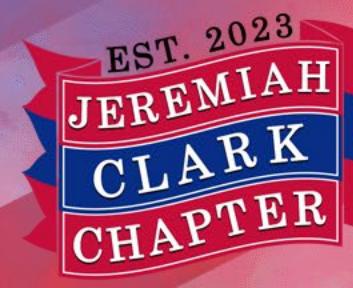
Living at Johnson Hall was Molly Brant—a Mohawk clan mother and Joseph Brant's sister.

She was also Johnson's common-law wife. Through her, Johnson gained legitimacy within Mohawk society.

Johnson Hall became a political center where decisions affecting land and diplomacy were shaped.



Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; Canadian Museum of History



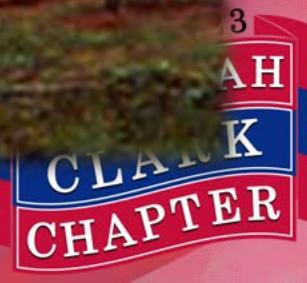


Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; Canadian Museum of History

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER



Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; Canadian Museum of History





Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; Canadian Museum of History

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

Klock Expands (1754–1762)

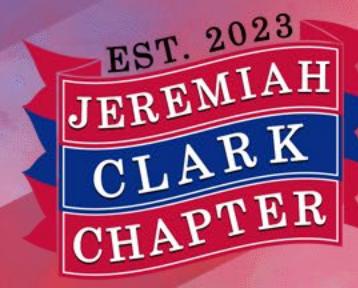
- Klock / Harrison Patent
- Purchases large portions of Livingston Patent
- Authority of Mohawk signatories later disputed

From 1754 through 1762, Klock steadily expanded his landholdings, purchasing large sections of the 1729 Philip Livingston Patent along with land in the Klock–Harrison Patent.

Affidavits claimed Mohawk leaders involved were sober and willing, while later disputes questioned proper authority.

Tensions hardened.

Sources: Fort-Plank.com; NYS Land Records





Sources: Fort-Plank.com; NYS Land Records

Investigations Without Trial (1762)

- Investigations documented in Johnson Papers
- Klock required to post £3,000 bond
- No formal trial or final judgment

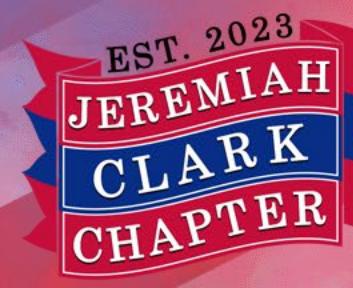
The Johnson Papers show increasing pressure on Klock.

He was investigated repeatedly and forced to post a £3,000 bond.

There was no trial and no verdict. The situation was managed, not resolved.



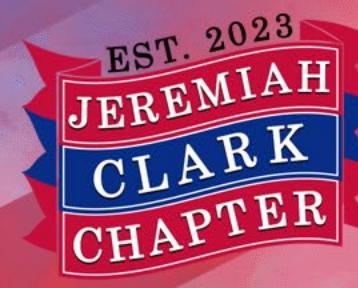
Sources: Papers of Sir William Johnson





George Klock, who by Sundry Affidavits and other Papers Read at this Board on the 17th of February last, is Accused of Inticeing and inviegling the Connajoharie Indians, and giving them Liquor whereby they became intoxicated, and of prevailing on many of them when so intoxicated, to sign Deeds to him for Lands at Connajoharie; attending without according to order, was called in, and produced two Deeds signed by several of the said Indians, as also Sundry affidavits, and the said George Klock being fully heard as to the matters Charged against him, and being withdrawn; the Council on Consideration of the whole matter, were of opinion, and it is accordingly ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Council, that the said George Klock do stand committed until he shall enter into Recognizance before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, unto our Sovereign Lord the King in the Sum of three Thousand Pounds Current money of the Province of New York, Conditioned that the said George Klock shall be of Good behaviour towards all his Majesty's Subjects within the Said Province, more especially to all and every the Indians of the Connajoharie Castles; and that he shall appear at the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held for the said Province in the next Succeeding Term, to answer to such Matters as shall then and there be objected against him on his Majesty's Behalf, and not depart the Court without Leave.

Sources: Papers of Sir William Johnson



As to the hearing expected in the case of the Connajohary Indians, it has been put off of which his Excellency the Governor told me he had sent you an account.

George Klock has not got over the Prosecution ordered against him by the Governor and Council. It is now depending and will be tryed the first Opportunity, it could not have been tryed yet or it should. I would wish to try it next April in New York, could I fall on a means of defraying the Expences of a Jury from the County of Albany, but as there is no Fund in the province for these Contingent Expenses I believe it must be put off til the next Circuit at Albany.

I am very sorry you should conclude that Klock had got over this affair. It is not a practice with me to compound offences unless the injured party is made Satisfaction, even in petty Trespasses, and never have I compounded one where the publick is concerned. I assure you Sir William the supposition hurts me.

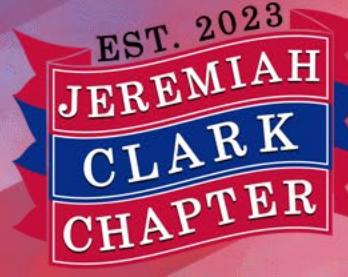
I shall write you on the other subject when I have heard from the Gov^r. Wishing you may live happy very many years, I am Sir

Your very humble Serv^t.

J. T. KEMPE

To SIR W^m. JOHNSON.

Sources: Papers of Sir William Johnson



1766 Canajoharie Patent Treaty

- Canajoharie Patent Treaty drafted in 1766
- 9,900-year lease involving monetary payment
- Rejected by Mohawk clan mothers
- Original document sold at auction in 2014 for \$57,500

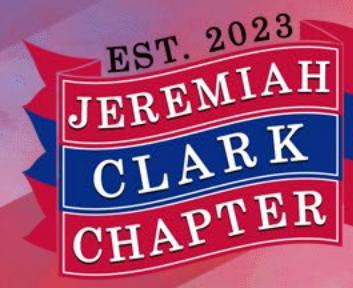
In 1766, Klock and his associates attempted a sweeping lease—9,900 years, involving money and symbolic rent.

Mohawk clan mothers rejected it outright, and Johnson condemned it.

That original treaty went on the auction block in 2014 and sold for \$57,500, that shows how significant the document remains.



Sources: Thomaston Auction 2014; Paul Fraser Collectibles



This Indenture Made the twenty ninth day of May in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain Queen of Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty six. B. W. W. the Mohawks Indians being Indians and proprietors of the land situated in the County of Albany and in the Province of New York being one of the five nations the one part and George Clark and Jacoby Clark of Canajoharie & Hendrickson of New York and John Van Slyce of the town of Canajoharie all of the Province aforesaid of the other part. Whereas it is agreed that the said Indians for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds to Indians in hand paid and the yearly rent of one Pounds Indian money to be paid by them on the first day of October every year unto most of the Indians they have demised granted hereby to all that part of land lying and being in the County of Albany on the North side of the Mohawk River beginning at a certain place at a mounting called Antonio's Nose running from the said Antonio's nose with a straight line to the Water most to branch of a river called a Conagua river then westerly with a straight line to the furthermost Branch of a brook called Canajoharie, then easterly two miles and then westerly seven miles and then easterly by a narrow river side distance from the said Conagua Creek. D. M. that youe strike the Mohawk River then down the stream of the said river to the first and Antonio's nose or place where youe strike the aforesaid river after piece or parcel of land on the south side of the Mohawk River in the County of Albany beginning at a rock called Headage at Canajoharie running thence along H. C. Livingston's Patent running in along easings owned by and others also along H. C. Livingston's Patent running thence to the place first aforesaid and then within the same and bounds set forth in the Deed of sale or lease between the said Hendrickson and the said Indians in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty six and containing a tract of land about two miles in length and about one mile in width unto the Indians with all and singular waterways easements and appurtenances to the said Conagua belonging in any wise and claiming the said Indians unto the Indians those whoe having talents in the above described limits to have and to hold the aforesaid Conagua to the Indians above described with the appurtenances thereto and George Clark Jacoby Clark Henry Hendrickson and John Van Slyce their heirs Executors Administrators and assigns of them with the first day of June and for ever to have and to hold the said George Clark Jacoby Clark Hendrickson and John Van Slyce their heirs Executors Administrators and assigns with well and truly pay or cause to be paid the yearly rent as above is before written the sum of Nine thousand nine hundred and nine hundred and nine pence next to Indians being fully accounted and paid unto the said George Clark Jacoby Clark Hendrickson and John Van Slyce their heirs Executors Administrators and assigns shall and may by the yearly rent and the Covenants above written Indenture & Povements peaceably and quietly have full occupancy and posse and enjoy all and singular the said Conagua or Dements and premises above described with the appurtenances for and during the said term hereby granted without trouble hinderance molestation interruption of them the said Indians their heirs Executors Administrators and assigns of any other person or persons claiming under them or to obtain by or for any of the said tribe hereafter in their names or in their names and for our sole benefit hereby and yearly as above is written.

Joseph Brant's Early Life

- Joseph Brant born c.1743
- Educated in colonial schools
- Exposure to British political culture

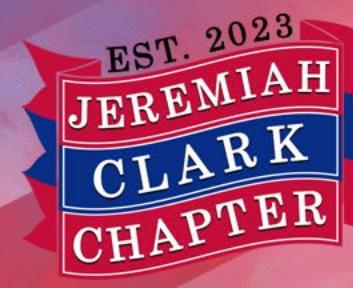
Joseph Brant was born around 1743 and received a colonial education.

He spoke English fluently and spent time in the Johnson household, learning diplomacy and military leadership.

This positioned him differently from most Mohawk leaders of his generation.



Sources: Dartmouth College Archives; Canadian Museum of History





Sources: Dartmouth College Archives; Canadian Museum of History

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

Joseph Brant Comes to Power

- Brant emerges as key Mohawk leader
- Acts as diplomat between Mohawks and British
- Increasing authority during land disputes

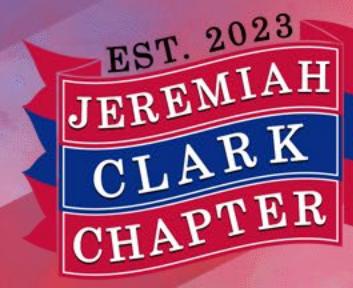
As pressure on Mohawk land increased, Brant's influence grew.

He became a leading Mohawk voice and a trusted figure within British circles.

Brant actively shaped how Mohawk interests were represented.



Sources: Library and Archives Canada





Sources: Library and Archives Canada

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

Violence Comes Home

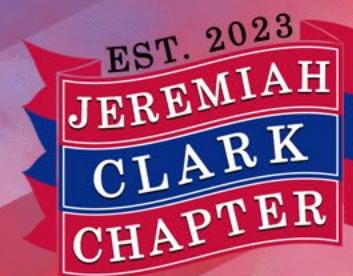
- Early 1770s violence escalates conflict
- Klock's home attacked and property destroyed
- Breakdown of negotiation

By the early 1770s, the dispute turned violent.

A party led by Joseph Brant attacked Klock's house. Property was destroyed, livestock killed, and according to Klock, he was assaulted.

This marked the collapse of negotiation.

Sources: Johnson Papers; Colonial Affidavits



George Klock Goes to England (1773)

- Klock travels to England
- Summoned before British authorities
- Leaves before inquiry; claims unresolved

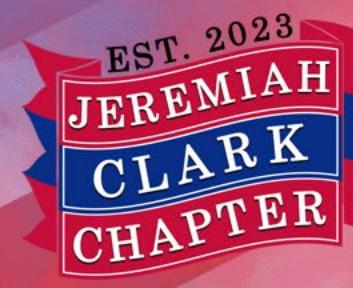
In 1773, Klock traveled to England to defend his land claims.

Mohawks accused him of misconduct, and he was summoned to appear before British officials.

Klock departed England before the inquiry could be held, leaving his claims unresolved and damaging his credibility with colonial officials.



Sources: Papers of Sir William Johnson; British Colonial Office



Joseph Brant Goes to England (1773)

- Joseph Brant travels to England with Guy Johnson
- Meets King George III
- Secures promises to defend Mohawk lands

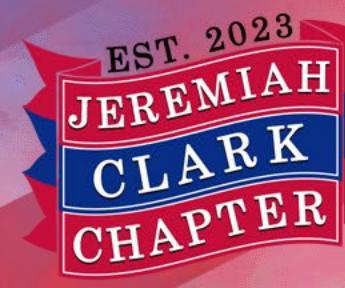
That same year, Joseph Brant traveled to England with Guy Johnson.

He met King George III, was welcomed into high society, and secured promises that the Crown would protect Mohawk land rights.

He returned with greater authority.



Sources: British Museum; Library and Archives Canada





Sources: British Museum; Library and Archives Canada

EST. 2023
JEREMIAH
CLARK
CHAPTER

Revolution & Divided Loyalties

- American Revolution divides valley
- Brant serves as Captain in British Indian Department
- Klock family supports American cause

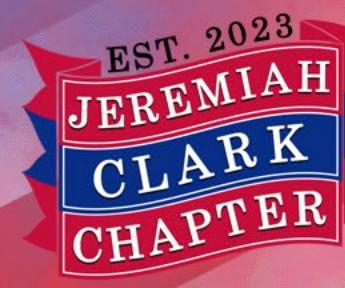
During the Revolution, Brant became a Captain in the British Indian Department.

He led Mohawk, Seneca, and Loyalist forces at Oriskany and in raids across the valley.

Klock, his brothers, and his sons supported the American cause, serving in local militia units.



Sources: National Park Service; Revolutionary War Records





Sources: National Park Service

2023

MIAH
PARK
CHAPTER

Colonel Jacob Klock

- Brother of George Klock
- Colonel in the Tryon County Militia
- Served in frontier defense during the Revolutionary War

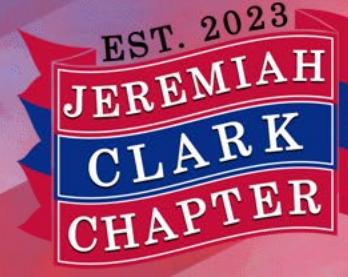
Klock's brother, Colonel Jacob Klock, served as a colonel in the Tryon County militia during the Revolutionary War.

He was involved in the defense of the Mohawk Valley during a period marked by raids, counter-raids, and constant frontier violence.

His service reflects how members of the Klock family became directly involved in the military struggle once the conflict turned into open war.



Sources: Tryon County Militia Records



Judge Jacob G. Klock

- Judge Jacob G. Klock born 1738
- Member of first NY State Senate
- Served on land and confiscation committees

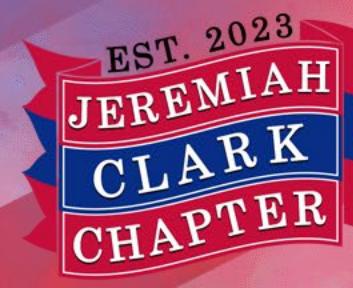
George Klock's son, Judge Jacob G. Klock, was born in 1738 and lived through the Revolution.

He later served in the first New York State Senate and sat on committees dealing with confiscated Native lands.

Jacob G. Klock is also my sixth great-grandfather, which means this story didn't end with George Klock — it carried on into the next generation.



Sources: NY State Senate Archives



First Session

THE SENATE — At Kingston, Sept. 9—Oct. 7, 1777; at Poughkeepsie, Jan. 15—Apr. 4, and June 22—30, 1778.

President — Pierre Van Cortlandt

Clerk — Robert Benson (also Clerk of the five succeeding Senates)

Sergeant-at-Arms — Stephen Hendrickson

Door-keeper — Victor Bicker

<i>Eastern District</i>	<i>Levi Pawling</i>	<i>Jonathan Laurence</i>	<i>Western District</i>
William Duer*	Zephaniah Platt	Philip Livingston, jr.*	Jelles Fonda
Alexander Webster	Henry Wisner	Lewis Morris	Reynier Mynderse
John Williams	Jesse Woodhull	Richard Morris	Isaac Paris*
		Isaac Roosevelt	Dirck Ten Broeck
<i>Middle District</i>	<i>Southern District</i>	<i>John Morin Scott</i>	Anthony Van Schaick
Jonathan Landon	William Floyd	William Smith	Abraham Yates, jr.
Arthur Parks	John Jones*	Pierre Van Cortlandt	

The Senators from the Southern District were appointed by the Convention, May 8, 1777. Richard Morris was appointed by the Assembly, Mar. 4, 1778, in place of John Jones. Pierre Van Cortlandt was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, in 1777; and, as such, he presided over the succeeding Senates, till 1795.

THE ASSEMBLY — At Kingston, Sept. 1—Oct. 1, 1777; at Poughkeepsie, Jan. 5—Apr. 4, and June 22—30, 1778.

Speaker — Walter Livingston

Clerk — John McKesson (also Clerk of the five succeeding Assemblies)

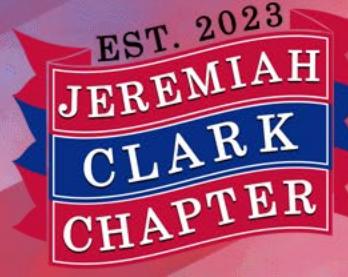
<i>Albany</i>	<i>Anthony Hoffman</i>	<i>Orange</i>	<i>Tryon</i>
Jacob Cuyler**	Gilbert Livingston	Jeremiah Clark	Samuel Clyde
John Cuyler	Andrew Morehouse	John Hathorn	Michael Itdick
James Gordon	John Schenck**	Tunis Kuyper**	Jacob G. Klock
Walter Livingston	Jacobus Swartwout	Roelef Van Houten	Jacob Snell**
Stephen J. Schuyler			Abraham Van Horne
John Taylor**	<i>Gloucester</i>		Johannes Veeder
Killian Van Rensselaer	(No returns)		
Robert Van Rensselaer		<i>Queens</i>	<i>Ulster</i>
Peter Vroom	William Boerum	Benjamin Birdsall	John Cantine
William B. Whiting	Henry Williams	Benjamin Coe	Johannis G. Hardenburgh
		Philip Edsall	Matthew Rea
<i>Charlotte</i>	<i>New York</i>	Daniel Lawrence	Cornelius C. Schoonmaker
John Barns	Evert Bancker		Johannes Snyder
Ebenezer Clark	John Berrien	Abraham Jones**	Henry Wisner, jr.
John Rowan	Abraham Brasher	Joshua Merserau	
Ebenezer Russell	Daniel Dunscomb		<i>Westchester</i>
	Robert Harpur	<i>Suffolk</i>	Thaddeus Crane
<i>Cumberland</i>	Frederick Jay	David Gelston	Samuel Drake
(No returns)	Abraham P. Lott	Ezra L'Hommedieu	Robert Graham
<i>Dutchess</i>	Henry Rutgers**	Burnet Miller	Israel Honeywell, jr.
Egbert Benson	Jacobus Van Zandt	Thomas Tredwell	Zebiah Mills
Dirck Brinckerhoff	Peter Pra. Van Zandt	Thomas Wickes	Gouverneur Morris

Among the Members from Tryon County, the name of Michael Itdick has usually been spelled Edic; and that of Johannes Veeder, Vedder. The correct spelling has been proved by their respective signatures in these documents, with the result of settling many questions in the Veeder-Vedder families.

* Does not appear in the documents as a Senator

** Does not appear in the documents as an Assemblyman

Sources: NY State Senate Archives



What Happened to the Land

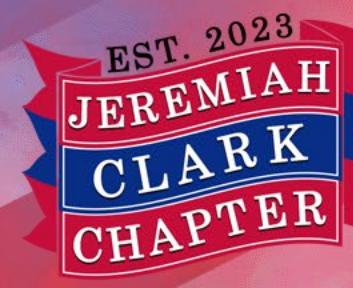
- Klock claimed thousands of acres of land at peak
- Approximately 10,000-15,000 acres
- Land passed to children by 1786

When you put all the surviving records together, Klock's name shows up across several thousand acres of land over time.

Not all those claims held. After years of disputes and investigations, only a portion of that land remained in the family, and was eventually passed on to his children.



Sources: Klock Family Deeds; NYS Land Conveyance Records



Interchangeably set their hands and Seals the day and Year first
Above written

Sealed and Delivered

In the Presence of

Set, the words (of this share of) in the seventeenth
Line from the Top was Interlined, the word (Respective)
In the Ninth Line, and the word (wife) in the third
line from the Top was on obliteration before the seal-
ing & delivery of this Foreparts

Catharina ^{her} Walrath
mark

Adam A Walrath

Jona Walrath

John D Port

Jacob Taiting

Montgomery Esq. Doth Remembred that on the Eighteenth day of December in the Year
of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty six Personally appeared before
me Jelles Tonda Esquire one of the judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas
for said County Catharina Walrath the wife of Hendrick Walrath within mentioned
and Jona Walrath the wife of Adam A Walrath within mentioned, who being duly
Sworn and Examined apart from the said Hendrick Walrath and Adam A.
Walrath their Respective Husband, deposed and Acknowledged Effectively
that they Executed & Delivered the within written Instrument of Release of their
own free will (without any Compulsion Threats or Fear of their said Husband) for
the uses and purpuses therin Mentioned and I have carefully Examined the same
and finding no Material Interlineations, Alterations or obliterations therein
only what is noted above the Witness do Allow the same to be Recorded
Also the same time Adam A. Walrath Acknowledged that he had signed &
Delivered the within Instrument of Release as his Voluntary Act & Deed for the
uses & purpuses therin mentioned

Recorded the twentieth day of Jelles Tonda
December 1806, and compassed by me

Thos P. Yates Clerk

This Indenture made this third day of August in the Year of our
Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty six, and on the Eleventh year
of the Independence of America, Between George Klock of Batavia District
In the County of Montgomery, and State of New York a man of the first
part, and Jacob G Klock, George G Klock Catharina Walrath the wife of
Hendrick Walrath Margrit Bellinger the wife of Johannes G Bellinger,

Elisabeth Quackenbush the wife of Hendrick Quackenbush, Jona Walrath the wife of
Adam A Walrath, and Anna Klock the wife of Jacob G Klock all of the said County
& State aforesaid of the second part. Whereas Jacob Parigorous, Adam Quackenbush and
others Owners of the upper or Canajoharie Cattle in the then County of Tryon, now
Montgomery, did by a certain Deed bearing date the Twenty eighth day of May in
in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Six for Valuable
Consideration Convey unto the said George Klock, the above named Jacob G Klock, John
Van Sice of the Town of Schenectady, and Hendrick Ronson of the City of New York
now Deceased, all those Tracts of Land Situate lying and being in the then County
of Tryon, now Montgomery, on the north side of the Mohawk River, Beginning
at a certain Place or Mountain called Anthony's Nose. Bounding from
thence with a straight line to the northermost Branch of a River called Ca-
nada River then westerly with a straight course to the furthermost branch
of a Creek called Canada Creek at Burrows field, then westerly Seven miles, and then
southerly keeping Seven miles distance from the said Canada Creek till that Creek
strikes the Mohawk River, then down the Stream of the said River to Trill-
ings Nose the place of Beginning aforesaid, and Also one other Tract or parcel
of Land Situate lying and being on the south side of the Mohawk River in
the County of Montgomery Beginning at a certain Creek called Newadago Creek run-
ning thence along the Batture of Philip Livingston and Company arof. Along
the Patents of Janw Thobald young and others, and Also along the patent
of the Depuyer Branch and others, then down by or near fort Herkimer to the
Mohawk River, then down the Stream of said River to the place of Beginning
so as to include all the Vacant Lands within the Limits and bounds aforesaid
And whereas the Legislature of the state of New York did by an Act Enacted the
Fifth day of May one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty six Enact that it
Shall and May be lawfull to and for George Klock and Jacob G Klock now or
late of the County of Montgomery Hendrick Ronson now or late of the City
of New York, and John Van Sice now or late of the County of Albany or their
Respective legal Representatives jointly to locate the Quantity of Forty Eight thou-
sand Acres of Land out of any of the ungranted unappropriated or unlocated Land in
the County of Montgomery part a parcel of the lands Alleged to have been
Conveyed unto them by a certain Deed Bearing date the Twenty eighth day of
May one thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Six, and Now Remaining

of Record in the office of the Secretary of this State &c. Reference to said
Act being had may more fully and at large Appear. Now This Inte-
ndure Witnesseth that the said George Klock for and on Consideration
the sum of Two thousand Pounds Current Money of the State of New York
to him the said George Klock in hand well and truly paid at and before
the Sealing and delivery of these Foreparts the Receipt whereof the said
George Klock doth hereby Acknowledge and thereof and therefrom, and of
and from every part and parcel thereof, doth Acquit Release Cononer
and Discharge the said Party of the second part their heirs Exec-
utors and Administrators and every of them by these Foreparts, hath Granted
Bargained and sold Mined Relented and Conformed and by these
Foreparts Both grant Bargain and sell Above Release and Conform
unto the said Jacob G Klock George G Klock Catharina Walrath
Elisabeth Quackenbush, Margrit Bellinger Jona Walrath and Anna
Klock in their Actual Possession and Seizure now being and to their
Heirs and Assigns forever All the said George Klock undivided part of
All those Tracts or parcels of Land as the same are herein before Part
closely Mentioned and described, and also his Right for locating forty
thousand Acres of Land jointly with John Van Sice Henry Ronson
the said Jacob G Klock by virtue of the above in part Recited Act, and
Also All the Estate Right Title Interest property claim and Demand wh-
ch the said George Klock had ought to have or is Supposed to have Either
Law or Equity of in and to All and Singular the Properties above Mentioned
and of or and to All and every part and parcel thereof with the Appur-
tenances (excepting one thousand acres thereof which the said George Klock
Conveyed unto Thos Van Sice by Release bearing even date herewith)
To have and to hold all and Singular the said Undivided part of
Those Tracts of Land hereditaments Right of Locating and Promis-
ing above mentioned in and by these Foreparts Relased and Conformed, and
every Part and parcel thereof with the Appurtenances unto the said
G. Klock, George G Klock Catharina Walrath, Margrit Bellinger Elisabeth
Quackenbush Jona Walrath, and Anna Klock, their heirs and Assigns

of Record in the office of the Secretary of this State & Reference to said
Act being had may more fully and at large Appear. Now This Mullen-
more Witneseth that the said George Klock for and on Consideration of
the sum of Two thousand Pounds Current Money of the State of New York
to him the said George Klock in hand well and truly paid at and before
the Sealing and delivery of these Presents the Receipt whereof the said
George Klock doth hereby Acknowledge and thereof and therefrom, and of
and from every part and parcel thereof, doth Acquit Release Exonerate
and Discharge the said Party of the Second part their heirs Executors
and Administrators and every of them by these Presents, hath Granted
Bargained and sold All and Singular Tracts and Conformed and by these
Presents Doth grant Bargain and sell All and Singular Release and Conform
unto the said Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock, Catharina Walrath —
Elisabeth Quackenbush, Margrit Bellinger, Lena Walrath and Anna
Klock in their Actual Possession and Seizure now being and to their
Heirs and Assigns forever All the said George Klocks undivided part of
All those Tracts or Parcels of Land as the same are herein before Particu-
larly Mentioned and described, and also his Right for locating forty eight
thousand Acres of Land jointly with John Van Sica Henry Bremser and
the said Jacob G. Klock by virtue of the above in part Recited Act, and
also All the Estate Right Title Interest property claim and Demand which
he the said George Klock had ought to have or is Supposed to have Either in
Law or Equity of in and to All and Singular the Premises above Mentioned
and of in and to All and every part and parcel thereof with the Appurte-
nances (excepting one thousand acres thereof which the said George Klock
Conveyed unto Dirck Van Ingen by Release bearing even date herewith) —
To have and to hold all and Singular the said Undivided part of All
Those Tracts of Land hereditaments Right of Locating and Premises
above mentioned in and by these presents Released and Conformed, and
every part and parcel thereof with the Appurtenances unto the said Jacob
G. Klock, George G. Klock, Catharina Walrath, Margrit Bellinger, Elisabeth
Quackenbush, Lena Walrath, and Anna Klock, their heirs and Assigns

to the only proper use and benefit of them the said Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock, Catharina
Walrath, Margrit Bellinger, Elisabeth Quackenbush, Lena Walrath and Anna
Klock their heirs and Assigns forever (Excepting the thousand acres above mentioned)
and for no other use and purpose whatsoever. And the said George Klock hath
made ordained Constituted and Appointed and by these presents doth make
ordain Constitute and Appoint the said Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock, Catharina
Walrath, Margrit Bellinger, Elisabeth Quackenbush, Lena Walrath, and Anna
Klock their Executors and Administrators his true and lawful Attorneys
Irreverable for him and in his Room, and in the name and Names of his
Executors to Patent in their the said Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock, Catharina
Walrath, Margrit Bellinger, Elisabeth Quackenbush, Lena Walrath, and Anna
Klock their own name (and as their own right and to their own use, and to the
use of their Executors and Administrators & Assigns forever) Jointly with their
Attorneys John Van Sica and the said Jacob G. Klock, the said forty eight thousand
Acres of Land, for which an Location is made on the Third day of July last
past, by Dirck Van Ingen in the Surveyor General Office, and whatsoever my
said Attorneys above mentioned Shall lawfully do in the premises the said
George Klock doth hereby Allow and Conform All WITNESSES whereof the said
George Klock doth hereby Allow and Conform All WITNESSES whereof the said
George Klock hath hereunto set his hand & Seal the day & year first above
written — —

Sealed and Delivered
the word Lena in the sixth line from the top
of the first sheet was wrote on a Razure before
the sealing & delivery hereof

In Presence of — —
B. the word (wrote Dirck Van Ingen) on the 15th line
Second sheet was written before the delivery hereof

John D. Port
George Tailing

George Klock

Montgomery Co. Be it Remembered that on the Eighteenth day of December One
thousand seven hundred & eighty six personally appeared before me
Jelles Tonda Esquire one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common
Pleas for the County aforesaid George Klock Fealong who being duly sworn
and saith that he saw George Klock the within Grantor sign seal &
deliver the within Instrument as his voluntary act & Deed for the

use & purposes therein mentioned and also that he saw John
D. Port sign it as a Witness with him and finding no material
Fraud or Interloication therein than those who have been taken
notice of do Allow the same to be recorded —

Jelles Tonda

Recorded the twentieth day of December
1786, & compared by me

John D. Port Clerk

Know all men whom it may concern that I Dennis Van Wagener
of Johnstown in County of Montgomery and State of New
York for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred Pounds of
lawful Money of the State of New York to me in hand paid by
George Shea Merchant in the City of New York the receipt whereof
I do hereby acknowledge have bargained sold and delivered and
by these presents according to the due form of Law do bargain sell
and deliver unto the said George Shea two feather Beds six Pillars
two bolster, one set of Curtains, two Bedsteads, two Blankets, eight
Sheets, two Coveredd one large looking Glass one large Mahogany Table
one Small Mahogany Table Eight Mahogany Chairs Six Common Chairs one
More one Cow two Calves, part of a Set of graft Mill Irons, one pair Axidrons
Two Gaffs Two hair Trunks, Two Sows with pig Eight Young Hogs Two
large Hogs to have and to hold the aforesaid bargained premises unto the
said George Shea his Executors Administrators and Assigns for ever. And I the said
Dennis Van Wagener for my self my Heirs Executors & Administrators the said
Bargained premises unto the said George Shea his Heirs Executors Adminis-
trators and Assigns against all persons shall and will Warrant and for ever defend
by these presents provided nevertheless that if the said Dennis Van Wagener
my Executors Administrators and Assigns or any of us do and shall well and
truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said George Shea his Heirs Executors
Administrators or Assigns the full sum of Seventeen Pounds and three pence more
before the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof — — — — —
for Redemption of the bargained premises then this present Bill of sale to
be void and of None effect But if default be made in payment of the said
sum of Seventeen pounds and three pence that then it shall remain in
full force and Virtue in law for WITNESSES of the within Bill of sale shall
hereunto set my hand and Seal this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

H

Closing

- Mohawk Valley land history is complex
- Authority and power shaped outcomes
- Details matter when interpreting the past

This story shows how complex land disputes in the Mohawk Valley really were.

Negotiation, conflict, authority, and timing all played a role.

Understanding the details matters—because history is rarely simple.

