

Klein

THE PENNSYLVANIA KLINES

The ancestors of this family emigrated from Germany and settled in Berks County, Pa., in the vicinity of Shartlesville or Hamburg in Upper Bern Township. The christian name of the head of this family and the name of his wife cannot be found. The names of their children were as follows:

Henry Klein, born Feby 7, 1779. No family record.
John Klein, born April 12, 1781. See family record below.
Joseph Klein, born in the year 1790. No family record.

John Klein married Elizabeth Runkel in Berks County, Pa. March 14, 1804, and children were born to them as follows:

Jacob Klein, born Dec. 9, 1804. No family record.
John Klein, born in the year 1806. No family record.
William Klein, born Dec. 1, 1808, baptized Feby 15, 1809. Died March 14, 1872.
Daniel Klein, born April 11, 1812. Died date not stated. Aged 103 years.
Samuel Klein, born Sept. 18, 1814. Died May 8, 1872 at Milrey, Pa.
Catharine Klein, born Dec. 2, 1816. No family record.
Benjamin Klein, born March 24, 1819. No family record.
Mary Ann Klein, born March 5, 1821. No family record.
Neuben Klein, born July 14, 1824. Died Oct. 8, 1901 at Spring Mills, Penna.
John Klein's wife Elizabeth, died in Berks County, Pa., Dec. 11, 1826 and is buried in a cemetery in Berks County, Penna.

He married Rebecca Hollenbusch in the year 1829 but the record does not show where the marriage took place neither the birth of children nor the date or place of her death.

He moved to Centre County, Pa. with his children either before or after the death of his second wife, where he married Magdalena Noecker in the year 1832, Apr. 24, and children were born to them as follows:

George L. Kline, born July 18, 1833. Died at Sterling, Ill. Feby 12., 1892.
Levi Kline, born April 26, 1835. Died Feby. 10, 1862 in military service.
John Joseph Kline, born Nov. 24, 1836. Died Oct. 21, 1902 in Pa.
David Kline, born Aug. 2, 1838. Died Nov. 6, 1907 at Spokane, Wash.

He died October 31, 1864 at Julian, Centre County, Penna.

KLEIN

J O H N K L E I N D A T A

Received from
John M. Kline,
3811 Gramercy St.,
Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1930.

(COPY)

Adler - 6-12-1824 - John Klein, Bern - aged 66 years

Adler - 4-6-1838 - Margaret Klein, widow of John, aged
76 years, 3 mo., 24 days - Bern

Will - 1824 - John Klein, Bern

wife Margaret

sons Joseph, John, Jacob

daughters Veronica, Catharine, Elizabeth,
Margaret, Magdalena, Anna Maria, Susanna,
Christina, Eva and Sarah.

sons-in-law John Miesse - John Dundore

John Klein, above - son of John Klein, born 1-16-1734
died 1-16-1795 aged 61 years - buried at Bern
Church.

John Klein, died 1824 was a member of Captain
John Soder's Company of Bern Twp. There are no muster
rolls of this Company except those found in the Pennsyl-
vania Archives. Third Series, Volume 6 - page 283 - 307
among the Class and Battalion files. Captain Soder's
Company was in actual service, but there are no muster
rolls extant.

(COPY)

Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz
545 Centre Avenue
Reading, Pennsylvania.

February 15, 1930.

Mr. John M. Kline:-
3811 Gramercy St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Kline:

With this I am sending some Kline material and I believe the John Klein died 1824 then must be your ancestor.

The dates are very good especially when one recalls that nearly all of them were picked up in the daily - or I should say weekly paper - and it was work reading the German type.

In the Adler- I found this - Useton Twp - Centre Co - October 31, 1864 - John Klein, formerly Centre Township, Berks Co - aged 84 yrs. 6 mo - 19 da-"

This corresponds with your dates except the birth is April 17 - 1780 instead of 1781.

John Klein's will - 1824 - is in German, and I got the abstract from the wills filed at the Genealogical Society in Philadelphia.

Yours sincerely,

MARY OWEN STEINMETZ

Entry#61
Room 221
F.C.11
Box K
Gen. Coll.
MSS. Coll.

Klein, Johannes

(Copy)

CERTIFICATE OF BAPTISM

To this married couple Johannes Klein and his lawful wife Elizabeth, nee Runkel, was born, on this 18th day of September at 11 A.M. in the year of our Lord Jesus (Christ) 1814 in the constellation of the Scorpion, a son named Samuel Klein. This Samuel Klein was born and baptized in America, in the State of Pennsylvania, Berks County, in Bern Township. This above mentioned Samuel Klein was baptized on Dec. 13th by Mr. Dietrich Meier, preacher, in presence of Johannes Haag and his wife.

Samuel Haumann
(Printer at Ephrata)

Note: Ephrata is (today) a post office in Lancaster County.

Josephine Klain ist geboren Jun Jahr - 1779
Jan. 7. Sonntag

Josephine Klain ist geboren Jun Jahr - 1781
Jan. 12. Osterrill

Josephine Klain ist geboren Jun Jahr - 1790

Laurey Klain ist geboren
Jun Jahr - 1835. ^{Jan} 26. Osterrill

Josephine Klain ist geboren
Jun Jahr - 1836. ^{Jan} 24. Osterrill

Josephine Klain ist geboren Jun Jahr
1838. ^{Jan} 2. Osterrill

Jan Jahr - 1814. 14. Montag
Josephine ist von Frau Zimm
Wahl mit Elisa bet. Westkathol.

Jan Jahr - 1829. Josephine ist von Frau
Zimm. Wahl mit Babara fallen bly

Jan Jahr 1832. ^{Jan} 24. Osterrill. Josephine ist von Frau
Zimm. Wahl mit Magdalena. Osterrill

In memory of Levi Kline
Jan 26 1836

Levi Kline ist geboren
26. Jan. 9. Monat. 14. Tag
Levi Kline Died February 11th 1836
Aged 26 years 9 months and 14 Days

Mother was born 1799 Aug 18.
William Rhine died a few
the Westridge. Head all well hope
the firm of the land
your brother
J. J. Rhine

G.F. Photostat of record on Bible (dated 1776) in Kline
possession (1934) of John L. Kline
Route no. 3

Oregon City

Oregon

Presented by Rev. John M. Kline
Com. - Dept. of the Interior
U. S. R. -
Washington D. C.

June 23 - 1934

Kline record

Family lived in Centre Co - probably from
Berks Co

6. Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1811
Jan. 3. December

Joseph Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1816
Jan. 10. December

William Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1818
Jan. 10. December
sein einziger Bruder ist ein Arzt
geboren am Jahr 1819
Jan. 15. December
geboren am Jahr 1819

Samuel Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1812
Jan. 11. April

Samuel Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1814
Jan. 18. September

Mathias Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1816
Jan. 20. December

Lucas Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1819
Jan. 24. März

Maria Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1821
Jan. 5. März

Richard Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1824
Jan. 14. Januar

George Klain ist geboren am Jahr 1827
Jan. 14. Januar

Descendants & Ancestry of: GODFREY & MARY JANE (KEPHART) CLINE or KLINE

To: Siberian J. Genealogical Section of The State Library

by some not related.

Ref. found:

P.O. Box - 1601 - Harrisburg, Pa - 17126

GODFRIED CLINE: Derry Territory 1767- year in which formal claim to Land

to be made (Derry & Wayne Territories alike) Lancaster Twp.

E. Pennsborough 1750-1762 From Pioneers of Mifflin Co. Pa.

Chapter II, p. 8. This much sent to me

Is this true? _____

GOTLIEB CLINE: b. 175_? Service: Muster Roll of Capt. Martin Weaver's Co. of:

Lancaster County Militia, Penn. Pa. Archives Series 5, Vol. 7 p. 527

GUDLIP CLINE: 1790 Census; Head of Family p. 97. Penn.

Dauphin County (not Harrisburg or Lebanon Twps.)

1 male under 16, 1 male 16 and up Females: 4.

WILLIAM CLINE: also on same page.

ISAAC CLINE: 1790 Census, Penn. p. 180 Northampton Co. Upper Milford Twp.

1 male under 16, 1 male 16 up; females 2.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
General Library Bureau
State and Local History

1-CLINE-or Kline as written by German Clerks

1st. name could be: GODFREY, JOHN, JACOB, ISAAC, THOMAS (but this prob. for Thomas Fam)

1-Cline, ? _____ b. 175_ md. ? _____

2-Cline, Godfrey b. 1779-1780-1781 md. MARY JANE KEPHART: 9, 11, or 14 child

Perhaps 1860: Census: Danville, Mahoning Twp ^{Front St.} b. 1784-87 d. 1867?

* 1850 at Orange Twp., Columbia Co. Pa. v. value about \$7,000.00 Must be Land Dec

* 1830 maybe 1821- to Scott Twp., Columbia Co. Pa. (due to burials 1826, 27)

at Heidelberg Cem., Scott Twp., Col. Co. Pa.

* 1820-at Rush Twp. Northumberland Co. Pa. Tax Assessments (perhaps only owned not in " " " " " Census 1830: Washington Archives. land there?

* 1810-Shamokin Twp., Northumberland Co. Pa. see p. 1.

1800-? _____

1880 Census: Pa. Montour Co., Mahoning Twp., Danville

Miller, Thomas, Daniel, Jacob Cline on Front Street?

1880 Census Pa. Lycoming Co., Williamsport City Twp., Newberry pt. 313 arch st.

McCormick, John Sent by Mrs. Stewart H. Giffin

450 West 24th Street, Apt. 17-B

NY NY 10011

17 May 1901

Mrs. Stewart H. Ciffin
450 West 24th. Street, Apt. 17-B
New York, New York 10011

Manuscript of Family History by _____

Descendants & Ancestry of: GODFREY & MARY JANE (KEPHART) CLINE misspelled Kline

I-GODFREY CLINE misspelled KLINE m. = -17__ to July 1804; MARY JANE KEPHART

b. - -1779, 80, 81, ca. ae. 70; 1850^{Census} at _____, Pa. d. - -185__ 75?, at?
(Columb., Northumberland Co. Pa. md. -1__, at _____ Twp. Co.)

Pa. to: MARY JANE KEPHART b. 19 April 1787; Tombstone; at: ? _____ Twp., _____

Co. Pa. d. 24 Mar. 1867; Tombstone, "ae. 66y.; 1850 Census", at _____ Twp., _____

Co. Pa. They had 9 known children, and possibly 14. born Penn.

Dau. of: _____ & _____ (_____) KEPHART of: _____

Grdau. of: _____ & _____ (_____) KEPHART of: _____

Grdau. of: _____ & _____ (_____) ? _____ of: _____

He son of: _____ & _____ (_____) CLINE-KLINE of: _____

He grdson of: _____ & _____ (_____) CLINE-KLINE of: _____

He grdsasn of: _____ & _____ (_____) ? _____ of: _____

They lived: 1810 Census: ^{Shamokin} _____ Twp., Northumberland Co. Pa. p. 268 (reel 20-2)

4th. Line: KLINE, GODFREY farmer males 1; under 10, 1; ae. 26 under 45 ^{several}
females 2; under 10, 1; 26 under 45. ^{children's spaces}
looked correct

3rd. Line: KLINE, JACOB farmer males 1; under 10, 2; 10-16, 1; 16-26, 1; 45 up!

7th. Line: HESS, JOHN farmer males 1; 10-16; 1; 16-26, 1; 26-45
females 1 under 10, 1; 10-16, 1; 16-26, 1; 26-45

9th. Line: KEPHART, THOMAS farmer males 2; 16-26
females 3 under 10, 1; 10-16, 1; 16-26

They lived: 1820 Census: Rush Twp., Northumberland Co. Pa. page. ? # _____
in Township Assessment List of 1820:

CLINE, GODFREY males: _____
females: _____

CLINE, JACOB males: _____
females: _____

CLINE, ISAAC males: _____
females: _____

They lived 1830 at: _____ not in Rush Twp. Census.

They lived 1840 Census: _____ p. # #

They lived 1850 Census: Orange Twp., Columbia Co. Pa. page 180 (or written 359)

House #38 Family #38 KLINE, GODFREY ae. 70 b. Pa. Farmer \$7,000.00 ^{Should be}

KLINE, MARY ae. 66 b. Pa.

#39- KLINE, KEPHART ae. 31 b. Pa. Farmer

p.2. "KLINE, ERROLINE (?) ae. 24 b. Pa. wife of KEPHART CLINE-KLINE
 KLINE, GEORGE W ae. 6. b. Pa. md. ?
 KLINE, CLARA J ae. 3 b. Pa. md. ?
 KLINE, LAURA E ae. 2 b. Pa. md. ?
 KLINE, MARY C ae. 1/12 b. Pa. b. Sun @ 1850 md. ?
 McCOLLUM, AMANDA (CLINE) ae. 21 b. Pa. md. within 12 months. (1 yr)
 (she md. DR. JOHN P. McCOLLUM had 7 or 8 children, lived
 (Williamsport, Pa. 1876, and prior to 1876).

They were buried at: ? Twp., Co. Pa. :

one descendant says on a farm on North Branch of Susquehanna River, area
 of Danville, Mahoning Twp., Montour Co. Pa., other descendants say "Clines
 lived "Fishing Creek area, Northumbria Co. Pa. which could take in many Twps.
 and does include Orange Twp. & Scott Twps. Their Son THOMAS CLINE (1809-
 1886) had her body removed from where ever it was to Wildwood Cemetery,
 Williamsport, Lycoming Co. Pa. his Plot, Lot 136, Sec. A-West, a descendant:
 of theirs said "THOMAS CLINE removed 3 bodies and three stones".

Found at Heidley Cemetery, Scott Twp., Columbia Co. Pa. Hist. Col. Co. Pa. p.

"Godfrey Kline b. 8/7/1778 d. 2/21/1855"

"Godfrey Kline 1799 or 1776-187

"Children of Godfrey & Mary Kline:"

William d. 11/14/1852 ae. 19y4m.
 (b. 7/ /1806)

ISAAC KLINE d. 6/21/1826 ae. 14d
 (b. 6/7/1826)

MARGARET KLINE d. 12/14/1827 ae.
 (b. 12/1/1827) "

They had 9 known children and 2 others named and possibly the above:

- *1- JOHN CLINE² b. 6 Dec. 1804 m1. MARGARET CREVELING ; 8 child.
 d. 4 Nov. 1869 m2. MARY ANN CUMMINGS ; 4 child.
 m1st. Bloomsburg, Col. Co. Pa.
 Res: 1850; SALLADASBURG, MIFFLIN TWP. LYCOMING
- *2- KATHERINE CLINE² b. ___ 18 m. ? : ? child.
- *3- ELIZABETH CLINE² b. ___ 1808 m. LEONARD MILLER; ; 5 child.
 Res: 1850-Point Twp. Northumberland Co. Pa.
 Res: 1860-Danville, Mahoning Twp. Montour Co. Pa.
- *4- THOMAS CLINE² b. 16 June 1809 m. JANE RATHWELL ; 9 child.
 d. 14 Mar. 1886 Res: Fishing Creek, Col. Co. Pa. he said.
 Res: Later Susquehanna Twp., Lycoming Co. Pa.
 Nesbit, Pa.
- *5- CHARLES CLINE² b. ___ 18 m. ? ; ? 2 child.
 d. ___ 1 Res: Believed Nesbit, Pa.
- *6- MARY CLINE² b. ___ 18 m. JOHN ? CALDWELL; 6 child.
 d. ___ 1 Res: Lock Haven, ? Twp/? Co. Pa.

Descendants & Ancestry of: GODFREY & MARY JANE (KEPHART) CLINE-misspelled Klin

*7-SARA JANE CLINE² b. _____ 1818⁷ m. JOHN MCGORMICK (son of: HECTOR): 6 c
 d. 23 Feb. 1903 Res: 1850; Mifflin Twp. Lycoming Co. Pa.
 Salladasburg next to JOHN CLINE.
 Res: 1876; Newberry, Williamsport City
 Twp/. Lycoming Co. Pa.

*8-KEPHART CLINE² b. _____ 1818 m. CAROLINE ? _____; 4 ch. in 1850.
 d. _____ 1 _____ Res: 1850 with Parents Orange Twp. Col.
 Res: late years some said "out west"
 another; at? perhaps Nesbit, or
 Jersey. Shores, Pa.

*9-AMANDA CLINE² b. _____ 1828 m. DR. JOHN P. _____ MCGOLLUM; 7 or 8 ch.
 d. _____ 1 _____ Res: She with parents 1850 Orange Twp, Newberry, Pa.
 Res: 1876 Williamsport or Newberry, Pa.
 Lycoming Co. Pa. P.O.: ?

?10-ROSETTA CLINE² b. _____ 18 _____ m. ? _____ wealthy Cuban Planter: ? ch.
 d. _____ 1 _____ Res: Philadelphia, Pa.
 She a dau. of granddaughter.

?11-ALEXANDER CLINE² b. _____ 18 _____ m. ? _____; ? child.
 d. _____ 1 _____ RES: ?
 a son, so named by one party, or grandson, son of
 JOHN CLINE, SR. (1804-1869).

?12-WILLIAM CLINE-KLINE b. July 1806 d. 14 Nov. 1852, Buried: Heidley Cem.
 Scott Twp., Columbia Co. Pa.

?13-ISAAAC CLINE-KLINE b. 7 June & d. 21 June 1826 ae. 14 ds. Buried: "*****"

?14-MARGARET CLINE-KLINE b. 1 Dec. ' & d. 14 Dec. 1827 ae. 13 ds. Buried: "*****"

Their Eldest Son JOHN CLINE (1804-1869) named sons:

- 1 WILLIAM CLINE
- 2 ALEXANDER CLINE (perhaps for Margaret Creveling's Father) Shore
- 3 GODFREY HESS CLINE a Physician & Surgeon 1873 of Salladasburg & 1886 of Jersey
- 4 JOHN CLINE JR. *Nesbit*
 5 THOMAS FRANKLIN CLINE; CHARLES EDWIN CLINE, 7 ROBERT ALLEN CLINE (2nd wife's son)
- 6 MARY JANE CLINE (for his Mother?) = Mary Jane (Kephart) Cline
- 7 REBECCA CLINE (possibly for Rebecca Marr who md. an ALEXANDER CREVELING)
- 8 MARTHA CLINE *ditto's parents of Margaret (Creveling) Cline*
- 9 MARGARET HELEN CLINE (possibly for his wife Margaret Creveling) (1st wife.)

Notes

Afamily*Found* GOTTLIEB KLINE & GUDLIP KLINE could by spealing by a German Census taker, for Godfrey Cline?

1-GOTTFRIED KLINE md.? _____ ; _____ ? child.

b. - -17 _____ ,England d.

d. - -1 _____ ,Pa. d.

Lived;Native of England, and a *Prussian* They Buried;? _____

for some years farmed in Orange Twp., Columbia Co. Pa.

He Son of: ? _____ & _____ (_____) CLINE-KLINE of: ? _____

the dau. of: _____ & _____ (_____) ? _____ of: _____

- (* a GOTTLIEB CLINE b.175_-1__ Pa. Archives Ref.5:&p.527
- ((" Master Roll of Capt. Martin Weavers Co. Lancaster Co. Pa. Militia. 7/1/1777.
- (* a. GUDLIP CLINE b.175_-1__ Pa. Head of Family, Dauphin Co. no Twp. *Remains of Co.*
- (1790 Census- males 1 ae. under 16, 1 ae. over 16 including Head of F.
- (page 97. females 4 2 including Head of Family.
- ((not Harrisburg, not Lebanon) Twps.).

(* a ~~SAOB~~ ISAAC CLINE b.175_-1__ Penn. Head of a family page. 180 1790 Census
 (males 1 under 16, 1 ae. 16 up *Wagon Millford Twp, Northumberland Co.*
 (Females 2.

 EDYTHE (MILLER) DILDINE FOUND THIS

1-GOTTLIEB KLINE (17_-1_) from England md.? _____ L known child:
 farmed in Orange Twp. Col. Co. Pa.

1-DANIEL KLINE md. - -1 ,at _____ to ? _____ : 4 child.

b. - -1 ,at _____ b. - -1 ,at _____

d. - -1 ,ae. 60 yrs. at _____ d. * -1 ,at _____

Res-? _____ ,Pa. They Buried at: _____

son of: above Gottlieb Kline a native of England, farmed Orange Twp.
 Had 4 child. MONTGOMERY, REBECCA, CHARLOTTE, and:

2-ABRAHAM LINCOLN KLINE md. - -1 ,at _____ MARY HESS: ? ch.

b. 22 Apr. -1842, at _____ b. - -18 ,at _____

d. - -1908, at _____ d. - -1 ,at _____

Lived at? _____ They Buried: _____

She dau. of: AARON & ELIZABETH (STINER) HESS of: _____

the granddau. of: _____ & _____ (_____) HESS of: _____

She greatgrdau. of: _____ & _____ (_____) HESS of: _____

3-CHARLES B _____ KLINE md. - -18 ,at _____ to: ELLA SHULTZ: ? child.

b. 22 Sept. 1872, Orangeville, Orange Twp., Col. Co. Pa. b. - -18 ,at _____

d. 19 ,at _____ d. _____

Res: Farmer near Green Creek Bridge, ? _____ Twp. Col. Buried:

P.O. Berwick, Pa.

JOHN KLINE & UX # THIS INDENTURE Made the fourteenth day of May in the year
 #
 DEED TO # of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five.
 #
 JOHN WITMER #

BETWEEN John Kline of Paxton Township in the County of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania, Farmer, and Elizabeth, his wife of the one part, and John Witmer of the City of Philadelphia in the State aforesd. Innholder of the other part.

WITNESSETH, that the said John Kline and Elizabeth, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of eighty five pounds in gold and silver unto them well and truly paid by the said Jn. Witmer, at or before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto the said John Witmer, his heirs and assigns.

A certain tract of land called "Klinesburg" situate on Sinking Waters supposed to be the waters of Spring Creek, south of David Frank's land and North of Tussey's mountain in Potters Township in the County of Northumberland, Beginning at a corner black oak of William Ray's land, thence south twenty degrees east, eighty perches to a hickory thence by land Tussey's mountain north sixty six degrees and a half east three hundred and fifty five perches to a black oak marked for a corner, thence by Thomas Jordan's land and by vacant land north thirty degrees West two hundred and twenty two perches to a post, thence by vacant land south sixty degrees West three hundred perches to a post in the line of said Ray's land & by the same south three degrees East one hundred and fourteen perches and a half to the first mentioned Black oak and place of Beginning. Containing four hundred acres and allowance of six per cent, for roads &c.

Which described tract of land, the Supreme Executive council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent bearing date the Fourteenth day of March last past, inrolled in the rolls office for the State of Pennsylvania in patent

book No..3, page 210, granted unto the said John Kline in fee simple.

TOGETHER also, with all and singular the buildings, improvements, ways, roads, woods, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right title, interest, use, possession, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him the said John Kline and Elizabeth his wife in law equity or otherwise howsoever of in, to and out of the hereby granted premises and every part thereof.

TO HAVE And to hold the said described tract of land, hereditaments and premises hereby granted, bargained, and sold, or mentioned or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, unto the said John Witmer his heirs and assigns, To and for the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the sd. John Witmer his heirs and assigns forever.

And the said John Kline for himself, his heirs, Executors, and administrators, doth covenant, promise and grant to and with the said John Witmer, his heirs and assigns by these presents, That he the said Jno. Kline, and his heirs the aforesd. described tract of land, hereditaments and premises hereby granted with the appurtenances, unto the said John Witmer his heirs and assigns, against him the said John Kline and his heirs, and against all and every person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him, them or any of them, shall and will, warrant and forever defend by these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF The said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered

in the presence of us:

JOHN TEANEY

PETER THOMPSON

JNO. KLINE (S)

her

ELIZABETH (X) KLINE (S)

mark

Received on the day of the date of the above written Indenture
of the above named John Witmer, the sum of eighty five pounds in gold & silves,
it being the full consideration money above mentioned.

JOHN KLINE

Witnesses at Signing.

JOHN TEANEY

PETER THOMSON

The Sixteenth day of May Ano. Domi, 1785, Before me, Edward Shippen,
Esq., president of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia
came the within named Jno. Kline and Elizabeth his wife and acknowledged the
within written Indenture to be their act and deed and desired the same may be
recorded as such according to law. The sd. Elizabeth thereunto voluntarily
consenting she being of full age, separate and apart from her husband by me
examined, and the contents thereof first made known unto her.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year above said.

EDW. SHIPPEN (S)

RECORDED THE 12th day of June, Ano Domi, 1786.

J. SIMPSON RECR.

KLEIN

Klein-Little Data
York County Records

Adam Klein, York County, will probated January 22, 1785.
Page 324, Book "F". Written in German. He was of Hellam Township.
Translation shows daughters, Anna Marie, Elizabeth, Catharine, Magdalena
Susannah, son Adam.

Gerlach Kelin, Berwick Township, will probated Dec. 5,
1785, Page 63, Book "G". Surviving children: Catharine married to
Jacob Hertzell, Ann married to Mathias Smock, Eve married to William
Bomeyer and John and Christian Klein.

Henry Klein, Manheim Township, will probated August 9,
1786, Page 124, "G". Wife Mary Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth, son John,
son Henry, son Jacob, daughter Lizzet married to George Lauck, and Catharine
married to John Lauk and Elizabeth.

John Klein, Manheim Township, will probated Oct. 23,
1798. Page 12, Book "K", children Henry, Sally, Elizabeth and John.

Henry Klein, New Strasbury, will probated May 19,
1814. Page 139, Book "N". Wife Elizabeth, son John, son Henry, daughter
Polly.

John Klein, Codorus Township, will probated January 28,
1825. Page 209, Book "P". No heirs.

Jacob Kline, Hanover, will probated Oct. 22, 1836.
Page 293, Book "R". Wife Christina, brother-in-law, Benjamin Welsh/

John Ludwig Klein, Sr., Germany Township, will probated
Oct. 4, 1786, Page 132, Book "G". Wife Maria Eva land, at her death
to go to second son Frederick. eldest son Peter, dec., and to his
heirs one shilling. Daughter Margaret Francisus.

#2.

Caspar Little, Mount Joy Township, will probated Nov. 10, 1783. Page 188, Book "F". Wife Susannah, daughter Frony, son Henry, son Samuel, daughter Susannah, son John, son Joseph, son David, son Adam, son Jacob, daughter Catharine, daughter Hannah, son Peter.

The following Kleins and Littles died without wills in York County down to 1825.

Johannes Klein, February 23, 1756.

Jacob Klein, Sept. 13, 1755,

John D. Kline, Dec. 2, 1762.

Andrew Klein, Sept. 4, 1778.

John Klein, April 27, 1790.

Eve Klein, June 8, 1816.

Peter Klein, February 27, 1822.

Walter Little January 27, 1778

Rosina Lytle, March 18, 1790.

All dates above mean time of administration.

Page 293, Book "E", Register Clerk of the Courts Office

at York is the following:

Came into Court John Little and prayed that guardian be appointed for Catharine, aged 12, Jacob aged 10, Hannah aged 9 and Peter aged 4 years, minor children of Casper Little.

#3.

On July 15, 1765, Peter Little of Germany Township, and Ursula his wife deeded to Mark Furney of said county and whereas the said Peter Little had laid out the town of Petersburg he now sells one lot of ground to the said Mark Furney. Page 120, Book "C".

On Sept. 6, 1770, Peter Little of Germany Township and Ursula his wife deeded to Stephen Kreiz of York Township a tract of land in Germany Township. Page 501, Book "D".

On July 12, 1783, Michael Little of York County and Peter Little of Frederick County, Maryland, and Joseph Little of York County, heirs and legatees of the estate of Peter Kittle, Cr., late of Frederick County, Maryland, dec., deeded a tract of land to Frederick Little. This land is in Germany Township, and belonged to Peter dec. Page 283, Book "2E".

On August 1st, 1786, Henry Little Sr., of Mountjoy Township and Catharine his wife deeded to David Little of same place (their son) a tract of land. Page 457, Book "2D".

On Dec. 29, 1784, Adam Winterott and Andrew Little executors of the last will of Casper Little late of Mountjoy Township deeded land to Ludwig Little. Page 381, Book "2G".

On April 13, 1798, David Little srx and Mary his wife of Mountjoy Township deeded to Isaac Durberrew Jr. a tract of land which had belonged to Henry Little. Page 505, Book "2H".

G.F.

KLINE

THE NEW TREASURER

Fred L. Hawley is the Association's new Treasurer. He was elected at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held June 16, 1937, to fill the unexpired term of John B. Dickman, Sr., resigned.

Mr. Hawley was born in Yorkville, Ill., July 26, 1879, and moved to Aurora, Ill., during his teens. He was appointed in the classified service of the Federal Government December 14, 1900, from Aurora, Ill., after taking a competitive examination in the Chicago Civil Service District that year.

His first service was in the Office of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, at Newport News, Va., where he served until October 1, 1905, when he was transferred to the Office of the Auditor for the Interior Department, in the Treasury Department, as stenographer and typist. He was promoted through the various grades until he became Chief of the Accounts Section, Indian Division, in that office.

On November 1, 1917, he was transferred to the foreign service branch of the Auditor for the War Department and was sent with others to Paris to audit the accounts of the A. E. F. in that country.

He returned to the U. S. in April, 1919, and continued in the office of the Auditor for the War Department until the formation of the General Accounting Office, July 1, 1921, and served in the Interior Department branch of that office until August 1, 1926, when the various department auditing offices were consolidated and he was appointed Chief of the Contract Voucher Audit Section, where he served until he was retired after more than thirty years' service June 30, 1933.

Mr. Hawley is familiar with the work of the Treasurer's office, having served the Association in a clerical capacity at various times since September, 1933, and performed the duties of that office for a period of several months when the Treasurer was ill. He was also a member of the Executive Committee and served on the Audit Committee until assuming the office of Treasurer.

Mr. Hawley has the thorough confidence of his associates at the headquarters of the Association, and everyone wishes him well in his new office.

JOHN M. KLINE

Always of interest, is a word about our president, John M. Kline, who will celebrate his ninetieth birthday this month, having been born at Milroy, Mifflin County, Pa., July 29, 1847.

For a man of his age, the president of this Association carries his years well, and his faculties are excellent, and though he can not recall James K. Polk at the time he was President of the United States, which happened to be when he was born, he can remember many important things that happened subsequent to that date.

It is marvelous how much the human system can stand, and surely Mr. Kline has stood his share, and if hard work, hardships and hard-tack ever killed anyone, then our president would have died many years ago, for his service in the Civil War alone was enough to kill several persons.

When a mere lad of about sixteen, he enlisted in the Union Army as a private in Company A, 49th Regiment, Pa. Vol. Infantry, participating in many battles in which the regiment was engaged. At the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, while a member of a reconnoitering party commanded by a lieutenant and composed of about thirty men who volunteered for the duty, he was taken prisoner, the entire party being either killed or captured. He was confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Andersonville, Ga., and other Southern prisons until the close of the war, when he was paroled at Vicksburg, Miss., April 21, 1865, and discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., May 27, 1865.

He enlisted in the Regular Establishment September 29, 1866, and was assigned as corporal to Company K, 12th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and served with the regiment in the Department of Washington and Department of the South during the reconstruction period. The regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., for the Inauguration of President Grant and marched in the Inaugural parade, and shortly after was ordered to the Department of the Pacific, traveling in the first train to cross the continent over the Union Pacific Railroad, which was unfinished at a point near Ogden, Utah, the regiment marching to Promontory, Utah, where the golden spike was driven by Leland Stanford, Governor of California, marking the completion of the railroad, and

OVER

the regiment proceeded on its way to San Francisco, establishing headquarters on Angel Island, San Francisco harbor, and the companies were assigned to different military posts. Company K, of which he was then a sergeant, was assigned to Camp Gaston, Hoopa Valley, California, where he served as first sergeant until September 29, 1869, when he was honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment.

He returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and after a brief visit, went to Washington, D. C., where he secured an appointment in the U. S. Treasury Department, December 2, 1869, receiving merited promotions and retiring in 1921, after fifty-two years' consecutive service in the same Department.

Mr. Kline is still energetic and active, and at the Memorial Day exercises at the Arlington National Cemetery, he opened the services, as is his custom. The following day, on May 31, he presided at the exercises at Battle Ground National Cemetery, where some of the defenders of Washington, in the Civil War, are buried. Nearby, at Fort Stevens, on July 12, he delivered a patriotic address, in which he told of the part played by the Sixth Army Corps in defending Washington from the invasion of the Confederate forces, July 11 and 12, 1864, when President Lincoln stood under fire at this fort.

The *Annuitant* extends congratulations to Mr. Kline for being 90 years "young," and may everybody say "Me too."

EPITAPHS AND "EPITAFFY"

A cemetery is, or should be, a very solemn place, but at times one can not help but be amused at the verses carved upon some of the tombstones he sees, especially the older ones. All, however, are not ludicrous, but, on the contrary, are quite serious, and should be taken as such.

Over in Anne Arundel County, Md., over the grave of George Gale, who died in 1856, is the following:

*Affliction sore for years I bore,
Physicians were in vain;
At length God pleased to give me ease
And freed me from my pain.*

In an old Presbyterian cemetery in West

Washington, abandoned some years ago, there was carved this verse:

*Pause, stranger, as you pass by,
As you were once, so once was I;
As I am now, so you will be—
Prepare yourself to follow me.*

To this, some wag with a penchant for rhyme, added:

*To follow you, I'll not consent,
Until I know which way you went.*

England is noted for its queer inscriptions, of which the following is a sample:

*Here I lie, Martin Elginbrodde,
Have mercy on my soul, Lord God,
As I would do, were I Lord God,
An' you were Martin Elginbrodde.*

On the stone in Westminster Abbey, which marks the spot where lies the poet Gay, are these lines:

*Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it.*

A great admirer of women wrote this inscription:

*To the memory of my four wives,
who all died within the space of
ten years, but more particularly to
the last, Mrs. Sally Thorne, who
left me and four dear children. She
was a sober and clean soul, and
may I soon go to her.*

A very pathetic one related:

*Death went back on Mary,
As she was crossing the ferry;
She fell into the water
And nobody caught her.*

A tombstone in Texas furnishes one inscription which is peculiarly suggestive to politicians of the present time:

*He remained to the last a decided
friend and supporter of Democratic
principles and measures—*

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

For all people, in all the ages past and to come, we have not had, and can not obtain, an epitaph bearing wiser admonition than:

*Live well and die never
Die well and live forever.*

WEST STATE LIBRARY
General Library Bureau
State and Local History

UNION SOLDIER AT 16, MILROY MAN ALMOST DIED IN PRISON; YET SERVED NATION 52 YEARS

Thrilling Autobiography of John M. Kline, Who Survived Horrors of Libby and Andersonville; Enlisted in the Regular Army and Saw Service Throughout Nation; Observed Ku Klux at Work and Guarded Indians in West; Had Charge of Pension Records at National Capital and Retired in 1921 After Over Half Century in Federal Service

By JOHN MONTGOMERY KLINE

Born July 29, 1847, near Milroy, Mifflin County, I was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Catherine Kline, nee Dodge, both deceased. I had three brothers and two sisters: James Nourse Kline, George Curtis Kline, Samuel B. Kline, Sarah Isabella Kline and Ann Eliza Kline, all of whom are deceased.

All of the deceased are buried in the old Presbyterian Cemetery at Milroy, except James Nourse Kline, George Curtis Kline and Ann Eliza Kline, who are buried in Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport.

I attended school at the old Laurel Run school house until about 15 years of age. In the Summer of 1863 when the Rebel Army invaded Pennsylvania, at the age of 16 years I enrolled in a local military company doing guard duty on the bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Mt. Union and other points on the line. After returning from this duty I went to Centre Hill, Pa., to learn a trade, but soon firing of this returned to Milroy.

In the Winter of 1864 some of the boys of the 49th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, whom I knew, came home to Milroy on veteran furlough, and when they returned to the regiment I ran away from home and accompanied them.

Being a minor of 16 years, I was followed by my father who intended to bring me home, but after reaching Lewistown and learning that I had gone to Harrisburg, he gave up the chase and returned home.

After the war was over and I was safe at home, my father, after learning from the company officers of my conduct in battle, admitted that excepting my prison experience he was glad that he did not overtake me.

I was enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa., February 10, 1864, in Company A, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and joined the regiment at Brandy Station, Va. I was soon uniformed, armed and equipped, and assigned to a tent with Isaiah Pecht, an old veteran from Milroy, who taught me how to cook my rations, wash my clothes and take care of my arms and accoutrements. I was detailed first for camp guard, then for picket duty, and in a few weeks had learned the duties of a soldier in camp, was tired of the monotony of camp life and wishing along with the rest of my comrades that the army would move, and the army did move and kept on moving.

The Army of the Potomac broke camp at Brandy Station, Va., May 4, 1864, and the Third Brigade, First Division of the Sixth Army Corps to which the 49th Regiment was attached, crossed the Rapidan River at Germania Ford, May 5, 1864, engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness where I received my baptism of fire and my old tent mate, Isaiah Pecht, received a gunshot wound through his shoulder and was sent to the hospital.

This was a sad blow to me, but the training I had received from him enabled me to take care of myself.

After continuous marching and fighting the Battle of Spotsylvania, Va., opened on May 9, 1864, with the 49th Regiment at the front, as usual, Company A, of which I was a member, was on the skirmish line exposed to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters. Benjamin Engle of Milroy, who was next to me on the skirmish line, received a gunshot wound in the side, died from the effects and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. I made an affidavit in his widow's claim for pension, which was allowed. In this battle our colonel, Thomas M. Hulings, and Lieut.-Col. John B. Miles were killed, Adjutant A. T. Hillands wounded, 67 killed, and 171 wounded in the ranks.

At the Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, I was taken prisoner in action while a member of a reconnoitering party, the entire party being killed or captured. This party was composed of men who volunteered for the

duty, and before we started were informed by the officer commanding us, Lieut. James P. Smith of Company C, that we might never return and if any of us desired to remain behind we could do so, but not a man left the

ranks. Under the cover of darkness we advanced through the woods and reached the enemy's earthworks which we mounted, creeping silently along the top. Suddenly the challenge rang out from the darkness. "Who comes there?" followed by a volley of musketry from the earthworks and answered by our entire line of battle opening fire. The object of our party was accomplished, we had drawn the fire of the enemy, which enabled our line to locate them, and in an instant we were between the two firing lines. We leaped from the top of the earthworks to the trench at the bottom on the side next to our lines and lay still, intending at the first favorable opportunity to attempt to get back to our lines. Soon the artillery opened fire and the air was filled with exploding shells, which set the woods on fire and cut off our chance of escape.

Some of our party who had started back to our lines when we were first fired upon were shot down in their tracks and the dead and wounded burned up. I recall one particular case, that of Jacob Keppering of Company A, from near Milroy, who was wounded, and we could hear his cries for help that we could not give. (I made an affidavit in his widow's claim for pension.) The firing ceased after a time and we hoped to get back to our lines, but our hopes were soon dispelled when the rebels put out their picket line with us on the inside. We were soon discovered and made prisoners. We were taken to the rear of the rebel lines, searched and everything of value taken from us, and along with others, taken to Richmond and placed in Libby Prison where we were kept for a short time when several hundred of us were loaded on box cars, 90 men to a car, with scarcely standing room, and after days and nights of horror were landed at Andersonville, Ga., and placed in the Stockade.

My experience in Andersonville was the same as thousands of others without shelter, ragged, hungry, cold, sick and suffering, I dragged out a miserable existence for 10 long weary months from June 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865, when I was paroled at Vicksburg, Miss. I witnessed the hanging of the six raiders, the shooting of prisoners by the guards and many other horrible sights.

The much written about Providence Spring was nothing more than an old spring uncovered by a heavy rainfall which was providential, and no doubt

this supply of pure water saved many lives.

In September, 1864, I was taken along with others to Savannah, Ga., and placed in a stockade where conditions were somewhat better than at Andersonville, but it was of short duration, for in October we were again moved to a stockade in Millen, Ga. This was a new stockade and as we were the first occupants, we found plenty of space and wood to build a shelter.

I found a comrade of Company B, 49th regiment, named Lewis W. Bolin and we agreed to build a log hut and live together. He secured an axe in some manner and split the logs into slabs. In the meantime I had made an excavation of sufficient dimensions over which we placed the slabs in gable form, covering them with earth and sod, with a fireplace and sod chimney at one end and a door covered with an old rubber blanket at the other end, the floor covered with pine boughs made an unusually comfortable abode for a Yankee prisoner of war. But we were not destined to enjoy it long. Orders came for another move and we left the stockade at Millen and camped in the woods at Blackshear and Thomasville, Ga., under heavy guard with orders to shoot any of us who attempted to escape, and I saw one poor fellow shot in the abdomen with his entrails protruding, holding them in with his hands. Of course he died.

We remained in these camps until some time in December, 1864, when we were marched under guard over the frozen ground, our feet cut and bleeding, to Albany, Ga., where we were placed on the cars and taken back to the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., arriving there on Christmas Day, 1864. Bolin was still with me and we managed to stick together until I was taken sick with pleurisy and acute bronchitis, taken out of the stockade and put in a shelter built of pine boughs, called the hospital, but I cannot recall receiving any medical treatment while there, nor any attention except from comrades detailed from the stockade, and mighty little from them.

I don't know how long I was there, but youth and a good constitution finally prevailed and I was returned to the stockade. Before parting with Bolin, I gave him a letter which I had received from my brother James and requested him to write my brother and inform him of my fate as I believed I was going out to die. Bolin preserved that letter and while in parole camp at Annapolis, Md., under date of June 5, 1865, he wrote my brother on a blank page of the same letter informing him of his parting with me and my condition at the time. My brother gave that letter to me when I came home from prison and I still have it in a good state of preservation.

I learned of Bolin's whereabouts since I have been in Washington and made an affidavit in his claim for pension, which was allowed. He paid me a visit while attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Washington, D. C. I have not heard from him for several years. At last account he was somewhere in New Jersey. His home before enlisting was in White Deer, Pa.

After my return to the stockade from the so-called hospital, I managed to get shelter in some sheds that had been erected on the north side. I was weak and sick, almost naked, my hip bones and shoulder blades worn through the skin, my rags and the hair of my head infested with vermin until I got a comrade with a pair of scissors to cut all of my hair off, and I removed the vermin from my scalp by scraping them off with my fingernails, each nail leaving a furrow as the process proceeded. I succeeded in removing all of them from my head and by persistent skrimishing kept their numbers reduced in my rags.

This condition continued through the Winter and Spring of 1865, until the surrender of Lee in April, when the gates of the stockade were opened and we were ordered to come out and

await the arrival of the cars to take us to the point of parole to the Union lines. While waiting for the cars, I came very near putting an end to my youthful career. The young grass looked green and tender, and in my intense desire to satisfy my longing for something vegetable, of which I had been deprived for many months, having eaten greens when a boy at home and not knowing the difference, I gathered some of the grass and putting it with a small piece of bacon in a tin cup, cooked and ate it. In a short time I was seized with violent pains, vomiting and purging when a Rebel surgeon came along and gave me a drink of brandy which afforded me relief for a time.

When the cars arrived, I went aboard, but my condition grew worse and they put me off at Meridian, Miss., where I was placed in a Rebel hospital for a few days and then sent to Jackson, Miss., where I was placed in an old jail, along with other Union prisoners of war.

We were then informed that the railroad to Vicksburg having been torn up, they had no means of transporting us and we would have to get there the best we could. I started and had the good fortune to be picked up by an old negro with a wagon who, without hope of reward, hauled me to the banks of the "Big Black River," where on April 21, 1865, I gazed upon the Stars and Stripes for the first time since June 3, 1864. I was soon taken across the ferry, placed in the charge of the hospital authorities, the rags removed from my body and burned, put in a bath, carried into a hospital ward and tucked away between sheets. I went to sleep and must have slept for two days, when I was awakened by a nurse and some nourishment given me, when I again slept for a long time and awoke very hungry. I was given food but not enough to satisfy me, and they continued feeding me in that way for some time.

After a time, I was strong enough to sit up, and they brought me a robe which I put on and walked about the ward. Clothing was provided and dressing myself, I was transferred to a convalescent ward and went to the mess hall for my meals. I soon regained my strength and along with others was listed to go to St. Louis, Mo., by the steamer Sultana. When the

day came for our departure, several of us were late getting to the wharf, we found the gates closed and they would not admit us. I have always referred to this incident as the time in my life when it was good to be too late, as the Sultana blew up opposite Memphis, Tenn., and nearly all of 1200 Union prisoners of war, homeward bound, perished by scalding or drowning. In a few days I went on board another boat, arrived safely at St. Louis, and went to Benton Barracks to await transportation to Harrisburg, Pa. While waiting, I was taken down with remittent fever and for a time my life was despaired of, but skillful treatment and good nursing, coupled with youth and a good constitution, again pulled me through.

In connection with this sickness, an incident occurred that made me think my troubles would never cease. One day, when I was convalescent and walking through the hospital grounds, a mad dog suddenly appeared coming directly toward me. I was too weak to run, so stood still and when but a short distance from me, it changed its course and my life was again saved.

I had regained sufficient strength to travel and having received the money due me for commutation of rations while a prisoner of war, in amount about \$80, I was furnished transportation and after an uneventful journey arrived safe in Harrisburg, went to Camp Curtin, and in a few days was mustered out of the service, receiving an honorable discharge dated May 27, 1865.

I returned to my home in Milroy, a wreck of my former self, suffering physically and mentally from disease contracted in rebel prisons, but with a mother's loving care, a father's devotion, and the best of medical treatment, I was nursed back to fairly good health and when able to go out and roam the woods with a shot gun on my shoulder, I rapidly regained my strength and engaged in such occupations as my condition would permit. I remained at home until the Fall of 1866 when the spirit of adventure again possessed me, and bidding goodbye to my parents I went to Harrisburg. After looking around for a few days, and not finding anything to suit me, I went to a recruiting office and enlisted September 29, 1866, in the General Service, United States Army, for the period of three years.

A detachment of recruits was ready to be sent to Governors Island, New York Harbor, and the recruiting officer after examining me as to my fitness, appointed me a lance corporal and put me in charge of the detachment to be delivered with their descriptive lists to the commanding officer at Governors Island, which duty I performed to the entire satisfaction of my superior officers.

A short time after my arrival, two new companies were being organized and upon completion were assigned to the 12th United States Infantry as Companies "I" and "K" of that regiment. I was assigned to Company "K" as corporal and we joined the regiment at Washington, D. C., in December, 1866.

While stationed in the capital of the Nation, I did duty at the White House, War Department, residences of Secretaries Seward and Stanton, headquarters of General Grant and other Government buildings. The regiment remained in Washington, D. C., until about May, 1863, when it was transferred to the Department of the South and Company "K" of which I was a member, was stationed at Darlington, S. C., the state being under martial law. Our duties consisted chiefly in patrolling the country districts preserving order, and making arrests when necessary.

The Ku Klux Klan, about which so much is now being written, was then quite numerous in the section where we were. I have seen long lines of these white-robed horsemen riding in single file through the woods at night and their emblem cross bones and skull posted on the premises of those who had incurred their displeasure. We never interfered with them.

Early in the Summer of 1863 the regiment was assembled in Charleston, S. C., and in a short time were ordered to a Summer camp in the woods near Summerville, S. C.

In the meantime, I had been promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was put in charge of a detachment

of 30 men with orders to return to Charleston, take charge of the "Citadel" and the Government property stored therein. This duty lasted for several weeks and was very much enjoyed by myself and the men of my detachment. We were next ordered to Savannah, Ga., and after a short stay, went to Fort Pulaski, Ga., where we remained until February, 1869, when we were ordered to rejoin the regiment at Washington, D. C. The full regiment took part in the parade at the inauguration of President Grant in March, 1869, and soon after were ordered to the Department of the Pacific. We went by rail over the Pacific Railroad, one of the first trains over the road, about 40 miles being unfinished between Ogden and Promontory, Utah, which distance we marched.

In due time we reached San Francisco, Calif., and were stationed on Angel Island in San Francisco Harbor. The first sergeant of my company being sick and excused from duty, I was ordered to take charge of the company, as acting first sergeant. Headquarters of the regiment were established on Angel Island and the companies were ordered to different posts.

Company E and my Company K were ordered to Camp Gaston, Hoopa Valley, Calif. We took the steamer at San Francisco, went up the coast to Eureka, crossed Humboldt Bay to Arcata, took the train with a pack train over the mountains about 40 miles to Camp Gaston. The first sergeant having recovered and returned to duty, I was relieved as acting first sergeant and resumed my former duties. We were then in Indian country far from civilization.

Our duties consisted chiefly in guarding the Indians, keeping them on their reservations and bringing them back when they escaped. We had comfortable barracks and plenty of good food. In addition to our military duties we cultivated gardens by irrigation in which I became an expert, was detailed as provost sergeant and put in charge of all projects and improvements at the post, which duties I performed until September 29, 1869, when my term of service expired and I was mustered out, receiving an honorable discharge.

I returned to Milroy at once, as my mother was in poor health. After remaining for a short time, I went to Washington, D. C., and secured an appointment as laborer in the U. S. Treasury Department, was promoted to foreman of laborers, assistant messenger, and messenger, and after studying and preparing myself, successfully passed an examination and was appointed to a clerkship, receiving merited promotions to higher grades and greater responsibilities.

While in the office of the auditor for the Interior I had charge of all records of the payment of pensions from the war of the Revolution to the war with Spain, and the preparation and care of all current pension records comprising one and one-half million cards. I had charge of the check file in the same office, receiving and filing all statements and paid and cancelled checks drawn on the Treasury of the United States by disbursing agents of the Interior Department for the Indian service, reclamation service, land service, and for miscellaneous purposes, aggregating millions of checks filed by a system that any particular check could be found at a moment's notice. This work was transferred to the office of the comptroller general of the United States, by a recent act of Congress, providing for a budget system, and I continued in charge until August, 1921, when I retired from the Federal service after 52 years in the United States Treasury Department.

In 1871, I married Miss Catherine Alice Parkinson, daughter of Anthony and Ann Parkinson of Washington, D. C., formerly of Meriden, Conn. After 46 years of happy wedded life my dear wife was called by death October 21, 1917.

Four children were born to us, our first, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann Kline, died in infancy at Milroy, and is buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard at that place. My three sons reside in Washington, D. C.: Edwin M. Kline, employed in the Bureau of Immigration, U. S. Department of Labor; John M. Kline, Jr., well known Shakespearean actor; James N. Kline,

assistant cashier, office of the Treasurer of the United States. All of my sons are married and three devoted daughters-in-law and seven grandchildren claim my love and affection.

I retained my legal residence in Milroy for a number of years after coming to Washington, D. C., and myself and sons are now legal residents and voters in Williamsport, Pa. I have never lost interest in my boyhood home and visit it nearly every Summer accompanied by my sons.

I am a member of St. Johns Lodge, No. 11, F. A. A. M., Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias; Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R.; The Society of the Army of the Potomac; The Associated Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps, The Pennsylvania German Society, the Williamsport Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Directors of the U. S. Treasury Department Beneficial Association, and president of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, Milroy Chamber of Commerce and Milroy Hose Company.

The Pennsylvania Klines

My paternal grandfather, John Kline, was born of German parentage in Berks County, Pa., April 17, 1730. He married Elizabeth Runkle of Berks County March 14, 1804, and nine children were born to this union. His wife died December 11, 1828, and after her death he with his children moved to Centre County where he remarried and his wife died without issue. He again remarried and four children were born to this union. He died Oct. 31, 1864, and is buried in Centre County.

My father, Samuel Kline, was born in Berks County, September 18, 1814. He married Elizabeth Catherine Dodge and resided in Lock Haven, Pa., for a brief period. He moved to Milroy (then known as Perryville) about the year 1842, and purchased the old homestead, a log house on the Back Mountain road from the Rev. James Nourse, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. My father was a plasterer by occupation and had contracts for tenement houses and workshops at Mann's axe factory, Gibboney's woolen mills, and private residences throughout Mifflin County and was well known as a good mechanic. He replastered and renovated the Presbyterian Church a few years before his death when Dr. Maclay was trustee.

My mother was born in Lancaster County, Pa., of English and Scotch parentage and was a devout Christian of the Presbyterian faith. My eldest sister, Ann Eliza, was unmarried and resided in Centre County the greater part of her life and died at the home of her brother, George C. in Williamsport, Pa., and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery in that city. My brother, James N., went to Lewis town, Pa., at 18 years of age as a clerk in the hardware store of F. J. Hoffman and later to Williamsport where he established a hardware business of his own. He married but had no children and his wife preceded him in death. My sister, Sarah Isabel, was at home and attending school and engaged in church and temperance work, she and her father being members of Milroy Lodge, No. 208, I. O. G. T., until her death September 9, 1870. My younger brother, George O., was at home until the death of our parents when at the age of 12 years he was taken to Williamsport, Pa., by his brother, James N., to learn the hardware business and become an expert. He died Dec. 16, 1923, and is survived by his wife and five children.



JOHN M. KLINE
From a Recent Photograph

Background Glimpses

Zweibrucken, the home of Elder George Klein, is today a city in the Saar Land (state) in southwestern Germany. In 1648, the year of the Peace of Westphalia ending the Thirty Years' War, Zweibrucken was a principality of the Holy Roman Empire in the larger Palatinate region. The city has existed under several rules in the past three hundred years, including the French at the time of Napoleon and after the First World War. The region reflects, therefore, both German and French influences.

The topography of the Saar--Palatinate is that of a plateau with deep river valleys. The rock structure is sandstone and volcanic rock, as well as some limestone, the latter of which is prevalent in the Shenandoah Valley. While the Saarland has been a principal coal and steel center under both German and French rules, the major economic activity in Elder George Klein's era was presumably agriculture, another parallel with the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Dr. Paul C. Cline
Madison College
Harrisonburg, Virginia

The Kline-Cline Family Name

The name of Cline or Kline is of German origin and is derived from the German and Dutch surname Klein, meaning "little". It was used as a nickname having reference to the size of the bearer and later was adapted as a surname by the sons of one so called. The spellings on European and American records are varied; Klein, Kleine, Klyne, Klyn, Kleyne, Kleyn, Cleyne, Clynn, Cleyn, Clyn, Clein, Cleine, Clyne, Cline and Kline, of which the last two are the most frequently used in America.

Klein families were found in Germany, Prussia, Netherlands, Austria and France. Migration to America started as early as 1657 settling in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

It is necessary to remember that this is a rather widespread name among the Germans and the German descendants in America. Not everyone of that name is necessarily related.

Klein-Weimer Family History

Catherine Kline #135 of Broadway, Va., married Dennis Weimer from Maryland. During their early married life they lived in Preston and Grant Counties in West Virginia.

About 1883 Dennis Weimer took part in the migratory movement of people from the Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia to East Virginia. He purchased the Old Ramsel Farm from Dr. Cooper near Bealton, Virginia. He had the deed for this farm recorded the same day that he purchased it.

After he sold his West Virginia property he, his wife Catherine and their seven children left the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains in a covered wagon headed for their new home in Fauquier County. The trails over the five mountains and several valleys were rough, dangerous and tiresome, but they continued to travel until they reached their destination.

In both East Virginia and West Virginia, Dennis Weimer preached, taught school and farmed. Adjoining the Weimer Farm the Mt. Herman Brethren Church was built in 1910. The Weimer family was largely responsible for the building of this church. Weimers hold the family reunion annually in the grove at the Mt. Herman Church.

Biography of Elder George Klein, Sr.

George Klein, Sr. was born in Zweibrücken, Bavaria in southern Germany, October 9, 1715 and came to America in 1738 in the ship "Glasgow" with 384 other passengers. Walter Sterling was the master of the ship. They sailed from Rotherdam and later from Cowes, England. He landed in Philadelphia, then settled at Amwell, New Jersey.

Tradition indicates that George Klein was a minister of the Lutheran faith when he emigrated to America. At Amwell, N. J. he became acquainted with the Brethren, then known as the German Baptist and later known as the Tunker Brethren. He was baptized to their faith in 1739 and soon thereafter was elected to the ministry to assist the Elder John Naas who fled to this country where he realized religious safety.

George Klein married Dorothy Rebman who was accompanied by her father, Conrad Rebman, on the ship "Glasgow" in 1738. They raised six sons and one daughter: George Jr., Philip, David, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and Sarah.

He made numerous trips during the next ten years to Berks County, Pennsylvania to visit his four brothers who had settled in that part of the state. It was in 1747 that he purchased several tracts of land in Berks County, near Bernville, Pennsylvania. In 1750 he moved his family to Bernville, Pennsylvania to take charge of the Northkill Congregation. Church services for a time were held in his residence. Elders Michael Pfaut and Martin Urner ordained him as an elder in the Brethren Church in 1757.

He combined his agricultural pursuits with the trade of carpentry and turnings, thus producing the familiar grain cradles.

After a long and useful career in the Christian ministry, confined mainly to Amwell, New Jersey, Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania, Elder George Klein, Sr.'s life came to an end on January 2, 1783. He and his wife, Dorothy's final resting place was in the family burying plot on a gentle sloping hill near the Northkill Church (now known as Little Swatara Church) about 1½ miles northwest of Bernville, Pennsylvania.

George Klein, Jr., the oldest son of George Sr. and Dorothy Klein came to Broadway, Virginia from Pennsylvania in 1780 with all of his family except his oldest son John, who later came to Virginia with his family in 1811. David Klein and another brother lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. David was an elder in the Swatara Church of the Brethren. Two other brothers were located in Berks County, Pennsylvania. The location of Joseph Klein is not known definitely, however he is probably the Joseph Klein who was a school teacher. Records show that he charged a tuition of 3 cents a day per pupil when present during four of the winter months. Sarah Klein married Joseph Sollenberger and lived near Carlyle, Pennsylvania.

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July 27, 1988

KLEIN FAMILY OF ULMET, PFALZ-ZWEIBRUECKEN, DUCHY, 1410-1801, TACED FROM 1609-1738;
AMWELL, N. J., 1738-1750 & BERNVILLE, BERKS COUNTY, PA, 1750-1783

The city of Zweibruecken, chartered 1352 was the capitol of Pfalz-Zweibruecken, Duchy 1410-1801, from 1410-1799 was capitol of the Duchy. The city and duchy are confused in the Cline/Kline/Klein literature published before 1985 and on the monument in the Klein Cemetery, Bernville, Pa. The Duchy belonged to the Swedish crown, 1654-1718. English name: Palatinate-Zweibruecken; French name: Deuxponts (city & duchy); German name = two bridges. AKA Zweibruecken, Duchy 1710-1801.

Klein Family of Ulmet, Pfalz-Zweibruecken, Duchy,
1410-1801, Traced From 1609-1738, Amwell, N. J.,
1738-1750 & Bernville, Berks Co., PA, 1750-1783

Burgert, Annette K.

Eighteenth century emigrants from German-speaking lands to
North America / by Annette Kunselman Burgert — Breinigs-
ville, Pa. : Pennsylvania German Society, 1983-<1985 >

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Klein Family of Ulmet, Pfalz-Zweibruecken, Duchy
Card 3

Burgert, Annette Kunselman, 19__ -
Eighteenth Century Emigrants From German-Speaking
Lands to North America. Vol. 2: The Western Palatinate
[incl. Pfalz-Zweibruecken, Duchy, 1410-1801],
Birdsboro, Pa., Pennsylvania German Society, 1985.
(Pennsylvania German Society. Publications. Vol. 19).

Documents 8 Klein line ancestors: 68 Johann Georg
Klein, 1715-1783, pp. 18, 117, 202, 206; 69 Maria
Dorothea Rebmann, 1716-1777, pp. 203, 206, 266;
136 Jacob Klein, fl. 1715-1737, pp. 15, 55, 202, 206;
137 Maria Magdalena ____, b. ____, d. ____, p. 202;

138 Johann Conrad Rebmann, 1680?-1751?, p. 18, 203,
266, 368;

Klein Family of Ulmet, Pfalz-Zweibruecken, Duchy,
1410-1801, Traced From 1609-1738, Amwell, N. J.,
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Klein Family of Ulmet, Pfalz-Zweibruecken, Duchy
Card 4

Burgert, Annette Kunselman. Vol. 2, 1985.

139 Anna Maria Henen, 1686, d. bet. 1729-1743, p. 266;
278 Nickel, dim. of Nicholas, Henen, b. ____, d. ____,
p. 266; 272 ____ Klein, ca. 1675. Klein family
living in Ulmet in 1609. Cf. Macco, H.F.: Palatine
Church Visitations, 1609, p. 15; lived during the
period when the duchy belonged to the Swedish crown,
1654-1718, thus the records may be found in the
Reichsarchiv, Stockholm.
Hans & Jacob Klein members of the Fluerscappeln Parish,
near Ulmet in 1609 and Johannes Klein of Ratsweiler
& Brucken, 1609, pp. 15, 17. Ulmet history, p. ____.



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PAPERS OF
E. E. REEVES-GRAYBILL
ARCHIVE NO. K, Vol. 16 B.1

July 28, 1988

Dear Mr. Reeves-Graybill:

This letter is in response to your inquiry of July 11, 1988, concerning the true history of Pfalz-Zweibruecken.

After conducting extensive research in various historical sources, I must concur with your findings concerning the many inconsistencies in this area. Subsequently, I consulted with Dr. Axel Frohn, Senior Research Fellow of the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C. Below are our conclusions:

1410-1799 - the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibruecken was in the possession of successive lineages of Palatinate Wittelsbachers (as distinguished from the Bavarian lineage of the Wittelsbacher family).

1681-1718 - it was in the possession of the Kleeburg lineage of the Palatinate Wittelsbachers and the counts palatinate of Kleeburg were at the same time counts palatinate of Pfalz-Zweibruecken and kings of Sweden (Karl X. Gustav, Karl XI, Karl XII).

Beginning 1793 - although nominally still in the possession of the Wittelsbachers, Pfalz-Zweibruecken was occupied by French troops and

1801 - it was ceded to France.

1816-1945 - the Pfalz-Zweibruecken territory was part of Bavaria and

since 1946 - it is part of Rhineland Palatinate.

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The Library does not own any materials on Ulmet, Pfalz-Zweibruecken, nor does it have an archive. You may wish to make inquiries of the:

Bürgermeister
6799 Ulmet, Rheinland-Pfalz
Federal Republic of Germany

I trust this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Margrit B. Krewson

Margrit B. Krewson
German/Dutch Area Specialist

Mr. E.E. Reeves-Graybill
5209 Chippewa Place
Alexandria, Virginia 22312

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INTRODUCTION

The name Klein comes from the Teutonic-Gothic, and in the English language means "little" or "small".

The family name has, like numerous others, undergone many variations. In some instances, the German names have been changed into the English translation. The spelling of names was most frequent, especially in changing the German names into English names of the same sound. Klein was sometimes changed to Kline, or Cline; and sometimes it was translated into the name Little or Small. There were perhaps other changes in the name, but all of them are from the original Klein family.

The Kleins, German-speaking people, naturally settled in German communities, as was the case to a large extent in western North Carolina. German names are especially prominent in graveyards of the Lutheran Churches in those areas - the oldest ones being the resting places of some of the pioneer German settlers who had come to America to find a home with freedom and peace.

The family was of protestant stock, from the time of Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation. They came from the Upper Rhine, in the district of the Teutonic countries, known as the Palatinate. This district was claimed by both France and Prussia, two Roman Catholic countries, and was almost constantly a battlefield between the monarchs of the two countries. Time after time the inhabitants were slaughtered, their farms laid waste and the property of the prosperous inhabitants was carried away.

During the Eighteenth Century many of these German Protestants tired of the constant devastation and torture, and decided to accept the invitation of the British government to emigrate to the colony in Pennsylvania, and in other American colonies. Among these families were Kleins.

These emigrants came down the Rhine River to Holland, where they were placed on British ships, and thence to America, settling in

the Pennsylvania counties of Berks, Buck and Lancaster. The immigrants came in such numbers that most of the good land was soon taken up by the first settlers, then began a migration of the Germans southward in search of new lands.

The trek followed a course through the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, where many of the travelers found desirable places to settle, while others continued their journey on down into North Carolina. In the Yadkin River Valley they came to eastern Rowan County, and German settlements began to grow in what are now the counties of Rowan, Stanly, Cabarrus, Davidson, Lincoln, Catawba, Rutherford, and others.

The movement spread westward, over into Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and thru the mid-West, to the far West. They have been for more than two centuries, valued and progressive citizens.

The first Federal Census of the United States was made in 1790, and because it was needed to know our military strength, it listed the heads of families, the number of males over 16 years of age, the number of males under 16 years of age, and the number of females. In this Census of 1790 in Cabarrus County appears the family of Michael which listed 1 male over 16 years, 5 females (including his wife). In Lincoln County, Sebastian Klein was not listed (he had possibly died before that date), but we find five of his sons listed, viz: Michael, Valentine, Jacob, John and Henry, all of whom were married and had families. There was also one other Klein family listed, Christie Klein.

In the state of North Carolina were listed: In Rutherford County, David Cline; Rowan County, Peter Cline and Simpson Cline; Stokes County, Stoful Cline; Guilford County, Philip Kline.

Valentine Klein, aged 20, was a passenger on the ship Brittonia, which landed at Philadelphia 1 Sept. 1731. It is possible that he was another son of Moriz Klein and the first of his sons to come to America. The Lincoln County census of 1790 lists a Valentine Klein, with a family of 1 son over 16 years of age, 2 sons under 16 years, and 5 females, which makes it unlikely that this was the immigrant's family, since he was 79 years of age when the Census was made.

Research shows that Michael Klein was a son of Moriz Klein (the

record of Michael's marriage so states), and that he came to America on the ship Charming Nancy from Rotterdam, landing at Philadelphia, Pa. on 9 Nov. 1738. The ship's passenger list gives his age as 22 years, which would make his birth year 1716. He was the first son of Moriz to come to America. Sebastian, a brother, landed at Philadelphia 3 Sept. 1739 from the ship Robert and Alice. He was born about 1724. Jacob and his father, Moriz, did not come until 13 Sept. 1749, as passengers of the ship Phoenix.

Three Klein brothers were said to have been the first of that family to have come to North Carolina — evidently Michael, Sebastian and Jacob. One of them stayed in what is now Cabarrus County, while the other two traveled west, finally stopping in Lincoln County. Nothing was said of their father, so Moriz must have stayed in Pennsylvania. Efforts to get further information about him have proven futile.

We know that Michael settled in the present Cabarrus County; Sebastian proceeded farther west, to Lincoln County, and Jacob Cline's home place has not been definitely established. We are certain that Michael was one son of Moriz, because the church record of his marriage states that he was a son of Moriz. Jacob came to America on the same ship with Moriz, and we can assume he was another son.

We are naming Sebastian as one of the three brothers, for the following reasons:

Some years after he moved to Lincoln County, Sebastian and his family came back to Mecklenburg County in 1761, because of an uprising among the Indians in Lincoln County, and remained here until the trouble had subsided. During their stay here (presumably with his brother, Michael), a son was born to Sebastian, and was given the name Michael after his uncle. This son later served in the Revolutionary War, and he and also his wife received pensions. On his application for a pension, Michael stated that he was born in Cabarrus County, and that he had lived in Lincoln County all his life.

When Sebastian and his family returned to Lincoln County after the Indian uprising, his son David did not accompany them, but stayed in Cabarrus.

Michael Klein, son of Moriz, was born in 1716, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was almost 60 years of age. His name appears in some publications as a Revolutionary soldier from Cabarrus County but is in error, since the pension application of Michael Klein, son of Sebastian, clearly shows that the latter was the Michael Klein who was the soldier. The three sons of Michael Klein, son of Moriz, were all too young to serve in the war.

Earliest Klein settlers in North Carolina, coming from the Pennsylvania German community in Berks County, first came to the eastern part of what is now Cabarrus County, but at the time of their arrival was doubtless Anson County, which had been formed from the Original Bladen County in the year 1750. Mecklenburg County was formed in 1762, and Cabarrus County from Mecklenburg in 1792.

Early records of Anson County were destroyed in a court house fire, hence it is impossible to find records of the earliest grants, if they were dated before 1762. It is believed that Michael and his small family came shortly after 1751, the date on which his first child was baptised in Christ Lutheran Church, in Berks County, Pa., since no more of his children were mentioned in those records.

The date of Michael's arrival in North Carolina cannot be definitely established in Mecklenburg County records, which were started in 1762, when that county was formed from Anson County, a grant is recorded, but earlier grants could have appeared in the Anson County records prior to 1762.

This early Mecklenburg grant, dated 24 June 1762, signed by Gov. Arthur Dobbs, was for 121 acres on Blackwelder Branch of Little Cold Water Creek. Another grant recorded in Mecklenburg, dated 25 June, 1764 and signed by Gov. Arthur Dobbs, was for 107 acres on Adams Run (Creek). The consideration for this tract was 10 pounds, 14 shillings, and it included all rights for hunting, fowling, fishing, and all minerals except 1/5 of gold and silver, and 1/10 of all other minerals. A grant dated 2 Nov. 1784, signed by Gov. Caswell, conveyed to Michael Klein 150 acres on a branch of Cold Water Creek, adjoining his own land and that of Jacob Misenheimer. The price was 75 shillings.

WHY DID THE GERMANS COME TO AMERICA?

*Ruth Blackwelder, Associate Professor Emeritus,
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formerly Associate Professor, Lenoir Rhyne College*

Why did the Germans who came to America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries leave their "Fatherland?" They knew that the voyage would be made in a sailboat, because it was not until 1819 that a steamship crossed the Atlantic. A sailboat might take three weeks or three months for that voyage, depending entirely on the wind and the waves. They knew that most of America was a wilderness, inhabited by wild animals and Indians. They also knew that they must have self-reliance, physical strength, determination, and courage. They knew that suffering and hardships would have to be endured. Yet they came. Because America was the "Promised Land" for all who sought to get away from European wars, aggression from neighboring countries, religious persecution, and human injustices. The history of Europe explains.

Early in the sixteenth century, Europe experienced the Protestant Reformation. The fearless Martin Luther defied the Roman Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire. In 1517 he nailed his Ninety-five Theses on the church-door in Wittenberg and a religious war resulted in which Luther's followers fought to secure from Emperor Charles V recognition for their Lutheran Church.

The Peace of Augsburg, which came to the German area in 1555, recognized two denominations: the Lutheran and the Catholic. The central government of the Holy Roman Empire was weakened by that treaty, since the choice of the official church in a German state was determined by the ruler of the state. From 1555 until 1648, the ruler's choice had to be either Lutheran or Catholic.

Early in the seventeenth century, Europe experienced the Thirty Years' War (1618 - 1648), the fighting of which took place on German soil. First there was a civil war with the German Protestant princes who were defending the Bohemians in their desire to have Frederick of the Palatinate, who was Protestant, as their king. The Hapsburgs were Catholic. The Catholic rulers in the Holy Roman Empire supported Ferdinand II who was a member of the Hapsburg dynasty and who sought dominion over Bohemia.

The Thirty Years' War became a European war in its second phase with Denmark helping the German Protestants. In the third phase of the war, Sweden helped the German Protestants, and in the fourth and final part of the war, Catholic France helped the German Protestants to give an overwhelming defeat to the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria.

Historians agree that the economic and social effects of the Thirty Years' War set the German area back a hundred years. The following summary of the conditions in the German area is given by Carlton J. H. Hayes in his Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe (I, 275, Macmillan, 1948):

On the political side, the already shadowy imperial power became a mere phantom, and the resulting disunity of Germany, coupled with the selfishness of her several princes, postponed indefinitely the establishment of a national German state and at the same time invited continuous encroachments by powerful neighbors, particularly Sweden and France. On the economic side, the war left Germany almost a desert. "About two thirds of the total population had disappeared; the misery of those that survived was piteous in the extreme. Five sixths of the villages in the empire had been destroyed. We read of one in the Palatinate that in two years had been plundered eight times. In Saxony packs of wolves roamed about, for in the north quite one third of the land had gone out of cultivation, and trade had drifted into the hands of the French and Dutch."

There were in the Treaty of Westphalia, at the end of the Thirty Years' War, provisions that directly affected the German migration to America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Germans, who came to North Carolina before the American War for Independence, belonged to three religious groups: the Moravian, the Lutheran, and the German Reformed.

The Moravians were followers of John Huss. He was a forerunner of the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century and was burned at the stake for religious heresy a hundred years before Luther. Bohemia and Moravia were the original homeland of the Moravians who tried in the first phase of the Thirty Years' War to defend themselves by force of arms. They were defeated by Ferdinand II who in 1620 gave

Protestant clergymen three days to leave Prague and eight to leave Bohemia.

More than thirty-six thousand families are said to have left Bohemia and Moravia. The Moravian Church in its homeland was destroyed and for a hundred years the Moravians were known as the "Hidden Seed." In 1722 some of them settled in Saxony on the estate of Count Zinzendorf, who gave up his position at the court and became their leader.

In 1735 the Moravians secured a grant from the Trustees of the English colony of Georgia in America in order to have a retreat, should difficulties in Europe make a retreat necessary. Georgia was a frontier colony and not the place for the Moravians who had become pacifists as a result of the Thirty Years' War. When Georgia became a battleground in the long struggle between England and Spain, they gave up their homes in Georgia and joined other Moravians to form a settlement in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The English Parliament passed in 1749 an act which recognized the Moravians as pacifists, encouraged them to come to the English colonies in America, and made the promise that they would never have to bear arms.

In 1752 Bishop Spangenburg and other leaders selected a tract of approximately 100,000 acres in the Piedmont region of North Carolina, which became known as the Moravian settlement of Wachovia, their Central town being Salem, now a part of Winston-Salem.

The German Calvinists of Europe, at the close of the Thirty Years' War, were given legal recognition in German states, and their church became known as the German Reformed Church. In America, it may be added, the German Reformed congregation often shared a church building with the Lutherans.

Since France had helped the Protestant princes in Germany to defeat the Hapsburg dynasty, France received valuable territory by the Treaty of Westphalia. All of Alsace except the free city of Strassburg went to France and, in the province of Lorraine, she gained possession of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.

In France, Louis XIV was king from 1643 until 1715, during which time France was the strongest country in the world. The court at Versailles was the envy of other countries and was their model for elegance. Louis did not take the reins of government in his own hands until Premier Mazarin died in 1661.

From 1661 to 1715 Louis XIV was the government of France; at least he had the sovereignty; the legislative body (Estates-General) did not meet. One of Louis's aims was to extend his northeastern

boundary to the Rhine River. Every decade he had a war in which his own French people had to fight against their neighbors. The Germans left their Rhine Valley in their effort to find peace in the English colonies in America. The Palatinate in the Rhine area was one of the German states, along with Wurttemberg, from which immigrants came to America in largest numbers.

The voyage to America before the steamship was a harrowing experience. The ship captains overloaded the boats, and there was no way to tell how long a voyage would take and, therefore, how much food would be needed.

Christopher Von Graffenried was the founder of the town of New Bern, North Carolina. For his settlement he gathered healthy, young Palatines and Swiss who had many talents and skills. Queen Ann of England helped to finance this undertaking. The 650 Germans sailed from England in January, 1710, and were on the sea thirteen weeks. Half of the Germans died on that voyage. Off the Virginia coast one of their vessels was attacked by a French ship. After they had landed in Virginia, they still had the overland journey to the North Carolina territory assigned for their future homes. Von Graffenried and the Swiss followed several months later. When they got to New Bern, they found the Palatines in a desperate condition. According to Von Graffenried, New Bern became prosperous for a year and a half and then came a war with the Tuscarora Indians.

Samuel Suther (born May 18, 1722), the first resident German Reformed preacher in North Carolina, started to Philadelphia with his parents and their twelve or thirteen children. But he was the only member of his family to survive that voyage. Suther taught in a German school in Philadelphia before coming to Mecklenburg County (later Cabarrus) in 1768.

It is reported that John Paul Barringer's father (Mathias, Sr.) died at sea on his way to America in 1743. John Paul's second wife, Catherine Blackwelder, was born at sea on December 18, 1755. She and her parents, Caleb and Betsy Phifer Blackwelder, landed at Philadelphia in January, 1756. As an adult, according to tradition, "Katy" was a remarkable person and lived to be ninety-two years old. She is buried in the Lutheran graveyard on Corban Street in Concord, North Carolina.

The Germans did not get to Carolina and Pennsylvania by chance. Charles II granted the land between Virginia and Florida to eight Lords Proprietors in 1663 and 1665. William Penn secured his grant to Pennsylvania in 1681. The Carolina Proprietors and Proprietor Penn

sought industrious and desirable settlers for their colonies. Protestant ministers in the Rhine Valley anxiously sought good locations in the New World for their German parishioners.

Joshua Kocherthal, a Lutheran minister in the Palatinate, went to England in 1703 for a conference with the Carolina Proprietors. After he had returned home, he wrote a book about Carolina that was published in 1706. By 1709 his volume had gone through four editions and had been circulated throughout the Rhineland and Switzerland. The migration to America started in the spring of 1709, following a very severe winter when animals froze in the forests. By 1717 it had become a great migration which continued until the American War for Independence.

William Penn wrote articles about Pennsylvania and had them translated into German, Dutch, and French. They were distributed through the Rhineland. The good farm land of Pennsylvania and William Penn's liberal policies in religion, politics, and land tenure drew to Pennsylvania one of the largest populations of the Thirteen Colonies. Penn welcomed all who believed in God. When scores of crimes could carry the death penalty in England, only murder and treason were capital crimes in Pennsylvania.

England made her colonies a haven for the displaced Protestants of Europe. In 1709 the English Parliament passed a naturalization act which said that foreign Protestants could come to the English colonies and become English citizens. After Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, the English colonies became the home of the Huguenots, the French Protestants. The Huguenots were businessmen. They founded Bath, the oldest town in North Carolina. England's naturalization act explains why the United States was predominantly Protestant when Independence was recognized in 1783.

Because England and the Province of Hanover had the same sovereign from 1714 to the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837, there was a close relationship between the Germans in the English colonies and the province of Hanover in Germany. Christopher Rendleman and Christopher Lysterly went from North Carolina to London in 1772 to get permission to go to Hanover for a Lutheran preacher and a teacher.

Some of the German settlers came to North Carolina by way of Charleston, South Carolina; but most of them landed in Philadelphia and traveled on what became known as the "Great Wagon Road" from Philadelphia to North Carolina. Some of the Germans settled permanently in Virginia; others stayed in Virginia only for several years and

later came to the Piedmont region of North Carolina. North Carolina attracted a large number of German and Scotch-Irish settlers between 1750 and 1776. The Appalachian Mountains helped to direct the course of their journey. When the Thirteen Colonies declared Independence in 1776, the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina were bound together by family and religious ties of the German and Scotch-Irish in America.

Migrations of Germans to America in the nineteenth century came about because of dissatisfaction with the autocratic German government. In 1848 German liberals met in Frankfurt with professional and businessmen in the majority. That assembly wanted to unify Germany and to have a constitutional monarchy. Its members drew up a constitution and offered the crown of their proposed unified Germany to Frederick William IV of Prussia. He curtly turned down their offer, explaining that "He could not pick up a crown from the gutter" — that only the German princes had the right to offer him the German crown. A large migration to America followed. Those who came in the middle of the nineteenth century settled for the most part in Wisconsin and Missouri.

After 1848 Frederick William IV and Bismarck began planning for the unification of Germany by "blood and iron." Unification plans were carried out by Bismarck and William I. The final step in unification followed the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-1871. William and Bismarck were then in control of the German Empire. Liberal leaders could see one more chance to get democratic changes in their government. Frederick, who would follow William I as the kaiser, had married Victoria, a daughter of Queen Victoria of England. He and his wife saw changes that they thought should be made in the efficient but autocratic German government. Frederick became the kaiser in 1888, but he lived only a few months after his coronation. A malignancy took his life. He was followed on the throne by his son William. Even the parents of William feared for him to be the ruler of Germany. He had talents, but he was unstable and impetuous. There was a disagreement between Bismarck and William in 1890. Bismarck gave up the chancellorship, and William II was on his own. Many Germans came to America about 1890, because they could not see another chance for democracy in their "Fatherland."



Klein

EXPLANATION OF THE COAT OF ARMS FOR
THE KLEIN FAMILY

The Bend (broad diagonal band from upper right to the lower left corner of the shield) is known as an honorable ordinary, which simply means one of the honorable charges most ordinarily used. It is a mark of noble blood and knighthood and takes its shape from the shape of the shoulder sword belt or bandolier of the mounted warrior.

In heraldry, Gold is the metal denoting strength, authority and wealth.

Red is the color of war, danger, courage and love of combat and adventure.

Black signifies sorrow, sin, mourning and dignity.

The Lion, king and mightiest of beasts, is the symbol of the mighty warrior, especially in the "rampant", or fighting position. The black lion was the badge of the Teutonic knights, who formed an association of noblemen who protected the Crusaders in returning from Palestine. The lion's head in the Crest refers to a knight killed in battle.

There is no Motto to the Klein display of arms. This is due to the fact that the motto, or war cry, was never popular in Teutonic countries. Few mottoes are found on Teutonic arms, and these few are confined to royal and semi-royal arms.

The Helment is in profile and is of steel color as it should be. Only those who actually bear titles are entitled to display a helment of other metal or in other position.

The mantling or decorative matter around the shield has no special shape. This is left to the taste and discretion of the artist. The only heraldic rule as to the mantle (also sometimes called a lambrequin) was that it must be in the livery colors of the shield: i. e. the first two metals and/or colors mentioned in the blazon. The mantle takes its name from a cloak or mantle which the mounted knight wore suspended from his helment. It was to protect him, encased as he was in metal, from the summer's hot sun rays, or the winter's snows and cold.

Note: Any descendant of Michael Klein is entitled to display this coat of arms. This compiler will gladly assist anyone interested in procuring a copy of the one here shown.

East Germany: A Country Study

The Basic Treaty between East Germany and West Germany, signed in 1972, formally recognized two sovereign German states. The Honecker regime instituted a policy known as *Abgrenzung* (demarcation), which emphasizes East Germany's adherence to the communist bloc. East German citizens remain attached to West Germans, however, and the Honecker regime has become increasingly involved in the repression of dissidents calling for political democratization and German reunification.

Early History

Roman Period

Germanic tribes originally settled the territories of modern Germany during the final centuries of the pre-Christian era. The Germans, migrating from northern Europe, occupied the lands north of the Roman Empire, and in subsequent centuries German incursions into the empire alternated with Roman attempts to subjugate the people whom the Romans called barbarians. In the first century A.D. the Rhine-Danube was established as a truce frontier, and the Romans constructed the *limes*, a 300-mile fortification.

The collapse of Roman power enabled German tribes to overrun the Western Roman Empire at will. Romulus Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, was deposed in A.D. 476 by Germanic soldiers. By the sixth century Germanic Lombards were settled in northern and central Italy, Anglo-Saxons in Britain, and Franks in Gaul (France). The Frankish kingdom later became the seat of a new western European civilization.

Medieval Germany

In A.D. 768 Charles the Great (Charlemagne) of the Carolingian Dynasty inherited the Frankish crown and a kingdom extending from central Germany to the Pyrenees. During his reign (768-814) Charlemagne subdued Bavaria, conquered Lombardy and Saxony, and established his authority in central Italy. On Christmas Day in the year 800 he was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the pope in Rome. The Carolingian Empire represented the revival of the tradition of the Western Roman Empire, and in German historiography it later became known as the *First Reich*.

The Carolingian Empire was based on an alliance between the emperor, a temporal ruler supported by his military retinue, and the pope of the Roman Catholic Church, who granted spiritual sanction for the imperial mission. Charlemagne and his son, Louis the Pious, who reigned from A.D. 814 to 840, established centralized authority, appointed imperial counts as administrators, and developed a hierarchical feudal social structure headed by the emperor. Louis' death was followed by internecine warfare, however, and the Treaty of Verdun of 843 divided the empire among his three sons (see fig. 2). The future territories of Germany, France, and the



Source: Adapted from Geoffrey
Oxford, England, 1949.

Figure 2. The Carolingian

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DESCENDANTS OF MICHAEL KLEIN

1. MORIZ KLEIN, b. in Germany, but search by German genealogists has failed to locate his home place or his family. He and his son Jacob came to America on the ship Phoenix, landing at Philadelphia 13 Sept. 1749. The records in Christ Lutheran Church, Dryville, Berks County, Pa., state that he was the father of Michael Klein, who was married in that church 17 June, 1750. Since Michael was born in 1716, it is evident that Moriz was born in the late 1680's or 1690's. There are no records of the wife or family of Moriz, but from other information we have set up the following genealogy.

Children: (KLEIN)

2. I. Michael, b. 1716, mar. Catherine Schuffert
3. II. Sebastian, b. 1724, mar. Elizabeth Bieber (Beaver)
4. III. Jacob.

2. MICHAEL KLEIN, b. in Germany, 1716, d. Cabarrus County, N. C., 1792, m. 17 June 1750, Christ Lutheran Church, Dryville, Berks Co., Pa., Catherine Schuffert, dau. of George Schuffert b. 1689 and his wife, Gertrude, b. 1701. As a 22-year old man, Michael came to America on the ship Charming Nancy, arriving at the port of Philadelphia on 9 Nov. 1738. With the other passengers from the ship, they proceeded to the Court House, where each of them signed the oath of allegiance to the British government. Some of them who were unable to pay their expenses for the trip, agreed to be "indentured" to the person who advanced the passage money for them, and to work for a certain number of years to reimburse him. Whether Michael had enough to pay his passage we do not know.

Michael proceeded on his way to join other German immigrants, who had formed a German colony in several counties north of Philadelphia, including Berks, and several others. Since they spoke a different language, the Germans segregated themselves from the English-speaking population. The "Pennsylvania Dutch" (or German) community grew rapidly.

The marriage of Michael Klein is in the records of Christ Lutheran Church, Dryville, Berks County, Pa. It states that on 17 June, 1750 Michael Klein and Catherine Schuffert were married, and "Michael is a son of Moriz Klein." In the Records of Births of that church also is the information that Michael's first daughter, Christina was baptized 13 Apr. 1751. Since none of his other children were baptized there, it may be assumed that before the next child was born, Michael had decided to leave Penn. and seek a home in other parts of the new country, finally locating in Anson or Mecklenburg County, N. C. It is not known whether he stopped at other points on his journey, or had already chosen to settle in North Carolina before he started on the long trip.

Catherine Schuffert, wife of Michael, came to America when about one year old with her parents on the ship Richard and Elizabeth, which landed at Philadelphia 28 Sept. 1733. In the family were: George Schuffert, aged 44, Gertrude 32, John, 10 and Anna Catherine, 1.

The diary of Rev. Adam Marcard, Lutheran pastor who served Saint John's and Cold Water Lutheran Churches, reads as follows:

"Buried at Cold Water, 12 Mar. 1798, Catherine Klein, born Nov. 14, 1732 in the German part of Lorraine. Her father was George Schuffert. She married Michael Klein, who died in 1792. From this marriage there were 14 children, of whom 7 are still living. Moreover there are 54 grand children, and 8 great-grand children. The deceased expired Mar. 11, 1798 from a prostration"

If the graves of Michael and Catherine were ever marked, such markers no longer exist, but it may be stated that Cold Water Lutheran Cemetery is their last resting place. This church and cemetery are located about 2 miles east of the present city of Concord, on the Gold Hill Road. The church at first was a "union church", and was used by both Lutherans and German Reformed congregations. The latter members about 1850 separated from the Lutherans and built New Gilead German Reformed church several miles distant, on the Concord-Salisbury road.

Altho the old records of Cold Water Church were destroyed, we know that Michael Klein and his family were members there, and that pastor Samuel Suther was a close friend, since he was named one of the executors in Michael's will.

Michael's home was located about one mile from the church on the old Gold Hill Road and stood near a spring. Some of the stones in the foundation were still standing near the spring when this compiler was a boy. Michael's farm was left in his will to his three sons, and remained in the family for six generations of Clines, when the writer's oldest brother sold it in the 1960s.

Neighbors of the Michael Klein family included the pioneer Gottlieb Schwarzwald (Caleb Blackwelder), who settled on the Gold Hill Road at Little Cold Water Creek, about a mile or less from Michael; also Jakob Misenheimer, who purchased 170 acres of land from Michael Klein and his wife Catherine. It was located on Adams Creek, and the deed in Mecklenburg County was dated in October 1775. Jakob had settled in old Mecklenburg County prior to 6 Feb. 1767, the date on which he purchased 288 acres on Dutch Buffalo Creek. The Misenheimer family moved from Berks County, Pennsylvania. One of his daughters, Maria, married Michael Klein's son, George, while several of his sons married Michael's daughters.

What sort of person was Michael Klein? Doubtless everyone would like to know. But we have no picture of him, and have found no written description of the man — only fragments here and there which we must try to put together and form our own estimate of him.

He was an industrious man. Coming to America at the age of 22, with other impoverished German immigrants, we may presume that he, too, was without funds. Twelve years later (1750) he married, and a very few years later he left Pennsylvania, eventually reaching North Carolina prior to 25 June 1764, when he received a grant of land for 107 acres of land located in Cabarrus County (then Mecklenburg County). Since Mecklenburg had been formed from Anson County only two years earlier (1762) there is no doubt that earlier grants or deeds to Michel were recorded there, but this cannot be proven since the records were destroyed in a courthouse fire. But the will of Michael leaves to his sons 220 acres of land (100 by grant and 120 acres by deed) besides the 170 acres he sold in 1775 to Johann Jakob Misenheimer.

Michael and his family were included in the earliest list of members in Cold Water Church, a union church shared by Lutherans and German Reformed members in the Cold Water Creek area of Cabarrus County. One of the early pastors of the church was Rev. Samuel Suther, German Reformed preacher about six years younger than Michael Klein. He was named as one of the executors of Michael's will as "my beloved friend". The

preamble to this Will also declares Michael's firm religious faith in Jesus Christ as his Redeemer and Saviour. With their eleven daughters and three sons, Michael and Catherine Klein doubtless were an important segment of the congregation at Cold Water Church, only about one mile from their home.

Michael's will was drawn up 1 December 1784 and is recorded in Mecklenburg County Wills Book D, page 126. The original handwritten will is preserved in the Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, but a photocopy of it was too poor for reproduction here, due to the fact the paper had turned brown and crumbled along the folds. Hence we are using the copy as shown in the Mecklenburg records.

One of the witnesses to Michael Klein's will was Jacob Kline, most likely a brother, who landed in Philadelphia with his father Moritz Klein in 1749. Jacob was not listed in the 1790 Census as a citizen of Mecklenburg County, so it is presumed that he had died between the time he witnessed Michael's will, and the date of 1790 Census was taken.

Michael's will names 10 children living at the time the will was written. He also mentions a deceased daughter, Catherine who had married (?) Lewis. In the account of Catherine Klein's funeral it is stated that she was the mother of fourteen children, so there were evidently three other children who had died before the will was written. We do not have their names.

It will be noticed that the will follows the old custom of leaving the land to the sons, and household goods to the daughters. In this way the young couples were assured of having a place to live, and some of the things to help furnish their homes, when they married.

Mecklenburg County - Will Book D - Page 126

I, Michael Klein, of Mecklenburg County, N. C. (planter), being mindful of the frailty and mortality of human nature, and that it is appointed for all men once to die, and considering the uncertainty of the times, and being weak in body but in perfect mind, memory and understanding, make this my last will and testament in manner and from following, that is to say,

First and principally I commend my soul to Almighty God who gave it me, and my body to the earth, there to be buried according to the directions of my Executors hereinafter named, in sure and certain hope that it will be raised up to everlasting live at the end of the world through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, my Redeemer. And as touching my worldly estate as it has disposed of as here followeth:

First: I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Catherine one-third of all my moveable estate, her bed, her spinning wheel, and a cow and a calf, likewise her seat on my place during her widowhood.

Item: I give, bequeath and demise unto my three sons, George, Daniel and John Cline all my land containing in all 220 acres - 120 acres there is deeded and 100 acres entered, which land is to be equally divided between them; for them, their heirs and assigns forever. And to my son John I give and bequeath besides, a mare and colt, and the gun which I had given him some time past, for him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my two daughters that are yet single, to each of them a cow and calf, a bed, a spinning wheel and an iron pot when they come of age or should be married, for them, their heirs and assigns forever.

Item: I give and bequeath to my grandson, Michael Lewis, son of my daughter Catherine, when he is married, the sum of 15 Pounds good money, to be paid out of my estate for him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Item: It is my will and desire that the remainder of my estate should be equally divided to these my children here named, when they are married or come of age, namely: George, Daniel, John, Christina, Medlina, Barbel, Mary Magtcline, Anna Elizabeth, Anna Mary, Anna Margaret, but if any of these should die without having any heirs lawfully begot in wedlock, then such share in the estate shall fall back to the other surviving ones to be equally divided amongst them.

And unto this my last will and testament I ordain, constitute, and appoint my beloved friends Bostina Lentz and Samuel Suther as my lawful executors to this my last will and testament, revoking and disannulling all other former wills and testaments.

In witness whereof I have before these present witnesses hereunto set my own hand and seal this first day of December, Anno Dom. 1784.

Signed, sealed, proclaimed and acknowledged as my last will and testament before the present witnesses.

MICHAEL KLINE (Seal)

Witnesses:

Dewald Lentz
George W. Grigam
Jacob Kline

Children (CLINE)

- I. Christina, b. 13 Apr. 1751, bapt. Christ Lutheran Church, Dryville, Berks County, Pa.
- II. Barbel (Barbara)
5. III. Mary Magdalena, believed to have been the wife of Peter Misenheimer, a Revolutionary soldier. They moved to Illinois.
6. IV. Anna Mary, b. 24 Sept. 1761, d. 6 July 1837, m. Benjamin Culp.
7. V. George, b. ca. 1765
- VI. Anna Elizabeth
8. VII. Anna Margaret, b. 10 July 1761, bap. 20 Sept. 1761, Trappe Church, Trappe, Pa., m. Abraham Misenheimer
- VIII. Medlina, b. 1772, m. 3 July 1794 Frederick Starnes
9. IX. Daniel, b. 1774
10. X. John, b. 1776, m. Rachel Shaver
- XI. Catherine, m. ? Lewis. Had one son named Michael.

Three other children were not named in the will of their father, and it is possible that they had died before the will was drawn up in 1784.

Ancestors

and

Descendants

A NEWSLETTER OF FAMILY RESEARCH

APRIL 2001

Number 6

THE STOOPS FAMILY OF MOUNT HOPE AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN

According to recent research at Kittochtinny Historicial Society, Chambersburg, and the Alexander Hamilton Free Memorial Library, Waynesboro, Thomas and Elizabeth Nunemaker Stoops of Mount Hope, Adams County, were from the South Mountain area of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. This information also includes material on several earlier generations of the family.

Thomas Stoops of South Mountain

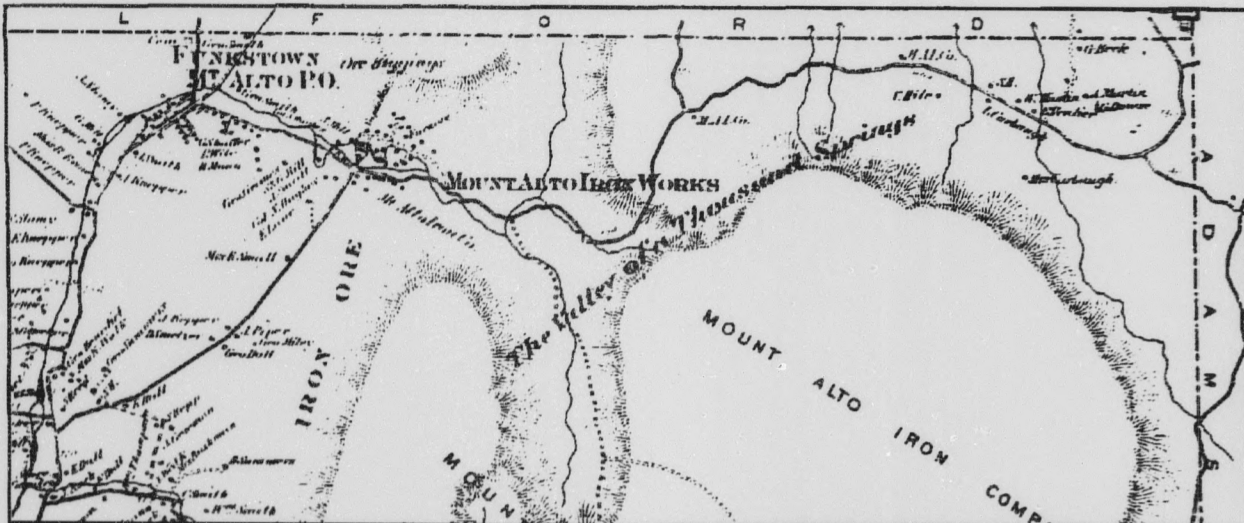
On March 6, 1775 James Potter conveyed 205 acres to **Thomas Stoops**. This tract was at the head of Antietam in South Mountain, which became a part of the extensive lands of Mont Alto Iron Company.¹ Later this property became the home of the State Hospital, also known as the Mont Alto Sanatorium and South Mountain State Sanatorium.

Thomas resided in Lancaster County before he moved to South Mountain. His will was written October 9, 1789 and probated on September 10, 1807. His sons John and James were executors of his estate, they inherited the Stoops home farm, and they were to provide for their mother Mary, who inherited one third of her husbands' personal estate. The other children; Robert (who was deceased), David, Thomas, Rosia, and Mary, inherited sums of money. (Will Book B, p 329)²

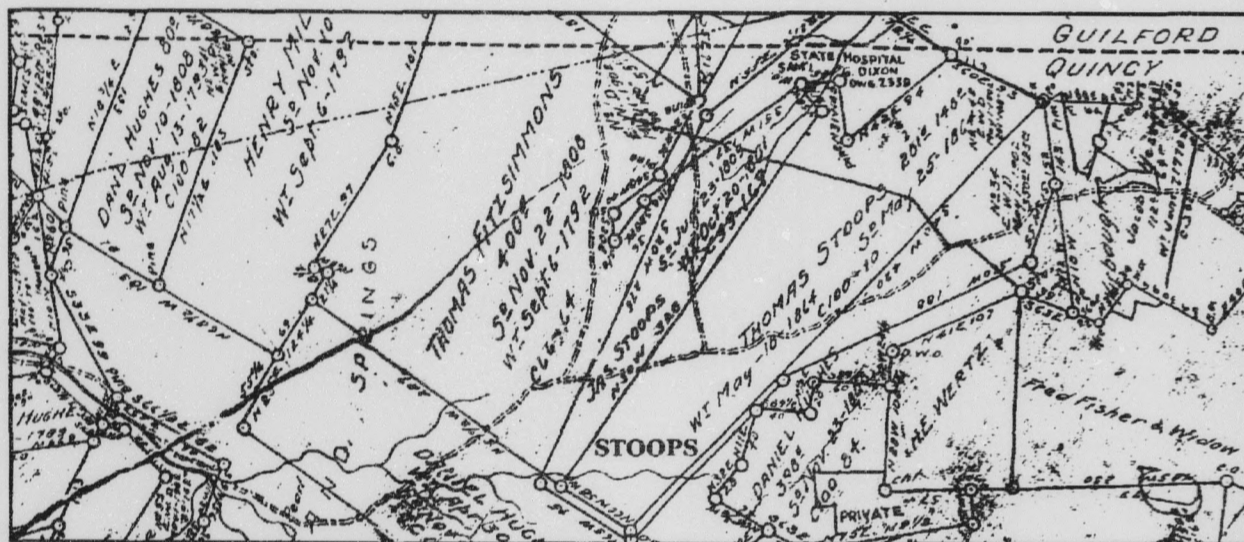
Mary English, the wife of Thomas Stoops, was the daughter of **Robert English** of Guilford Township, Franklin County.³ Mary died at the Stoops farm on October 13, 1828, at the age of 117 years.⁴ Mary had lived in the same house for sixty-five years and was interred in the Stoops family graveyard on the home farm. According to the research of Elsie E. Warden, Johnstown, Pa., 1950, 'there are three graves on the grounds of the Mont Alto Iron Company' that belong to the Stoops family.⁵

Robert Stoops 1740-1797

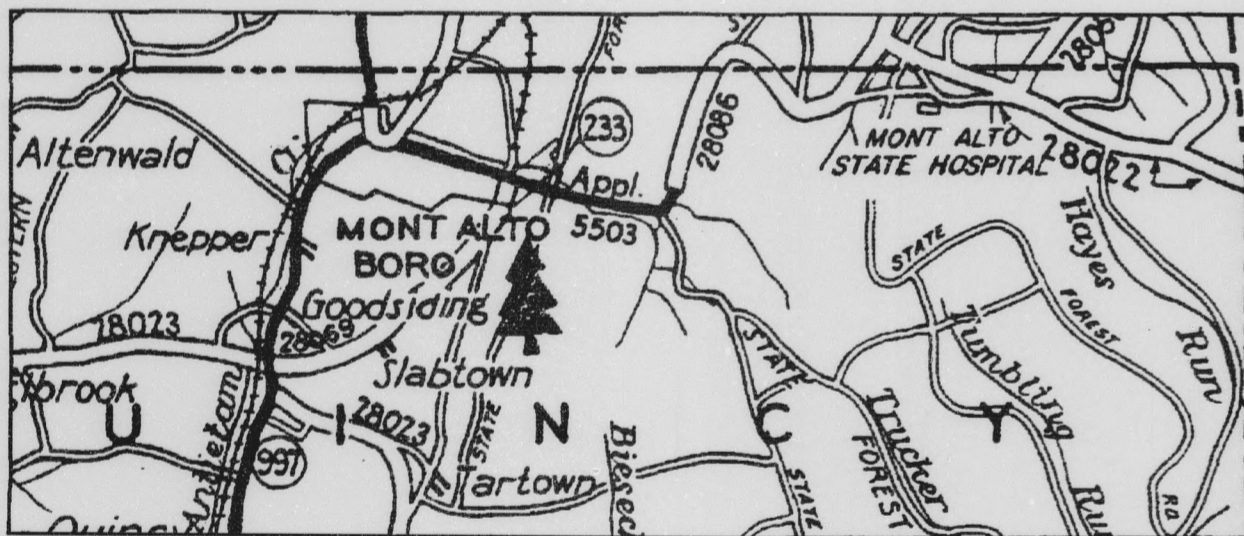
Robert Stoops was born October 1, 1740 in Lancaster County the son of Thomas and Mary English Stoops. He was a soldier of the American Revolution and resided in Franklin County and also Rockbridge County, Virginia where he died in 1797.⁶ His first marriage was in 1765 to Catherine Stums and had three sons John, Robert, and David.



1858 Mount (Mont) Alto and South Mountain area - Franklin County, Pennsylvania



Stoops Family Farm near South Mountain



present day Mont Alto and South Mountain

His second marriage was on August 10, 1786, to **Racheal Miller**. They were married by the Rev. Edward Crawford of Chambersburg. Thomas and Racheal were the parents of four children:-

1. **Thomas Stoops**, c1786-1855/6, bc 1786/91, drafted in the War of 1812, May 12, 1812, age 21.⁷ Thomas was married July 16, 1816 at Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, by the Rev. David Denny, to **Elizabeth Nunemaker**.⁸ They resided near Mount Hope and were interred at the Snyder Graveyard near Mount Hope.
2. Betsy Stoops was married in 1815 to John Clayburn.
3. Jane (or Jean) Stoops was married to Strother McElhenny of Virginia.
4. James Stoops.

References

1. *The Bard Family*, G.O. Seilhamer, Chambersburg, PA, Kittochtinny Press, 1908, p 308, available at the Kittochtinny Historical Society, Chambersburg, PA.
2. *Wills of Franklin County, Pennsylvania 1784-1826*, Windmill Publications Inc., Mt. Vernon, In, 1994.
3. Family Group Records, Harvey G. Stoops, Waynesboro, PA, available at the Alexander Hamilton Memorial Free Library, Waynesboro, PA.
4. *The Bard Family*, Seilhamer.
5. English - Stups - Stoops Family File, Kittochtinny Historical Society, Chambersburg, PA.
6. *IBID*
7. *IBID*, Harry M. Stoops, Brookville, Ind.
8. *Falling Spring Presbyterian Church Marriages 1801-1844*, Rev. David Denny, D.D., Chambersburg, PA, p 6, available at the Alexander Hamilton Memorial Free Library, Waynesboro, PA.

CONSOLIDATION

At this time we are combining four newsletters into one. *The Gilliland Family Newsletter, 1980-2000, 40 issues*, which included information on the many Gilliland - Gillelan - Gilland (etc.) families throughout the states as well as England, Scotland and Ireland. *The Bishop Family Newsletter, 1992-2000, 13 issues*, which established the ancestors and descendants of **Daniel Bishop** (1821/3-1850), to the German emigrant, **Johann Heinrich Bischoff - Henry Bishop**, 1713-1790/1. *The Klein - Kline - Cline Family Newsletter* which concentrated on the family of the German emigrant **Jacob Klein** who settled in the Middletown Valley of Frederick County, Maryland.

Research on these families will be updated and shared in *Ancestors and Descendants*, a newsletter on current family research. This newsletter will continue the search on the history of the Gilland (Gilliland, Gilleland, Gillelan, etc.), Klein (Kline, Cline, etc.), Bishop (Bischoff), Winebrenner (Weinbrenner) and related families. We hope you will be interested in our continuing research and look forward to your response.

FAMILY UPDATES

Bishop - Glacken - Winebrenner - etc. "*Early Families of Frederick County, Maryland and South Central Pennsylvania*," by Steve Gilland, Willow Bend Books, Westminster, Maryland, 2000. Yes - after twenty-five years of interviewing family members about family history and tradition, and research and documentation at libraries and historical societies, it has become a reality - a book on my maternal families. This study includes information on the families of Bischoff-Bishop, Glacken, O'Reilly-Reilly, Ferree, Dubois, Winebrenner- Weinbrenner, Delaplaine, Cresson, Schwab-Swope, Myers, Schmidt, Smith, Harbaugh, Klein, Hoover, Stambaugh, Overholtzer, Musselman, Eyler, Sanders, Topper, Zimmerman-Carpenter, and many more. Books are available at the bookstore of Willow Bend Books (formerly Family Line Publications), 65 East Main Street, Westminster, Maryland, 21157-5036 Phone 410-876-6101 Fax: 410-871-2674 E-mail: bookorder@willowbend.net website: <http://www.willowbendbooks.com>; (\$18, 201 pgs, w/index, paperback). Other books available:- *Frederick County Backgrounds*, 1995, and *Early Families of Frederick County Maryland and Adams County, Pennsylvania*, (my paternal families), 1997.

Bishop - A History of the Bischoff - Bishoff - Bishop Family, by Milton Howard Bishoff, 5279 Vernon Lake Drive, Dunwoody, GA 30338-3517 and printed by Pioneer Press, Terra Alta, West Virginia, (c)2000. This includes brief information on Hans Bischoff and Johann Heinrich(1) Bischoff - Henry Bishop (1713-1790) and Johannes(2) Bischoff (1740-1813) and concentrates on the descendants of Henry(3), Christian(3), and John(3) Bischoff, three brothers that moved from Maryland to present-day Preston County, West Virginia. Available from the author at his home address in Dunwoody, GA (\$35.00, hardback). Milton is also in the process of collecting family information for a second edition. If you wish to be included - send your family information to Milton at his home address.

Bishop - A special thanks to John 'Jack' Novicki, Hawthorne, NJ, for sharing *Frederick County (Maryland) Chancery Records*, #64, pg 389, 27 June 1833. These records document the family of John(2) Bishop, Sr., d 1813, s/o Henry(1) Bishop. It lists his sons John Jr., Henry, and Christian, of Preston Co., VA (now W. VA.), and sons Jacob and Dedrich of Frederick County, Maryland, and daughters Elizabeth Bishop Cough, Catherine Bishop Fries, and Eve Bishop Lantz. John Bishop Sr. owned tracts of land totaling 123 acres.

Carbaugh - Beaver - Wildasin - Gilland - Christian Carbaugh, 1737-1813, a resident of Franklin Township, Adams County, was the ancestor of many families including the Wildasin and Gilland families. Christian owned several tracts of land located in the present day area of the Caledonia State Park, the Golf Course, Michaux State Forest, The Pines, and the Graefenburg area of western Franklin Township. Some of this area carries the family name, such as:- Carbaugh Run, Carbaugh Road, and Carbaugh Nature Area. According to family history, tradition, and research, Christian and his second wife Susanna were the parents of several daughters. Further information from Rev. I. M. Beaver records Susanna(4) Beaver (bc 1759) who was married to Christian Kerbaugh / Carbaugh. There is no information on their children.

Susanna(4) was the d/o Nicholas(3) (1739-1812) and Mary Wathkim Beaver, and grand d/o of Dietrich(2) (1719-1787) and Elizabeth Kieffer Bieber (Beaver), and great grand d/o the immigrant George(1) (1698-1775) and Margaret Bieber (Beaver).

The Beaver (de Beauvoir) family were of French Huguenot descent and migrated from France about 1665 to Germany. In 1744 members of this family immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Chester County and later Berks County.

Shortly before the American Revolution Nicholas(3) Beaver moved to the South Mountain area of Adams and Franklin Counties. He was a soldier of the American Revolution and owned tracts of land in Adams, Franklin and Huntingdon Counties. He built and operated 'Beaver Lodge,' a famous summer resort, which was destroyed by fire about 1875. The lodge was near a spring which has been known as Caledonia Medical Spring, Sweeney Spring, and later as Cold Spring. This information is from Rev. I.M. Beavers', *History and Genealogy of the Bieber, Beaver, Biever, Beeber Family*, 1939, available at the Kittochtinny Historical Society, Chambersburg, PA.

Cline - Kline - Klein - A special thanks to Ethel Davis Cline for sharing her research on The Descendants of **Jacob Klein** of Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland, and his son John Klein-Cline, c1752-1829, including family group sheets and pedigree charts. Ethel is in search of documentaton on John Klein-Cline (c1752-1829) of Kentucky and his wife Susannah Leatherman (1756-c/before1813). - Ethel Davis Cline, 3125 Valley Farms Rd, Indianapolis, IN 46214-1517

Cline - Kline - Klein - Carolyn Kline-Bledsoe has shared her family pedigree chart with us. She is a descendant of **Jacob(1) Klein** d 1804; **George Adam(2)**(1746-1828) and **Katherine Kline**; **George Phillip(3)** Cline (1790-1846) and Elizabeth Margaret Marker Cline; **Michael(4)** (1821-1885) and Mary Ann Kaufman Kline; **George(5)** (1847-1916) and Susan Laura Dubel Kline. This chart also has information on the Miller, Marker, Marken, Kaufman, Dubel, Brunner, Wolf/e, Kuhn, Palmer, Pryor, and Forrest families.

Gillelyn - John Gilleylen 1764. The 470 acre plantation of "John Gillelyn ... on the Brandywine Creek in Chester County" is listed in the Shippen Papers of 1764. At that time Edward Shippen "praised it strongly," however after a tour of the plantation, "he decided it was not worth the money." - Randolph Shipley Klein, *Portrait of An American Family, The Shippens of Pennsylvania Across Five Generations*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1975, p. 136, available at the Alexander Hamilton Free Library, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

Huber - Hoover - At this time we have documentation on three generations of the Huber-Hoover family from the same source. **John 'Jacob' Huber (Hoover)** 1762-1819, a blacksmith, of Mennonite extraction, was born at Conococheague, Washington County, Maryland, baptized 1788 (Moravian), died 1819, married 1st, 1787, **Susannah Harbaugh** (1765-1802), d/o **Jacob and Margaret Harbaugh** (Reformed); married 2nd Barbara Hartman.

Daniel Huber (Hoover) 1792-1829, blacksmith in the valley, s/o Jacob and Susanna Harbaugh Huber, m 1816 to **Mary Haberland**, both of Frederick County, 4 children Jacob, Susanna, Mary Anna, and **Johannes**.

Johannes 'John' Huber - Hoover, born July 2, 1823 baptized September 14, 1823, s/o Daniel and Mary Haberland Huber. - *The Families Belonging to the Moravian Community and Congregation at Graceham and Some of Their Neighbors, 1759-1871*, Henry James Young, 1942, published 1988, Family Line Publications, Westminster, MD.

Hoover - The Hoover family bible of **Daniel and Mary Anna Haberland (Haviland Hoover)** was printed in 1813 by Frederick Goeb. According to the writing therein, the bible was purchased in 1816 and list the children of Daniel and Mary Anna as Jacob, Susannah, 'Maryan,' and **John** who was born in 1823. - Hoover Bible Records, Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg, PA, copied by Arthur Weaner, 1963.

Livers - Arnold Livers (pronounced like 'divers'), 1669-1751. According to family history and tradition, Arnold Livers was a descendant of the Royal Family of England. Does anyone have documentation? What's the source? the royal ancestor? any clues? Here's what we find on the internet under **Royal Genealogies**:-

Arnold(1) Livers Sr., b 1669, Flanders, Belgium, d 1751, Prince Georges' Co., MD., m 2 **Helen Gordon**; their daughter

Jacoba Clementina(2) Livers, b 1717 England(?), d 9/19/1807, MD, m 2/1/1743, **William Elder**, b 1707, Lancashire, England (?), d 4/22/1775, MD; their daughter

Ann/e(3) Elder, b 1746, Frederick County, MD, d 1/17/1806, Frederick County, MD, m 1771, **Henry Spalding**, b 1747, Charles County, MD, d 2/19/1816, Frederick County, MD. - "Descendants Chart for Arnold Livers Sr., **Royal Genealogies**, Arnold Livers Descendants," <http://www.geocities.com>.

Winebrenner - Catherine Winebrenner, the immigrant ancestor, is recorded as '**Elsa Catharina**,' widow of Joh. Weyandt Capito of Langenbach. She was married on April 26 1735 to **Joh. TheiB Weinbrenner**. This information documents her name and husband as well as her previous marriage, and her son Johann Christian Weinbrenner of Kirburg, s.w. of Daaden (Westerwald, Germany), immigrated 1753, on the ship Rowand. - Westerwald to America, Burgert & Jones, Picton Press, Camden, Maine, 1989, p 212.

Abbreviations:-

b - born bc - born circa bd - buried c - circa (about)
d/o - daughter of d - died m - married s/o - son of

names in bold - indicate ancestors of the compiler

Ancestors And Descendants

Number 1 - The Kint Family of Mount Hope - The Old Mount Hope Cemetery

Number 2 - John A. Kint 1823-1905 Veteran of the Civil War

Number 3 - The Snyder Family of Mount Hope - The Snyder Graveyard

Number 4 - The Stoops Family of Mount Hope

Thomas and Elizabeth Nunemaker Stoops

Number 5 - Thomas J.J. Stoops 1831-1894, Civil War Veteran

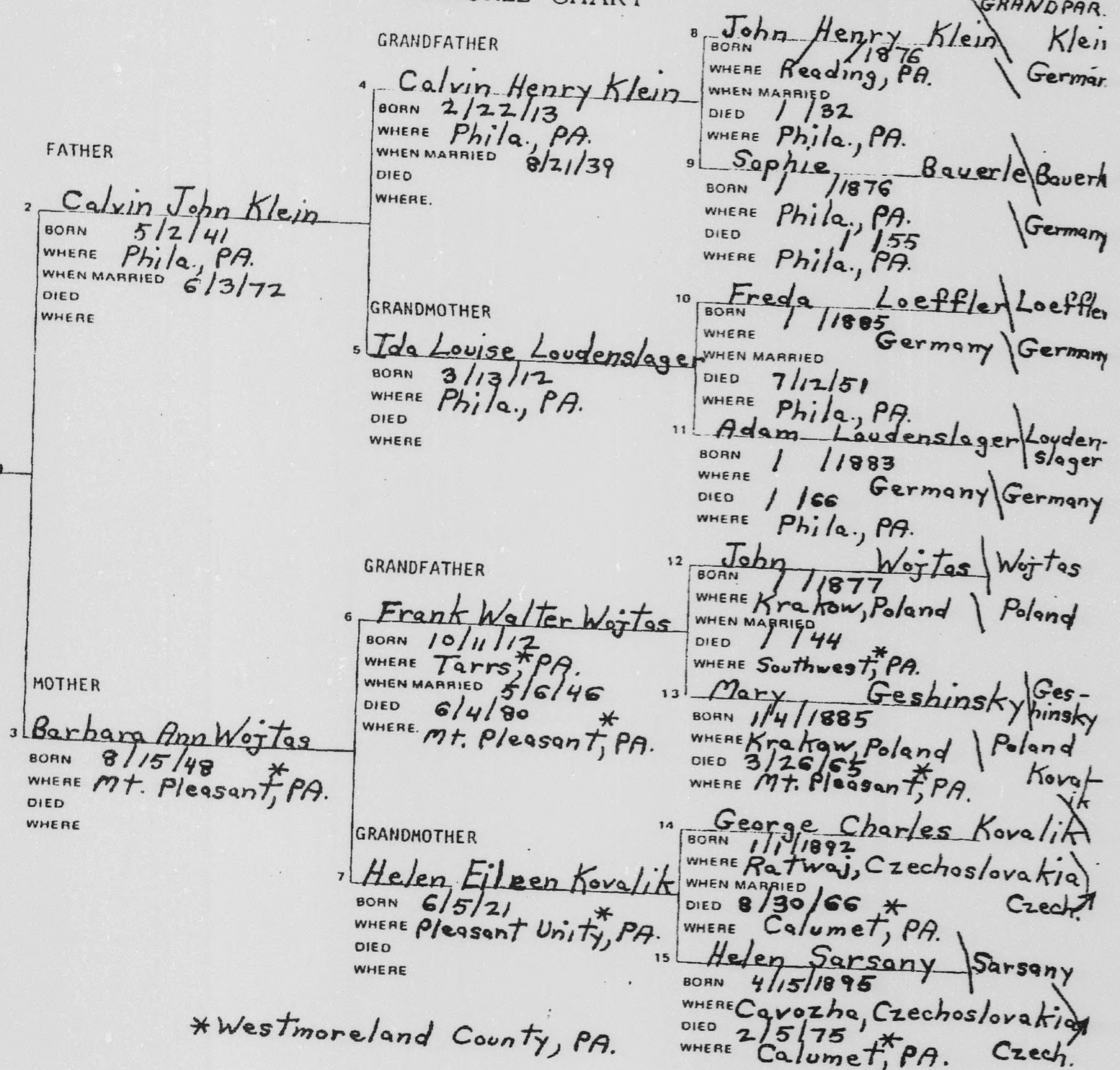
The goal of this newsletter is to preserve family history and traditon, and through research document our heritage, and share the resulting information. Any comments, suggestions, inquiries, and further information is greatly appreciated and can be forwarded to:-

Steve Gilland • 507 York Street • Gettysburg, PA 17325-2010

PEDIGREE CHART

GREAT-GRANDPARENTS

GREAT GRANDPAR.



PLACE YOUR NAME HERE
OR THE NAME OF YOUR
ANCESTOR

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

* Westmoreland County, PA.

Civilian
RESUME'

NAME: Klein, Calvin John

DATE OF BIRTH: May 2, 1941 HEIGHT: 5' 11 1/2" WEIGHT: 160#

HEALTH: Excellent

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 160-32-2258

MARRIED: Wife's name--Barbara Ann, with two children--Lisa and Johnny.

ADDRESS: 8271 Tabor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111 and/or
2024 Gorman St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19116

EDUCATION: Thomas A. Edison High School, Philadelphia, Pa., graduated with
Academic Diploma in June 1958.

University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska, graduated with B.S. Degree
in May 1965--Major in Biology and other natural sciences, Minor in
Political Science and Government.

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa., graduated with
M.A. Degree in September 1969--Major in Political Science and
International Relations, Minor in History, M.A. Degree Paper title--
The O.A.S.--U.N. Conflict Over The Pacific Settlement Of Disputes.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas,
nonresident Command and General Staff Course Diploma in October 1978,
Paper title--Dien Bien Phu: A Flawed Intelligence Estimate.

Also, graduated from U.S. Army Infantry and Intelligence Schools for
officers; completed U.S. Army and U.S. Civil Service Commission
Instructor Training Courses as well as Career Planning Training Course
given by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, Pa.; took
graduate level courses in political science and international relations
at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. and Bucks County Community
College, Newtown, Pa.; etc.

EMPLOYMENT (Most recent first): Presently (and since December 1981) I am the owner
and part-time operator of Cal's Oasis, a food vending business located
at 8800 Pine Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. At this location fast foods are
sold to the public on a takeout basis. This job entails ordering and
transporting food and supplies, advertising, selling food to the public,
public relations, bookkeeping, supervising hired personnel, etc.

Head, Personnel Training at Philadelphia State Hospital, Philadelphia,
Pa. (November 1974 - November 1981), supervisor was Personnel Director--
Steve Reilly. My department provided training and related services to
all hospital employees. In this regard we surveyed training needs; set
training objectives; prepared, scheduled and presented courses of in-
struction in supervision, performance evaluation, position classification,
labor relations, discipline and conduct, affirmative action, job safety,
defensive driving, etc. Additionally, we administered a GED program,
provided out-service training information and processed out-service

tuition reimbursement requests. I also provided career planning training for all employees and served as the hospital's career counselor. Additionally, I administered work training programs such as Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) grants, and the Emergency Employment Act and Commonwealth Careers Programs. Note that I accepted this department head position, which represented a promotion, after transferring to Philadelphia State Hospital from another Commonwealth (State) agency which is listed next in order:

Employee Trainer at the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, State Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (April 1972 - November 1974), supervisor was Personnel Director--Bob Freeman. In this position I determined training needs; prepared, scheduled and presented courses of instruction in personnel management, accountability, supervisory principles, performance evaluation, labor relations, etc. Also, I conducted orientation classes for new employees and presented career planning training instruction while serving as the career counselor for all 3,200 County Board employees. Additionally, I administered the Emergency Employment Act, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Public Service Careers Programs. I also prepared and published an in-house newsletter, the Employee Digest, which was periodically sent to all County Board personnel.

Program Coordinator for the Philadelphia, Pa. Chapter, National Foundation--March of Dimes (May 1971 - April 1972), supervisor was Executive Director--Ray Gathrid. In this position I engaged in extensive public relations and public speaking activities throughout Philadelphia in order to recruit neighborhood volunteer chairwomen, as well as prominent business, professional and civic leaders for the annual March of Dimes campaign. In this job I also handled administrative records and supervised clerk-typists, telephone callers and a stock boy.

Substitute Instructor for the School District of Philadelphia, Pa. working out of the District Five Office (December 1970 - May 1971), supervisor was District Five Superintendent. In this position I served as a substitute teacher at the high school level. This was my first civilian job upon my return from active U.S. Army duty in Vietnam.

Instructor in International Politics for the University of Maryland, Far East Division, at Nha Trang, Vietnam for one term (March - July 1970), supervised by the Director of the Far East Division. Here I taught evening classes for U.S. servicemen seeking college credits while stationed abroad. This was a part-time job undertaken during my time off from U.S. Army duties in Vietnam.

U.S. Army Captain (July 1968 - July 1970), supervised by Lieutenant Colonels Koyama, Couris, etc. I served in the Army's Military Intelligence Branch, first as an Instructor at the Army Intelligence School at Ft. Holabird, Md. and, later, as Coastal Intelligence Officer in the Second Military Region (II Corps) of Vietnam. Here, I gathered, analyzed and presented data on enemy forces and activities to high level American, Vietnamese and South Korean officials. This required frequent trips to the field to effect liaison with, and collect data from, U.S., Vietnamese and South Korean forces and agencies. Among others, I briefed Deputy Ambassador William E. Colby, who later became head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, as well as various American, Vietnamese and South

Korean Generals. I also engaged in the normal supervisory, administrative and personnel functions of an Army officer working in the G-2 Section of a major field headquarters.

Instructor in American Government at Shippensburg State University, Shippensburg, Pa. (December 1967 - June 1968), supervised by Chairman of the Social Science Department--Dr. Mohandas Baliga. I taught for two terms at Shippensburg and while there I engaged in the normal instructional, administrative, supervisory and counseling duties common to any university-level teacher. I established an excellent dialogue with my students, many of whom were caught up in the confusion of changing values in the 1960s.

Graduate Teaching and Research Assistant at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. (September 1966 - December 1967), supervised by Professors Henry Albinski and Elton Atwater. Here, while pursuing my own M.A. Degree at Penn State, I was paid to teach undergraduate courses in political science for two terms and aid the above professors with their research and teaching projects for four terms.

Jobs I have held during summer breaks from college included being a camping and outdoor director at a summer camp, landscaping work at both the University of Alaska and Penn State, two summers as an Assistant Biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in both interior Alaska and on Kodiak Island, and one year as a stock clerk prior to attending college.

ARMY RESERVE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS: Since receiving an Honorable Discharge from active Army duty in July 1970, I have remained in the Army Reserve where I presently hold the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. From 1975 to 1982 I taught Army courses in the evening including MOS courses, the Officers Advanced Course and the Command and General Staff Course. From 1977 to 1981 I taught portions of the Military Intelligence Officers Advanced Course at the Army Intelligence School at Ft. Huachuca, Az. for several weeks each summer. I have also undertaken other Army Reserve assignments in Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington State and South Korea. In terms of other organizations, I belong to the University of Alaska Alumni Association, Pennypack Watershed Association and Northeast Philadelphia Coalition for Community Progress. While at the University of Alaska I was a student legislator, as well as Sports Movies Director and a member of the Tanana Valley Sportmen's Association. I am a former cub and boy scout.

INTERESTS: Most of my interests center around outdoor and indoor sports, photography, travel, public speaking and reading. I enjoy hiking, camping, mountain climbing, hunting, fishing, archery, basketball, etc. I have participated in extended hiking, camping, climbing, hunting and fishing trips in some of North America's great wilderness areas. Also, I served as player-manager of various intramural sports such as basketball and football while in college. I have travelled extensively throughout all of the U.S. and Canada, as well as Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Southeast and South Asia, Taiwan and Australia. I have lectured on, written about and given slide presentations concerning many of the foregoing activities.

AWARDS AND PUBLICATIONS: I have received awards for photography work of mine, as well as a book award from a sportsmen's show formerly on Philadelphia television. At the University of Alaska I received a scholarship from the Frank M. Leach Estate, while at Penn State I was awarded a Graduate Teaching and Research Assistantship. While on active duty with the Army I received an award from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for an essay of mine. I have authored a book about Pennypack Park in Philadelphia, Pa. and had articles of mine published in outdoor magazines such as Bowhunter, Bow and Arrow, Fur-Fish-Game, Pennsylvania Game News, The Pennsylvania--Ohio Outdoor Journal, etc.

REFERENCES: Available upon request from.....

Pennsylvania State University
Career Development and Placement
411 Boucke Building
University Park, Pa. 16802

In addition to the above, upon request I can provide any other references necessary from my student, Army or employee days, as well as from among personal acquaintances.

Army Reserve
BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

KLEIN, Calvin John 160-32-2258
Lieutenant Colonel, USAR, Military Intelligence Branch
DOB: 2 May 1941, Philadelphia, PA
Home Address: 2024 Gorman St., Philadelphia, PA 19116
or 8271 Tabor Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111
Home Phone: (215) 745-8877
Work Phone: Same
Married (wife's name - Barbara Ann) with two children (Lisa and Johnny)

Present Civilian Position: Self-employed in food vending business in
Phila., PA, Dec 1981 - present.

Past Civilian Position: Head, Personnel Training, Philadelphia State
Hospital, Philadelphia, PA, Nov 1974 - Dec 1981.

Commissioned Service: Commissioned a 2nd Lt., USAR on 25 May 1965
via the Army ROTC program at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks,
AK. No prior enlisted service.

Military Schools:

- Infantry Officers Basic Course, Jul - Oct 1968 at the Army
Infantry School, Ft. Benning, GA where achieved Infantry
Officer MOS (1542?).
- Intelligence Research Officer Course, Oct 1968 - Feb 1969
at the Army Intelligence School, Ft. Holabird, MD where
achieved Intelligence Agent MOS 36A. Also, achieved
Intelligence Order of Battle MOS 35A via on-the-job
experience in Vietnam.
- Instructor Training Course, Feb 1969 at the Army Intelligence
School, Ft. Holabird, MD.
- Intelligence Officer Advance Course (Resident/Non-Resident),
Sep 1973 - Aug 1975, via 2072nd USAR School, Philadelphia,
PA and at the Army Intelligence School, Ft. Huachuca, AZ.
- Command and General Staff College Course (Non-Resident),
Sep 1975 - Oct 1978, via 2072nd USAR School, Philadelphia,
PA and at Ft. Indiantown Gap, Anville, PA.
- Instructor Training Course, Oct 1979, at Ft. Indiantown
Gap, Anville, PA.
- Battalion Systems Mgmt. Course, Feb 1982.
- Armor Field Grade Refresher Course, Apr 1985.

Civilian Education:

- University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK--BS Degree (Biology and
Political Science)--May 1965
- The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA--MA Degree
(International Relations and Political Science)--Jun 1969
- Numerous Federal and State Civil Service training courses and
programs completed

Promotions:

- Commissioned a 2nd Lt., USAR on 25 May 1965 via the Army
ROTC program at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK
- 1st Lt., USAR around 29 Jul 1968
- Captain, USAR on 28 Jul 1969
- Major, USAR on 26 Jul 1977
- Lieutenant Colonel on 26 Jul 1984

Decorations: Bronze Star, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with '60 device, ARVN Staff Medal 1st Class, various U.S. and Vietnamese Letters of Commendation, Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Medal, *Armed Forces Reserve Medal*,

Military Assignments:

- Instructor, Field Training Exercise Committee, Army Intelligence School, Ft. Holabird, MD, Feb - Jun 1969
- Coastal Intelligence Officer, II Corps of South Vietnam with 1st Field Force Vietnam, Jul 69 - Jul 70
- MOBDES with the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the Pentagon in Sep 1971 and, again, in Jan 1973
- Instructor of MOS Courses with 2072nd USAR School, Philadelphia, PA, Apr 1975 - Apr 1976
- Instructor of the Officer Advanced Course with the 2072nd and USAR School, Philadelphia, PA, Apr 1976 - Apr 1982
- Instructor of the Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course at the Army Intelligence School, Ft. Huachuca, AZ during AT each summer from 1977 - 1981
- Instructor of Command and General Staff Course with the 2072nd USAR School, Phila., PA, Apr 1982 - Jun 1982
- Serving now in Individual Ready Reserve with RCPAC, St. Louis, MO, Jul 82 - present. Since in the IRR, I have served at Ft. Hood, TX, with the 504th MI Group (17-29 Jan 83); in the Republic of Korea with the US/ROK Combined Forces Command, G-2 (6-25 Mar 83); in St. Louis, MO with the Defense Investigative Service (23 May - 3 Jun 83); at Ft. Lewis, WA and in Hawaii with HHC I Corps, G-2 (13-25 Jun 83); and at MacDill AFB, FL with the Readiness Command (10-21 Oct 83); in the Republic of Korea again with the US/ROK Combined Forces Command, G-2 (10 Mar - 14 Apr 84); Also note that I have now been assigned to an Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) slot with the Fourth Infantry Division (Mech) at Ft. Carson, CO, and served there 9-22 Sep 84 and 10-23 Feb 85; Served again in the Republic of Korea with the Combined Field Army (US/ROK) from 18 Aug - 1 Sep 85; Also, effective 2 Oct 85, became a member of the 127th MOBDES Detachment (R&D), Norristown, PA which meets weekly for points only; *Served again with the G-2, Fourth Infantry Division (Mech) at Ft. Carson, CO from 23 Feb - 8 Mar 86; Instructor of the Command and General Staff Course at the First Army School at Wesley College, DE (15-27 Jun 86);*

*attended LOGEX at Ft. Pickett, VA
from 8-21 Jul 84;*