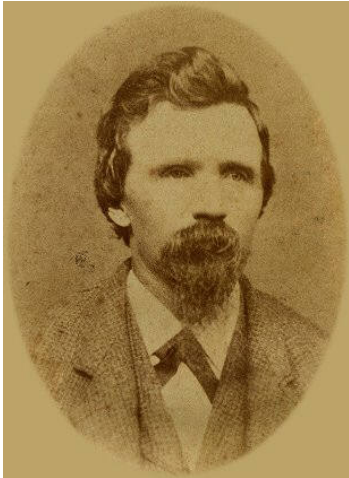


# Summary of Henry KLIPPERT

13 Mar 2005



Name: Henry KLIPPERT<sup>1</sup>  
Sex: Male

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## Individual Facts

Birth	abt 1826	Hesse Kassel, Germany DEU (inferred) <sup>2</sup>
Emigration	1846 (age 20) <sup>1</sup>	
Immigration	bet 1846-1848 (age 20)	Warsaw, Hancock Co. IL <sup>3</sup>
Death	abt 1848 (age 22)	Warsaw, Hancock Co. IL (inferred) <sup>1</sup>
Illness	abt 1848 (age 22)	cholera; Warsaw, Hancock Co. IL (inferred) <sup>1</sup>

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## Marriages/Children

### I. LOMPE<sup>4</sup>

Marriage	bef 1837 (age 11)	Hesse Kassel, Germany DEU (inferred) <sup>1</sup>
Children	Elizabeth KLIPPERT (KLIPPER, CLISSPELL) (1837 - 1908) Barbara KLIPPERT (CLIPPETT) (1841 - abt 1916) Henry KLIPPERT (1839 - 24 May 1885) Katherine (Katherina; Cathrina; Catharine; Kathryn?) (Kate) KLIPPERT (KLIPPER) (16 Dec 1843 - 28 Apr 1931)	

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## Notes (Individual)

**Birth (abt 1826):** 2. German, Hes•sen (hes,fn) a state in central Germany. 5,508,000; 8150 sq. mi. (21,110 sq. km) . Cap.: Wiesbaden.

**Emigration (1846):** "the only one of his family to leave the old country."

**Death (abt 1848):** According to an unidentified source, there was a nationwide cholera epidemic the year of 1848-49.

**Illness (abt 1848):** However, Henry Klippert does not appear in the Warsaw newspaper reports naming the victims of cholera.

[Source unknown] Some of the major epidemics in the United States are listed below:

1657	Boston	Measles
1687	Boston	Measles
1690	New York	Yellow Fever
1713	Boston	Measles
1729	Boston	Measles
1732-3	Worldwide	Influenza
1738	South Carolina	Smallpox
1739-40	Boston	Measles
1747	CT,NY,PA,SC	Measles
1759	No. Amer.	
	[areas inhabited by white people]	Measles
1761	N. Amer. and West Indies	Influenza
1772	N. America	Measles
1775	No. Amer.	
	[especially hard in NE] epidemic	Unknown
1775-6	Worldwide	
	[one of the worst epidemics]	Influenza

# Summary of Henry KLIPPERT

13 Mar 2005

1783	Dover, DE ["extremely fatal"]	Bilious Disorder
1788	Philadelphia and New York	Measles
1793	Vermont [a "putrid" fever]	and Influenza
1793	VA	
	[killed 500 in 5 counties in 4 weeks]	Influenza
1793	Philadelphia	
	[one of the worst epidemics]	Yellow Fever
1793	Harrisburg, PA	
	[many unexplained deaths]	Unknown
1793	Middletown, PA	
	[many mysterious deaths]	Unknown
1794	Philadelphia, PA	Yellow Fever
1796-7	Philadelphia, PA	Yellow Fever
1798	Philadelphia, PA [one of the worst]	Yellow Fever
1803	New York	Yellow Fever
1820-3	Nationwide	
	[starts-Schuylkill River and spreads]	"Fever"
1831-2	Nationwide	
	[brought by English emigrants]	Asiatic Cholera
1832	NY City and other major cities	Cholera
1837	Philadelphia	Typhus
1841	Nationwide	
	[especially severe in the south]	Yellow Fever
1847	New Orleans	Yellow Fever
1847-8	Worldwide	Influenza
1848-9	North America	Cholera
1850	Nationwide	Yellow Fever
1850-1	North America	Influenza
1852	Nationwide	
	[New Orleans-8,000 die in summer]	Yellow Fever
1855	Nationwide [many parts]	Yellow Fever
1857-9	Worldwide	
	[one of the greatest epidemics]	Influenza
1860-1	Pennsylvania	Smallpox
1865-73	Philadelphia, NY, Boston, New Orleans	Smallpox
	Baltimore, Memphis, Washington DC	Cholera
	[A series of recurring epidemics of]	Typhus
		Typhoid
		Scarlet Fever
		Yellow Fever
1873-5	No. America and Europe	Influenza
1878	New Orleans [last great epidemic]	Yellow Fever
1885	Plymouth, PA	Typhoid
1886	Jacksonville, FL	Yellow Fever
1918	Worldwide [high point yr]	Influenza
	(more people were hospitalized in WWI from this epidemic than wounds. US Army training camps became death camps, with an 80% death rate in some camps)	

Finally, these specific instances of cholera were mentioned:

1833	Columbus, OH
1834	New York City
1849	New York
1851	Coles Co., IL, The Great Plains, and Missouri

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## Notes (Family #1)

**General:** "There was one other child, a daughter, name unknown, whom the mother left in Germany. After marrying there a man by the name of Henry Klippert, who was the only one of his family to leave the old country, she came with him and their four children to America in about 1846. After visiting her mother in Muscatine, who afterward died of old age, she settled with her family in the Warsaw bottoms, where land could be had very cheaply. These were my paternal great-grandparents." (Edith

Clippert)

"The German crisis of the late 1840's did not . . . originate in the industrial sector, but started, as in all preceding centuries, with the misfortunes of agriculture. A blight destroyed the potato crop of 1845 all over northern Europe, and in 1846 both the potato and grain crops were largely ruined by weather conditions. . . . The general shortage drove the price of staple foods up by 50 per cent. The distress suffered by the poor in rural areas was grave, but the privations of the urban poor were even more serious. The crisis made it impossible for many peasants to keep up their compensatory payments for liberation from feudal dues or for mortgages. The flight from the countryside to the cities increased, only to swell the number of the unemployed, which was growing at the same time on account of the journeymen who were losing their jobs in the depression. In 1846 the number of emigrants to the New World jumped to 93,000 and in the following year went beyond 100,000 for the first time.

"Yet compared to the masses of suffering people this emigration was small." (Holborn 16)

"When Americans began moving into Illinois, they avoided settling on the prairies and stayed close to the forests and rivers. In their minds land that did not grow trees could not possibly be fertile. They were also dependent on the wood the forest provided for fuel, fences, tools, and shelter. Finally, the prairie was very difficult to plow. The thick roots of the prairie grasses were almost impossible for their plows to cut." (For more historical background on Illinois settlement, see <<http://www.museum.state.il.us/exhibits/athome/1800/welcome.htm>> on the World Wide Web.)

"Misfortune awaited them in Warsaw. In a short time the father died of cholera. After managing as best she could with her four children for about a year, the burden of the work, together with grief for her husband and homesickness for Germany, proved too much and the children were left alone. The mother was buried by friends in the old Warsaw cemetery behind where the first large Warsaw school stood, between 9th and 10th on Main Street. No one ever mentioned it when I was going to school there, nor later until I was in my 40's or 50's and inquired about the family. The four children were taken by anyone who would have them." (Edith Clippert)

**Marriage (bef 1837):** Marriage date inferred from birth year of oldest child.

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## Sources

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Prepared by:  
Janis Wilkens  
3015 Hitching Post Lane  
Rock Hill SC 29732-8418  
803-328-2734  
lorenbeth@usa.net