

THE EARLY KLOCK FAMILY OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY

Amongst the many lingering questions concerning the early Palatine Families of the Mohawk Valley is the structure of the early Klock Family of the Mohawk Valley. For decades researchers have struggled with identifying the family structure of the first two generations of Klocks in the Mohawk Valley of New York. Thanks to recently found primary records, a new structure is identified for these early families.

Over the decades genealogists have struggled with the idea that the Palatine Immigrant, Henderick Klock was married four times, fathering fifteen children, and yet departing this world as a widower of fifteen years. This Hendrick has long been assumed to have been born in Germany in the year 1663 and to have died 1760, in the Palatine District of then Albany County, New York at the age of 97 years. The dating of his life-span coming from a gravestone reading “Here Ley H K 1760 97.”

Using Henry Z. Jones Junior’s excellent “Palatine Families of New York,” Kathleen McLaughlin of Bowling Green gives a synopsis of the life of Henrich Klock [hereafter Henry] of Palatine:

H. K. Born in 1663/1668. He died in 1760. Buried in 1760 in Klock Churchyard, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., NY. reads Here Ley HK 1760 92.

The only tangible evidence of Henrick’s lifespan (1633-1760) is a tombstone which was probably carved long after the fact since the early settlers were German speaking and the tombstone which states “Here Ley HK 1760 92 (or 97)” was carved in English. His age at death was apparently recorded as 97y in John Beekman Klock’s Bible. John B. Klock was a member of the fifth generation. Can you recall the details of your ggggrandfather’s life? The stories of HK of the tombstone and his numerous wives is not documentable and appear to have developed by combining stories of two or three generations of Henry Klocks. The result is the story of a superhuman Henrick Klock, married four times, leaving minor children, having been a widow 14 or 15 years and dying at 92 or 97. I am not at all sure that this superhuman Henry ever existed.

What we do know, is, as Hank Z. Jones reports, that there may have been two Henry Klocks among the Palatines of 1710. One Henry Klock with 2 persons in his family sailed on the ship “Martha,” returning to Holland on 27 Feb 1710, and, perhaps a second Henry Klock with one person over 10 and three persons under ten was enumerated on the Hunter lists of 30 June 1710 and subsequently on 4 Oct 1710 An: Gertr: Bromwasser’s subsistence was added to his household. He was listed on 24 Dec 1711 with Mar: Schopfern. And, Simmendinger lists Heinrich Glock and Maria Margaretha were at Neu-Quunsberg ca 1716/1717 with there 4 children.

Jones notes that the said Henry Klock first made his only appearance in the “New World’s” church records, aside from Reverend Simmindinger’s Register, in the West Camp Lutheran Church on October 11, 1711 when Henrich Klock & his wife, Maria Margaretha, had a son named Johannes baptized on October 11, 1711.

“The Palatine Families of New York” also notes that a Henrich Klock, age 14 was confirmed in the Village of Grävswiesbach, Germany in 1685(1:288) . This same community was noted by Mister Jones to have been the probable origin of the Laux [Loucks, Louk] Family of the Mohawk Valley (ditto 1:288). If this is the eldest Henrich Klock of the Mohawk Valley, then the 1760 gravestone which reads “Here Ley H K1760 92” is not the gravestone of the immigrant as his apparent birth-date was circa 1661 versus 1668. Evidence in the remainder of this synopsis will prove that the Henrich Klock who “died” in 1760, was not the immigrant, but his son Henrich.

Previous to now, no known primary or secondary sources have been identified which specifically lists the children of Henry Klock, the immigrant. Thanks to the meticulous work of Marilyn J. Cramer Jackson of Silver Springs, Maryland we now have access to the financial records of the Sanders Families of Albany and Schenectady, New York.¹ Within the Sanders’ family’s exhaustive and minutely detailed accounting we find the following documentation of Henry Klock’s transactions. Within a Schenectady Day Book belonging to the Sanders Family is a debit entry of September 15, 1735 for transporting Henry’s son, Jurie, home from the City of Albany. Then on February 2 and February 17, 1735/6 Henry’s son, Johannes, is noted to have made charges to his father’s account. And, finally, in a Schenectady Ledger entry for July 15, 1742, it is noted that Henry’s son, Jacob, had settled his father’s account, and much later on the 18th of February 1752 Henrich Klock’s debt to the Sanders Family was assumed by a Jacob Klock.

Along with the above source, are the writings of Sir William Johnson, an avowed enemy of George Klock, which contains the following amongst a list of crimes he wished to bring against Klock in the King’s courts (Sir William Johnson Papers 4:145 [hereafter SWJP]):

Affidavit of Cap^t. Jacob Klock relative to G: Klocks Proceedings concerning the Lands at Conjaharee — This Day appeared before me Sir William Johnson Bar^t, one of his Majesties Council of the Province of New York, Cap^t. Jacob Klock of Conajoharee, in the County of Albany, who being duely Sworn on the holy Evangelists, Deposeth, and Sayeth that his Brother Hanjost Klock (who lives in his House, and was frequently called upon to be an Evidence to a Deed which George Klock their Brother prevailed upon the Indians to Execute)

1. “Genealogical Clues From 18th Century Merchants” by Ken D. Johnson and Marilyn J. Cramer, 2025. Available from Amazon Kindle Books, or by e-mail from Ken D. Johnson at fortplankhistorian@yahoo.com.

Declared to the Depon^t. that the Indians were Drunk at the time of Signing said Deed — That the Depon^t. often heard the Indians during this Winter Say, they would not part with, or Sell that Lands which Klock bought of Livingston upon any Account. — Nevertheless the Depon^t. understands, that since [that] time, several Indians by their getting Liquor from George Klock, and Receiving Promises of more, have been Induced to Sign said Deed. — That said George Klock has been Tampering the whole Fall, & Winter, in Order to Prevail on them to Agree to Sign Said Deed, and that as he the Depon^t. lives in the Neighbourhood of his Brother s^d. George Klock, he has been frequently troubled, and Disturbed, day & night, and Obligated to get up at all Hours of the night to let in the Drunken Indians coming from s^d. G. Klock's House to the House of the Depon^t. — And further the Depon^t. Sayth not — (SWJP 10:621).

By combining the writings of Sir William Johnson, the information recorded by the Sanders Family, and the West Camp Lutheran Church records we have primary proof that the children of Henry Klock included sons Johannes, Jurie (George), Johan Jost, and (Captain) Jacob.

To flesh out the structure of the immigrant, Henry Klock's Family, we have Sherman Orville Klock's "History and Genealogy of the Klock Family" of the Mohawk Valley written circa 1955 (page 9):

Will of Hendrick Klock, dated July 12, 1743.

Know all men by these presents, that Jacob Clock of Canajoharie, County of Albany, and Province of New York, yeoman am held am firmly bound unto Hendrick Clock of the same place, county and province, aforesaid yeoman in the just & full sum of two hundred, pounds current and lawful money of the province aforesaid to be paid unto the said Hendrick Clock for his certain attorney, heirs, executors or assigns, to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, I do hereby bind myself, my heirs, executors & administrators, and each and every one of them firmly by these presents sealed with my seal, dated this twelfth day of July in the seventeenth year of his Majesties reign, anno domine, one thousand seven hundred and forty three.

The condition of this present obligation is such that if the above common Jacob Clock or his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto seven of the above named Hendrick Clocks children, namely: Honorich Clock, Johannes Clock, Johangurgh Clock, Conrad Clock, Hannarum Clock, Hanjost Clock and Barvalis wife of Christian Nellis all of Canajoharie aforesaid, and to each & either of them or to each or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns the just and full sum five pounds of

like current money aforesaid being in the whose sum thirty five pounds of current money aforesaid, the four oldest of the said children to be paid their aforesaid respective sums at the expiration of one year next ensuing the death & decease of the said Hendrick Clock, the other three youngest children vis: Conrad Clock, Honjost Clock, Hannarum Clock is to be paid their respective shares at, and when each of them shall accomplish his full age of twenty one years.

And the said Jacob Clock or his heirs, executors, administrators shall well and truly provide and give unto the said Conrad Clock, Hannarum Clock and Honjost Clock, each and either of them three horses, two cows, two sheep and when each of them marrys, one new suit of wedding clothes from head to foot to each of them, and a wedding feast for each of them, and one plow to each of them and it is further provided that if the said Conrad Clock, Hannarum Clock, and Honjost Clock, or either of them should die before they accomplish the said age of twenty one years, then the services of them to inherit his or their share and part of my horses, cows, sheep, and plow, then his present obligation to be void and of no effect, but if any of the aforesaid covenants, articles, agreements and default be made contrary to the true intent and meaning of those presents then to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us

his

Suffarinus S, "X" Tygert,

mark

his

Johannes X Empty

mark

Geo F. Thompson

The above was transcribed from the original papers in possession of Elizabeth Normander of Philadelphia N.Y. 1928) grand daughter of Nancy Klock, daughter of Christian Klock and Eva (Klock) Klock, the daughter of Jacob Klock Jr, son of Col. Jacob Klock and his first? wife Elizabeth Bellinger, daughter of Fredrick Bellinger.

Unfortunately, the papers of Elizabeth Normander of Philadelphia Township, Jefferson County, New York are no longer to be found and can thus not be substantiated, but from the previously cited primary and secondary sources one can be reasonably certain that the papers are authentic and that the children of Henry Klock, the immigrant, were: Honorich [Johann Henrich] Klock, Johannes Clock, Johangurgh Clock, (Colonel) Jacob Klock, Conrad Clock, Hannarum

[Johann Adam] Klock, Hanjost [Johann Jost] Klock and Barvalis wife of Christian Nellis, and [his children being listed in the order they appear in the bond between Jacob and his father].

The children of the immigrant, Henry Klock, having been clearly enumerated, it comes as no surprise that amongst the thirty-six patentees of the December 24, 1754 Klock-Nellis Patent, based upon an Indian Deed dated July 5, 1754 (Indorsed Land Papers XV:126) were: George Klock; Jacob Klock; Johannis Klock; Henry Klock; Konradt Klock; Jacob G. Klock [a son of George Klock]; Henry G. Klock [a son of George Klock]; Adam Klock; Joseph Klock; and, Christian Nellis [husband of Barvalis Klock].

Our attention is now turned to the known facts concerning the lives of Henry Klock's offspring in the order they appear in the Normander Papers with the exception of Colonel Jacob who is placed in order just prior to Conrad, Johann Adam, and Johann Jost for reasons which will become apparent later.

BARVALIS KLOCK. Barvalis was born circa married Christian Nellis (Henrich Klock's "Will").

HENRICH KLOCK, a son of the immigrant, made his first document-able appearance in the "New World" on June 9, 1728 when he and his wife, Jacomyntie ____, had their daughter Magdalena baptized by the minister of the Albany Reformed Church, Ph[ilip] and Magdal[ena] Louk standing in as the child's Godparents (Palatine Families of New York 1:290). Hendrick was one of thirty-six patentees which purchased the Klock-Nellis Patent from the Canajoharie Indians on December 21, 1754, of which he received Lots 17, 42, 79, 114 (half of), & 143 (Commissioners of Forfeitures Map #7).

Records of the April 30, 1758 the Burnets Field Massacre suggest that this Henry and/or his nephew, Henry George Klock were Indian traders:

. . . four Families, that fled from Henderson's Purchase in the spring for fear of the Enemy, could not get in, and had in their Houses two Indian Traders, of the name of Clock, and six Waggoners that were carrying Capt. Gage's Baggage to the Fort. At 4 o'Clock, all of a sudden, the Houses were attacked and the Waggoners being surprized, run up stairs, the better to defend themselves. The Indians immediately rushed into the House, and killed and scalped all that were below some of the Indians attempted the stairs, but they were knocked down by the Waggoners; they then fired up thro' the Loft, and soon were joined by more Indians who fired many shot quite thro' the House, and proposed to set it on fire, which intimidated John Ehel, a Waggoner, to such a degree, that he leap'd out at a window, thinking to make his Escape, but was soon killed; the other five defended themselves with great Intrepidity, having killed one Indian, until they were relieved by a Party of Rangers, . . . Next morning a Woman came into the Fort that had been scalped, besides her Nose almost cut off, with a wound in her breast, and another in her side. She is likely to recover, related all that happened till she was scalped, and says there was Onondado Indians amongst them. . . .

(Documentary History of the State of New York 1:337).²

Absolute proof that at least one of the two Klocks mentioned in the April 30th, 1758 was a Henry Klock comes from the Sir William Johnson Papers, Volume Two, page 835:

Fort Hendrick May 1 [1758]

HONER^d SIR

Last Night came one Hendrick Clock here who made his Escape from the Germean flats and Say that yisterday about five a Clock in the afternoon a large party of Indians atackt the house on this Side the Fort and Says he beleves he is the only one that has made his escape as the Enemie was all round them he Saw Sevrll strive to get to the fort but ware all tacken he Saw about 90 or 100 men but by the Noyse he heard beleve they ware more I have Garret Van Slick & three Indians to go to the Flats this morning by whome I expeckt the Porticalters.

I am Honer^d Sir your most

Dutyfull Servent

JOHN BUTLER

INDORSED: the Honerbl Sir William Johnson Ber^{tt},

att

Fort Johnson

On May 4, 1759, Hendrick made his mark [a capital “H” with a capital “K” adjoining the left upright of the “H”] upon his Last Will and Testament. Henry’s mark being witnessed by the mark of Joh^s Klock [a underscore with a capital “V” placed on the middle of the underscore to form a “K” lying on its side], Christofel Fúx, and Andreas Reber (Abott Collection Mss #9691-156). Within in his will he named his eldest son, Johannes, and his son Henry; as well as daughters: Magdalin; Margaretha; Chatarin; and, Elizabeth. Henry notes in his will that his daughters had not yet married.

The aforesaid will divided Henry’s real estate as follows: His eldest son, Johannes was to receive the lands at Stone Arabia upon which Henry and his wife *Jacobany* resided, as well as fifty acres tract in a lot of land at Stone Arabia between *Melichor Bader* and *Robert Getoler* and fifty acres from one-hundred lot in Stone Arabia and *behind Coppernoll Near Casper Kohks Lott according to my Transport* along with any *Messuages* [dwelling houses] upon the said properties, as Johannes to care his mother’s death or remarriage, in whatever dwelling Johannes might occupy. To his son, Henry, Henry left he left the other fifty acres of the one-hundred acre lot previously mentioned, with Henry to have his choice of which half. The will stipulates, however, that if Henry were to defer the fifty acres left unto him, he was to receive his father’s residual holdings in the Klock-Nellis Patent.

2. There is no indication in the reports of the April 30th, 1758 attack as to the fate of the “Clocks.” Thus, we must rely the account given by *Cayenquiragoa*.

Henry's daughter, Magdalin was £20; his daughters Margaretha and Chatarin to each receive £25; and Elisabeth who was to receive £30, *in money which Said Money Lay^d in Albany If in Case the money is Not taken or Lost by the Enymies.*

Montgomery County Deed 1:155, dated September 27, 1765, documents that Lenard Helmer, Savinus Tygert, and Jost Klock acting as powers of attorney for the heirs of Henry Klock, deceased in conjunction with Henry Klock of Palatine as well as the representatives of Patentees Johannes Hess, deceased; Henry Walrath, deceased; George Windecker, deceased; and, Godfried Helmer, deceased transferred title to Lots 6, 67, 105, 136, and the southwestern moiety of Lot 120 of the Klock-Nellis to Philip Koch. Thus, proving that Henry Klock, son of the immigrant Henry, was deceased prior to 1765 and that he had transferred his title to his son, Henry.

JOHANNES KLOCK, a son of the immigrant, was baptized per the records of the West Camp Church in 1711. He was noted by the Sanders Family to have been in the Schenectady/Albany area on February 2, 1735/6 & again on February 17, 1736/7 when he made charges to his father's account. He is said to have married Anna Margaretha Fuchs [Fox], but no positive proof of this marriage exists. On November 10, 1742, he purchased Lot 11 of the Harrison Patent from John Wendell of Boston, Massachusetts Montgomery County Deed 5:420). He is responsible of the stone house, erected circa 1750, which is now owned by Fort Klock Historic Restoration of Saint Johnsville, New York and which is open to the public. There are extensive records of the late years of his life in the "Fort Klock Papers" of the Margaret Raney Library of Saint Johnsville, New York. Johannes expired prior to December 29, 1786, when Certificates of Quit Rent Remission were granted to his sons: Hendrick; Jacob J.; and John J. Klock.

JOHANGURGH (GEORGE) KLOCK, was born circa 1708/9. He is first mentioned in his father's account with the Sanders Family on September 15, 1735, when the Sanders Family billed his father for returning him Albany. He married circa 1738, Margaretha Walrath, a daughter of Henrich Walrath of the Canajoharie District (un-probated copy of Henrich Walrath's Will, Montgomery County Surrogate's Office) circa 1729 based upon the fact that his sons: Henry and Jacob were both of age on December 21, 1754, when Letters Patent were granted for the Klock-Nellis Patent in December of 1754. Interestingly, George spoke the Mohawk language as well as his native German .

George had an operating account with Johannis Hermanus Wendell of Schenectady in the 1740's, but no family details are revealed within his account (NYSL Mss# SC12910).

He is the man for whom the December 21, 1754 Klock-Nellis Patent or Klock's Purchase has become known.

George quickly became an avowed enemy of William Johnson of Johnson Hall and spent the majority of his adult life warding off charges of defrauding and cheating the Canajoharie Indians out of their *Onandago* and Old Onandago Castles on the Onondago Creek (Cockburn

Family Papers, NYS Library Collection SC7004, Box 4, Folder 2; SWJP].³ At a March 10, 1763, Indian Congress, the Canajoharie Indian Sachem *Cayenquiragoa* stated that . . . *It was reported by Geo. Klock that we were in the French Interest, and that we had taken his Brother, and Killed his Son. Here is the Man now present who knows whether 'twas so, or not, and can prove the falsity thereof* —. (SWJP 4:60) . . . This apparently being a reference to the April 30th, 1758 attack on the Burnets Field inhabitants by the French and Indians been Onondagos, some of whom were thought to have been Onondagos.

As there are few other readably available sources, aside from the extant Sir William Johnson Papers, from which to judge the character of George, one must be careful in their assessment of him. It does, however, seem odd that a man who had “defrauded” so many of his neighbors would have his son, Jacob G. Klock, continuously elected to the office of County Justice for nearly 15 years following the close of the American Revolution.

The children of George and Margaretha Klock, as enumerated in Montgomery County, New York Deed 1:396-405 were: (Justice) Jacob G.; Catherine, wife of Hendrick Walrath; George G. born 12 Nov 1742 (George K. Nellis’ writings); Margrit, the wife of Johannes L. Bellinger; Anna G. [George]; Elisabeth bp 18 Feb 1750 SAR (sp Henrich Walraad, Elis: Catharin Walrad), wife of Hunter Quackenbosh; and Magdalena, wife of Adam A. [Adolph] Walrath. As the Germanic pattern of using a child’s father’s Christian name or the first initial of his Christian name was strictly adhered to in the mid 18th Century Mohawk Valley, it is believed that the Klock-Nellis Patentee Henry G Klock was a son of Johangurgh and Margaretha and that he was the “son” which was killed by the Indians on the German Flatts in 1758, as no record can be found of him other than his involvement in the Klock-Nellis Patent [KDJ].

On April 16, 1757 he purchased the northern or western moiety of Lot 13 of the Francis Harrison Patent from Evert Harmanus Wendell of Albany (Albany County Deed 7:89), but this parcel was in the possession of his son, George G. Klock, by the end of the American Revolution. During the American Revolution, George is said to have occupied a 300 acre farm in Lots 16 & 17 of the Francis Harrison Patent and his son, Jacob G. Klock, an additional 300 acre farm in the said Lots 16 & 17 (New York State Archives Collection #A1211). During the American Revolution Lot 19 of the Francis Harrison Patent was possessed by Margaret Johnson, a daughter of Sir William Johnson (Montgomery County Deed 1:7; Will of Sir William Johnson), and thus George could not have erected the house which is occupied in 2009 by Brant Rostohar, and which has foundation stone reading “GK 1760.” The “Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature: and in the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Corrections of Errors in the State of New York,” published in the early Nineteenth Century [hereafter SCJ], documents the death of George in 1787 (SCJ 13:367 &16:314).

JACOB KLOCK. Jacob was born no later than July 12, 1722 as Sherman Orville Clock’s “History and Genealogy of the Klock Family” of the Mohawk Valley written circa 1938

3. This creek is now (2009) known as the Nowadaga Creek, the Indian Castle Church edifice stands near its eastern bank.

(page 9), cites a July 12, 1743 bond found in the papers of Elizabeth Normander of Philadelphia, Jefferson County, New York stating that:

On the 8th day of July, four days prior to the drawing of the above, we find that Hendrick Clock conveyed to the above Jacob Clock 325 acres of land more or less, the consideration being 250 pounds, the exact amount paid by Hendrick Clock and Christian House for lot No 13 of the Harrison Patent, and on the same date (July 8th, 1743) we find a bill of sale given to Jacob Clock from Hendrick Clock for: One negro slave, man named Dick, age about 24 or 25 years, and all his stock, farming tools, household goods etc, reserving for himself 1 horse and 1 cow.

Witnessed by

His

Sufferenus "S D" Dygert.

Mark

His

Johannes "HE" Empty.

Mark

Signed

His

Hendrick "H" Clock.

Mark

Laws well established in the Colonial era would have required Jacob Klock to have been twenty-one years of age to have been a party to the above bond. Thus Jacob could not have been born any later than July 8, 1722. Thus Jacob would have been age fifty-three when named Colonel of the Palatine District Regiment of Tryon County Militia and age fifty-five during the Battle of Oriskany.

A birth date in or before the year 1722 is confusing though as the New York Colony's Militia Act of April 1, 1775, which did not expire until April 30, 1778, exempted all males over the age of fifty from mandatory enlistment in the Colonial Militia (Laws of the Colony of New York 5:732). Then on April 3, 1778, a new Militia Law enacted by the now State of New York required that all men between the ages of fifty and fifty-five join together in separate associations, and though separately officered, be subject to call during emergencies and/or eminent invasion (Laws of the State of New York 1:70). However, on March 13th, 1779, "An Act for raising one thousand men for the defense of the frontiers of this State," was enacted and the mandatory age of men being subjected to drafts for Continental Service was raised to age sixty (Laws of the State of New York 1:136). But, on April 4, 1782, the maximum mandatory age of service was again reduced to age fifty (Laws of the State of New York 1:442). A birth date in, or previous to 1722, could well explain why Colonel Klock was apparently absent from command on October 19, 1780, he no longer being of a mandatory age to serve, but it complicates the possible date of his birth by suggesting that he was too old for service in 1775.

Note well, however, that the Militia Acts refer only to the ages of enlisted men and no guidance is offered as to the ages of Commissioned Officers (KDJ).

Jacob's name appears upon the rolls of the French & Indian War era as Captain Jacob Klock and Sir William frequently refers to him as such in his correspondence (SWJP). He was appointed colonel of the Palatine District Regiment of Tryon County Militia in 1775 and served as such until the fall of 1780.

It appears that he also served for a time as a Justice of the Peace for the Stone Arabia District of Tryon County based upon Sir Johnson's February 6, 1762 list of those to be appointed justices of the peace (SWJP 3:621). There is a possibility that this appoint was for Jacob, son of George Klock, but the animosity between George Klock and Johnson makes it extremely unlikely that Sir William would allow any one from George's family to be elevated to a civil position. And, as Justice Klock, Jacob witnessed an affidavit signed by eight members of the Canajoharie Tribe acknowledging the validity of the Canajoharie Patent to Philip Livingston and Company on December 17, 1762 (SWJP 3:961).

Jacob's military service is extensively detailed in "The Bloodied Mohawk" by Ken D. Johnson, Picton Press, 2000 and many other published works. However, it is noted that his fidelity to the Rebel Cause came under review in 1781 after his sons: Jacob and Adam deserted to the British Cause along with Nicholas Rosacrans; Nicholas Herkimer; Phillip Helmer; Henry Hennick; John Ankirk; Thunis Flander; John Pinkel; John Pinkel Jr; Mathias Wormout; Jacob Youker; John Casselman; Bartholomew Casselman; Jacob Waver from [Canajohary] and John Sarvus from Warensburgh went off voluntarily with the enemy to Canada (Henry Glen Papers, NYPL). In the fall of 1781, the Colonel's son Jacob Klock, returned with a Loyalist raiding party to harass the Bellinger Family of the Palatine District (William Feeter, RWPA #S13013) resulting in the Battle of Lamptman's Farm⁴ in which he, Nicolas Herkimer Junior, Philip Helmer, Mathias Wormwood, Nicholas Rosencrans, John Anguish, Henry Heny [sic: Hennick] (Nicolas Herkimer's deposition in Miscellaneous Revolutionary War Manuscripts Collection, Numbered Books 161:2-4 in the National Archives), Jacob C. Klock, and Jacob House were captured (depositions of Jacob J Klock, Jacob C Klock, and Jacob House in the New-York Historical Society, (Mss. #231950).

Colonel Jacob is known to have only fathered three children: Jacob J. Klock who married Anna Hess (Reformed German Church at Canajoharie); Adam Klock who married Catharine ____; and, Margaret Klock who received a marriage license to wed Stephen March on July 23, 1771 (NY Secretary of State's Marriage Licenses).

4. During the American Revolution a Peter Lamptman possessed a farm of 300 acres in Lots 8, 9, & 59 of the Klock Nellis Patent (NYS Archives Collection A1227). These lots were located directly to the north-northeast of the farm of Frederick Bellinger located upon Lot 9 of the Francis Harrison Patent (NYS Archives Collection A0273-78 Map 865A of the Klock & Harrison Patents.

(Colonel) Jacob signed his Last Will and Testament on May 8, 1798 and it was probated on 12 Jun 1798 (Montgomery County, New York Will 1:159). Henceforth, he cannot be the Jacob Klock who died on Aug 20, 1805, at the age of 81years, 7 months, and 2 days [born January 15, 1724] and who was said to have been buried in Christian Nellis Junior's plot in the Klock Cemetery of Saint Johnsville, New York.

In his will Jacob refers to his wife Catharine as "their Mother and my wife," in referring to his granddaughters Eva and Anna Klock. Eva and Anna were both daughters of his deceased son Jacob. Eva Klock, the wife of Christian Klock, was to care for her "mother." Eva is noted have received the dwelling house of the Colonel along with the westerly moiety of Lot 13 of the Francis Harrison Patent, and is thus to reserve to her grandmother, Catharine, the cellar kitchen and a room of Catharine's choosing. Eva was to also receive Jacob's Negro wench, "Sarah" and her sons "George and Hank"; and a Negro child named "Margaret." Anna Klock, his widow [sic: Catherine] from his daughters Anna Klock Dyselin and Eva Klock £30 should she ever remarry. His granddaughter, Anna Dyselin, received the easterly 100 acres of Lot 13 of the Francis Harrison Patent along with Colonel Jacob's Negro child "Sarah." Adam Klock, a son of the Colonel, was to receive the usage of the farm upon which he, Adam, lived in the Abraham Van Horne Patent for the duration of his life, his wife's life, and the life of his son; but, upon the death of Adam, his wife, and his son, the said farm was to be sold in a public venue and the proceeds were to be divided evenly by his surviving grandchildren. To the sons of his deceased daughter, Margaret wife of Stephen March: John; Peter; and, Henry, he gave £15 each.

CONRAD KLOCK. Few details are known of the life of Conrad. However, Jacob A. Young, a Revolutionary War Pension Applicant, states that "Fort Klock" consisted of the picketed homestead of Conrad Klock, which was abandoned by the family prior to the summer of 1781 (RWPA #R11960). The marriage of his son, *Jacob Conr: Klok*, to *Anna Eva Jac:* [Jacob] *Staring* was performed by Reverend Abraham Rosencrantz on February 19, 1774 (Henry Huber, RWPA #W23355). Conrad's son, Jacob, served in the war as a second lieutenant in Captain Severinus Casselman's Company of the Kingsland and German Flatts District Regiment of Tryon County Militia (Fernow:297), and was taken by the British in the April 3, 1780 raid on Remensnyder's Bush and surrendered himself to his father and Captain Abner French at Fort Wallrad in August of 1782.

HANNARUM (JOHANN ADAM) KLOCK. Little is documented concerning the life of Adam Klock. From the text of his father's will we know that he was not born till sometime after 1722, and would have thus been in born in New York. The fact that family tradition states that he was killed in the Battle of Oriskany, one might assume that he was not born until after August 5th, 1727, as he was not subject to Militia duty after his fiftieth birthday.

Adam was named as one of the 36 proprietors of the December 21, 1754 Klock-Nellis Patent and drew Lots 22, 64, 82, 112 (half of), & 145 (Commissioners of Forfeitures Map #7).

HANJOST (JOHANN JOST) KLOCK. Little is documented concerning the life of Johann Jost Klock. From the text of his father's will we know that he was not born till after 1722, and would have thus been in born in New York.

In 1775, at the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, British Colonial Law required that all men between the ages of sixteen and fifty were to be enrolled in the Militia. The age of required service was amended on April 3, 1778 to include all men between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five to enroll with those between the ages of fifty and fifty-five being exempted from the Continental drafts (New York Laws, Session One, Chapter 33). This was again amended on March 13, 1779 to include all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty, with men between the ages of fifty-five and sixty being exempted from Continental drafts (New York Laws, Session Two, Chapter 33).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clock, Sherman Orville. History and Genealogy of the Klock Family. Privately Published. Circa 1936. A copy is housed in the New York State Library.

Commissioners of Forfeitures Maps. New York State Archives, Albany, New York. Manuscript Collection #AO273.

Fernow, Berthoud. Documents Relative To the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers. 1856.

Jones, Henry Z. Junior. The Palatine Families of New York.

Johnson, William. Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature: and in the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Corrections of Errors in the State of New York.

New York State Historian. The Papers of Sir William Johnson. Albany: The University of the State of New York. 1925.

New York, The State of. Certificates of Quit Rent Remission. The New York State Archives Collection #A1211. The New York State Archives, Albany, New York.

O'Callaghan, E. B., M. D., LL. D. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers. 1856.

The Johannes Klock which was the son of the Honorich Klock, son of the immigrant Henrich, was born September 1, 1730 (Psalms Book in the possession of Willis Barsheid of Palatine Bridge, New York).

October 11, 1715, Hans Hendrick Clock takes the Oath of Allegiance in the City of Albany.

January 3, 1716, Hans Hendrick Clock Jr. takes the Oath of Allegiance in the City of Albany.

Hendrick Klock [Juniors] will: 12 July 1743.

Jacob Klock named a justice on May 31, 1762.

Although we have never found the marriage record of this man, we have found the record of marriage of his son Johannes in the book's of **the Dutch Reformed Church of Stone Arabia, which would seem to prove the marriage of his father. The Record reads as follows: Johannes Clock, son of Hans Hinrich Clock, with Anna Margretha, Daughter of Thomas Schumaker, inhabitant at Little Falls, March 11, 1759 (60).**

First we will note the claim of Max Otto von Klock who says that Jacob was born September 6th, 1723, and [his] birth recorded in the Church records at Sobernheim in the Palatinate, Germany,. [That Jacob] studied law at the then University of Jayence (Mainz) about 1740. **And he further claims that Jacob was not the son of Hendrick, but a nephew, who acted in the capacity of a son to the aging Hendrick.** Another member of this family, Laura von Klock Pack, commenting upon the Ulster County Gazette of January 4, 1800, which contained an account of

the funeral of George Washington, says: Some years after the death of my Grandfather in Germany, a number of deeds and other papers of his were sent over by her, (probably meaning her Grandmother), to my father, among which there was the Ulster County Gazette of Jan. 4, 1800, which, as we understand, were among the documents of my Great Grand Uncle, Lt. Col. Bernhard Anton von Klock, who died at Rohrbach (near Heidelberg) on Jan. 17, 1805, having held a commission as Major in the Regiment, Deux-Ponts, which regiment served under Rochambeau, with Washington, Von Steuben, and LaFayette at the siege and surrender of Yorktown in 1781. My said great-great granduncle, who had been entertained by Washington, was always a great admirer of his and after his regiment was transferred back to Europe, **kept in touch with affairs in this country through his brother's family in the Mohawk Valley.** [And states] **His brother had also served as Colonel and second in command at the Battle of Oriskany, under Herkimer, and his family sent the above "issue" to my great-great granduncle.**

By this it would appear that Bernhard Anton von Klock, was a brother of the subject of this sketch, and a possibility that the father of both was the brother of Hendrick the pioneer, and that Jacob on coming to this country did assume the role of [a] son to old Hendrick. **Now the only thing that I have seen that would seem to substantiate such a claim, is the written statement of the daughter of Eve Klock (who was a Granddaughter of Jacob Klock the man we are writing about) who said that Eve Klock WAS NOT RELATED to Christian Klock (who was a great grandson of Hendrick the pioneer) before she married him.** Now why did this daughter make such a statement? Did she make it to soften the alarm which she thought her children might feel on learning that their Grandparents were cousins? **Or, did she know the truth of the matter and so stated it to settle a disputed point.** That is difficult to answer; but such was her statement, and so it stands.

Now in direct opposition to the foregoing claim that Jacob was not the son of Hendrick, comes a statement from Sir William Johnson to the effect that he was a son of Hendrick, by being the brother of George Klock, who was called Johangurge in the will of Hendrick, and named "Jerry or Ury" by Sir William when that gentleman had cause to mention his Christian name. This statement is found in the **"Johnson Manuscripts" (Vol. 4, page 144)** among notes that Sir William had prepared in the coming trial of George Klock, for whom he had secured a summons to appear before the Council to answer charges of obtaining land of the Indians by making them drunk to secure their signatures to the Deed, and is given here in the original script.

We will now look again into the matter of Jacob having been the eldest son of Hendrick, and as such becoming heir to his fathers property by the law of primogeniture. Among the "[Elizabeth] Normander Papers," I found a bill of sale in which **Hendrick Clock, on the 8th day of July 1743, conveyed to Jacob Clock in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds (about \$575.00) the following: One Negro slave named Dick, aged about 24**

or 25, and all his stock, farming tools, household goods, etc., reserving for himself, one horse and one cow. This was witnessed by Johannes Empty (Empie) who affixed his signature with his mark (JE), and Suffernus Dygert who set his name down with the mark SD. Another paper disclosed the fact that on the same day and date, Hendrick Clock conveyed to Jacob Klock, 325 acres of land, more or less consideration, two hundred and fifty pounds, the exact amount that was paid for Lot No. 13 of the Harrison Patent by Klock and House some twenty years before. Another of these old papers (under date of July 12, 1743) says that Jacob Clock was firmly bound to Hendrick Clock in the sum of two hundred pounds (English money) to fulfill certain obligations as to payments of money to the seven children of Hendrick Clock, namely Henrich Jr., Hannarum, Hanjost, Johannes, Conrad, Johangurge, and Barvalis, the wife of Christian Nellis. The money paid to these seven children was five pounds each, a total of 55 pounds.

Whether or not Jacob Clock did pay the amount of money involved in the above transfer of property remained to be found out. But if he did, then he certainly did not become heir to it as some say. But, it may be that the papers were drawn and witnessed by Hendrick to safe guard the interest of Jacob against other members of the family. [The so called "Will" of Hendrick Clock is nothing more than an "indenture" in which Jacob Clock is bound to Hendrick Clock in certain obligations, and simply bears the names of the two men who witnessed it. However, the fascinating thing about this so called will is the fact that Jacob Klock is bound for a sum of money, much greater than the sum he obliged to unto the other Klocks, suggesting that he may very well have been the executor of Henrich Klock, Junior or the administrator of financial affairs].

Albany County Deeds 7:89.

Harmanus Wendell on 26 August 1725 sold unto Henrich Klock & Christian Haus each one full moiety of Lot 13 of the Francis Harrison Patent excepting one acre of lowland from the uppermost end on the river for himself and his heirs. However, the said Harmanus Wendell expired prior to his being able to sign releases for the said lands in Lot 13. On August 24, 1732, the said Jacob Wendell and Anna his wife sold to Hendrick Walrath the southern or eastern moiety of Lot 13. In turn Hendrick Walrath by an indenture dated April 9, 1745 sold the said southernmost moiety of the said Lot 13 to Evert Harmanus Wendell of Albany for £230 pounds. On April 16, 1757, Evert Harmanus Wendell of Albany sold to George Klock of Canajoharie the said southernmost moiety of the said Lot 13 of the Francis Harrison Patent.

Two Indian Traders named Clock killed near the German Flatts. Documentary History of the State of New York, Volume 1:337:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ALBANY,
DATED THE 13th INSTANT, BEING A RELATION OF THE MURDER COMMITTED AT
THE GERMAN FLATTS, NEAR FORT HERCHAMER, BY 80 INDIANS AND 4
FRENCHMEN.

[N. Y. Mercury, May 22, 1758]

About 12 o'clock, on Monday the 30th of April last an Oneida Indian acquainted Captain Herchamer that a Party of 80 Indians and four Frenchmen, were nigh his fort, and would certainly come down and attack the settlements that Day, and advised Capt Harchamer to go into the Fort and take as many of the Inhabitants with him, as he could collect. About 3 o'Clock, most Part of the Inhabitants, having Notice from Capt Herchamer, left their Houses and assembled at the Fort; four Families, that fled from Henderson's Purchase in the spring for fear of the Enemy, could not get in, and had in their Houses two Indian Traders, of the name of Clock, and six Waggoners that were carrying Capt. Gage's Baggage to the Fort. At 4 o'Clock, all of a sudden, the Houses were attacked and the Waggoners being surprized, run up stairs, the better to defend themselves. The Indians immediately rushed into the House, and killed and scalped all that were below some of the Indians attempted the stairs, but they were knocked down by the Waggoners; they then fired up thro5 the Loft, and soon were joined by more Indians who fired many shot quite thro' the House, and proposed to set it on fire, which intimidated John Ehel, a Waggoner, to such a degree, that he leap'd out at a window, thinking to make his Escape, but was soon killed; the other five defended themselves with great Intrepidity, having killed one Indian, until they were relieved by a Party of Rangers, who came to their assistance, and after exchanging a few Shot the Indians fled, seeing our People have the advantage of a Log Fence. . . . Capt. Herchamer says he saw four or five of the Indians drop, but were carried off. — In the above affair, 33 of the Inhabitants were killed, & Lieut. Hair, of the Rangers, received a slight Wound in the Breast. . . . Next day some Oneidas came down to Trade, and met the Enemy going off, who told them they had 6 of their Company killed, and 9 Wounded. Next Morning a Woman came into the Fort that had been scalped, besides having her Nose almost cut off, with a wound in her Breast, and another in her side. She is likely to recover, related all that happened till she was scalped, and says there was Onondado Indians amongst them.

The Indians who brought this belt of Wampum finding the Germans still incredulous, the next morning, just before the attack began, laid hold on the German Minister, and in a manner forced him over to the other side of the river; by which means he and some who followed him escaped the fate of their brethren.