



Klock Connections

A Klock Family Newsletter

Issue 94

May 2009

Publisher: David Klock
P.O. Box 402
Marcellus, Michigan 49067

E-mail: Daveanddarla2000@yahoo.com
Web Page: www.klockconnections.com
Home Phone: 269-646-3085



**IN MEMORY OF
OUR FRIEND AND MASTER WEAVER GENE VALK**

Fort Klock Historic Restoration would like to invite all friends of Gene Valk, master weaver at Fort Klock Historic Restoration, to a memorial in her honor to be held at Fort Klock on Memorial Day, May 25th at 12:00 noon.

Fort Klock will be hosting the annual Opening Day/Colonial Craft Fair Day on this day. Traditionally, the barn frame loom in the weaving loft is dressed and readied for the season. This tradition will of course continue and we welcome all who wish to attend. When we break at noon for lunch, we will have a brief memorial ceremony in her honor.

There will be an encampment of the Tryon County Militia and colonial crafts

demonstrations along with blacksmithing and many other interesting skills and trades.



Fort Klock is a nonprofit educational institution independently owned and operated by the membership of Fort Klock. In 1973, we were proud and honored that Fort Klock was chosen as a National Historic Landmark by the Board of Regents of the New York State Education Department. Our primary goal is to preserve and accurately interpret our unique historic site.

On May 22, Darla, Ashley and I will be leaving Michigan and plan on being at Fort Klock for opening day. We look forward to seeing all our friends again and serving as Site Interpreters. This will be our fourth season as Site Interpreters. Cathy Ossenfort, another Klock descendant, and our Recording Secretary will be filling in again this year as Site Interpreter on our days off.

The Fort will also be open for tours on May 25. A small entrance fee will be charged. The trade room will also be open. No admission will be charge for visiting the trade room.

We look forward to seeing you this season at the home of our ancestors.

The Palatine Migration

Like many other Palatines, Hendrick Klock, with his family left Germany, for several reasons.

The ravages of war at the hands of French armies directed by King Louis XIV had devastated their homeland.

The French imposed heavy taxation on the Palatine people. The heavy taxation resulted in starvation for a lot of the Palatines. The French rulers had little regard for the Palatine people and did not care if they were starving. Someone had to pay for all the wars!

The weather also had an influence on the Palatine migration. The winter of 1708-1709 was so cold that crops were destroyed; fruit trees died and grapes froze on the vines. It was said that wood would not burn in the open air, alcohol would freeze solid and birds would fall from the sky, frozen solid by the time they hit the ground. Western Europe had become an ice box!

With the homeland devastated by war, the crops destroyed by the cold weather, heavy taxation and starvation; all had an influence on the migration.

Some claim that religious persecution was another possible reason for the migration. This is unlikely, but religious persecution may have contributed in a minor way. Anyway it was a good way to gain support from England. The English justified helping the Palatines on religious grounds.

A book written by Reverend Joshua Kocherthal, coupled with letters and advertising leaflets by the British and several visits by William Penn to the Rhine land, the Palatines learned that there were vast amounts of land in the British Colonies. This encouraged the Palatines to go to England and wait transportation to what they called "Carolina". The Palatines had a miserable life in Germany and longed for the "Promised Land". They longed for chance at a better life for themselves and their families.

It was a desire for adventure by the youth and a thirst for land by the elderly that had the most impact on the Palatine migration. But whatever their individual reasons, over 13,000 Palatines left their homeland for England.

They came by the Rhine River to the Netherlands and from there were shipped to

England. The English government was overwhelmed by the sheer number of Palatines. They got a lot more than they expected or knew what to do with. The Palatines camped out in refugee camps. Many were turned back and sent by home by the English for one reason or another. Some of the Palatines were sent to Ireland, and some went to North Carolina, some to New York and some simply stayed in The Netherlands. Life in these camps was terrible at best. The Palatines had to resort to begging to survive.

They were finally shipped out. Queen Anne planned to use the Palatines to make tar for her ships from the pine trees. It did not go as planned. The Palatines lost many on the voyage to America and on arrival, many more died, mostly from typhus. The food they were given was mostly rotten, heavily salted, and full of maggots. Their unhappiness increased daily. They claimed the contract they served under was not the one they had read to them in their own language in England. The plan was to keep the Palatines in debt to the government forever; this was done by keeping inaccurate ledgers. The trees the Palatines used for making tar gave small yield, the methods they used to extract the tar didn't produce much tar, and they hated the work. The tar business was doomed to failure. The Palatines were farmers and vinedressers and some textile workers, but certainly not tar makers. About 100,000 trees were barked with little tar produced, and the queen was getting impatient. The suffering the Palatines endured under this British rule was unbelievable. The food rations were cut and the Palatines at last revolted. They left the tar camps and settled in Schoharie, the Mohawk Valley, and in Pennsylvania.

Once our ancestors arrived in the Mohawk Valley they were done moving and fed up with the British and their lies. They were determined to keep this land, even if they had to fight to keep it.

It is ironic that the Palatines left in part to escape the ravages of war, only to be confronted with the horrors of war here in their new home.

During the late 1740's, Johannes Klock, the son of the Pioneer Hendrick Klock, started construction of his home. He fortified his farm home to make a defensible position against the French and their Indian allies during the

Continued Next Page

The Palatine Migration Continued

French and Indian War, (1754-1763). During the America Revolutionary War, fortified farm homes served as a haven for neighboring families during raids on the frontier.

Continental troops were stationed at several fortified homes like Fort Klock to help protect area farm families and allow for the harvest of crops so vital to civilian and military alike. It was these fortified farm homesteads that allowed the families of the Mohawk Valley to survive until the end of the hostilities.

Information on the Palatine Migration from the Book:

So It Was Written
A Time of Terror
Part Two
By A J Berry.

You can buy her book on line.
<http://www.trafford.com/05-2434>

John Adam Klock

John Adam Klock was born March 11, 1831 in Manheim, Herkimer County, New York. He was the fifth child and the third son of Adam A. Klock (Adam, Adam Johannes, Adam, Col. Jacob Klock and Hendrick Klock) and Nancy Hart. Adam and Nancy Hart Klock had twelve children in all. When John was six he moved with his family to Charlestown, Pennsylvania where he remained until he became of age. He married Lydia Ann Dartt, the daughter of Cyrus Dartt of Charleston, on September 15, 1852.

In the summer of 1854, John and Lydia Klock started west. They stopped from time to time in a number of places, taking daguerreotypes and teaching school. Daguerreotype is a photographic image on tin type plates.

In the Fall of 1855 they reached and settled in a town called Southport, Ill. On a cold winter's night, January 29, 1859, a son was born to John and Lydia. The proud parents named him Arthur. But it was just not to be. Arthur died on August 20, 1862, when he was just three years of age. Lydia, his beloved wife, died just two years later. Both are buried

Southport Cemetery, Peoria County, Illinois.



Headstone of Lydia Dartt Klock

Alone and heartbroken, John moved to Elmwood, Illinois. In Elmwood John met and married Marion O. Tucker. In February of 1868, John and his wife, Marion moved to Fairview, Illinois. In the same year John and Marion decided to move to Wyoming, Illinois.

Wyoming was a new region, rapidly developing and sounded like a good place to put down some roots.

In 1871, John engaged in grain and stock buying. He later purchased the grain elevators at Castleton, six miles from Wyoming, and operated them for several years. He added coal, lumber and building supplies to his business. In 1902 he acquired two more elevators from his competitors.

John was 45 and Marion 33 when they became the parents of a daughter, Nellie Louise Klock. She was born November 20, 1876. Nellie married Edgar Powell Reeder. I do not have any additional information on Nellie and Edgar Reeder.

John and Marion prospered and enjoyed the respect and esteem of the whole community. He was a member of the Masonic order for half a century, and a member of the Congregational church. On March 11, 1912, John celebrated his eighty first birthday. He was in failing health and on April 2nd he died, leaving a widow, daughter, four brothers and a sister to mourn. Marion died December 23, 1921.

Information for this article came from:

Obituary of John Adam Klock published in The Wellsboro Agitator, April 10, 1912, Census Records and Illinois Death Records. If you have any information on Nellie and Edgar Reeder, please let me know.

George E. Klock

George E. Klock was born in Little Falls, New York on March 14, 1888. He was the son of Frank Elias Klock (Elias, Peter, Henrick Johannes, Johannes and Hendrick Klock) and Martha Carr. Frank Elias Klock may have had a bit of a drinking problem or maybe he just had a bad day on the farm or maybe he was out celebrating the birth of a calf. I really don't know the story or reason why Frank Elias Klock was found on Sough Ann Street, in Little Falls, badly intoxicated. He was taken to the Little Falls police station to sleep it off. While in his cell he died by what was determined to be a massive heart attack. His obituary was published in the St. Johnsville Enterprise and News in December of 1911.

Frank was 54 when he suffered his fatal heart attack; he was survived by his wife, Martha and his son George. Martha never remarried and died March 10, 1940. Both are buried in Fair Field Cemetery in Little Falls, New York. George was the only child born to Frank and Martha. George spent his younger years in Bennington. Bennington is a town in Wyoming County, New York, named after Bennington, Vermont. In 1907 George married Lura A. Greenslet. George operated a farm on Route 5 between Little Falls and Herkimer until about 1930. He was about 42 when he moved to Oswego and took a job at Niagara Mohawk Power Company, where he was a sales manager. George retired in 1954 after about 23 years at Niagara Power Co.

George and Lura had two children; George N. Klock who was born in 1909 and drowned in 1925 and Marian who married Francis Jones. Francis and Marion had a son Gary.

In 1957 George and Lura celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. George died two years later at the age of 70. Lura died in 1971. Both are buried in Fair Field Cemetery.

With the death of George in 1957 you would have to go back three generations to find a living "Klock" descendant in this line. Elias Klock and Elizabeth A. Sharp had five children; three girls, two boys. Frank Elias married Martha Carr and his brother, Charles Henry Klock married Esther Petrie. Charles and Esther only had one child, a girl, named Nettie. Going back one more

generation from George; to his great grandfather; Peter Klock, who married Anna (Nancy) Stahring. They had eleven children; five boys, six girls. There are several descendants with the last name of Klock alive today from this line.

Learning about Weaving

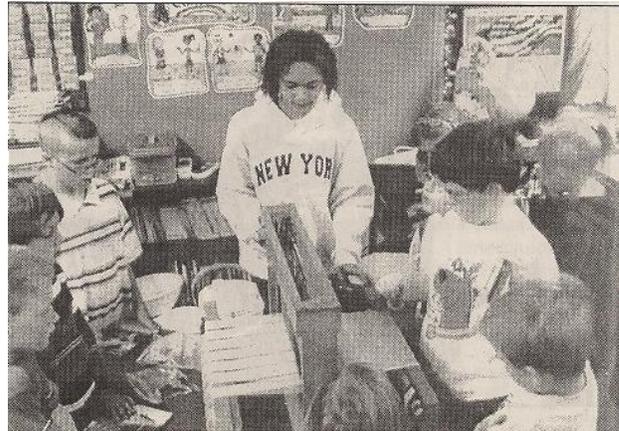


Photo from the Marcellus News, Marcellus, Michigan
April 23, 2009

In Marcellus, Mrs. Smetana's Second Grade reading group just finished reading the story "the Emperor's New Clothes". Alessis Oliver's grandmother, Darla Klock and her Aunt Ashley Klock came in to demonstrate how to use a loom. The students were able to try weaving using the loom.

Ashley learned weaving in New York from one of the best, Master Weaver, Gene Valk. Ashley has been weaving about three years now and she has been teaching her mother, Darla, what she has learned.

Darla and Ashley will be weaving on the Barn Frame Loom at Fort Klock again this summer.

If you are interested in seeing or purchasing any of the items Gene Valk, Ashley or Darla has woven; they will be for sale in the Trade Room at Fort Klock this summer.

Cemetery List Continued From Last Month

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

Continued Next Page

Cemetery List Continued

Town of Lyme Putnam Cemetery Jefferson County, New York

Klock, Thomas d. Nov 5, 1887, age 87 yr. 6 mo. and 23 days. Additional Information: Thomas Klock (George I., Johannes, Han Henrich and Hendrick Klock) was born April 30, 1803. He married Dorothy Putnam about 1824. Thomas and Dorothy had four children.

Three Mile Bay Cemetery Town of Lyme Jefferson County, New York

Hayes, Louenza, (Klock), b. Dec. 26, 1887 35yrs. 11mo., wife of Edwin. Additional Information: Louenza Klock was the daughter of Harvey Klock (George G.I., George I., Johannes, Han Henrich and Hendrick Klock) and Harriet Yoran. She was born December 26, 1852. She married Edwin J. Hayes about 1874 in Three Mile Bay, Jefferson Co., New York. Louenza and Edwin had three children; Bertha Bell, who died in infancy, Walter and Percy Edwin.

Hayes, Edwin J., spouse of Louenza 1850-1928. Additional Information: Edwin Hayes married Louenza Klock (see line of Louenza above). He the son of Peter Hayes Jr. and Betsey Doran.

Klock, Blanche (Burlingame) 1884-1959, wife of Frank E. Additional Information: Blanche Burlingame married Frank E. Klock (below) in 1909.

Klock Frank E. b. 1884 d. March 3, 1929 married 1909. Additional Information: Frank E. Klock was the son of Everett Klock (Thomas A., George I., Johannes, Han Henrich and Hendrick Klock) and Isadore A. Fry. He married Blanche Burlingame above. Children Unknown.

Klock, Catherine 1814-1904. No Additional Information.

Klock, Henry G. died Feb. 5, 1871, aged 74 yrs. 11 mo. Additional Information: Henry

Klock was the son of George I. (Johannes, Han Henrich and Hendrick Klock) and Barbara Bauder. He married Elizabeth Klock (below) . He was born February 28, 1796 and died February 05, 1871.

Klock, Elizabeth died in 1869, age 71, wife of Henry G. Klock. Additional Information: Elizabeth Klock was the daughter of John J. Klock Jr. (John J., Johannes, Hendrick Klock) and Elizabeth Lampman. She married Henry G. Klock. She was born November 22, 1797 and died April 10, 1869. Elizabeth (aka Betsy) and Henry had ten children.

Klock, Evelyn D. (Lucas) 1906- 1965, wife of Arthur Klock. Additional Information: Evelyn Lucas married Arthur Klock, son of Cady H. Klock (Theron H., Henry G., George I., Johannes, Han Henrich and Hendrick Klock) and Blanch L. Knight. Children unknown.

Klock, Everett T., b.1855 d. Feb. 21, 1927. Additional Information: I have Everett Thomas Klock born August 18, 1854. He was the son of Thomas A. Klock (George I., Johannes, Han Henrich and Hendrick Klock) and Catherine Sponable. Everett married Isadore Fry (below). They were married December 30, 1882 in Lyme, Jefferson County, New York. I have them with one son, Frank who married Blanche Burlingame.

Klock, Isadore (FRY) 1854-1943, wife of Everett T. Klock. Additional Information. Isadore Fry married Everett Klock (see line above.)

Klock, Karol A. (Cheal) born in 1936 died ? wife of Robert P. Klock. Additional Information: Karol Cheal married Robert P. Klock, son of Percy Klock (Thomas Cade, George Henry, Thomas A., George I., Johannes, Han Henrich and Hendrick Klock) and Alice Gale.

Klock, Libbie infant daughter of .H.G.& Elizabeth, infant no dates. Additional Information: She was the daughter of Henry G. Klock and his wife Elizabeth Klock. See above.

**Continued Next Month in
Klock Connections**