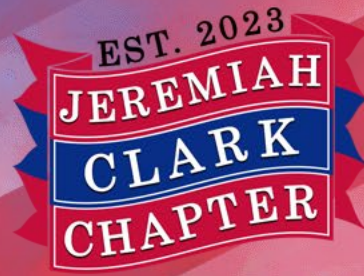


Land, Loyalty, and the Mohawk Valley

George Klock, Joseph Brant, and the Road to Revolution

Presented By: Grant Goulet
Jeremiah Clark Chapter



Two Families, One Valley

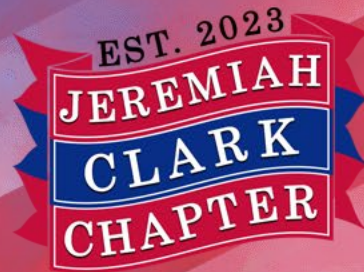
- Mohawk Valley as contested homeland
- George Klock (Palatine settler)
- Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea - Mohawk leader)
- Story shaped by land, authority, and shifting power

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





Sources: NY Colonial Maps; Fort Plank Historical Research

The Mohawk Valley Before the Crisis

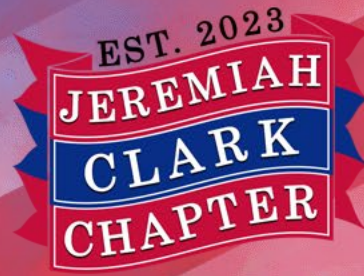
- Mohawk Nation homeland prior to European settlement
- Palatine settlers lived among Mohawk communities
- Land agreements handled locally through clan leadership

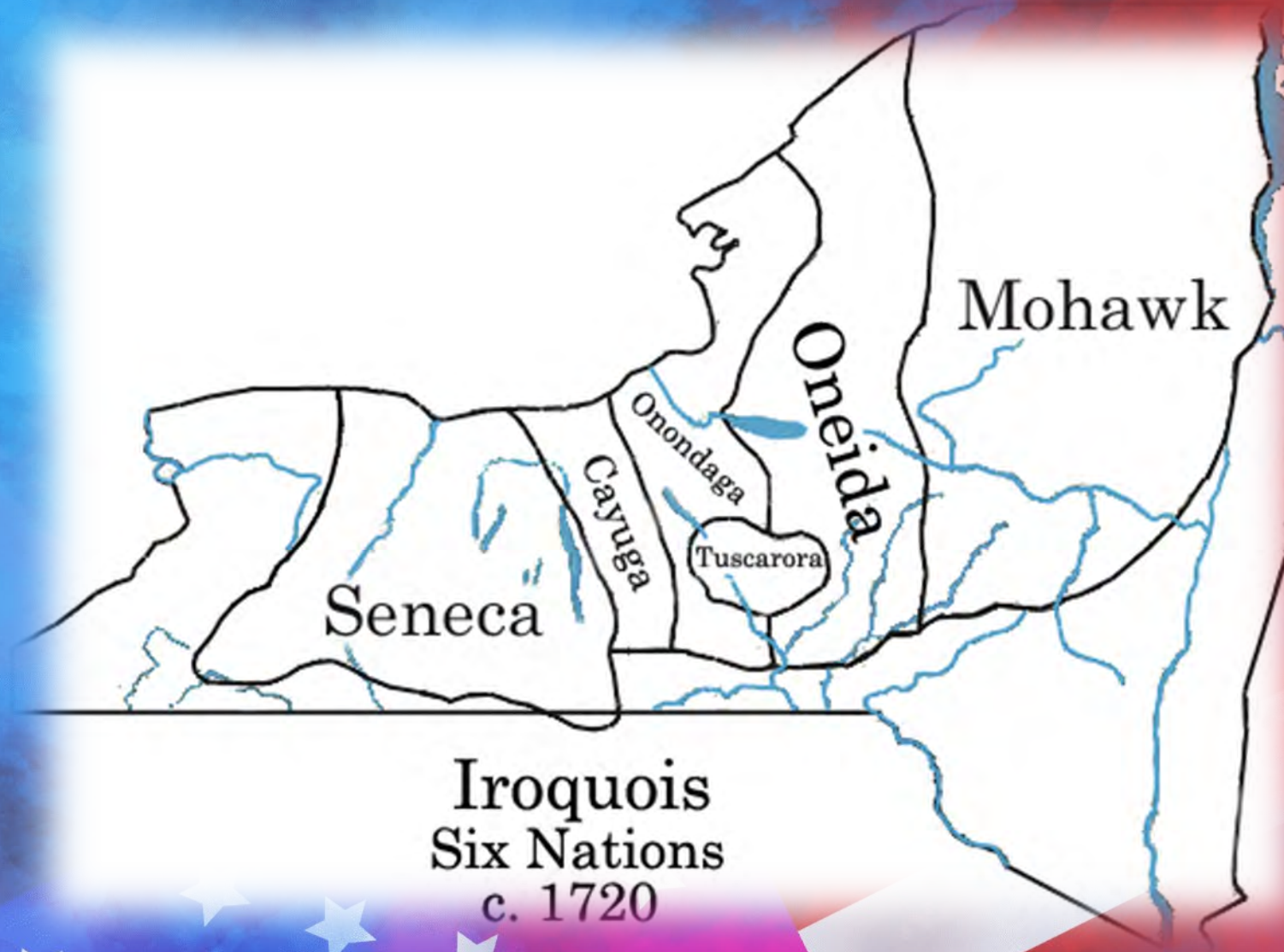
Before the major disputes, the Mohawk Valley was not an empty frontier. It was Mohawk land.

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





Iroquois
Six Nations
c. 1720

Henrich Klock Arrives (1710)

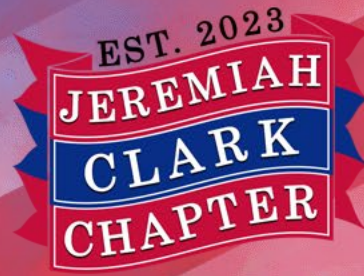
- Henrich Klock arrived with Palatine migration in 1710
- Settled among Mohawks in the Mohawk Valley
- George Klock born 1714 into a bilingual frontier world

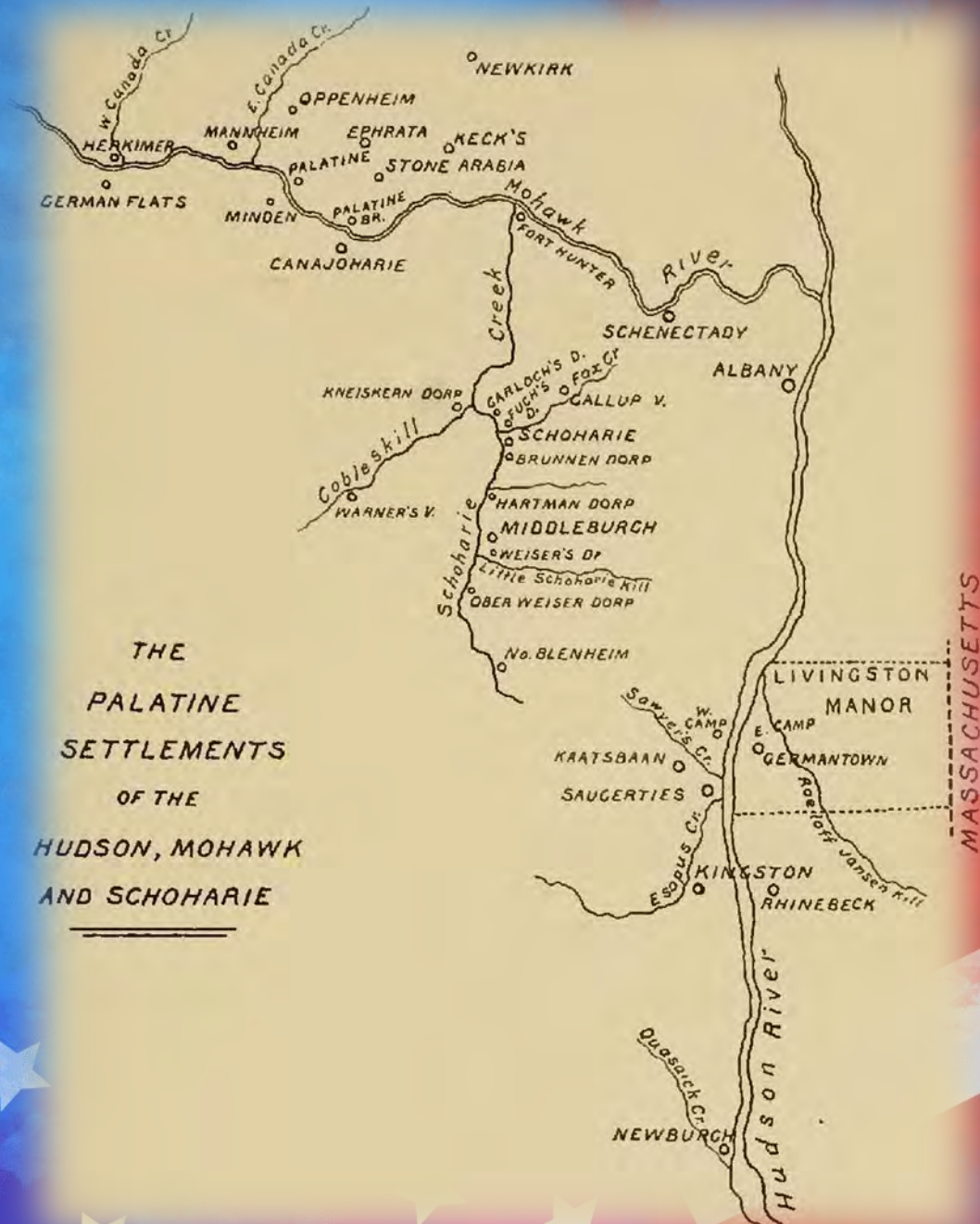
George Klock's father, Henrich Klock, arrived in Colonial America in 1710 as part of the Palatine migration.

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





Sources: Palatine Migration Records; NY State Archives

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

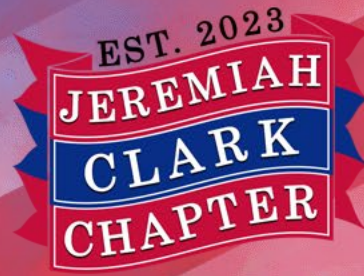
The larger land conflict begins in 1729. Philip Livingston and Abraham Van Horne received a massive land patent—roughly 8,000 acres—west of Schenectady.

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



To all People to Whom these Presents shall come or may concern Wee Karahondie, Orighjadichha,
Hanariso, Kanaquatho, Sachims of Canajohere of the three Raues or Tribes, named Bear, Wolfe, and Turtle
Native Indians of the Province of New York send Greeting Know Yee that for sundry good causes and
considerations us moving and more especially for and in consideration of Five hundred Pounds in Shrods
Petts, Shirts and other Merchandize to our satisfaction # # # #
Received by the hands of Philip Livingston for and in behalfe of Abraham Van Hoane William Provost Esq
Mary Burnett and himselfe 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 Claimed,
And by these Presents do Give Grant Release and for ever Quitt Claime 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 Claime 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 Maquave river beginning at a Place called by the Natives, Kajiyouchtoohary
Thence running up Westward along the said River to a certain Place called by said Native Oniged
being over against a large Creek Thence into the Woods Southward Two English Miles, with all and of
manner of Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Mines, Minerales, Quarries, Hereditaments and appurtenances
whatsoever, and the Reservation and Severall Rights

Sources: DRCHNY Vol. 6; NY Land Patent Maps

Sources: DRCHNY Vol. 6; NY Land Patent Maps

Thence running up Westward along the said River to a certain Place called by said Nation Oniege
 being over against a Large Creek Thence into the Woods Southward Two English Miles, with all and all
 manner of Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Mines, Mineralls, Quarries, Hereditaments and appurtenances
 whatsoever, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents Issues and
 Profitts 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 & proper use benefit and behoofe of our said most Gracious Sovereign his Heirs Successors
 and assigns for ever In Witnesse 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

Peter Speel
 Dirck Van Vechte Jan:
 Sam. Pinhouse

Karaghkondie



Orghjadickha



Haneharisso his mark



Kanaquatho



Mohawk Warnings (1746)

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

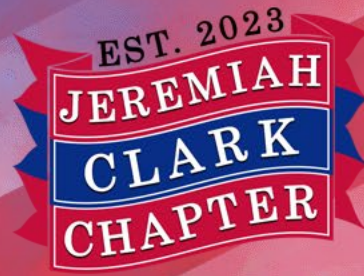
By the 1740s, Mohawk leaders were already pushing back. They warned colonial officials about dishonest land dealings and alcohol.

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 oppertunity 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.

TEGHHANAGEREGHKOUGH

SADEGARIWADE

TAYORHEUSERE.

¹ One? retrieve — Ed.

George Klock Appears (1747)

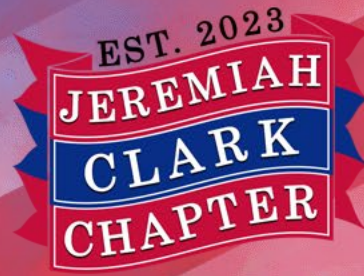
- George Klock (Johanguergh / George / Ury / Jerry)
- Spoke Mohawk language
- Negotiated directly with Mohawk clan leaders

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 save 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 Coghawagoes 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

King Hendrick & the Covenant Chain (1753)

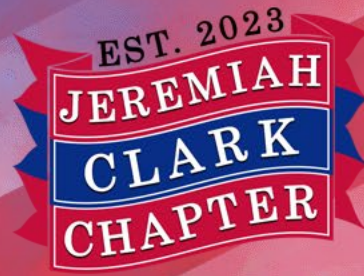
- Albany meeting of 1753
- King Hendrick warns Covenant Chain is weakening
- Hendrick defends legitimacy of Klock's dealings

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 some thing 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'll say, Nothing shall be done for us

Brother

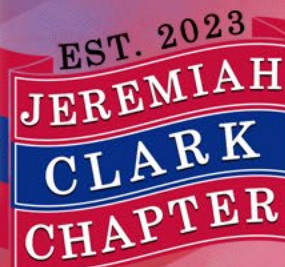
By & By you'll expect to see the Nations down which you shall not see, for as soon as we come home we will send up a Belt of Wampum to our Brothers the 5 Nations to acquaint them the Covenant Chain is broken between you and us. So brother you are not to expect to hear of me any more, and Brother we desire 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



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)

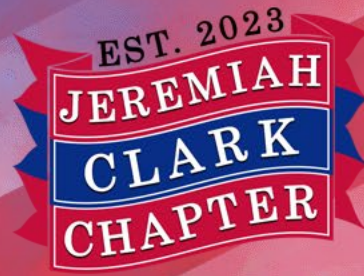
- French & Indian War elevates Johnson's authority
- Johnson appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs
- Centralized control over land negotiations

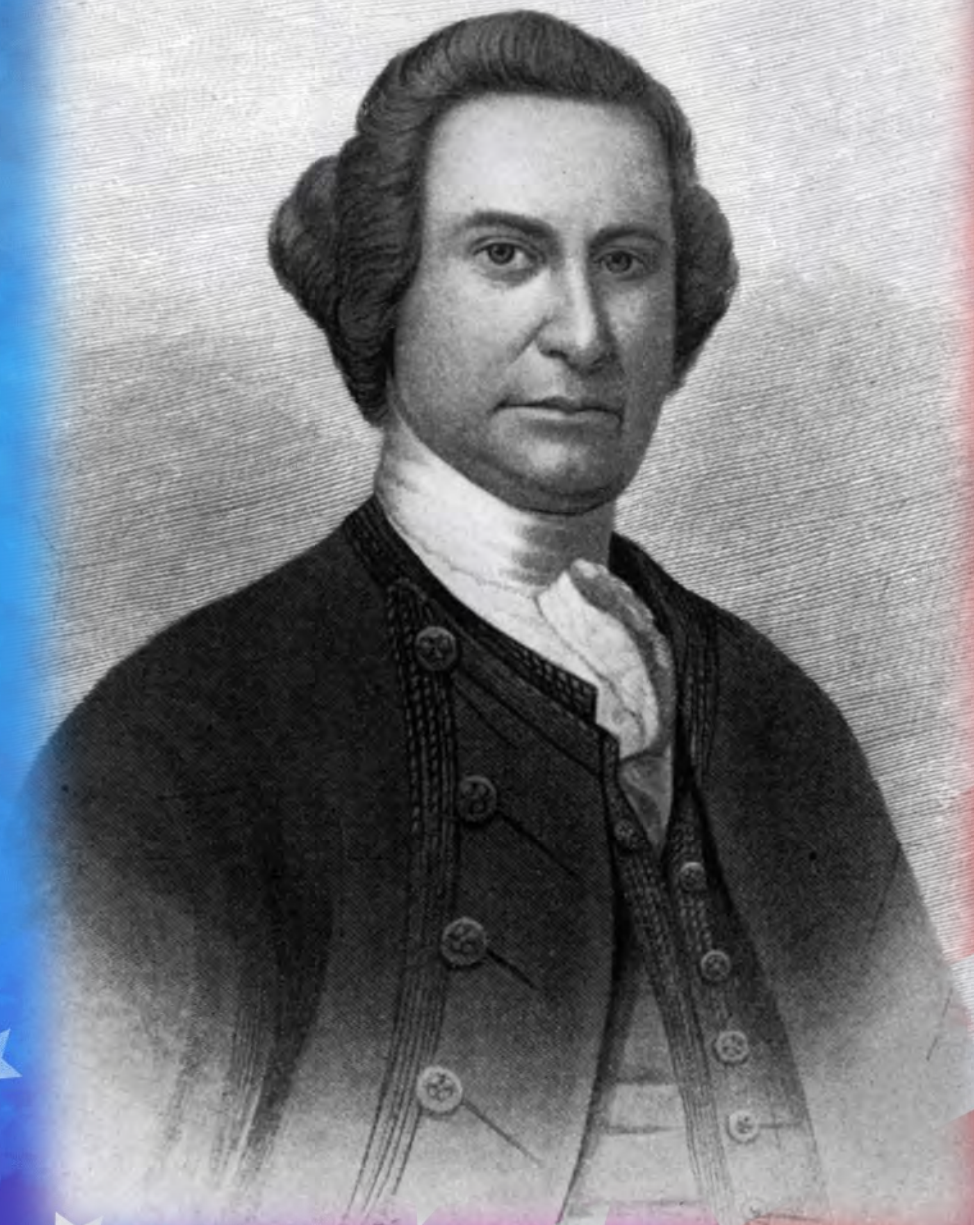
Sir William Johnson rose to power during the French and Indian War.

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

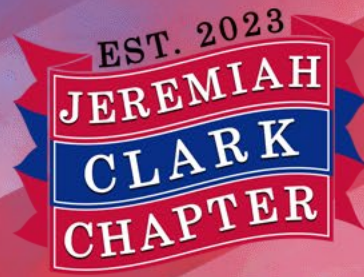
From that point forward, land negotiations primarily flowed through Johnson.

Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; British Colonial Records





Sources: Johnson Hall SHS; British Colonial Records



Molly Brant & Johnson Hall

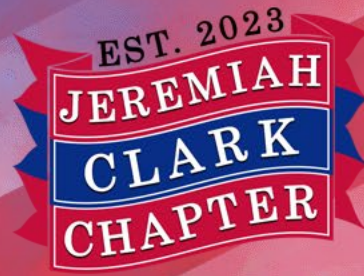
- Molly Brant as Mohawk clan mother
- Sister of Joseph Brant; partner of Sir William Johnson
- Johnson Hall as political and diplomatic center

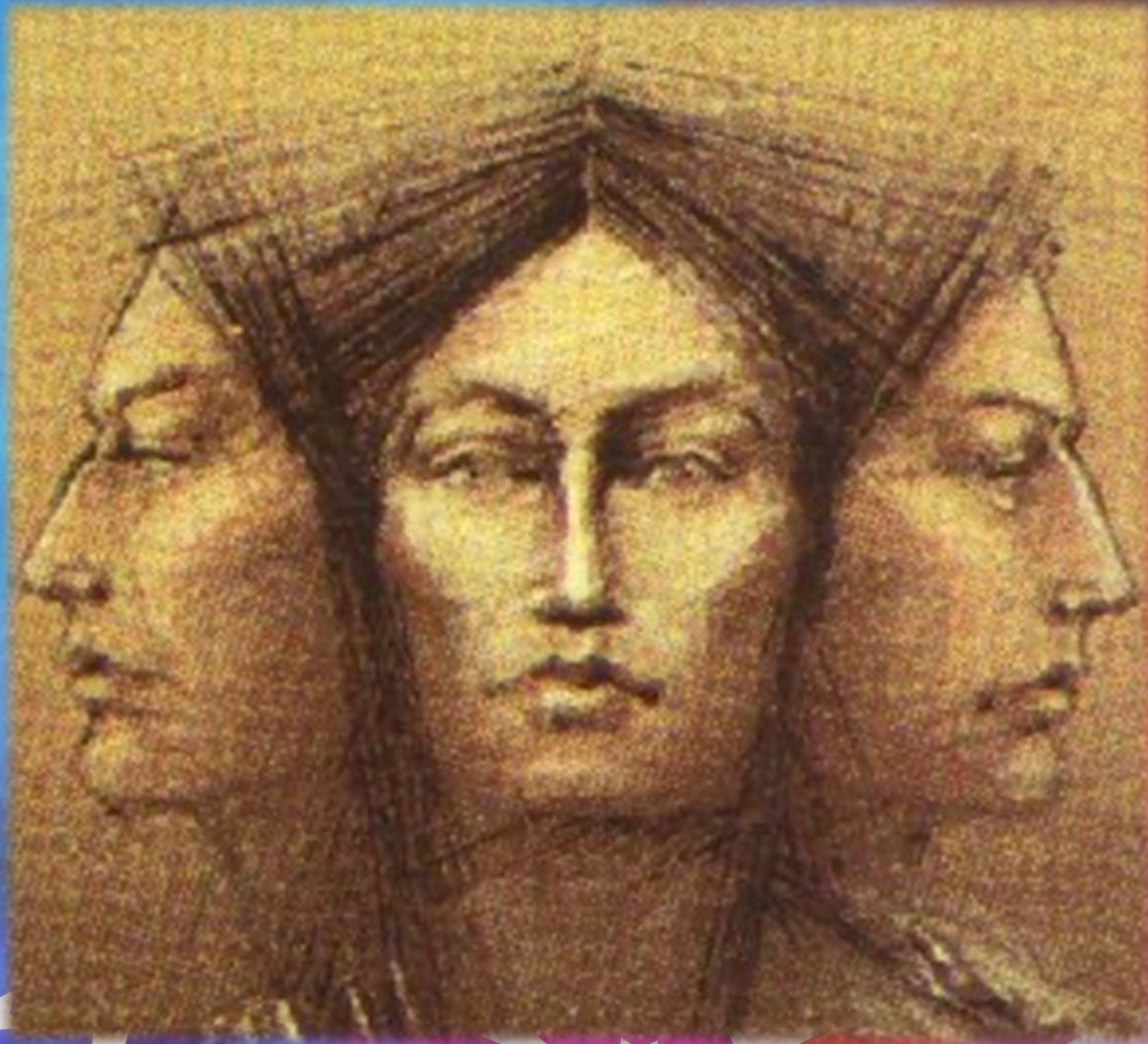
Living at Johnson Hall was Molly Brant—a Mohawk clan mother and Joseph Brant's sister.

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









Klock Expands (1754–1762)

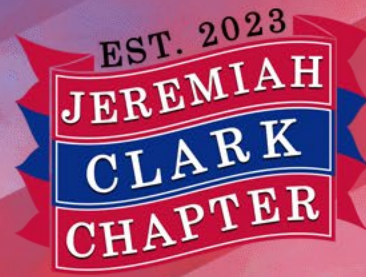
- Klock / Harrison Patent
- Purchases large portions of Livingston Patent
- Authority of Mohawk signatories later disputed

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.

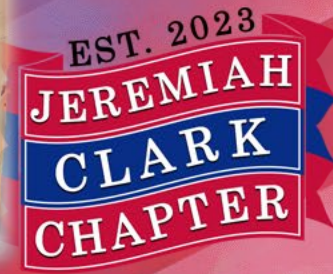
Tensions hardened.

Sources: Fort-Plank.com; NYS Land Records





Sources: Fort-Plank.com; NYS Land Records



Investigations Without Trial (1762)

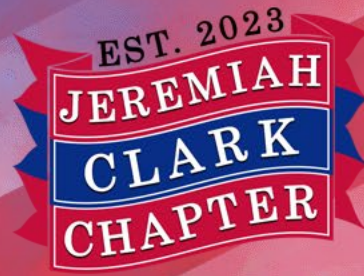
- Investigations documented in Johnson Papers
- Klock required to post £3,000 bond
- No formal trial or final judgment

The Johnson Papers show increasing pressure on Klock.

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

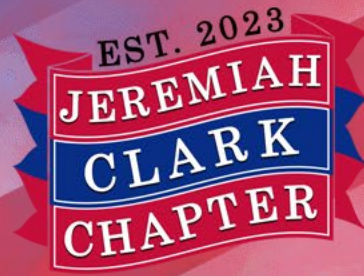
There was no trial and no verdict. The situation was managed, not resolved.

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.

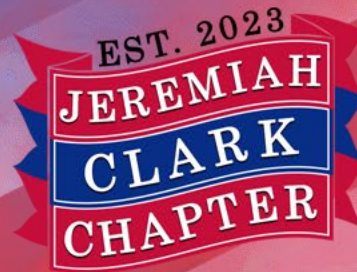
I shall write you on the other subject when I have heard from the Gov^r. Wishing you may live happy very many years, I am Sir

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

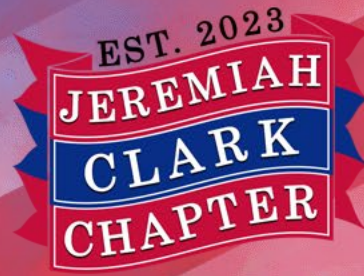
In 1766, Klock and his associates attempted a sweeping lease—9,900 years, involving money and symbolic rent.

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 fourth of May in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the third by the grace of God Great Britain France
Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. His Majesty's Commissioners the one hundred and sixty six B. W. L. the Mohawks Indians being coaches and proprietors hereunto
are subscribed in the County of Albany and in the Province of New York being part of the five Nations the one part and George Black and Jacob G. Black of Pennsylvania & John
Henson of New York and John Van Rie of the Town of New York all of the Province aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Indians for and in consideration
of the sum the hundred pounds to them in hand paid and the yearly rent of one Bar of Indian corn if demanded by them in the first day of October every year on the
part of the Indians they have demised granted whereby is all that parcel of land lying and being in the County of Albany in the North side of the Mohawks River be-
gining at a certain place at a Mounting called Antenis Nose running from the said Antenis Nose with a straight line to the North most Branch of a River called
Sagoyaga River then westerly with a straight line to the North most Branch of a Creek called Canada Creek at a certain place and then westerly seven miles and
thence by a straight line to the said Canada Creek till that course strikes the Mohawks River then down the stream of the said River to the place
called Antenis Nose or place where the said River and the said other piece or parcel of land in the South side of the Mohawks River in the County of Albany beginning at
a Creek called Howdage at Canajohary running thence along the said Mohawks River thence down to the place where the said River and the said other piece or parcel of land
begin to flow into the said River and thence down to the place where the said River and the said other piece or parcel of land begin to flow into the said River and thence
with all and singular waters ways easements and appurtenances to the said Mohawks River in any vice and containing except and always to be held and enjoyed by
those who having patents in the above described limits shall or shall not be the said Mohawks River or Demons to the premises above described with the appurtenances and
the above said George Black Jacob G. Black Henry Henson and John Van Rie their heirs Executors Administrators and assigns from the first day of June now next for and
during the term of Nine thousand Nine hundred years thence next to come and being fully completed and ended and the said George Black Jacob G. Black Henry Henson
and John Van Rie for them self their heirs Executors Administrators and assigns will well and truly pay or cause to be paid the yearly rent as above is expressed
and during the said time and that the said Indians Mohawks sachems for them selves their heirs and assigns with full power grant and confirm unto the said George
Black Jacob G. Black Henry Henson and John Van Rie their heirs Executors Administrators and assigns shall and may by the yearly rent and the Covenant
here above subscribed & covenants presently and quietly have held occupy and possess and enjoy all and singular the said Mortgage or Demons and premises above
mentioned with the appurtenances for and during the said term hereby granted without trouble hindrance molestation interruption of them the said Indians their
heirs Executors Administrators or assigns of any other person or persons coming under them or to be claimed by or for any of the said tribe hereafter in all things
whereof we the said Indians do at our hands and for our seals hereunto shew and give first about 1716

whereof we the said Indians do not see hands and for our state have under the said

Wm. Hall & Son
in the presence of us

John Hall
William Hall & Son
to Robert
Thomas
mark

Anna
mark

Ellen
mark

Mary
mark

Catarina
mark

Christina
mark

Sauwin
mark

Johanna
mark

Frank
mark

Sara
mark

Henry
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John
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John
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John
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John
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Branch
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Thomas
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Mary
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Mary
mark

Rei
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Nelge
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Lilla
mark

Paulus
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Paulus
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Paulus
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Joseph Brant's Early Life

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

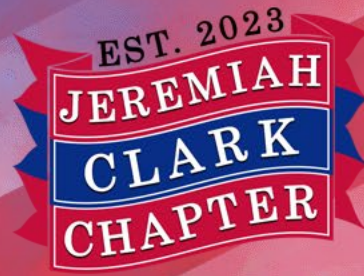
Joseph Brant was born around 1743 and received a colonial education.

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.

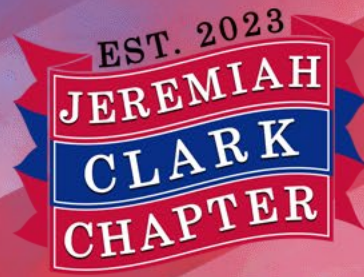


Sources: Dartmouth College Archives; Canadian Museum of History





Sources: Dartmouth College Archives; Canadian Museum of History



Joseph Brant Comes to Power

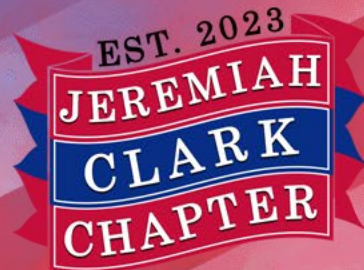
- Brant emerges as key Mohawk leader
- Acts as diplomat between Mohawks and British
- Increasing authority during land disputes

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





*Thayadaneia,
Joseph Brant
the Algonquian Chief.*

Violence Comes Home

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

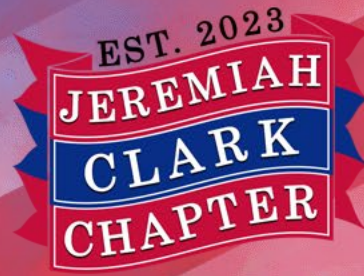
By the early 1770s, the dispute turned violent.

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)

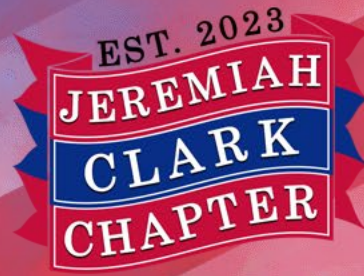
- Klock travels to England
- Summoned before British authorities
- Leaves before inquiry; claims unresolved

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)

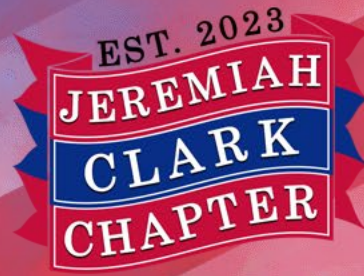
- Joseph Brant travels to England with Guy Johnson
- Meets King George III
- Secures promises to defend Mohawk lands

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.

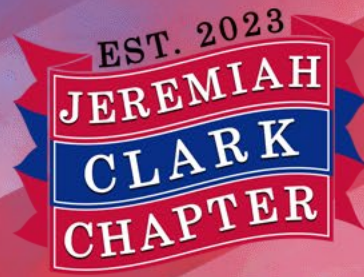
He returned with greater authority.

Sources: British Museum; Library and Archives Canada





Sources: British Museum; Library and Archives Canada



Revolution & Divided Loyalties

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

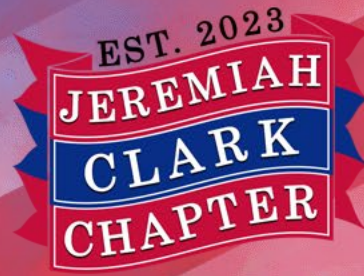
During the Revolution, Brant became a Captain in the British Indian Department.

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





Colonel Jacob Klock

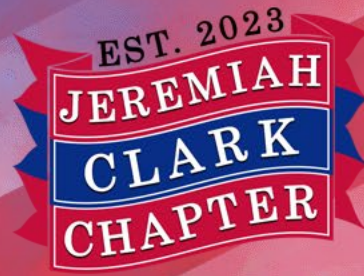
- Brother of George Klock
- Colonel in the Tryon County Militia
- Served in frontier defense during the Revolutionary War

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

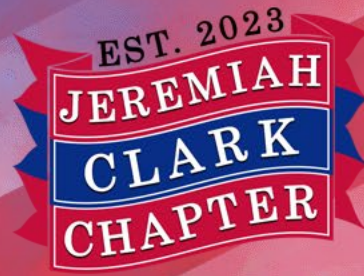
- Judge Jacob G. Klock born 1738
- Member of first NY State Senate
- Served on land and confiscation committees

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

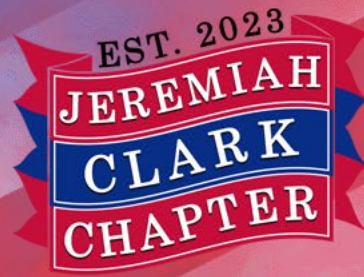
<i>Albany</i>		<i>Orange</i>	<i>Tryon</i>
Jacob Cuyler**	Anthony Hoffman	Jeremiah Clark	Samuel Clyde
John Cuyler	Gilbert Livingston	John Hathorn	Michael Itdick
James Gordon	Andrew Morehouse	Tunis Kuyper**	Jacob G. Klock
Walter Livingston	John Schenck**	Roelef Van Houten	Jacob Snell**
Stephen J. Schuyler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

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

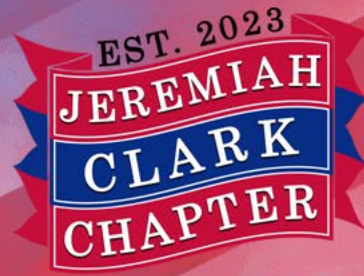
- Klock claimed thousands of acres of land at peak
- Approximately 10,000-15,000 acres
- Land passed to children by 1786

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

Sole, the words (of hisshare 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 an Affiliation before the Seal
ing & Delivery of these Presents

John D Port

Jacob Tailoring

Catharina ^{nee} Walbrath

Adam A Walbrath

Lena Walbrath

Montgomerys. Be it Remembered, 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 Walbrath the wife of Hendrick Walbrath within mentioned
and Lena Walbrath the wife of Adam A. Walbrath within Mentioned, who being duly
Sworn and Examined apart from the said Hendrick Walbrath and Adam A.
Walbrath their Respective Husbands, depose and Acknowledged Respectively
that they Executed & Delivered the within written Instrument of Release of their
own free will, (without any Compulsion Threats or Fear of their said Husbands) for
the Uses and Purposes therein Mentioned, and I have Carefully Examined the same
and finding no Material Interlineations, Erasures or obliterations therein,
only what is Noted above the Witnesses do Allow the same to be Recorded
Also the same time Adam A. Walbrath Acknowledged that he had Signed &
Delivered the within Instrument of Release as his Voluntary Act & Deed for the
Uses & Purposes therein mentioned

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

Jelles Tonda

Miss 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 Saltaire District
in the County of Montgomery, and State of New York yeoman of the first
part, and Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock Catharina Walbrath the wife of
Hendrick Walbrath Margrit Bellinger the wife of Johannes L. Bellinger

Elisabeth Quackenbush the wife of Hunter Quackenbush, Lena Walbrath the wife of
Adam A. Walbrath, and Anna Klock the wife of Jacob G. Klock all of the said County
of State aforesaid of the second part. Whereas Jacob G. Klock, Adam A. Walbrath and
others Sakers of the upper or Conchohary Castle in the then County of Tryon, now
Montgomery, did by a certain Deed bearing date the Twenty Eight day of May 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 Sic of the Town of Schoonckdy, and Hendrick Renssen of the City of New York
now Deceased, all those Tracts of Land Situate lying and being in the then Coun-
ty of Tryon, now Montgomery, on the north side of the Mohawk River, begin-
ning at a certain Place or Mountain called Anthony's Nose. Running from
thence with a straight line to the northernmost Branch of a River called the
condago River then westerly with a straight course to the furthermost branch
of a creek called Canada Creek at Burriels field, then westerly seven miles, and then
southerly keeping seven miles distance from the said Canada Creek, till that course
strikes the Mohawk River, then down the Stream of the said River to wit-
ness Now 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 aforesaid Beginning at a certain Creek called Senadago Creek run-
ning thence along the Ballot of Philip Livingston and Company and Along
the Patents of Inwising Meabald young and others, and Also along the patent
of the Depeyster 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 passed 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 Renssen now late of the City
of New York, and John Van Sic 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 Eight day of
May one thousand seven hundred and Sixty Six, and Now Remains

of Record in the office of the Secretary of this State &c. Difference to said
Act being had may more fully and at large Appear. Now This Indenture
Witnesseth that the said George Klock for and in 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 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 Aliened Released and Confirmed and by these
Presents doth grant Bargain and sell Aliene Release and Confirm
unto the said Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock Catharina Walbrath
Elisabeth Quackenbush, Margrit Bellinger Lena Walbrath and Anna
Klock in their Actual Possession and Seizen 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 par-
tially Mentioned and described, and also his Right for locating forty
thousand Acres of Land jointly with John Van Sic Henry Renssen
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 wher-
in 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 Premises above Mentioned
and of in 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 John Van Sic 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 Premises
above mentioned in and by these presents Released and Confirmed, and
every Part and parcel thereof with the Appurtenances unto the said
Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock Catharina Walbrath, Margrit Bellinger Elisabeth
Quackenbush Lena Walbrath, and Anna Klock, their heirs and Assigns

of Record in the office of the Secretary of this State &c. Difference to said Act being had may more fully and at large appear. Now This Indenture Witnesseth that the said George Klock for and in 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 Aliene Released and Confirmed and by these Presents doth grant Bargain and sell Aliene Release and Confirm 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 Seizen 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 particularly Mentioned and described, and also his Right for bearing forty Eight thousand Acres of Land jointly with John Van Sic Henry Promsen 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 Grantees above Mentioned and of in and to All and every part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances (excepting one thousand Acres thereof which the said George Klock conveyed unto Dirk 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 Localizing and premises above mentioned in and by these presents Released and Confirmed, 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 behoof 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 Irrevocable for him and in his Name, and in the name and Names of his Executors to Sabent in their the said Jacob G. Klock, George G. Klock, Catharina Walrath, Margrit Bellinger, Elisabeth Quackenbush, Lena Walrath, and Anna Klocks 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 Henry Promsen John Van Sic 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 Dirk 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 Confirm In Witness 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 written on a Ragure before the sealing & delivery hereof

In Presence of

83. the words (unto Dirk Van Ingen) on the 14th line Second sheet was interlined before the Delivery hereof

John D Fort

George Failing

Montgomery Jo. Be it Remembered that on the Eighteenth day of December One thousand Seven hundred & Eighty Six personally appeared before me Jelles Fonda Esquire One of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bedford George Klock Fealing 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

uses & purposes therein mentioned and Also that he saw John D Fort sign it as a Witness with him and finding no material Objections or Interlineation therein than those who have been taken notice of do Allow the same to be recorded

Jelles Fonda

Recorded the twentieth day of December 1706, & compared by me

Wm. H. Yates Clerk

Know all Men whom it may concern that I Tunis Van Wageningen 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 pattern Beds six pillows two bolster, one set of Curtains, two Bedsteads, two Blankets, eight Sheets, two Coverlets one large looking Glass one large Mahogany Table one small Mahogany Table Eight Mahogany Chairs six Common Chairs one Mare one Cow two Calves, part of a set of grist Mill stones, one pair Andirons two Chests two hair Trunks, two Saws with pig Eight Spung Rags two large Rags to have and to hold the aforesaid bargained premises unto the said George Shea his Executors Admin^{rs} and Assigns for ever, And I the said Tunis Van Wageningen for my self my heirs Executors & admin^{rs} the said bargained premises unto the said George Shea his heirs Executors Admin^{rs} and Assigns against all persons shall and will Warrant And for ever defend by these presents provided nevertheless that if I the said Tunis Van Wageningen 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 Admin^{rs} or assigns the full sum of Seventeen Pounds and three pence or 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 In Witness of the within Bill of Sale I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Six

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.

