



Klock Connections

A Klock Family Newsletter

Issue 108

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Klock Connections, Linking the Past Present and Future

Publisher: David Klock
P.O. Box 273
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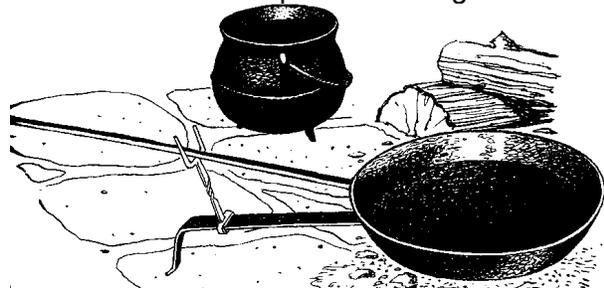
E-mail: Daveanddarla2000@yahoo.com
Web Page: www.klockconnections.com
Home Phone: 1-518-762-2109

Burns Were Common in Colonial Kitchens



The leading cause of death in women in colonial times was childbirth. The belief that women died as a result of their clothes catching fire while cooking at the kitchen hearth is a myth. Women were protected from fire by the very nature of the homespun clothing. 18th-century Colonial cooks were dressed in natural fabrics, linen in the summer months and in colder weather they would be dressed in wool clothing. Linen and wool is not likely to flame up after contact with embers and sparks. Instead, they would smolder, giving off a distinct smell that would alert the cook to the danger. This smell would give them time to pat out or smother the fire. As safety measures, women kept their long, heavy woolen cloaks close at hand to smother any flames when faced with such an emergency. They were extremely careful when handling live coals and hot liquids and fats. However accidents did happen.

Burning one's own home down happened all too frequently, especially in Colonial times when fireplaces and chimneys were not very well constructed. The floor near their cooking hearths was swept constantly, and the hearth itself scrubbed often to keep it free from grease.



Colonial Cooking Pot and Long Handle Frying Pan

An important feature of the cooking hearth was its crane. A crane is a large iron bracket hinged to the fireplace jamb. Using S hooks they would suspend their pots from the crane. The longer the S-hook the closer they could get the pot to the fire for cooking. The crane hinges allowed it to swing out like a gate, allowing for seasoning the soup and generally attending to what ever they were cooking. Colonial women cooked using long-handled pans, large cast iron pots and utensils.

When our ancestors arrived in the Mohawk Valley, iron was scarce, so not all fireplaces had a crane. They used a lugpole in the fireplace. The lugpole or lugstick as it was sometimes called was made from sturdy, green saplings, beach or maple was preferred. This lugpole rested on the ledges of the fireplace about six or seven feet about the hearth. Care had to be taken to replace this lugpole before it became burned or charred. If not it could break and spill the water, soup or stew that was cooking in the hearth.

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Death Caused by Infections Continued

This would scald the cook or child who happened to be sitting by the fire. Woman would also spill hot fats and liquids on them while cooking. It was the infection from burns or scalding that took its toll on the Colonial housewife, second only to childbirth.

At Fort Klock we cook in the open-hearth during special events. My wife, Darla also enjoys cooking on the hearth at Fort Klock. Women face a greater risk today than our ancestors because most wear reproductions of colonial clothes made from modern cotton -- which does burn rapidly after contact with flying sparks, embers and the open flame.

Mrs. Jeanne Klock



Jeanne Penny Waite married Albert Gardner Klock, the son of Gardner Sylvester (Sylvester, Daniel, John J., Jacob I., Johannes and Hendrick Klock) and Jennie Robles. Jeanne was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada on June 20, 1914. Albert G. Klock was an engineer in the Textile Industry. Both Albert and Jeanne graduated from Penn State. Albert played football and

wrestled at Penn State back in the 30's.

When the textile industry started closing in Pennsylvania Albert moved his family to Tennessee.

Jeanne received a B.S. in nutrition from Penn State University and interned at the University of Michigan Hospital. She was always crazy about horses and contracted with a summer riding camp to do menus and market orders in exchange for riding privileges.

Jeanne's first position as a professional Dietitian was at the Philadelphia State Hospital. Between 1941 and 1965 she devoted her time largely to homemaking and raising her children and community activities. She assisted the World War II victory garden effort by demonstrating proper canning and freezing techniques. In 1952 the family lived in Connecticut where she acted as a school lunch coordinator. In 1965 she joined the staff of the VA Center Mountain Home as a clinic dietitian following a 24 stent as a homemaker. In 1969 Albert and Jeanne moved to Greeneville, Tenn. serving as a consultant to Laughlin Hospital and Greene Valley School and Hospital. Returning to Johnson City, Tenn. she made her home in Elizabethton where she accepted the position of training dietitian at V.A. Mountain Home. Her outside interest included the Community Day Care Center in Elizabethton where she was a board member and nutrition consultant and the Experiment in International Living Council, which she arranged fund raising dinners.

Albert G. Klock was an engineer and a electronic buff. He was born April 09, 1914 and died January 03, 1997 in Manatee Co., Florida. Jeanne sent information on her family a few years ago and she enjoyed reading this newsletter. Jeanne died May 26, 2009.

Albert and Jeanne had three children, Isabel, John and Mary. Isabel Judith Klock married Albert Lee on March 26, 1967. They have four children. John Rodney Klock was born June 19, 1946. I profiled John in Issue 20 (March 2003) of Klock Connections. John attended East Tennessee State University in Johnston City. He graduated in 1970 and started teaching High School. at T.A. Dugger Jr. High School. John was married twice, his first wife was Jonda Large and they had one child, Holly. John's second wife is Quida Carnell and they have two children, Dana and Gina. Gina, the youngest attended East Tennessee State University. Dana the middle child has a degree in Micro Biological Engineering and is now a police officer with the Knoxville Police Department. Holly, the oldest attended Tennessee State University and in 2003 was working on her degree in Special Education. John died January 09, 2007 from Lou Gehrig's Disease. Mary Katharine Klock was born September 23, 1946, married Ron Hastings. She died in 1998. I do not know if Mary and Ron had any children.

A Dream Come True



Tryon County Muzzle Loaders, 1954

When giving tours at Fort Klock, I like to tell the story of how in 1954 the Tryon County Muzzle Loader Association under the leadership of Willis "Skip" Barshied acquired Fort Klock.

Skip, who was interested in old muzzle loaders, formed an organization of young men with similar interest. They called their organization, The Tryon Muzzle Loaders. It was a young organization and so were most the members. Most were between the age of 19 and 25 years of age. The Organization was looking for a meeting house for their organization. Skip, living in the area, knew about Fort Klock and the terrible condition it was in, no window or doors, the plaster from the walls inside the house was laying on what was left of the floor and a large piece of the south wall, toward the river had falling out, and the roof was leaking. Skip had heard that Alex Don, the owner of Fort Klock and descendant of Johannes Klock, owned an old musket. Skip went to the home of Alex Don to talk to him about his musket and about his plans for Fort Klock. Someone had approached Alex a few days earlier about Fort Klock and Alex sent him packing. "Alex was a large, gruff and scary old coot," according to Skip. "No one was going to talk this man into doing anything he didn't want to do!" Skip asked, "Are you going to do anything with the old fort, it's in bad shape." Alex told him in no uncertain terms that it was none of his business. Alex wanted to see Fort Klock restored, but he did not have the money. "If you are not going to fix her up, why are you so opposite to us (the Tryon County Muzzle Loaders) trying? Alex took a liking to this young man who had to nerve to stand up to him. This started the dialog and a close friendship. Alex joined the organization of Muzzle Loaders. Skip and Alex had the

similar goals for the future of Fort Klock but did not always agree on how it should be done.

Alexander was nearly 60 when he joined the Tryon County Muzzle Loaders. He was the old man of the group but worked alongside Skip and the rest of the members of the organization restoring the Fort.

Alexander Klock Don was born in February 26, 1889 and died in 1957. He was the son of William Don and Catharine Klock (Amos, Adam I., John J., Johannes and Hendrick Klock) Alex married Mabel Kretser. Alex and Mabel did not have any children. In 1965 Mabel Don feeling the group had done so much with the restoration that they deserved it and deeded the property to the organization.

During the summer and early fall of 1958, preparations were being made for their fifth "Fort Klock Pageant". The Tryon County Muzzle Loaders became well known for what was called the Fort Klock Pageant. They held nine pageants in all. The group decided to dedicate their pageant to Alex Don, who had made the Fort restoration project possible. Below is what was published in the booklet, "Fort Klock Pageant, Sunday September 7, 1958".

DEDICATION TO ALEXANDER KLOCK DON

Tyron County Muzzle Loaders, Inc. dedicate this fifth annual historical pageant to the revered memory of a fellow citizen and true American, a veteran of World War I and a member and outstanding friend of this organization, Alexander Klock Don, St. Johnsville.

Through the generosity, kindness and far sightedness of Alex Don the Tryon County Muzzle Loaders acquired Fort Klock and its beautiful grounds.

Convinced that the Muzzle Loaders were sincere in their avowed purpose of an historical restoration of this Fort, built in 1750,

Alex Don, a direct Klock descendent and owner of this Fort and property, made it possible for us to proceed under the provisions of a long term lease, renewable at its expiration. The advice, interest, wise counsel, and whole hearted cooperation bestowed by Alex Don will forever remain a cherished memory.

We know that Fort Klock as an historical monument to be preserved for prosperity was long a dream of Alex Don.

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A Dream Come True Continued

Happily, the dream came true in Alex Don's lifetime.

And so, through our years of mutual interest and cooperation, we launched together this project which has grown far beyond the dimensions as originally planned.

In a true sense every activity which has its focus about Fort Klock is a memorial to Alex Don.

As you see the history of our country reenacted today in colorful pageantry, we ask you to pause a moment in silent tribute to this man, Alex Don, who could have erected no more enduring, than to make possible the preservation and public enjoyment of this ancestral homestead, trading post and farm.

Actually, his generosity has far wider influence that represented on these historic grounds, for having provided the Muzzle Loaders with a home. Alex Don has been the guiding hand in the far flung efforts of the Muzzle Loaders to inspire a greater love of country and a deeper reverence for the history of our own Mohawk Valley, and its pioneers.

In a true sense his spirit abides with us here today.

Did You Know

In 1492 when Christopher Columbus landed on Islands in the Caribbean Sea, he thought they were the islands off the coast of Asia known as the Indies. Because of this mistake he called the people living on the islands, "Indians". The name was latter applied to all the Native American people living in North and South America.

Cemetery List Continued From Last Month

Information for this cemetery list comes from several different sources and therefore may not be completely reliable. If you have additions or Corrections, please let me know.

Riverside Cemetery Brewerton, Onondaga Co., N.Y

Klock, John H. b. 1874 d. 18 Oct. 1892, 18 years 7 months 16 days s/o Franklin & Alice. Additional Information: John H. Klock was the

son of Franklin (Clock) Klock (John J. Jr. Clock, John J. Clock, Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock) and Alice Tarbell.

Klock, John J. 9 Nov. 1820-20 Feb. 1880.

Additional Information: This is probably the son of Joseph Clock (Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock) and Mary Klock. They had a son named John who was born about 1820.

Klock, Jonas d. 15 April 1898, 83y, s/o Joseph & Nancy. Additional Information: Jones was the son of Joseph Clock (Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock) and Mary Klock.

Klock, Leroy 20 Aug. 1851-19 Feb. 1880.

Additional Information. Leroy was probably the son of Abram Klock. (Joseph Klock, Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock) Leroy married Sarah Anne Shafer.

Klock, Lydia M. (Hamilton) d. 29 July 1899, 81 years 8 months 7 days. Lydia married Jonas Klock (See Line above)

Klock, Mary (Barnes) d. 15 Nov. 1906, 90 years 1 month 10 days d/o John & Anna Barnes, wife of Moses. Additional Information: Mary Barnes married Moses Klock, the son of John J. Clock (Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock). She was born in Delhi, Delaware Co. New York, October 05, 1816.

Klock, Mary (Madison), b. 1844. Additional Information: Mary or Roxanna Madison married Andrew Jackson Klock/Clock (Joseph Klock, (Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock). She died about 1875.

Klock, Moses, b. Jan. 9, 1814; d. Apr. 15, 1885, (son of John J. and Elizabeth Clock. Additional Information) Moses was the son of John J. Clock (Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock). He married Mary Barnes.

Klock, Ross O., (child of Moses & Mary Klock), b. Mar. 2, 1855; d. Feb. 11, 1863. Additional Information: Ross was the son of Moses Klock (John J. Clock, Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock) and Mary Barnes.

Klock, Theodore, d. Apr. 18, 1889, age 28 yrs. (spouse of Bertha May Wood) Additional Information: Theodore was the son of George

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Cemetery List Continued

Klock (Abram, Joseph Klock, Joseph Clock, Conrad Clock and Hendrick Klock) and Phoebe Slater. He was born in 1861. Bertha May Wood was born March 14, 1863 and died July 12, 1937. Theodore and Bertha had two children; Leon Cornell and Karl Theodore Klock.

**Onondaga Valley Cemetery
Town of Onondaga, New York**

Klock, Arthur V. 1870-1957 Masonic Logo. Additional Information: Arthur Vane Klock (Romain David, Daniel, Jacob Clock, Jacob Conrad, Conrad Clock, and Hendrick Klock) married Bertha Mary Johnson August 01, 1896 and they had four children.

Klock, Bertha M. 1877-1939. Additional Information: Bertha May Johnston married Arthur Klock. See above

**Hurry, Hurry, Hurry
2010 Klock Family Reunion**

This will be the last notice about the Klock Family Reunion I will be able to put in the Newsletter. The reunion will be held on Saturday, August 7, 2010 at Fort Klock in St. Johnsville, New York.

The cost will be \$10.00 per person, (\$5.00 in advance - non-refundable) I also made a slide show presentation disk with lots of old pictures of Fort Klock that will be available at the reunion.

**If you plan on attending,
get your reservation in now!**

Use the form below to let me know if you can make it to the next Klock Family Reunion. You can also e-mail Dave and Darla Klock (Daveanddarla2000@yahoo.com).

Phone: 1-518-568-7779 or 1-518-762-2109

Mail to: **David W. Klock
PO Box 273
St. Johnsville, New York 13452**

We plan on attending the Klock Family Reunion that will be held August 7, 2010 at Fort Klock in St. Johnsville, New York.

Enclose \$5.00 for each person. Children age 3 and under are free. I understand this deposit is not refundable.

_____ Number of people planning on attending the Reunion.

\$ _____ Amount enclosed (\$5.00 in advance for each person)

Name _____

Address _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone Number _____

E-mail Address _____

