

JOHAN JOST HERKIMER (HERSCHEIMER)

BORN 1695 Germany

BAPTIZED 1700 Sandhausen Germany (June 20)

IMMIGRANT to mohawk valley 1721 or 1722

MARRIED before 1722 Catherine Petrie

WIFE'S PARENTS Catherine was the daughter of Johan Jost and Gertrude Petrie of the original 94 Palatines. Johan Jost Petrie with Conrad Rickert petitioned the Governor on behalf of themselves and 92 others for land along the mohawk, which was deeded to them in 1725 as the Burnetsfield patent.

FORT HERKIMER In 1756 a stockade was erected around the stone house of Johan Jost Herkimer which was built in 1740, and in the revolutionary war was garrisoned by continental troops and militia. He lived here until he died in 1775.

FORT HERKIMER CHURCH

This old stone church is located today on Rt 5s east of Mohawk. Above the original door on the north side of the church is a carved stone with "J H ESQ 1767" which refers to the builder Johan Jost Herkimer. He earned the title esquire by serving as justice of the peace for over 40 years. It was probably built between 1753 and 1767. The second story was added in 1812 with major remodeling.

CHILDREN 13 5 sons 8 daughters

(Gen) Nicholas	1727-1777	m 1. Lany Dygert 2. Myra Dygert	Rev war wounded & died
Henry	1730-	m Catherine Dygert	soldier in French & Indian war 5 sons
Johan Jost		unmarried	Rev war soldier
George	1744-	m Alida Schuyler	2 sons
John Jost		m Mary ? British sympathizer	(Tory) to Canada disowned
<u>MAGBELENA (LANY)</u>		m 1. <u>Werner, Dygert</u> 2. N Snell 3. J Roorbach	
Elizabeth Barbara		m Peter Schuyler	
Delia	1728-	m Col Peter Bellinger	
Catherine		m George Henry Bell	
Gertrude		m Rudolph Shoemaker	
Anna		m Peter Ten Broeck	
Anna Maria		m Rev Abraham Rosencrantz	
Elizabeth		m Hendrick Frey	

LAND He bought (?) 2324 acres in the Fall Hill patent in 1752 with son George. He owned lot 36 just east of the old stone church on the south side of the river where the only road was at that time.

QUOTE from the book "Geneological and family history of Northern NY"

"Jurgh, Johan Jost, Magdalena and Catharina Herkimer each received 100 acres as patentees of lot 36 of the Burnetsfield grant on the south side of the mohawk river. Little is known of this Jurgh Herkimer. In 1775 the Herkimer family was numerous at german flatts. Johan Jost was without much doubt son of Jurgh, for he inherited his lands. All of the family seemed to descend from John (Johan) and he was probably the only son who came to this country with his parents. Johan drew lot no 36 and was also a patentee of the fall hill tract granted in 1752 to Johan Jost and Hendrick."

SLAVES His son Nicholas (Gen) kept slaves and in his will left 33 slaves to his (Nicholas) brother George. One was an 8 yr old girl who was taken by Nicholas widow, who moved after he died in the battle of Oriskany, but was soon returned because she grieved so for her family. This girl grew up on the Herkimer farm, married, and had a daughter named Dean born in April 1812 (see newspaper article in file). Other slaves listed in 1790 census were named Hora, put, Jerry, Bram, June, Marry, Sam, Dick, and Mary.

QUOTE from the book "History of Montgomery & Fulton Co" by Beers 1878 pg 73:
shows a list of grants and grantees from the british crown. One line shows J.J. and H. Herkimer given 2324 acres on April 12 1752 known as the Herkimer patent in Minden and Herkimer Co.

JOHAN JOST HERKIMER (CONT)
1695-1775

SONS son Nicholas was a Col in the 1st Bn Canajo Dist..later Gen son George was a Capt in the 8th Co 4th Bn Tryon Co Militia son John Jost was a tory and went to Canada.Disowned by family son Henry was in the french and indian wars

STORY There is a story about him paddling a canoe looking for a place to settle, and at a bad rift in the river channel he went ashore and looked about. He asked indians to build a cabin and they refused. A group of mohawks were building a dugout canoe. It was very heavy and the indians were struggling to move it to the mohawk river. Johan Jost motioned them to go to one end of the canoe, and he lifted the other end and moved it to the river. The mohawk indians clapped him on the back and called him Kouari (the bear) and was given permission to build his cabin. Ft Herkimer was called Fort Kouari by the indians and stood east of the church.

PARENTS Jurgh (George) and Magdalena arrived in New York in 1722 with son Johan Jost from Sand hausen, Germany. He had 6 sons by 2 wives and was naturalized 11 Oct 1715.(?)

REFERENCE BOOK Read pgs 5,6,7 and8 in the chapter titled "John Jost Herkimer" in the little black book in my (TWP) library titled "Herkimer County Historical Society 1896-1898". It gives a very good biography starting in Germany.

The Herkimers of Fort Herkimer
The two men most prominent in the life of the people, and in the work of the church, and in every movement that meant for the progress of the south side, were Johan Jost Herkimer and his son, Nicholas Herkimer, the commander at the Battle of Oriskany. Johan Jost Herkimer, (the father of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer), was born in Germany in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He emigrated to this country and settled first on the Hudson in the Livingston tract, then for a while he tarried in the Schoharie country, coming to the upper Mohawk valley in 1721 or 1722. Gen. Burnet and his Council on Sept. 19, 1721, granted leave to obtain the land of the Indians, which land was secured July 9, 1722. It was on both sides of the river beginning below Little Falls and extending to Gerendagaraen (Frankfort). The Colonial Patent is dated April 30, 1725. The first house that Johan Jost Herkimer built was standing as late as 1850, in which Nicholas Herkimer was born. In 1740 Johan Jost Herkimer built a large stone house, which was included in the British fort in 1756, and called Fort Herkimer. There were thirteen children. His seven daughters married seven of the leading men of the valley. He was represented at Oriskany by two or three sons, four sons-in-law and twelve grandchildren. They were the leading family in this part of the valley, a standing kept up by the life of Gen. Herkimer later. For many years the Colonial Government contracted with John Jost Herkimer to supply their forts at Oswego, Schenectady and other places. The Mohawk was the main highway along which the battaux were poled, loaded with freight or passengers. They carried wheat, peas, corn, meal, pork, beef, candles, sugar and rum up the river and brot down the furs and other pelts for the Albany market. When road building began in 1772 Johan Jost Herkimer was one of the commissioners for the Highland District (Fort Herkimer), while his son, Nicholas was a commissioner in the Canajoharie District wherein he lived. On Feb. 6, 1773, Johan Jost Herkimer was appointed to serve again and did so until April, 1775, a few months prior to his decease. His sons Nicholas and Henry, served in the French war, while Nicholas, Johan and George and several grandsons served in the Revolutionary War. One son, John Jost, espoused the British cause and moved to Canada, where he died before 1787. John Jost Herkimer lived at Fort Herkimer until his death in 1775. Hendrick Herkimer was the next occupant and until 1779, then Hendrick's oldest son, Joseph, Sr., and until his death in 1825. His widow continued to live there until her death in 1840. It was then wantonly torn down.

110 40 ON CHART

THE LIFE OF DIETRICH HORNING SR &
MARIA MARGARITA KRAUS (CROUSE) HORNING

Dietrich was born Mar 15 1731 (a Horning family book says 1724) the son of Nicholas Horning (1670 or 1680 - ?) and Anna Maria ???. Records show that Nicholas in 1744 gave additional land and a deed for the Stone Arabia church. He had one brother George and 3 sisters.

He married Maria Margarita Kraus who was born 15 Sep 1731. Her parents were Jacob Kraus and Catherine Elizabeth Nellis. Jacob immigrated to America in the early 18th century and married Catherine 24 June 1724. He died 29 Mar 1778 and she died 30 Mar 1754. They lived on a farm near Bowmans creek (Sprout Brook) now called Canajoharie creek in the town of Canajoharie. In 1756 he bought 116 acres of land in lot 9 of the Dick patent. They had at least 11(13) children as follows:

Dederick Jr	b1751	Pvt 1st Bn Canajo district 1778
Adam	1753	m by 1789 Dorothy Van Alstyne
Jacob	1755	m 1789 Margaret Marinness
John	1757	apt 1st Bn
Mary Eliz	1758-1834	m Adam Flint (in Fr & Indian war) she was bapt in Ref ch of Alban
Mary Marg	1760	m Robert Flint Jr
Robert	1762	m Eliz Hiller
GEORGE	1765-1843	m Uriah (Maria) Mereness
Catherine	1767	m John Countryman
Anna	1769	m Francis Dunkell
Maria	1771	m John Hiller
William	1773	m by 1821 Magdelena ?
Lambert		Pvt 1st Bn

Dietrich was a rev war soldier and was captured in the battle of Oriskany. He was appointed ensign in Capt Gross's Co of the 1st Rsgt (Bn) of the Tryon Co militia under Col Samuel Clyde in 1778. He was also appointed Lt in Capt John Bowmans Co in 1790. He had 3 or 4 sons killed in the war all enlisted in the same regiment. The militia roster shows Adam, George, John and Lambert. In the book "40 miles to freedom" by Edwin Vogt, it says "all 4 sons of Dietrich Horning Sr, a resident first of the Canajoharie district and later of Stone Arabia".

His will was made 22 May 1793 and probated 19 Apr 1827. The executors were Dietrich Jr and Adam. He died in 1793 date unknown. He may have been buried in the old Horning cemetery near Sprout Brook. Some remains from this cemetery were transferred to the Ames cemetery date unknown. Very little is said to be left in the original cemetery and was known as the Horning-Flint cemetery which going west into Sprout Brook from Ames is on the top of the hill where the state sign is on the left. His will mentions his wife and all children above except John and Lambert.

The following paragraph is quoted from page 645 of the book "Mohawk Valley - Gateway to the west" Vol IV published in 1925:....."The Horning family was of holland dutch descent and tradition has it that there were originally 4 Horning brothers all of whom landed in this country from Holland on Oct 4 1732. One of the brothers settled in Penn, another in Ky, a third in Lewis Co of NY, and the 4th in Tryon Co of NY. Certain it is that one of these brothers, Dedrick Horning, came over from Holland and settled on a farm several miles southwest of Canajoharie and Ft Plain in what was then Tryon Co. Little is known of Dedricks early life, save that he had 5 sons, Dedrick Jr, Adam, John, Lanert, and George who were residing with and helping their father when the war of revolution broke out. That there was no wavering between sides is shown in the fact that all 5 sons enlisted in the same regiment in the service of their country. Due to their living in the Canajoharie district, as mapped out by Sir Wm Johnson, they were assigned to the 1st regiment, Tryon Co militia which was under the command of Col Cox and Col Campbell. Their greatest service to their country was rendered in the then little thought of but now famous battle of Oriskany in which they and their regiment fought so valiantly, and in which, unlike many of their comrades, their lives were spared. After the war, son Adam recieved a land grant near Stone Arabia and in 1788 a son Richard was born who was one of 7 sons.....(etc)

HENDRICK (HENRY) KLOCK PIONEER

He was born in 1663 in Hesse Cassel in Germany and married Jacomyntie ?. Nothing is known about her or where wedding took place. They had 10 children and he died in 1760 at the age of 97. His gravestone says "Here ley HK 1760 97" which is located in the old Klock cemetery a few miles east of St Johnsville. He was a dutch pioneer from Holland to Schoharie in 1718

The Joseph G Klock bible record indicates Hendrick came to America in 1704 and was a dutch indian trader and later yeoman from Schoharie. He obtained Lot 13 of the Harrison patent adjacent to land of sons in law William and Christian Nellis. They were the first white settlers in the Palatine Church (St Johnsville) district. The Klock family traces back to Holland in the latter half of the 13th century. Hendrick arrived in St Johnsville area in 1725 and was a friend of the Mohawk chieftain "King Hendrick". His son Adam was killed in the battle of Oriskany. 6 out of 7 of his sons were in the revolutionary war, and 3 daughters also. He is buried in the Klock cemetery east of St Johnsville. His daughter Barvalis married Christian Nellis and another daughter Magdalena married his brother William Nellis. His 10 children are as follows:

Col Jacob

Honorich Jr

Johannes

Johangurgh (George) m ? Walwrath

Coonrod

Hannarum

Hanjost M Anna Young

Barvalis m Christian Nellis 1718

Magdalena m(Wm Nellis) ???

Adam m Maria ? killed at Oriskany

An old german bible in very fragile condition was brought to the Nellis reunion in Stone Arabia in July 1993 which was owned by June Rickard Campfield of Morris NY and dates back to about 1765. This bible clearly shows in legible handwriting that William Nellis married Frau Ana Sabina Dyckerd on 28 Dec 1714, not Magdalena Klock as other records show.

THE LIFE OF JOHANNES KLOCK

He was born in 1710 (or 1712 or 1713) the son of Hendrick and Jacomyntie Klock probably in Schoharie since Hendrick arrived in America from Holland in 1704 and went to Schoharie then to St Johnsville in 1725. He married Anna Margaret Fox (1713-1800) who was the daughter of Wm Fox Sr and Margaret Kast Fox.

Johannes died Jan 3 1813 (or 1801). He kept black african slaves. He built Fort Klock as a haven of refuge during the french and indian war and later the revolutionary war. It was the home of Col Jacob Klock and after it was palisaded called Fort Klock. The number of children is unknown.

Some historians say that he could be a brother of Hendrick instead of a son, although Johannes did have a son John. Since Johannes was born 50 years after Hendrick I would guess it more likely to be father-son. Hendricks will does mention a son John.

THE LIFE OF JOHN J KLOCK SR & WIFE
CATHERINE FOLTZ KLOCK

John J Klock Sr was born Oct 13 1740 near St Johnsville the son of Johannes Klock and Anna Margáretha Fox Klock. He married Catherine Foltz Dec 2 1766 according to records in the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed church. She was the daughter of Jacob Folts (1711-1808) and Catherina Petrie (1714-1790) who lived in East Frankfort. He ^{Jacob} was a Lt in the 4th Reg't of militia and was in the battle of Oriskany. Catherine was born Mar 28 1748 in Burnetsfield, North Frankfort and died Mar 18 1813. They are both buried in the Klock cemetery near St Johnsville. He died Dec 28 1810.

A book titled "The old Palatine Church" by Milo Nellis has a section subtitled "The Family of Johannes (Fort Klock branch) and reads as follows:

" Authorities differ on Johannes Klock. Some maintain that the pioneer Henry (Hendrick) had a brother Johannes who settled somewhere here and started the Johannes line. Others hold that the original Johannes was a son of Henry. Certain it is that Henry had a son Johannes as proven by his will of 1743 wherein he is mentioned. At that time Henry had located his family according to his wishes; Jacob on the home property and Johannes on the farm east and who built Fort Klock in 1750; George (JOhangurgh) on a farm west of the village; Conrad went to Fairfield; Jacob (afterwards Col Jacob) remained on the homestead near the family burial plot and church site .JOhannes built the stone fort known as Fort Klock. George erected his dwelling on his place west of ~~present~~ ~~present~~ west St Johnsville. Fort Kkock built by Johannes was of stone and was a haven of refuge for the settlement during the unsettled times of the french and indian war. During the revolution it was also a refuge as was also the home of Col Jacob Klock which was palisaded also. In fact this latter structure was referred to as Fort Klock by witnesses in the court martial of Gen Renselaer. The author Simms says "There were two Fort Klocks" George also fortified his house in honor of the builder Capt Christian House and perhaps to distinguish it from the other two Fort Klocks, called the defence Fort House. JOhannes Klock, grandson of the pioneer Henry, married Catherine Foltz Dec 2 1766 (Stone Arabia ddutch Reformed Church).John Johannes (John J) Klock was born Oct 13 1741 and died Dec 28 1810 aged 69 years, 2 mo and 15 days. Catherine Foltz was born Jan 28 1749 and died Mar 18 1813 aged 64 years 2 mos 20 days."

John and Catherine nad 10 children as follows:

Jacob	b1767
Margaret	1769
Catherine	1771
<u>JOhn</u>	1773
Henry	1775
Dorothy	1777
Joseph	1780
Elizabeth	1782
Adam	1785
Daniel	1788

The will of John J Klock was dated 1810 (according to the Klock papers) and was registered in the Surrogates office of the county of Montgomery in register ofprobates No 2 pg 27 on the 24th day of Jan 1811, James Lansing Surrogate. Fee paid \$7.39

Pg 76 in the book "Border warfare of NY" by Wm Campbell published in 1849, says the Tryon Co Committee of Safety sent a letter dated Oct 26 1775 to Sir John Johnson, son of the late Sir Wm Johnson, who at the time was stirring up trouble against the patriots as agent of the king, and was handcarried by 3 members of this committee; Mr Ebenezer Cox, James McMaster and John J Klock.

THE LIFE OF
JOHN J KLOCK JR

He was born Dec 8 1773 the son of John J Sr and Catherine Foltz Klock. Pg 24 Sec 69 of the Klock (Clock) geneology has the following biographical sketch:

" John J Jr b 12-8-1773 in Johannes house and d 12-20-1852 and is buried at the Cedars near Narrows, black lake, Morristown township NY. As a boy he witnessed the horrors that confronted those who lived in the path of a ruthless mob of Tories and Indians. He saw service in the war of 1812 and was stationed at Sacketts Harbor and later at Ogdensburg NY. He was known as Major after the war although no proof has been established that he ever had the rank of Major. Tradition in the family is that while stationed at Sacketts Harbor, his son Abraham, then but a boy in his early teens, rode a horse from Johannes house to Sacketts Harbor for the use of his father. If this be true, then no doubt he was a non commissioned officer of some sort. In the year 1836 or 37, he removed to St Lawrence Co NY where he purchased a large tract of timber land on the west shore of black lake, which became as Klocks bush in later years. With his wife Nancy, came Abraham, Daniel and Christian, sons of John by his second wife Elizabeth Nellis. Also Isaac, Jacob, Luther and Margaret, children by his third wife Nancy Putnam. All these children were married at that time and those by the second wife had offspring who were born in the Mohawk Valley. John Klock Jr's tombstone bears the inscription John Klock without the middle initial, as do the records in the sand hill church books extant in the Utica NY library as well as those of St Johnsville Reformed church where his name and that of one of his wives appear. Nancy Putnam the third wife is buried at Cedars also. "

The Fort Klock papers show that Johannes Klock of the Palatine Dist Co of Montgomery sold the Fort Klock property to Johannes Klock Jr on May 1 1787 for 300 pounds.

His first wife was Elizabeth Lampman who died Nov 30 1798 with whom he had 2 daughters:

Catherine who married Loadwick Bauder
Elizabeth who married John G Klock

His second wife was Elizabeth Nellis, who died Feb 10 1809, with whom he had 3 sons:

Dorothy died as infant
Abraham
Daniel who married Nancy Nellis
Christian

His third wife was Nancy Putnam, neice of Gen Israel Putnam of the Rev war, who was born Jun 15 1783 and died March 21 1861, with whom he had 7 more children:

Isaac 1812-1876 m Lany Ann Nellis dau of John P Nellis & Nancy
Jacob
Luther 1819-1903 m Zelpha Ann ? (1820-1893)
Margaret 1815- m Joseph Weaver
Dorothy 1810-1859 m Ira Nellis
Lucinda 1817-
Peter

The records of some of these children are in the records of the Dutch Reformed Church in Ft Plain. Nancy Putnam was the daughter of Capt Isaac Putnam, brother of Gen Israel Putnam. John was 81 when he died and Nancy was 77.