

April 2011

Guten Tag fellow time travelers,

Just to recap, we were last in Ast, Bavaria visiting the childhood home of Anna Rieder's father, Baptiste Brechtel. We also met Anna's musician grandfather, Johann Baptist Hutter, and saw his childhood home in Hochabrunn, Bavaria.

In this issue, we will hang around Hochabrunn a little longer---well---about a century longer. I hope no one is in a hurry to get home.

We will be staying with Anna Rieder's great, great grandfather, Adam Hutter and his son, Johann, (Anna's great grandfather). Unfortunately, there is very little information on either one of them. But rather than just make up stuff, as was my first inclination, I decided instead, to study up on the history of that time. So now we are historians.

Adam Hutter was born in 1757. This is the earliest date we have for any ancestor. His grandson, the musical Johann Baptist Hutter, left for America in 1863. This 106 year period was a turbulent time in Europe. We will probably never know how these events affected the Hutter family, but we do know that Bavaria was involved, especially in the battles between Prussia and Austria.

Okay---Ready? Eins, zwei, drei---Let's go!

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Hi Jim,

This is newsletter #5. I forgot to write that on the top of the page.

You know, this genealogy stuff is kind of addictive. It's like a puzzle that is unsolvable. Adam Hutter is our great, great, great, great, great grandfather. You would think that would be enough, but I can't help but wonder about his parents and grandparents.

Anyway, this newsletter is a little different because there is so little actual info (just a few names and dates). Fortunately, history can be very interesting. Hope you enjoy it!

Love,  
Debby

## HISTORY AND THE HUTTER FAMILY

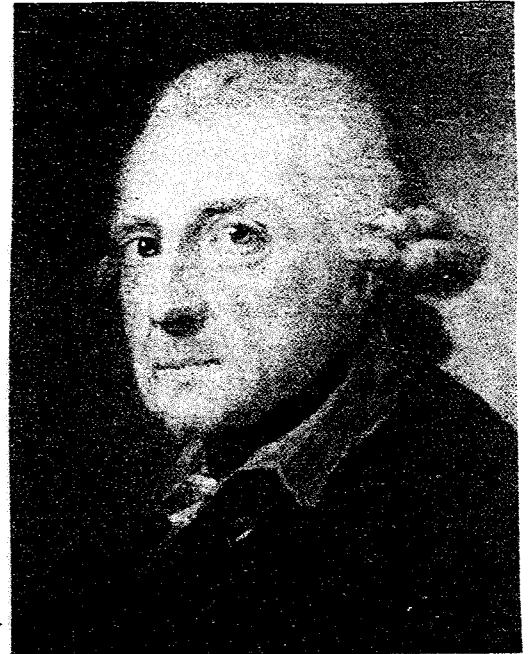
The Holy Roman Empire expanded during the Middle Ages, encompassing much of Europe. Besides owning a great deal of property, the wealthy empire also controlled political power (governing emperors were crowned by the pope), and dictated religion. But, in the 1500's, some people were becoming disillusioned with the Catholic Church for its excesses such as the selling of indulgences, which was forgiveness of sins by paying a fee. The German priest, Martin Luther, was one of them.

Luther believed that the Catholic Church had come between God and His people. He led a protest in hopes of reforming the Church. The Reformation unintentionally pitted Catholics against Protestants and set off a chain of events that brought the area we call Germany, into more than a century of brutal religious warfare. Some territories of the Holy Roman Empire began claiming their own nationhood.

As French philosopher Voltaire observed, the Holy Roman Empire was "neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire."



Martin Luther  
nails his  
theses to the  
door of the  
Wittenberg  
Cathedral.  
←



Frederick  
the Great  
King of  
Prussia. →

Germany was not yet a country but rather an assembly of more than 1,000 states, most of them controlled by a nobleman who ruled with absolute power over his subjects. Some of the larger states such as Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia and Austria became quite wealthy and powerful.

Austria, which remained Roman Catholic under the ruling family, the Hapsburgs, began separating itself from the German states and became increasingly independent.

In 1701, Prussia also became an independent kingdom and in 1740, Frederick II, better known as Frederick the Great, was crowned King of Prussia and began his 46 year reign. That same year, he sent armies to attack Austria and for the next 126 years, Prussia, intermittently, fought with the Hapsburgs for control of the German states located between them.

Frederick the Great was 17 years into his reign when Anna (Brechtl) Rieder's great, great grandfather, Adam Hutter, was born in Bavaria. Bavaria, as well as the other German states, were still part of the Roman Empire and would be for another 49 years. Bavaria remained mostly Roman Catholic and was fortunate to be relatively unaffected by the Reformation.

Adam was born in the town of Hochabrunn on April 1, 1757. He lived in the home of his

parents---house No. 2 Hochabrunn. Eventually, that house was passed on to him. There is no information on the names of his parents or siblings but, most likely, Adam was the first born son since it was traditional for the eldest son to inherit the family home.

In time, Adam passed the house to his son, Johann, and Johann passed it on to his 2<sup>nd</sup> born son, Johann Evangelist. Andreas, the first born, (b. March 18, 1810) must have died young, since his younger brother inherited the family home. A photo of the house was printed in the last newsletter next to the photo of Johann Baptist (3<sup>rd</sup> son and musical grandfather of Anna Rieder). If anyone is trying to locate Hochabrunn on a map, it is northeast of Munich, near the Czech Republic border.

But let's get back to Adam. Adam Hutter was a weaver by profession.

Weaving looms have been in existence since B.C. And textile mills were in operation since at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Back in the Middle Ages, several looms would be set up in spacious rooms with the weavers working the shuttles and treadles of their individual loom.

Even though textiles could be produced on a larger scale, many crafts people, prior to 1760, made a variety of goods such as cloth, shoes and hats from their cottages. These cottage industries were common around the time Adam was born (1757), however, times were a changin' and, while Adam could have worked from home, it is much more likely that he worked in a factory.

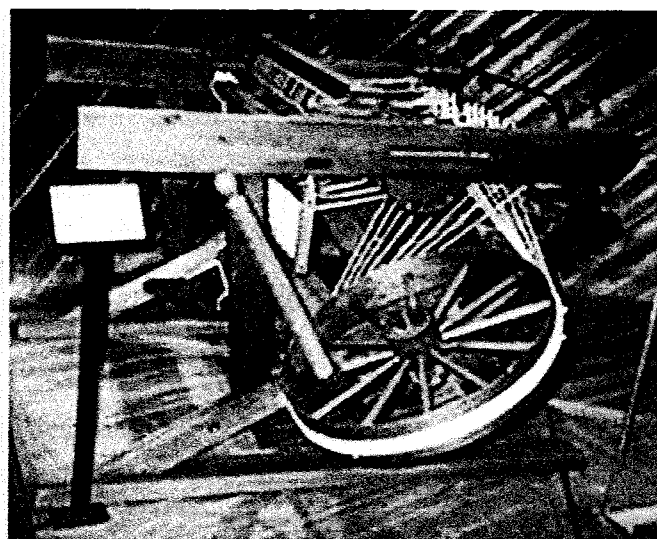
The first Industrial Revolution (1760 -1840) made it almost impossible to compete with the new spinning and weaving machines that were set up in large factories in the cities. Rural people became displaced workers almost overnight. They flocked to the cities in hope of finding work. Unfortunately, the laws for workers rights lagged behind the technology and people were often forced to work under appalling conditions. Children, as young as six, would work 16 hour days in these textile factories.

Could Adam have been one of them?



The spinning jenny was one of the innovations that started the industrial revolution.

Napoleon Bonaparte



Adam married Barbara Babl and they had at least one child, their son Johann. Johann was born on January 29, 1788. The next year, the people of France began a rebellion against the French aristocracy. The French revolutionaries were a threat to governments everywhere and in 1805, when Johann was a teenager, the self-proclaimed emperor of France, Napoleon Bonaparte, attacked and occupied more than 300 German states. The following year, 1806, Napoleon forced the last Holy Roman Emperor, Franz II of Austria, to leave the throne and, with that event, the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist. Napoleon's armies also invaded Prussia that year. If it weren't for the help of the Russians, Prussia would have faced total destruction.

But life goes on, and 3 years later, a happier event in the Hutter family. Adam's son, Johann, was a 21 year old groom on July 5, 1809, when he married 22 year old Eva Margaretha Wutz (b. Nov. 12, 1786 / d. May 6, 1850). Eva was the daughter of Anton and Magdalena (Zwick) Wutz.

Johann and Eva had 7 children, 3 sons and 4 daughters. Three of their children eventually emigrated to the United States. Adam lived long enough to meet all of these grandchildren.

Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at the battle of Waterloo in 1815, and that ended the French occupation.

In spite of the problems, this period of time had some absolutely dazzling moments in the arts. This was the Golden Age and the German people were at the heart of European culture.

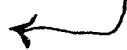
The baroque movement changed the way people defined art, architecture, music and writing. The restrained style of the past gave way to a more dramatic and exuberant form. Palaces were more ornate, music more lively and poetry more enriched.

Though he is listed as a master weaver on his emigration papers, Johann Baptist Hutter was also a music teacher and composer. It's easy to see where his inspiration comes from. Here are just some of the Germanic composers of the time:

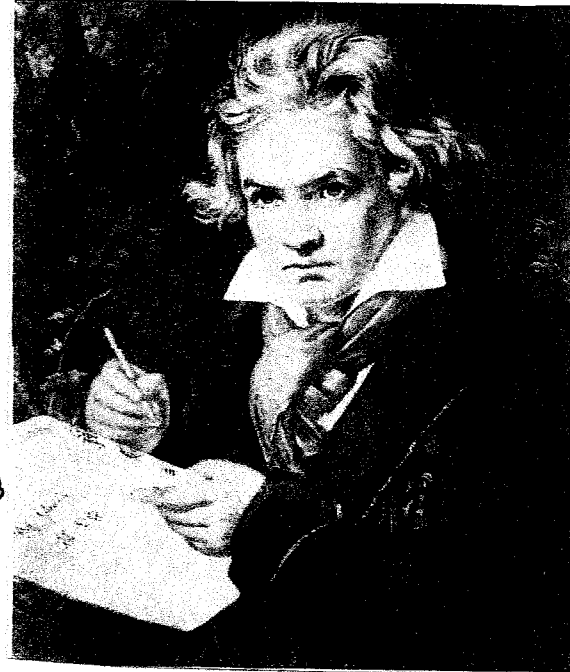
- Johann Sebastian Bach
- George Frederic Handel (Messiah)
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- Franz Joseph Hayden
- Ludwig van Beethoven
- Richard Wagner



*Child prodigy  
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart  
on tour with his parents.*



*Ludwig van Beethoven,  
considered the  
greatest composer,  
lost his hearing  
early in life.*



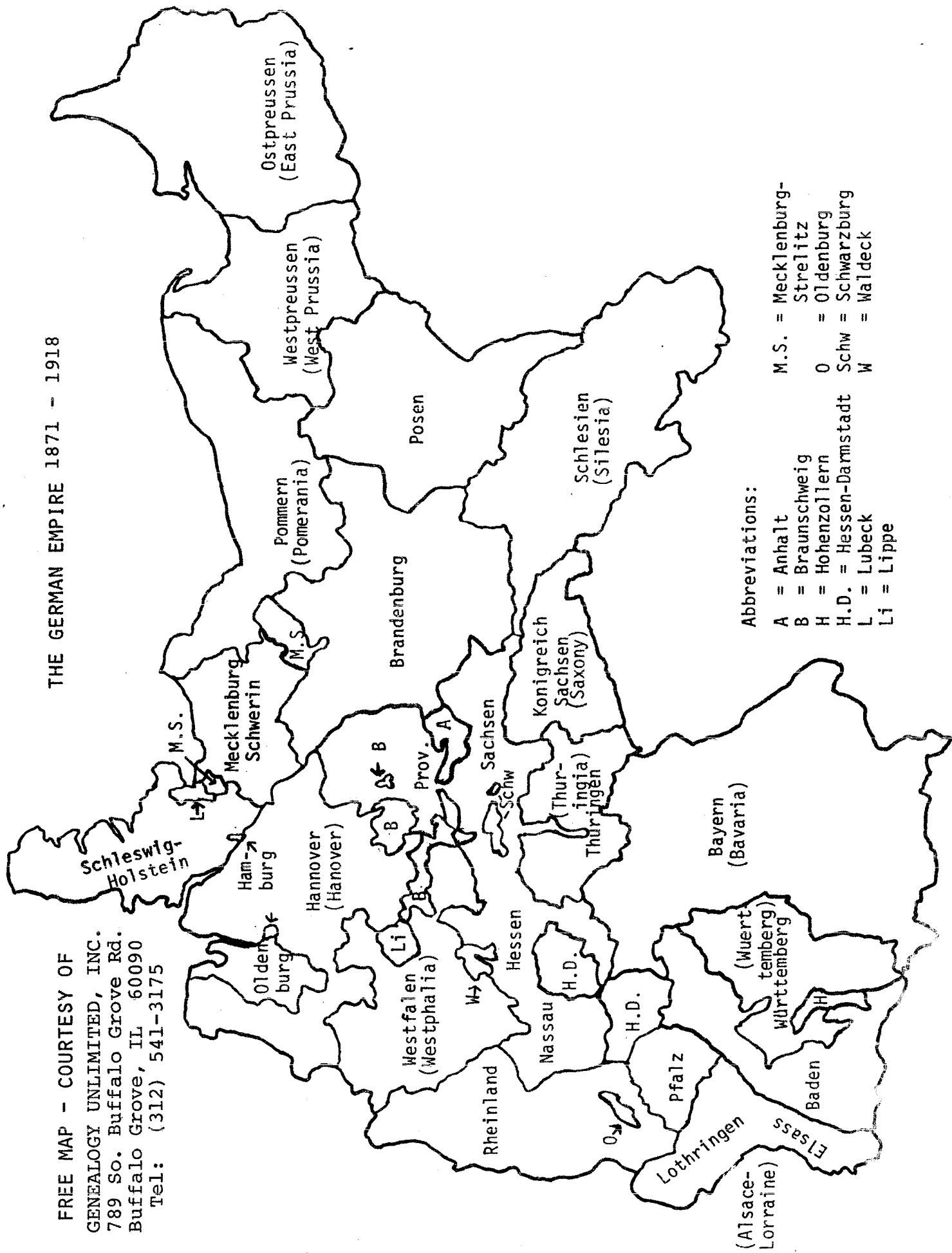
These artists, musicians and writers did more than just entertain. Their talents created a sense of national pride and unity in the German people before a unified German nation actually existed.

Adam Hutter died at the age of 74 on November 17, 1831. Nothing more is known about his wife Barbara. Their son, Johann died at the age of 59 on February 17, 1847. His wife, Eva, died a few years later (1850) at the age of 64. None of them lived long enough to see a unified Germany. Nor had Adam's grandson, Johann Baptist, who emigrated to America in 1863. It wasn't until 1871 that Germany became a nation.

It's hard to believe that the United States had become a country almost 100 years before Germany.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE 1871 - 1918

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Abbreviations:

- A = Anhalt
- B = Braunschweig
- H = Hohenzollern
- H.D. = Hessen-Darmstadt
- L = Lubeck
- Li = Lippe
- M.S. = Mecklenburg-Strelitz
- O = Oldenburg
- Schw = Schwarzburg
- W = Waldeck



SEX	CHILDREN List each child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED)	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN		DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE			WHEN DIED				
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTRY	TO WHOM	DAY	MONTH	YEAR				
M	Hutter, Johann	29	Jan.	1788	Hochabrunn	Bavaria Germany	July 5, 1809	Evd (Maggage the) Wiltz	7	Feb	1847			

**HUSBAND** Adam Hutter Place Hochabrunn 2, Bavaria, Germany  
 Born April 11, 1757 Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chr. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died November 17, 1831 Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bur. \_\_\_\_\_  
**HUSBAND'S FATHER** \_\_\_\_\_  
**HUSBAND'S MOTHER** \_\_\_\_\_  
**OTHER WIVES** \_\_\_\_\_

**WIFE** Barbara Babel Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chr. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bur. \_\_\_\_\_  
**WIFE'S FATHER** \_\_\_\_\_  
**WIFE'S MOTHER** \_\_\_\_\_  
**OTHER HUSBANDS** \_\_\_\_\_

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION** \_\_\_\_\_  
**OTHER MARRIAGES** \_\_\_\_\_