

May 2011

Ancestral Newsletter #6

Willkommen!

Grandparents are lovable people. Grandma's bake cookies. Grandpa's play little games like "I got your nose!" And, for birthdays and Christmas they bring us gifts. At least, that is how I like to imagine all grandparents.

I wish I could sit at my great, great, great grandmother's kitchen table, in Bavaria, eating home-made apple strudel and listening to her talk about her life. I like to believe she was happy.

My genealogical viewpoint is always positive and upbeat but the historical perspective is much more negative. History, like the nightly news, seems to focus on the darker side of life. Instead of sitting at the table with grandma, we might be crouching under it, dodging bullets from the Prussian army as they made their way through Bavaria into Austria.

People boarded overcrowded, poorly ventilated ships and emigrated to strange, new places usually because they were trying to escape some horrific situation. It's hard to leave your family, friends and homeland knowing you would probably never see them again. Imagine the stress for the Brechtl brothers (newsletter #3) as they left their parents during such a volatile time in Bavaria. New information shows that they came to America in 1866 (not 1871). That means their ages were: John 24, Baptiste 18, Francis Xavior 11, and Adam was the youngest (we don't have a birth date). How would John and Baptiste be able to support their two kid brothers? And then to lose Adam, never to be seen again, how heartbreaking that must have been. Forget the idea of people coming to America to find streets paved of gold. Emigrants were often desperate people.

Of course, if they hadn't come to America, we wouldn't be here now, so lets raise a glass of Riesling and toast our ancestors. We owe them our lives.

I have a hard time keeping all of the Johanns and Annas straight so I've come up with a worksheet, I call Visiting the Relatives. There are two pages that fit together. They follow the Anna Rieder lineage. The parents are in the house and their children are in the attic. Simply write in the blanks what relation these ancestors are to you.

My apologies to the hard core genealogists. I have taken liberties with the photos in the belief that a name and birth/death dates aren't quite enough to make the person seem real. On the second page, only the photo of Johann Baptist Hutter is real; the rest are stand-ins. I've whited out their faces and drawn in new ones. (Almost as good as photo shop, don't you think?) Anyway, I hope you have some fun with it.

Debby Klug
25332 S. Wind Lake Rd.
Wind Lake, WI 53185
262-895-2103
E-mail: debby524@netzero.com

Hi Jim,
A bit more history
in this one. Brings the
ancestors to life for me.
Hope you enjoy it.
Love,
Debby

HISTORY AND THE HUTTER FAMILY

Adam Hutter and his son Johann lived in the Age of Absolutism when most Germanic states were monarchies controlled by overlords who wielded absolute power over the people.

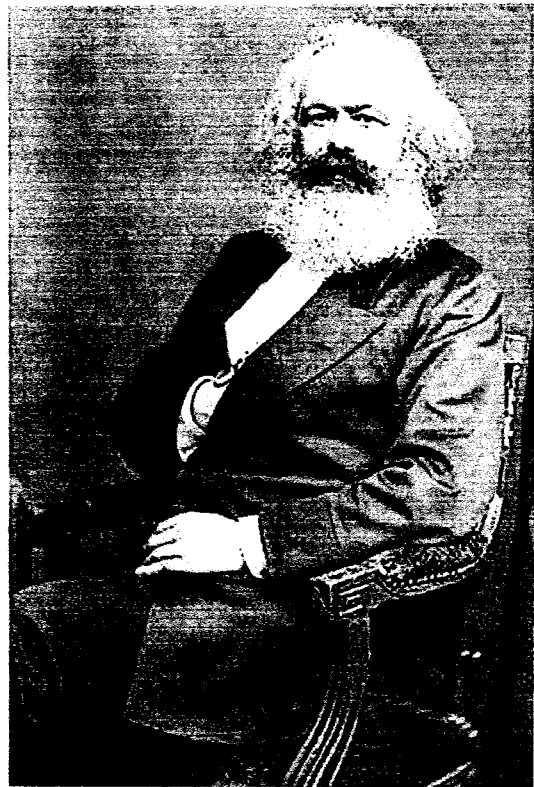
We do not have information on what Johann Hutter did for a living, but we do know that his father, Adam, and two of his sons worked as weavers. Perhaps it was a family trade. Johann's musical son, Johann Baptist, was listed as a master weaver on his emigration papers. His weaving skills may have reached a point of artistic skill, however, master weaver really meant he was the overseer or foreman at the factory.

Johann Baptist was born in 1819 just one year after the German social revolutionist Karl Marx. Marx was born into a wealthy family in Trier, Prussia. He also married into wealth when he married the daughter of Baron Ludwig von Westphalen. However, Marx was sympathetic to the plight of the proletariat (the working class), who usually did not own property and often worked long hours with little pay, under miserable conditions, merely to survive. Unrest among the workers resulted in protests. One example of this took place in 1844 when the weavers of Silesia revolted and smashed the machinery.

Then, in 1847, an economic crisis hit Europe, with high inflation and high unemployment. Also, crops failed that year. Starvation was rampant in Germany and throughout Europe. Add to this an unusually brutal winter and you can imagine the suffering and despair of the people.

Johann Hutter died that winter on February 17th at the age of 59. His wife Eva died three years later.

Karl Marx was unpopular with the ruling class and was often censored for his controversial writing. Twice he had been exiled. He was living in England in 1848 when he and Friedrich Engels wrote and published the Communist Manifesto.



Karl Heinrich Marx 1875

They believed that the ruling class were dictators working solely for their own benefit at the workers expense. They contended that the workers should own the industry rather than the industry owning them. The time was ripe for revolution.

That same year, the German people sent delegates to an assembly in Frankfurt to form a new government. Wars from outsiders, such as France, and internal battles between the Germanic states, convinced the public that they needed a strong, stable and unified nation.

The new and somewhat democratic government had no money and no authority. Furthermore, neither Prussia, in the north, nor Austria, in the south, wanted this union, so they refused to cooperate.

Both wanted unification but under their self-serving terms. The Prussian thought ran more along the lines of the united states of Prussia under the control of the Hohenzollern family. Substitute Austria and the Hapsburg family and you have the Austrian viewpoint.

People took to the streets in support of the new democratic government but it was doomed from the start. Prussia sent in their army and crushed the revolution.

Appalled by the struggle and dire conditions of daily life during the mid-1800's, almost a million German people left their homeland for America. In 1854, Johann Evangelist Hutter (2nd born son) sold his home (No. 2 Hochabrunn) and emigrated to America with his wife and children.



Kaiser Wilhelm I

Along with him was his wife, Ana Marie Liegl and their five surviving children. Among them was 9 year old Anna Hutter, (Anna Rieder's mother). Four years later, A. Margaretha Hutter (Johann Baptist's sister) along with her illegitimate daughter Elizabeth, left Germany for the U.S. As far as we know, she was the last Hutter to emigrate. Three other sisters remained in Germany.

We don't know if the Hutter family knew the Brechtl's (in Germany it was spelled Prechtl) but we do know that both families lived in the town of Ast, Bavaria and then emigrated to Plain, WI. Baptiste was 18 years old when he and his brothers left their parents and two younger brothers to journey to America in 1866. The oldest brother, John, was 24, Francis Xavier was 11, Adam was the youngest (no birth date) and he was the one who was lost, after disembarking in New York. He was never heard from again.

In 1861 Wilhelm I became King of Prussia. Frederick the Great had left him the most powerful army in all of Germany. In 1862, he appointed the brilliant but ruthless Otto von Bismarck as Prime Minister.

Working toward a united Prussian nation, Bismarck, with a heavy hand, kept the pro-democratic movement paralyzed. He also planned strategies to weaken rival Austria's power while expanding Prussian territory.

In 1863, Bismarck ingeniously tricked Austria into allying with Prussia in a war against Denmark to win back the Germanic states of Scheswig and Holstein for Prussia.

That same year, Johann Baptist Hutter (3rd born son) left his homeland and emigrated to America, following in his brother's footsteps.



Prime Minister Otto van Bismarck

Tensions were high in Bavaria when the Brechtel brothers left in 1866. Just two years before, 18 year old Ludwig II, took over the throne in the Kingdom of Bavaria, after his father had died. Otto von Bismarck had been building a modernized army with superior weaponry and an excellent railroad system that allowed Prussia to move large armies quickly. Bismarck deliberately provoked Austrian officials into an argument which, as Bismarck had planned, eventually led to war. Aware, but powerless to stop him, the German states nervously watched as events unfolded.

Bavaria, situated between the two most powerful German states, and sharing a border with Austria, would not be able to avoid war on Bavarian soil. Bavaria sided with Austria and Prussia declared war on the Kingdom of Bavaria.



King Ludwig II in 1864

The battle was short but decisive in what became known as the Seven Weeks War of 1866. Prussia was easily the victor. Austria had to give up primary German states to Prussia and was forced out of Germany. This defeat severely weakened the Austrian Empire and strengthened Prussia.

Bismarck then provoked France into a war and this time Bavaria sided with Prussia. In 1871, Prussia won the war and received land and money. This victory also unified the new German Empire under Prussian leadership and Wilhelm I accepted the title of Kaiser (Caesar or Emperor). Germany had become the most powerful nation in Europe.

Bavaria was now dealing with a new problem. King Ludwig II began to withdraw from politics and spend more time and money on building castles. His most extravagant castle was named Neuschwanstein. From the outside, it looked like an old German castle. On the inside, it had all the modern conveniences of the 2nd industrial revolution (1870's-1880's).

There was central heating, hot and cold running water, flush toilets, in house phones and an elevator. It was also beautifully decorated with gold, ornately carved wood and paintings of scenes from Richard Wagner's operas. All of this cost money. King Ludwig II nearly depleted the Bavarian treasury. He became known as Mad King Ludwig and the government had him declared insane by a panel of psychiatrists who had not even examined him. In 1886 he may have committed suicide or perhaps he was murdered. His body and the body of his physician were found drowned in a lake near the Berg Castle.

The Hutter family and the Brechtel brothers had emigrated before 1871, when Germany became a unified nation. But there were still two families in Bavaria who were around at that time. One is the Rieder family. The other I haven't mentioned yet and that is the Weitzer family. The Rieders sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm I and arrived in New York on July 12, 1873. Franz Xavior "Ferry" Rieder was only 2 years old at the time. A storm at sea made their trip uncomfortable and frightening.

The Weitzer family came from the farming community of Stockarn, Oberfaltz. Anton and his wife Barbara Brantl Weitzer came over to the United States around 1893. The next newsletter will be devoted to their family. Sorry. You'll just have to wait.

Visiting the Relatives



Anna's son, Albert Rieder
is my _____

Anna's husband, Ferry
Rieder is my _____



Clara
Albert
Frieda
Donald
John

Anna Brechtl Rieder
is my _____



Anna's sister, Clara
is my _____



Anna's Father,
Baptiste Brechtl
is my _____



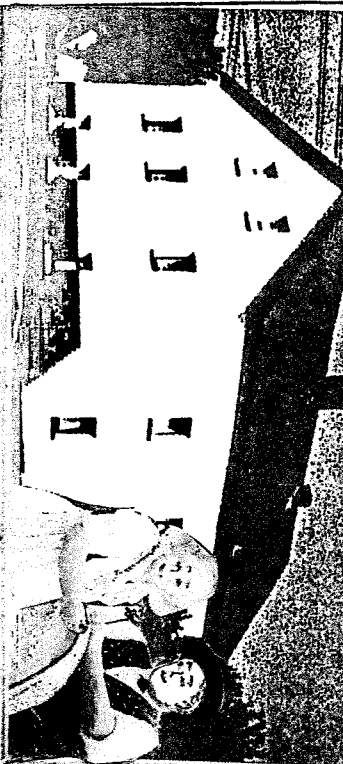
Maria
Katharina
Margaret
Clara
Alois
Grace
Herman
Cecilia
Anna
John

Anna's Mother,
Anna Hutter Brechtl
is my _____

Anna Rieder's uncle,
Francis Xavier, is my _____

John Baptist
Francis Xavier
Adam
Frederick Robert

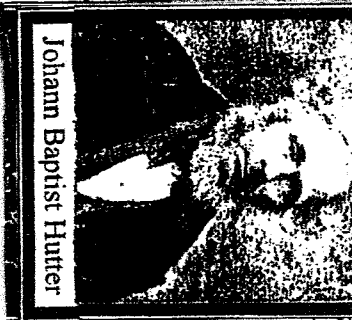
Johann B.
Johann Baptist Jr.
Katharina Aloys (Alois)
Anna Joseph
Anna Maria (Catherine)
Joseph



Anna's paternal
grandmother,
Teresa Auman, is my

Anna's paternal
grandmother,
Teresa Auman, is my

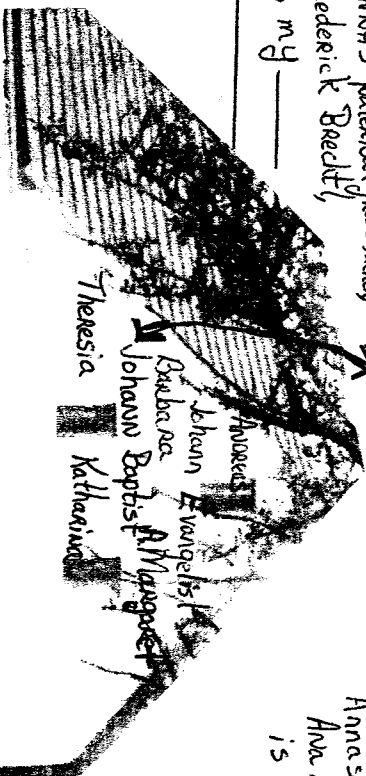
Anna's paternal
grandfather,
Frederick Baedtli,
is my



Anna's paternal
grandfather,
Frederick Baedtli,
is my



Anna's grandmother,
Anna Marie Liegl Hutter,
is my



Anna's paternal
grandfather,
Frederick Baedtli,
is my

Anna Rieder's great grandfather,
Johann Hutter, is my

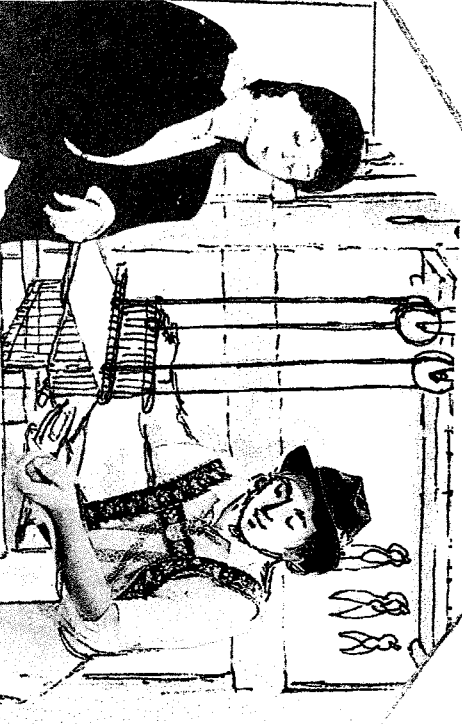


Anna Rieder's great grandmother,
Eva Margaretha Wutz,
is my

Johann

Eva Margaretha

Anna Rieder's
Great Great Grandmother,
Magdalena Zwick, is
my



Anna's Great,
Great Grandmother,
Barbara Babi
is my

Anna's Great,
Great Grandfather,
Adam Hutter, is
my

Anna Rieder's
Great, Great Grandfather,
Anton Wutz
is my



Anna Rieder's
Great, Great Grandfather,
Anton Wutz
is my

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
 DATES: 14 Apr 1794

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
 PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

HUSBAND Anton Mutz

Born 1750's or 1760's Place Bavaria? Germany

Chr. _____ Place _____

Marr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Surv. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

WIFE Magdalena Zwick

Born 1750's or 1760's Place Bavaria? Germany

Chr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Surv. _____ Place _____

WIFE'S FATHER _____

WIFE'S OTHER WIVES _____

SEX	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED))	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY		
M	<u>Eva Magdalena Mutz</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>1786</u>	<u>Bavaria?</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>July 5, 1809</u>	<u>6 May 1850</u>	

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES