

→ Amerika erstellt von Pde Spänhauer Nov

	NAME	AGE	---	BORN	--	-	MARRIED	-	YRS	---	DIED	--				
	Spänhauer, Arbogast	53		???	1578						???	1631				
	SP Wartman, Anna	51		???	1580		???	1601	30*	18	Apr	1631				
	1 Spänhauer, Wernhardt	53		???	1602						???	1655				
	SP Schwartz, Anna	29		???	1603		???	1625	7*	15	Apr	1632				
10>	1 Spänhauer, Barbara	62		6	Jun	1624					30	Apr	1687			
	SP Ochsenmaier, Markus						28	Nov	1643	43*	???					
	2 Spänhauer, Arbogast	0		25	Oct	1625					6	Dec	1625			
	3 Spänhauer, Arbogast	57		5	Nov	1626					1	Aug	1684			
	SP Vöggtli, Elisabeth						25	Mar	1656	28*	???					
	1 Spänhauer, Barbara	17		11	Jan	1657					24	Sep	1674			
	2 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	2		18	Apr	1658					21	Sep	1660			
	3 Spänhauer, Peter	23		26	Sep	1659					21	Dec	1682			
	4 Spänhauer, Christian	74		3	Jul	1661					5	May	1736			
	5 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	10		1	Nov	1663					21	Sep	1674			
20>	4 Spänhauer, Anna	2		1	Nov	1629					29	Jun	1632			
	5 Spänhauer, Niclaus	13		6	Mar	1632					12	Apr	1645			
	2 Spänhauer, Barbara	80		???	1607						30	Apr	1687			
	SP Ochsmann, Mathis								??*		???					
	3 Spänhauer, Anna			???	1608						???					
	SP Steler, Hans						Mz	25	Jan	1642	??*	???				
	SP Obermeyer, Fridli						?	18	Jul	1636	??*	???				
	SP Haab, Jakob						Mz	28	Feb	1630	??*	???				
	4 Spänhauer, Hans	60		9	Aug	1614					11	Mar	1675			
	SP Süss, Elisabeth	73		29	May	1610	Kz	29	May	1638	36*	28	Nov	1683		
30>	1 Spänhauer, Barbara	Mz	✓	76	12	May	1639				18	Feb	1716			
	SP Ramstein, Bernhard						h2	5	Jul	1669	46*	???				
	2 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	67		27	Jun	1641					10	Dec	1708			
	SP Vogt, Ulrich						✓	12	Jul	1686	6*	25	Aug	1692		
	3 Spänhauer, Agnes	70		12	Feb	1643					16	Apr	1713			
	SP Schmidlin, Oswald							24	Aug	1696	9*	3	Jan	1706		
	SP Vogt, Ulrich						?	12	Jul	1686	26*	???				
	4 Spänhauer, Catharina	Mz	✓	31	29	Mar	1646				15	Jul	1677			
	SP Ramstein, Bernhard						?	5	Jul	1669	8*	???				
	5 Spänhauer, Ursula	Mz	✓	0	5	Sep	1648				8	Sep	1648			
40>	6 Spänhauer, Wernhardt	Mz	✓	61	25	Jun	1651				2	May	1713			
	SP Seiler, Barbara	52		???	1656		23	Jun	1679	28*	26	Feb	1708			
	1 Spänhauer, Catharina	12		31	Oct	1680					21	Feb	1693			
	2 Spänhauer, Barbara	50		29	Apr	1683					28	Aug	1733			
	SP Urbin, Hans Jacob							8	Jan	1708	25*	???				
	3 Spänhauer, Hans	45		20	Dec	1685					31	Aug	1731			
	SP Pfirter, Maria							4	Jan	1711	20*	???				
	4 Spänhauer, Wernhardt	49		19	Feb	1688					3	Mar	1737			
	SP Spitteler, Elisabeth			???	1690			???	1714	23*	???					
	1 Spänhauer, Barbara	2		24	Mar	1715					2	Apr	1717			
50>	2 Spänhauer, Heinrich	72		2	Aug	1716					3	Oct	1788			
	SP Lum, Elisabeth	68		9	Sep	1719		17	Aug	1742	45*	4	Mar	1788		
	1 Spänhauer, Elizabeth	85		26	Feb	1744					28	Jun	1829			
	SP Hauser, George Peter	61		30	May	1740		18	Jul	1762	39*	21	Mar	1802		
	2 Spänhauer, John Henry	74		11	Dec	1750					22	Nov	1825			
	SP Hauser, Elizabeth	83		26	Aug	1755		17	Apr	1774	51*	5	Dec	1838		
	1 Spänhauer, Johannes	61		11	Mar	1775					15	Sep	1836			
	SP Stoltz, Elizabeth										??*	???				
	1 Spänhauer, Rebecca			???	1801						???					
	2 Spänhauer, Elias			???	1804						???					
60>	3 Spänhauer, Jacob			???	1811						???					

NAME

AGE --- BORN -- - MARRIED - YRS --- DIED --

	2	Spainhower, Maria Magdalena		5	Jan 1777			???
		SP Davenport, Thomas				20	Jan 1802	??* ???
	3	Spainhower, Elizabeth		11	Mar 1779			???
		SP Reich, Matthew						??* ???
	4	Spainhower, John Henry		11	Mar 1779			???
		SP Davenport, Sarah						??* ???
	5	Spainhower, Daniel		1	Feb 1782			???
		SP Hauser, Maria Magdalena		2	Feb 1796	5	Jan 1817	??* ???
10>	1	Spainhower, Caroline		29	Apr 1820			???
	2	Spainhower, Adeline		28	Jul 1822			???
	3	Spainhower, Janas		19	Jul 1824			???
	4	Spainhower, Lewis H.		29	Sep 1825			???
	6	Spainhower, Anna Johanna		14	Nov 1784			???
	7	Spainhower, Catharina	79	27	May 1787			11 Sep 1866
		SP Conrad, Peter	72	5	Sep 1777			??* 12 Feb 1850
	8	Spainhower, Jacob		23	May 1790			???
		SP Reich, Susanna				4	Jan 1818	??* ???
	1	Spainhower, Elizabeth		???	1818			???
20>		SP Fulk, Isaac		???	1810	1	Oct 1834	??* ???
	2	Spainhower, Robert		???	1821			???
	3	Spainhower, Susanna Maria		???	1823			???
	4	Spainhower, Richard Matthews		???	1826			???
	9	Spainhower, Gertrude Salome		23	Dec 1793			???
		SP Schmidt, John Renalus				29	Aug 1820	32* 16 Dec 1852
	3	Spänhauer, Werner	67	16	Jul 1719			6 Jun 1787
		SP Lohnner, Elisabeth	67	???	1723	???	1752	35* ???
		SP Wister, Verona				???	1749	2* ???
	1	Spainhower, John Jacob	72	7	Nov 1750			12 Dec 1822
30>		SP Volk, Anna Catharine	62	22	Jun 1751			??* 27 Apr 1814
	1	Spainhower, Magdalena		12	Apr 1774			???
	2	Spainhower, Catherine		28	Jul 1775			???
	3	Spainhower, Barbara		4	Apr 1777			???
		SP Rider, John		???	1775	26	Oct 1800	??* ???
	1	Rider, Charity		???	1820			???
	2	Rider, Lena		???	1822			???
	3	Rider, William		???	1824			???
	4	Spainhower, Joseph	73	31	May 1778			25 May 1852
		SP Shouse, Elizabeth		???	1782	16	Nov 1801	50* ???
40>	1	Spainhower, John Jacob		9	Dec 1805			???
		SP Pfaff, Catherine						??* ???
		SP Miller, Mary Ann						??* ???
	1	Spainhower, Alexander		???	1831			???
	2	Spainhower, Ursula Florina		???	1836			???
	3	Spainhower, Sanford		???	1838			???
	4	Spainhower, Peter		???	1840			???
	5	Spainhower, William		???	1842			???
	2	Spainhower, Catharina Elizabeth		10	Oct 1807			???
		SP Fulk, Jacob				26	Jan 1826	??* ???
50>	3	Spainhower, Daniel		9	Sep 1810			???
		SP Gregg, Sarah				???	1838	??* ???
	1	Spainhower, Julia R.		???	1838			???
	2	Spainhower, Alexander R.		???	1838			???
	3	Spainhower, Washington N.		???	1844			???
	4	Spainhower, Anna Susanna		2	Jan 1814			???
		SP Massencup, Thomas				12	Mar 1832	??* ???
	5	Spainhower, Maria Justine 'Teeny'	72	9	Jan 1818			7 Mar 1890
		SP Fiddler, William	67	4	Dec 1818	22	Mar 1847	38* 4 Dec 1885
	6	Spainhower, William	73	9	Dec 1821			31 Oct 1895
60>		SP Petree, Mary Catharine	68	8	Apr 1823	13	Mar 1843	48* 3 Jul 1891

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	1 Spainhower, Ezekiel	0	10 Apr 1844			4 Oct 1844
	2 Spainhower, Riley	18	14 Sep 1845			2 Jun 1864
	3 Spainhower, William Henry	24	29 Oct 1848			13 Oct 1873
	4 Spainhower, Jacob Francis	66	12 May 1851			18 May 1917
	SP Doub, Sarah Augusta	72	8 May 1854	23 Nov 1876	40*	7 Dec 1926
	1 Spainhower, Core Lee	56	29 Sep 1877			27 Dec 1933
	SP Vaughn, John Henry	44	13 Aug 1880	5 Jul 1905	19*	26 Oct 1924
10>	2 Spainhower, Bertha Lucetta	56	9 Sep 1880			Oct 1936
	SP Robinette, Zeb			Feb 1912	24*	???
	3 Spainhour, Walter Francis	78	17 Nov 1883			11 May 1962
	SP Kreeger, Mary Alma		11 Jun 1890	25 Dec 1912	49*	???
	1 Spainhour, James Harold		29 Jun 1917			???
	SP Prior, Nellie Keewa			26 Nov 1947	??*	???
	1 Spainhour, Mary Victorine		9 Dec 1953			???
	SP Hodgkin, John Alverian		29 Sep 1950	13 Jun 1987	??*	
	2 Spainhour, Walter Francis		29 Dec 1929			???
	SP Kiger, Betty Ann		19 Sep 1938	25 Nov 1956	??*	
20>	1 Spainhour, David Wayne		15 Dec 1961			
	SP Byerly, Robin		2 Jul 1961	18 May 1985	5	
	1 Spainhour, Ashley Ryan		6 Jun 1981			
	2 Spainhour, Christopher David		29 Sep 1986			
	2 Spainhour, Daniel Todd		3 Apr 1966			
	4 Spainhower, Numa Benson	70	26 Aug 1886			7 Dec 1956
	SP Oehman, Mabel Gertrude	88	14 Aug 1891	24 Apr 1912	44*	24 May 1980
	1 Spainhour, Numa Benson		9 Sep 1913			
	SP Murphy, Julia		20 Feb 1923	25 Nov 1945	45	
	1 Spainhower, Richard Benson		7 Aug 1947			
	2 Spainhower, James Edward		25 Apr 1951			
30>	2 Spainhour, Robert Augustus		1 Feb 1915			
	SP Killian, Virginia		14 Dec 1922	2 Jan 1943	48	
	1 Spainhower, Carolyn Sue		6 Nov 1949			
	SP Staley, Lloyd Ronald		???	1947		??
	1 Staley, Amy Lynn		20 Mar 1975			
	3 Spainhour, Richard Francis		1 Feb 1915			
	SP Shoaf, Rachel Frances		23 Oct 1923	9 May 1942	48	
	1 Spainhour, Gail Frances		28 Aug 1947			
	SP Hooks, George Leon, III		1 Aug 1943	25 Jun 1966	24	
40>	1 Hooks, Blake Douglas		9 Oct 1971			
	2 Hooks, April Diane		23 Feb 1974			
	4 Spainhour, James Dudley		2 Oct 1931			
	SP Linville, Melba Marquita		24 Oct 1929	6 Sep 1952	38	
	1 Spainhour, Thomas David		16 Jun 1953			
	SP Sneigle, Frances Marie		6 Dec 1953	24 Aug 1974	16	
	1 Spainhour, Amanda Vancene		9 Nov 1982			
	2 Spainhour, Philip Benson		15 Aug 1986			
	5 Spainhower, Addie Mae	100	23 Sep 1889			Jan 1990
	SP Oehman, Herman Eugene	88	7 Jan 1889	19 Apr 1911	66*	14 Dec 1977
50>	1 Oehman, Mabel Gertrude		30 Apr 1913			
	SP Tuttle, Jack		5 Dec 1914	21 Jun 1940	50	
	1 Tuttle, Robert Eugene		15 May 1942			
	SP Goodman, Darla Diane					??
	2 Tuttle, Francis Gail		17 May 1944			
	SP Sossamor,					??
	3 Tuttle, Samuel Glenn		3 Sep 1945			
	SP Martin, Dawn Leigh					??
	2 Oehman, Herman Bruce		13 Sep 1915			
	SP Lee, Mae 'Kitty'		28 May 1918	10 Jul 1940	50	
60>	1 Oehman, Joann		17 Dec 1951			
	SP Kalua, Gerald K.		5 Dec 1954	30 Aug 1975	15	

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	1 Kalua, Ryan Keane	22	May 1981			
	3 Oehman, Garland Edward	12	Nov 1919			
	SP O'Donnell, Helen				??	
	4 Oehman, Mary Catherine	15	Nov 1921			
	SP Canter, Asa Theo				??	
	6 Spainhower, Leroy James	21	May 1892			???
	SP Robinson, Glennie	8	Sep 1896	18 Apr 1917	??*	???
10>	1 Spainhower, Sarah Pauline	4	Feb 1918			
	SP Smith, Odell	8	Feb 1914	Aug 1936	54	
	2 Spainhower, James Alton	30	Oct 1919			
	SP Murphy, Dorthy	???	1923		??	
	3 Spainhower, Calvin Robinson	27	Dec 1920			
	SP Cottrel, Wilma	???	1923	23 Dec 1945	45	
	1 Spainhower, ???????					???
	2 Spainhower, Ronald Boyd	1	Jun 1947			
	3 Spainhower, Neil	2	Feb 1950			
	4 Spainhower, Wendell Holton	13	Dec 1923			
	SP Wheeler, Fay	14	Jul 1930	Jun 1952	38	
	SP Scott, Charlotte			9 Apr 1944	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Wendell Holton	2	Oct 1944			
	2 Spainhower, Vicky Diana	4	Nov 1949			
	3 Spainhower, Sue Maria	27	Jun 1953			
	5 Spainhower, John Wesley	60	16 Sep 1853			9 Mar 1914
	SP Shore, Sarah Charlotte	78	5 Jun 1854	13 Dec 1877	36*	23 Aug 1932
	1 Spainhower, Lillian Edith	38	3 Feb 1879			23 Apr 1917
	SP Neal, Edgar Lucian				??*	25 Jan 1952
	2 Spainhower, Edgar Oliver	70	11 Sep 1880			3 May 1951
	SP Schultz, Lula K.	84	4 Jun 1881	21 Jan 1908	43*	20 Feb 1966
30>	1 Spainhower, Margaret		1 Dec 1908			
	SP Cornelius, James R.			1 Jul 1928	62	
	2 Spainhower, John Mack	48	9 Oct 1910			19 Dec 1958
	SP Lackey, Beulah				??*	
	3 Spainhower, Sarah Frances	27	Aug 1914			
	SP Clark, Charles Hughs			9 Jun 1949	??*	???
	4 Spainhower, Katherine Olga	14	Sep 1920			
	SP Easter, James Winfield			23 Aug 1946	44	
	3 Spainhower, Nan Shore	62	5 Oct 1882			27 Oct 1944
	4 Spainhower, John William	69	1 Jan 1885			13 Dec 1954
40>	SP Wood, Elizabeth	25	Nov 1903	2 Apr 1934	20*	
	1 Spainhower, Peggy Ann	4	May 1935			
	SP Brewer, David Lee			8 Sep 1956	34	
	2 Spainhower, John William		9 May 1939			???
	5 Spainhower, Flora C.	34	14 Feb 1887			5 Feb 1922
	SP Keiger, William Ray	24	Aug 1882	18 May 1909	12*	???
	6 Spainhower, Elizabeth Rebecca	2	8 Aug 1856			24 May 1859
	7 Spainhower, Oliver Calvin	64	15 Feb 1859			4 Dec 1923
	SP Hauser, Mary Frances	33	31 May 1869	11 Dec 1887	14*	23 Jul 1902
50>	1 Spainhower, Oscar Vernon	86	22 Sep 1888			12 Apr 1975
	SP Tompkins, Helen	8	Apr 1891	10 Dec 1929	45*	???
	SP Harris, Mabel				??*	???
	2 Spainhower, Russel Blaine	67	16 Sep 1890			20 Nov 1957
	SP Walters, Catherine	79	3 Jul 1884	3 Aug 1913	44*	7 Jul 1963
	1 Spainhower, Catherine Joy	26	Nov 1918			
	SP Anderson, Earl Wayne	21	Jul 1916	19 Dec 1948	42	
	1 Anderson, Catherine Carol	24	17 Oct 1950			12 Jul 1975
	2 Anderson, Jean Gay	22	Apr 1953			
	SP Fogarty, Thomas Michael			11 Oct 1974	16	
	2 Spainhower, Emma Jean	47	15 Oct 1920			17 Jan 1968
60>	SP Noland, Thomas Cagle	2	Dec 1919	29 Jul 1946	21*	

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	3 Spainhower, Nellie Leota	79	26 Feb 1893			10 Jan 1973
	SP Strupe, Walter Thomas	76	5 May 1891	21 Dec 1913	54*	27 Apr 1968
	1 Strupe, Olive Frances		4 Oct 1914			
	SP Conrad, O. Oscar			15 Nov 1932	58	
	2 Strupe, Edith Eileen		8 Jan 1918			
	SP Henderson, Harry Parker			11 Aug 1939	51	
	3 Strupe, Elaine Spainhower		18 Jan 1921			
	SP Callahan, Edwin Forrest			26 Aug 1944	46	
10>	4 Strupe, Mary Elizabeth		16 Aug 1925			
	SP Conrad, Henry Joseph			10 Aug 1946	44	
	4 Spainhower, Myrtle Blanche	81	1 Dec 1896			18 Apr 1978
	SP Snow, Henry Francis	87	8 Nov 1884	20 Jan 1920	52*	28 Oct 1972
	1 Snow, Oliver Francis		4 Sep 1922			
	SP Neal, Emily Jane			25 Mar 1944	46	
	1 Snow, Christopher Neal		4 Apr 1951			
	2 Snow, Whitney Oliver	18	6 Dec 1952			29 May 1971
	3 Snow, Janet Lynn		16 Mar 1955			
	SP Callicott, Sam L.		26 Dec 1948	27 Jul 1985	5	
20>	2 Snow, Madge		30 Jan 1925			
	SP Cox, Willis Raymond	67	27 Oct 1913	12 Oct 1946	34*	27 Oct 1980
	1 Cox, Madge Irene		5 Aug 1956			
	SP Crosswell, Billy Jack		18 Feb 1955		??	
	2 Cox, Carey Francis		4 Jan 1962			
	SP Manuel, Mary Collene				??	
	8 Spainhower, Margaret Catherine	65	24 May 1862			10 Mar 1928
	SP Slate, Samuel Rufus	69	??? 1853	24 Apr 1884	38*	12 Oct 1922
	1 Slate, Nathaniel Oliver		??? 1884			
	2 Slate, Viola Catherine	48	17 Oct 1892			13 Mar 1941
30>	3 Slate, (son)	0	??? 1902			??? 1902
	5 Spainhower, Jacob	34	16 Feb 1780			12 Jul 1814
	SP Harris, Elizabeth		??? 1782	1 Aug 1804	9*	???
	1 Spainhower, John					???
	2 Spainhower, ??????					???
	6 Spainhower, Jonathan		5 Mar 1781			???
	SP Boose, Katy		??? 1795	5 Apr 1818	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Salome		??? 1820			???
	SP Fulk, Levi			9 Nov 1840	??*	
	2 Spainhower, Edgar Emanuel		??? 1821			???
40>	SP Belding, Elizabeth Jane (Eliza)		??? 1822	?? 1847	??*	???
	SP Prince, Belle	24	??? 1823		??*	??? 1847
	1 Spainhower, David		??? 1839			???
	2 Spainhower, Sarah		??? 1841			???
	3 Spainhower, Elizabeth		??? 1843			???
	4 Spainhower, Aaron Carlton	83	11 Sep 1848			30 Jul 1932
	SP Pitman, Emma Elizabeth	82	26 Dec 1853	28 May 1871	61*	25 Oct 1936
	1 Spainhower, Mary Ellen	44	20 Apr 1872			??? 1917
	SP Johnson, David Rhem		12 Dec 1868	??? 1888	29*	99
	1 Johnson, Willie Barnes	81	23 May 1890			19 Jul 1971
50>	2 Johnson, Ann Elizabeth	91	19 Feb 1893			2 Feb 1985
	3 Johnson, Horace Shelby		2 May 1895			99
	4 Johnson, Naomi Estelle Carlton	79	11 Nov 1897			3 Jan 1977
	5 Johnson, Odell Stamford		1 Mar 1900			99
	6 Johnson, Edna Reine	76	4 Feb 1904			4 Mar 1980
	7 Johnson, Aaron George	63	16 Jan 1907			11 Jul 1970
	8 Johnson, Radia Alline		31 Aug 1909			
	2 Spainhower, Celinda Jane	42	24 Feb 1874			??? 1917
	SP Thames, Samuel D.	87	??? 1872		??*	??? 1959
	3 Spainhower, Andrew		6 May 1876			99
60>	4 Spainhower, Willis Carlton	88	25 Jan 1878			16 Jul 1966

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	SP Tatum, Ida	60	??? 1880	1 Dec 1900	39*	12 Jan 1940
	1 Spainhouer, Clarence	52	19 Sep 1901			7 Feb 1954
	SP White, Bertha		??? 1903		??*	
	1 Spainhouer, Ronnie		??? 1925			
	2 Spainhouer, Flossie Thelma		17 Sep 1903			
	SP Cox, R.A.		??? 1901		??	
	1 Cox, Willis Ray	18	4 Nov 1925			Sep 1944
	2 Cox, Virgil Randolph	58	19 Jan 1927			??? 1986
10>	3 Cox, Lloyd Keith		7 Jan 1929			
	4 Cox, Charles		3 Feb 1931			
	3 Spainhouer, Ethel Inez		25 Oct 1905			
	SP Schultz, Hollis		??? 1903	5 Mar 1922	68	
	1 Schultz, Lillian May		5 May 1923			
	2 Schultz, Margie Evelyn		21 Jan 1929			
	3 Schultz, Edith Frances		14 Jan 1932			
	4 Spainhouer, Edith Edna	70	21 Mar 1908			18 May 1978
	SP Evans, Henry Nathaniel		??? 1906	8 Dec 1932	45* 99	
	1 Evans, Henry Wayne		12 Oct 1936			
20>	2 Evans, David James		11 Jan 1938			
	5 Spainhouer, Lois May		7 May 1911			
	SP Critchfield, Johnny		??? 1909		??	
	SP Jones, Pete		??? 1909		??	
	1 Jones, Christine Laverne		2 Feb 1932			
	1 Critchfield, Virginia Mae		13 Aug 1942			
	2 Critchfield, Virginia Mae					
	6 Spainhouer, John Carlton		3 Dec 1913			
	SP Conner, Marie		??? 1915		??	
	SP Harrell, Jewel		??? 1915		??	
30>	1 Spainhouer, Deloris Eve Ann		??? 1935			
	2 Spainhouer, Randy Willis		21 Feb 1948			
	3 Spainhouer, Jimmy Carlton		20 Dec 1950			
	SP House, Linda		??? 1952		??	
	1 Spainhouer, Scott Allen		??? 1974			
	2 Spainhouer, India Ann		??? 1974			
	4 Spainhouer, Delinda Kaye		28 Nov 1954			
	7 Spainhouer, Melvin Ray		8 May 1916			
	SP Reid, Nova		??? 1918	21 Mar 1941	49	
	1 Spainhouer, Melva Ruth		??? 1943			
40>	8 Spainhouer, Minerva Belle Zora		27 Sep 1917			
	SP Harrison, F.B.		??? 1915	5 May 1940	50	
	1 Harrison, Buddy		??? 1960			
	2 Harrison, Marion		??? 1962			
	3 Harrison, Jerry		??? 1964			
	4 Harrison, Mile		??? 1966			
	5 Spainhouer, Flora Alice		27 Mar 1885			
	SP Jones, Blon				??*	???
	SP Broomfield, A. J.				??*	???
	6 Spainhouer, Fred Braden	81	16 Sep 1889			21 Jul 1971
50>	SP Houston, Myrtle Viola	74	26 Apr 1893	10 Nov 1912	54*	28 Apr 1967
	1 Spainhouer, Cleddie Wallace		26 Feb 1916			
	SP Allen, Lois		26 Mar 1918	11 Oct 1941	49	
	1 Spainhouer, Barbara	42	3 May 1942			28 Aug 1984
	SP Willabay, John Paul		9 Mar 1943	6 Dec 1963	20*	
	1 Willabay, Lisa Jan		25 Aug 1964			
	SP McAree, Clint			2 Aug 1985	5	
	2 Willabay, Laurie Jane		17 Oct 1966			
	2 Spainhouer, Helen V.		6 Jun 1921			
	SP Klima, Frank	54	2 May 1918	26 Oct 1945	27*	12 Apr 1973
60>	1 Klima, Richard Frank		5 Dec 1947			

(see prior reference on page 6 line 25)

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	SP Cravens, Debby Jean			28 Dec 1968	22	
	2 Klima, Kathy		7 Jul 1951			
	SP McKenzie, Hollis			23 May 1974	16	
	3 Spainhower, Freddie Philmon		11 Feb 1923			
	SP Klein, Anna		20 Jan 1937	26 Oct 1945	45	
	1 Spainhower, Fredd Steven		28 Feb 1959			
	SP Barnes, Debra Dianne			30 Sep 1983	7	
	2 Spainhower, Chana Gail		29 Feb 1960			
10>	SP Lane, Alan McKemie			7 Sep 1985	5	
	1 Spainhower, Audrey Marissa		14 Aug 1989			
	4 Spainhower, Golda Ellen		1 Aug 1929			
	SP Young, James		23 Nov 1923	23 Jul 1949	41	
	1 Young, James Robert		4 Apr 1955			
	2 Young, Ellen Diane		29 Sep 1957			
	SP Kemper, Randolph J.			28 Jul 1984	6	
	1 Kemper, Kelsy Diane		9 Apr 1988			
	7 Spainhower, Foster Leroy	79	21 Dec 1891			22 Dec 1970
	SP Belcher, Mary Myrtle			18 Sep 1910	60*	
	8 Spainhower, Elsie Tryphena		29 Mar 1895			???
	5 Spainhower, John Peter		???	1851		???
	SP ?????, Ester		???	1852	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Orvel		???	1875		???
	6 Spainhower, William T.		???	1853		???
	SP Pitman, Eldora A.		26 Dec 1858	23 Nov 1872	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Aaron Rufus		???	1870		???
	SP Kelley, Nettie Melissa		???	1903	???	1903
	2 Spainhower, Elmer		???	1873		???
	3 Spainhower, Wesley		???	1875		???
30>	4 Spainhower, Thomas		???	1877		???
	7 Spainhower, Charles		???	1858		???
	8 Spainhower, Joseph Warren	83	???	1861		???
	SP Branch, Mary Elizabeth			13 Jun 1886	57*	???
	1 Spainhower, Alva		???	1889		???
	2 Spainhower, Robert Silvester		2 Jul 1891			???
	SP Rana, Lina				??*	???
	3 Spainhower, Chester		???	1892		???
	4 Spainhower, ?????		???	1893		???
	5 Spainhower, ?????		???	1894		???
40>	6 Spainhower, Ester		???	1896		???
	7 Spainhower, Buela		???	1897		???
	8 Spainhower, Ruth		???	1899		???
	9 Spainhower, Alfred D.		???	1864		???
	SP Puttman, C. E.		???	1860	1 Nov 1887	??*
	3 Spainhower, Aaron		???	1822		???
	4 Spainhower, Peter		???	1823		???
	SP Hise, Sarah D.			16 Dec 1846	??*	
	5 Spainhower, Alfred		???	1827		???
	SP Belding, Elisabeth			23 Feb 1860	??*	
50>	6 Spainhower, Charity		???	1830		???
	7 Spainhower, Noah		???	1832		???
	8 Spainhower, John		???	1835		???
	7 Spainhower, Johannes	61	19 Jun 1782			???
	SP Helsabeck, Elizabeth		8 Jul 1782	23 Dec 1806	37*	???
	1 Spainhower, Maria Magdalena		28 Feb 1808			???
	SP Fogle, Henry		???	1806	22 Oct 1841	??*
	2 Spainhower, Susanne		19 Jun 1809			???
	SP Boyles, William			12 Mar 1833	??*	
	3 Spainhower, Anne Catherine		23 Aug 1810			???
60>	4 Spainhower, Carl (Charles)	62	18 Sep 1812			27 Oct 1874

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	SP Aldrige, Nancy Paulina	82	??? 1824		??*	??? 1906
	1 Spainhower, Malinda		??? 1848			???
	SP Moore, Alfred				??*	
	1 Moore, Arthur					
	2 Moore, Clem					
	3 Moore, Robert A.					
	SP Messick, Nellie					??
	4 Moore, Edgar					
10>	5 Moore, Ernest					
	2 Spainhower, James Michael		??? 1850			???
	SP Jackson, Millie				??*	
	1 Spainhower, Ella					
	SP Newsom, George Wilson				??	
	2 Spainhower, Mattie					
	SP Vogler, John				??*	???
	3 Spainhower, Jacob	82	11 Mar 1854			2 Mar 1937
	SP Newsom, Sallie				??*	
	1 Spainhower, Nora					
20>	SP Helsabeck, Clarence				??	
	2 Spainhower, Martha					
	4 Spainhower, Charles Alexander	78	4 Oct 1855			20 Feb 1934
	SP Shelton, Elizabeth	61	25 May 1856		??*	12 May 1918
	1 Spainhower, Hattie					
	SP Watts, C. R.				??	
	2 Spainhower, Lola					
	SP Lancaster, J.A.				??	
	3 Spainhower, Gertrude					
	SP Bennett, C.E.				??	
30>	4 Spainhower, Mamie Alberta					
	SP Keiger, Joseph Lee	56	18 May 1899		??*	??? 1956
	1 Keiger, Marjorie					
	SP Halpern, Herman				??	
	2 Keiger, Joseph Lee Jr.					
	SP Jones, Matha Jane				??	
	3 Keiger, Charles Francis					
	SP Brownlow, Willie					
	4 Keiger, Robert Kason		28 Jun 1934			
	5 Spainhower, Charles Wickom	70	18 Dec 1888			3 Jan 1959
40>	SP Long, Beulah				10 Dec 1913	45*
	1 Spainhower, Doris Anita					
	SP Gibson, Everett T.				??	
	1 Gibson, Linda Lou		??? 1947			
	2 Gibson, Charles Stevens		??? 1949			
	2 Spainhower, Rebecca Long					
	SP Tuttle, Howard				??	
	1 Tuttle, Howard Grigory					
	3 Spainhower, Bonnie Jean					
	SP Vogler, James G.				??	
50>	1 Vogler, Marsha Grey					
	6 Spainhower, Ralph Alexander	90	10 Jul 1891			22 Dec 1981
	SP Ingram, Viola	60	14 Jun 1895	19 Jan 1919	36*	11 Jul 1955
	1 Spainhower, Ralph Alexander		4 Oct 1919			???
	SP Winstead, Margaret				??*	
	1 Spainhower, Ralph Alexander		28 Feb 1947			
	SP Veach, Jean Ellen				??	
	1 Spainhower, Nathan Alexander		5 Feb 1979			
	2 Spainhower, Erin Arleen		23 Feb 1981			
	2 Spainhower, Elizabeth Ingram		11 Dec 1948			
60>	SP Reid, Joseph Donald				??	

	NAME	AGE	--- BORN --	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED --
	1 Reid, Jennifer Patricia		27 Nov 1976			
	2 Reid, Stephanie Elizabeth		26 Jul 1981			
	3 Spainhour, David Winstead		9 Sep 1956			
	SP Walker, Kathy Jean			10 Jun 1987	3	
	SP McCorkle, Tammy Jean			14 Feb 1982	8	
	4 Spainhour, Anne Catherine		7 Sep 1962			
	5 Spainhour, James Meldrum		19 May 1964			
10>	2 Spainhour, Harold Ingram		24 Mar 1921			
	SP Hill, Mary Frances			26 Jun 1954	36	
	1 Spainhower, Rebecca Kay		4 May 1955			
	SP Clodfelter, David Bruce			17 Mar 1974	16	
	2 Spainhour, Harold Ingram		27 Dec 1956			
	SP Cummings, Barbara Allen			6 Jun 1987	3	
	1 Spainhour, David Wayne		1 Jun 1978			
	2 Spainhour, Joseph Nelson		10 Sep 1981			
	3 Spainhour, Alan Werner		19 Aug 1960			
	SP McLeod, Rachel Anne			15 Jun 1980	10	
20>	1 Spainhour, Lauren Marie		11 Aug 1982			
	2 Spainhour, Andrea Claire		13 Aug 1985			
	3 Spainhour, Betty Lee		6 Apr 1923			
	SP Hennessee, Manassa Nixon 'Nick'		27 Jun 1930		??	
	1 Hennessee, Nixon Scott		12 Apr 1959			
	SP Holleran, Mary				??	
	1 Hennessee, Sean Alexander		6 Jun 1988			
	2 Hennessee, Ryan Augustus		18 Jun 1989			
	4 Spainhour, Martha Jacqueline		11 Jun 1924			
	SP Shelton, Marcus		28 Jul 1922		??	
30>	1 Shelton, Martha Marietta		18 Aug 1952			
	SP Smith, Clay		3 Nov 1949		??	
	1 Smith, Shalley Jacqueline		6 May 1983			
	2 Smith, Polly Allison		24 Mar 1987			
	2 Shelton, Stephen Marcus		22 Dec 1954			
	SP Lawing, Elizabeth		23 Apr 1955		??	
	1 Shelton, Jacqueline Elizabeth		12 Jan 1985			
	2 Shelton, Robert Alexander		7 Jul 1987			
	7 Spainhower, Marvin	90	28 Aug 1894			4 Nov 1984
	SP Long, Eunice				??*	
40>	1 Spainhour, Frances Larue		22 Oct 1922			
	1 Crotts, Martha Larue		16 Jun 1953			
	SP Evans, Jerry Martin Jr.				??	
	2 Crotts, George Michael		23 Sep 1957			
	2 Spainhour, Byron Alexander		1 Feb 1925			
	SP Ingram, Margaret Lenora				??	
	1 Spainhour, Douglas Keith		11 Sep 1952			
	2 Spainhour, Margaret Kristina		19 Jul 1954			
	SP Southard, Lawrence Gettings				??	
	3 Spainhour, Elizabeth Lori		17 Feb 1964			
50>	5 Spainhower, Mary Elizabeth	80	6 Oct 1857			26 Jun 1938
	SP Moore, Lucian	75	17 Jun 1849			??* 26 May 1925
	1 Moore, Stacey					
	2 Moore, Charles Baxter					
	3 Moore, Ida Mae					
	4 Moore, Lella					
	5 Moore, James Iven					
	6 Moore, Edward Olen					
	7 Moore, Annie					
	8 Moore, Carrie Viola					
	9 Moore, Hermie Duddley					
60>	10 Moore, Marvin Spencer					

	NAME	AGE	--- BORN --	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED --
	5 Spainhour, Emanuel	11	Jul 1814			???
	6 Spainhower, Martin Thomas	31	Mar 1817			???
	SP Aldridge, Elisabeth		???	1819		??*
	1 Spainhower, Plinia					
	2 Spainhower, Susan	81	2 Jan 1853			26 Jul 1934
	SP Love, Jim					??*
	3 Spainhower, John Henry	83	6 Jul 1855			1 Feb 1939
	SP Moser, Martha A.	69	14 Apr 1861	???	1881	49* 31 Jul 1930
10>	1 Spainhour, Effie L.		???	1883		
	SP Moore, Sam					??
	2 Spainhour, Oscar L.		???	1885		???
	SP White, Ethel					??*
	3 Spainhour, Charles F.		???	1887		???
	4 Spainhour, William Ernest	24	Nov 1888			???
	SP Garner, Glida Augusta					??*
	5 Spainhour, Henry E.		???	1891		???
	SP Green, Delvinia					??*
	6 Spainhour, Bertha L.		???	1894		???
20>	SP Jones, H.C.					??*
	7 Spainhour, John R.		???	1896		???
	8 Spainhour, Pearly A.		???	1899		???
	SP Strupe, Floyd J.					??*
	4 Spainhower, Nancy Ann	81	30 Aug 1857			1 Feb 1939
	5 Spainhower, Hester Jane	86	6 Jun 1861			4 Feb 1948
	SP Love, John T.					??*
	6 Spainhower, Francis Jefferson	62	6 Jun 1862			15 Aug 1924
	SP McGee, Ellen Emily	70	8 Jan 1871			??* 22 May 1941
	7 Spainhower, Martin Thomas	74	23 Aug 1864			21 Feb 1939
30>	SP Newsom, Essie Viola	82	9 Sep 1903	23 Oct 1929	9*	16 Jan 1986
	SP McGee, Laura	60	???	1866		??* ??? 1926
	SP Luvinia	63	???	1852		??* ??? 1915
	1 Spainhower, Jennie					???
	SP White, Fred					??*
	2 Spainhower, Mary Elizabeth	99	3 Mar 1889			16 Mar 1988
	SP Collins, Abe Franklin					??*
	3 Spainhower, Roben Lee		21 Sep 1894			
	4 Spainhower, William McKinley	70	21 Sep 1894			???
	SP Jones, Anna					??*
40>	5 Spainhower, Harvey Grave	71	9 Aug 1898			8 Feb 1970
	SP Carroll, Sadie					??*
	6 Spainhower, Lonnie Nathaniel	36	???	1900		???
	SP Newsom, Norman Lee					??*
	SP Slate, Ruth					??*
	7 Spainhower, Gladys Mae		10 Apr 1905			
	8 Spainhower, Essie Mae		6 Jul 1932			
	8 Spainhower, James Edward	92	16 Nov 1866			22 Oct 1959
	SP McGee, Martha L.	73	8 Jul 1875			??* 25 Nov 1948
	1 Spainhower, Royal James	88	8 Oct 1897			5 Dec 1985
50>	SP Voss, Grace L.					??*
	2 Spainhower, Judson	85	2 May 1899			7 Mar 1985
	3 Spainhower, Eunice	80	25 Apr 1901			2 May 1981
	4 Spainhower, Della G.	0	7 Apr 1903			14 Feb 1904
	5 Spainhower, Mabel	80	15 May 1907			31 Jul 1987
	6 Spainhower, Elsie E.	9	12 May 1909			24 Oct 1918
	7 Spainhower, Lester		26 Jul 1912			
	8 Spainhower, Lonnie R.	0	22 Mar 1913			4 Jul 1913
	9 Spainhower, Charlie	59	26 May 1914			9 Apr 1974
	10 Spainhower, Thomas Hobart	0	8 Sep 1886			7 Dec 1974
60>	SP ?????, Marta V.	60	21 Feb 1897			??* 29 Oct 1957

	NAME	AGE	--- BORN ---	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED ---
	7 Spainhour, John Frederick	41	28 Mar 1822			18 Sep 1863
	SP Anderson, Sarah Ann			20 Dec 1852	10*	
	1 Spainhour, Winfield	63	12 Dec 1854			13 Mar 1918
	SP Grabs, Ellen				??*	
	1 Spainhower, ?????	0	10 Oct 1881			10 Oct 1881
	2 Spainhower, Sallie	66	12 Feb 1883			15 Dec 1949
	3 Spainhower, Georgia		9 Jan 1890			???
	SP Carroll, Carl F.		2 Jul 1886		??*	???
10>	2 Spainhour, John Silas	76	21 Sep 1855			13 May 1932
	SP Samuels, Josephine Cornelia	79	18 Aug 1862	23 Nov 1880	51*	5 Feb 1942
	1 Spainhower, Carvin					???
	2 Spainhower, Charles Daniel	71	12 Jan 1893			29 Oct 1964
	SP Hines, Treva Louise			25 Dec 1920	43*	
	1 Spainhour, Francis Louise					
	SP Potaro, Sam Anthony		26 Sep 1920		??	
	1 Potaro, Sam Anthony, Jr		9 Jan 1948			
	2 Spainhour, Peggy Joyce					
	SP Gray, ?????				??	
20>	1 Gray, Sharon					
	SP Crouse, ?????				??	
	3 Spainhour, Charles Nathaniel	73	31 Dec 1856			22 Dec 1930
	SP White, Gussie				??*	
	SP Lineback, Harriett				??*	
	1 Spainhower, Henry N.				??	
	SP Crater, Mary				??	
	1 Spainhower, Henry Edward					
	2 Spainhower, Victoria				??	
	SP Ketner, Everett					
30>	3 Spainhower, Charles					???
	4 Spainhower, Mattie					
	SP Bedford, Oscar				??	
	5 Spainhower, John R.	73	18 Aug 1881			14 Jan 1955
	SP Beauchamp, Lillie			14 Nov 1915	39*	
	SP Vest, Sallie Mary			May 1904	8*	15 Jan 1913
	1 Spainhower, Mittie L.					
	2 Spainhower, Pauline H.N.				??	
	SP Holder, Roy D.					
	3 Spainhower, Spencer H.					
40>	4 Spainhower, John R.					???
	SP Bowman, Ethel				??*	
	1 Spainhower, Richard					
	2 Spainhower, Ronald					
	4 Spainhour, James		??? 1857			???
	5 Spainhour, Henry Erastus	70	12 Feb 1858			6 Mar 1928
	8 Spainhower, Solomon	84	19 May 1784			16 Mar 1869
	SP Conrad, Maria Catherine	74	5 Aug 1787	26 Apr 1812	49*	9 Sep 1861
	1 Spainhour, Matilda L.		18 Sep 1813			???
	SP Edwards, Gustin			7 Mar 1830	??*	???
50>	2 Spainhour, Maria Elizabeth	94	21 Apr 1817			10 Jun 1911
	SP Flint, Fountain	71	23 Mar 1809	29 Oct 1839	40*	19 Oct 1880
	1 Flynt, William A.	77	27 Oct 1840			19 May 1918
	2 Flynt, Mary L.	76	31 Jan 1843			28 Dec 1919
	3 Flynt, P. Antionette	60	2 Jun 1848			13 Jun 1908
	4 Flynt, Louise L.	75	3 Nov 1850			20 Jun 1926
	5 Flynt, Martha Harriet	45	24 Jul 1857			13 Jan 1903
	6 Flynt, Susan Artansia	66	12 Mar 1864			11 May 1930
	7 Flynt, Lisetta C.	0	8 Jul 1945			28 Jun 1864
	3 Spainhower, William Washington	79	22 Oct 1819			9 Jan 1899
60>	SP Grabs, Pamela	81	2 Oct 1828	29 Nov 1848	50*	22 Feb 1910

	NAME	AGE	--- BORN ---	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED ---
	1 Spainhower, Ellen E.	78	11 Mar 1849			14 Mar 1927
	SP Kallam, Thomas Wesley	41	16 Jul 1851		??*	1 Sep 1892
	2 Spainhower, Eban Fountain	82	14 Dec 1851			2 Nov 1934
	SP Kallum, Nancy Pauline	92	27 Mar 1858		??*	24 Dec 1950
	SP Kallum, Mollie				??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Mattie					???
	2 Spainhower, Neil					???
	3 Spainhower, Eugenia					???
10>	4 Spainhower, Arthur Ernest	79	22 Mar 1878			22 Jun 1957
	SP King, Virginia Jane		5 Jun 1879	???	1904	53* ???
	1 Spainhower, Alma	1	8 Mar 1906			22 Aug 1907
	2 Spainhower, Inez		21 Feb 1909			
	SP Wolfe, Lewis F.			20 May 1948	42	
	SP Corbitt, Richard			4 Oct 1930	??*	???
	3 Spainhower, Daphne		11 Sep 1911			
	SP Kenerly, Arnold Grimes			14 Mar 1934	??*	???
	4 Spainhower, Treva		20 Feb 1914			
	SP Fulp, James Nash			25 Dec 1938	52	
20>	SP Kenerly, James Melvin			12 Aug 1934	13	
	5 Spainhower, King Arthur		6 Dec 1915			
	SP Sheets, Yvonne			19 Aug 1934	56	
	1 Spainhower, Sonja Yvonne		5 Nov 1937			
	2 Spainhower, King Arthur		22 Sep 1941			
	5 Spainhower, Joseph Lazarus		23 Aug 1888			???
	SP Briggs, Margaret			16 Jul 1957	??*	???
	SP Simpson, Tiny Elvira			Jun 1888	58*	17 Aug 1946
	6 Spainhower, Mack Dowell		1 Apr 1896			???
	7 Spainhower, Wilburn A.		20 Jun 1898			???
30>	SP Smith, Atlas Einsel		8 Oct 1905	19 Dec 1921	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, James Arly		6 Jun 1929			
	SP Grant, Ann Jeanine			24 Mar 1952	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, James Michael		15 Feb 1953			
	2 Spainhower, Linda Susan		21 Sep 1956			
	2 Spainhower, John DeLeon (Jack)	21	8 Apr 1932			23 Jul 1953
	3 Spainhower, Joseph Stephen		6 Nov 1943			
	SP Coltrane, Vivian Marie		28 Oct 1947	7 Sep 1967	23	
	8 Spainhower, Ada Mildred		15 Apr 1903			???
	SP Tippins, Harry Huggins		20 Jan 1899	22 Mar 1925	??*	???
40>	3 Spainhower, Edward		??? 1854			???
	SP Webb, Margaret				??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Octavia					???
	2 Spainhower, Urch					???
	3 Spainhower, Hiram					???
	4 Spainhower, John					???
	4 Spainhower, John		??? 1856			???
	SP Brown, Emma				??*	???
	5 Spainhower, Seaton		??? 1858			???
50>	6 Spainhower, Laura	62	10 Apr 1866			11 Feb 1929
	SP Shamel, John William	84	4 Apr 1859		??*	6 Jul 1943
	7 Spainhower, William A.	61	23 Dec 1868			28 Oct 1930
	SP Sprinkle, Mattie E.	73	26 Nov 1878		??*	27 Feb 1952
	1 Spainhower, Elmer					???
	2 Spainhower, Elsie					???
	3 Spainhower, Ella					???
	8 Spainhower, Alice	80	3 Aug 1871			29 Nov 1951
	SP Hauser, Lazurus	79	9 May 1869		??*	7 Apr 1949
	9 Spainhower, Ellis Timothy (Dr.)	76	3 Aug 1871			17 Dec 1947
60>	4 Spainhour, Christian Theopolas	75	8 Nov 1821			23 Nov 1896
	SP Helsabeck, Elvira	64	31 May 1825	10 Nov 1848	41*	15 May 1890

	NAME	AGE	--- BORN --	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED --
	1 Spainhower, Jacob Byron	38	11 Oct 1846			26 Mar 1885
	SP Golden, Lucy A.	81	26 Sep 1846		??*	30 Oct 1927
	2 Spainhower, Mary S.		??? 1848			???
	3 Spainhower, Permelia E.		??? 1850			???
	SP Nichols, Sanford				??*	???
	4 Spainhower, Clebe Clinton	63	7 Sep 1854			10 Mar 1918
	SP Dezern, Julia Augusta	53	9 Jul 1860		??*	20 Jan 1914
10>	5 Spainhower, Augustine Theopolas		??? 1856			???
	SP Lane, Jennie				??*	???
	6 Spainhower, Charity A.		??? 1858			???
	SP Angel, Jesse				??*	???
	7 Spainhower, Julius E.	72	21 Apr 1862			5 Oct 1934
	SP Butner, Agnes	61	19 Jul 1867		??*	13 Jan 1929
	8 Spainhower, Oliver Alexander	80	??? 1864			??? 1944
	SP Butner, Sarah Emma	66	25 Nov 1871		??*	25 Jul 1938
	5 Spainhour, John Wesley		22 Sep 1823			???
	SP Miller, Lydia M.		??? 1824	13 Apr 1848	??*	???
20>	1 Spainhower, John V.		??? 1848			???
	2 Spainhower, Andrew J.		??? 1850			???
	3 Spainhower, William		??? 1851			???
	4 Spainhower, Armenia		??? 1855			???
	5 Spainhower, Flora		??? 1859			???
	6 Spainhour, Harriett Lucy		26 Aug 1825			???
	SP Grabs, Lewis Edwin	71	29 Nov 1820		??*	2 Dec 1891
	7 Spainhour, Elizabeth Caroline	75	9 Dec 1827			3 Jan 1903
	SP Coe, Henry C.	79	30 Jun 1823	16 Apr 1850	52*	9 Jun 1903
	8 Spainhower, Susan Permelia	92	10 Jun 1830			22 Jun 1922
	SP Snyder, Joel E.	63	31 Mar 1824	30 Oct 1854	33*	4 Nov 1887
30>	9 Spainhower, David	59	22 May 1786			1 Jun 1845
	SP Hellsabeck, Katherine		26 Sep 1784	18 Jan 1808	37*	???
	1 Spainhower, Jeremias	47	28 Oct 1808			8 May 1856
	SP Littlejohn, Nancy			25 Jul 1841	14*	
	SP Stoltz, Mary			18 Mar 1831	25*	
	1 Spainhower, Ewel Edwin	62	4 Dec 1836			20 Oct 1899
	SP Marshall, Leah			1 Jan 1862	37*	???
	1 Spainhower, George Samuel	84	29 Aug 1868			6 Aug 1953
	SP Huffman, Rosa			29 Aug 1897	55*	???
40>	1 Spainhower, Audry					??
	SP Cammon,					
	2 Spainhower, Orville	1	??? 1909			???
	2 Spainhower, William Walter	34	24 Feb 1870			23 May 1904
	SP Mattox, Bertha Belle	72	31 Aug 1873	24 Oct 1900	3*	16 Mar 1946
	1 Spainhower, Claude E.	1	??? 1902			???
	2 Spainhower, William Earl	65	13 Oct 1904			17 Jul 1970
	SP Bender, Edith Clara	68	26 Mar 1904		??*	24 Oct 1972
	1 Spainhower, Mary Alberta		5 Mar 1923			
	SP Dewitt, Del			24 Dec 1965	25	
	SP Archer, Burrell			???	1944	47
50>	2 Spainhower, Mearl Lee		18 Jul 1927			
	SP Pope, Gayle Janet		1 Nov 1929	24 Aug 1950	40	
	1 Spainhower, James D.		18 Dec 1951			
	SP Brown, Virginia Dale		8 Jan 1952	22 Jul 1972	18	
	1 Spainhower, Jill Remae		2 Jul 1975			
	2 Spainhower, Jo Ellen		5 Jan 1953			
	SP Laughlin, John		24 Jan 1951	23 Jul 1971	19	
	3 Spainhower, Ray Earl		5 May 1931			
	SP Wools, Inez Helena		29 Oct 1934	26 Aug 1931	59	
60>	1 Spainhower, Jaqueline Sue		6 Jan 1951			
	SP Holstclaw, Dan			16 Aug 1969	21	

	NAME	AGE	--- BORN ---	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED ---
	2 Spainhower, Jefferey Earl		22 Jan 1956			
	3 Spainhower, Brian Jay		28 Dec 1962			
	4 Spainhower, Harold Denton		23 May 1935			
	3 Spainhower, Ida M.	81	??? 1874			??? 1955
	SP Armpriester, Charles			5 Jul 1896	58*	???
	2 Spainhower, David Riley	82	20 Nov 1839			4 Sep 1922
	SP Edwards, Caroline B.		11 Nov 1846	9 Jan 1867	55*	26 Feb
10>	1 Spainhower, Louis B.	61	??? 1870			??? 1931
	SP Ferguson, Ella				??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Alfred K.	21	29 Nov 1892			17 Mar 1914
	2 Spainhower, Earl		15 Sep 1894			
	3 Spainhower, Gerald		2 Aug 1896			
	4 Spainhower, Cecil	0	Oct 1898			Jan 1899
	5 Spainhower, Paul		4 Mar 1900			
	SP Marlow, Helen				??	
	6 Spainhower, Iona	48	14 Feb 1903			18 Apr 1951
	7 Spainhower, Mildred	39	19 Apr 1907			15 Oct 1946
	2 Spainhower, Venice	69	??? 1875			??? 1944
20>	SP French, Charles George			20 Jun 1906	37*	???
	3 Spainhower, Alfred Judson		21 Aug 1877			???
	SP Mc Henry, Carrie Edith	63	19 Apr 1886		??*	13 Jul 1949
	1 Spainhower, Ward Edward		11 Dec 1905			
	SP Carlsen, Henry E.			1 Jul 1930	60	
	2 Spainhower, Thomas Riley		2 Jun 1909			
	SP Tomlinson, Maria R.			25 Apr 1929	61	
	3 Spainhower, Mary C.		??? 1842			???
	4 Spainhower, Anna Eliz.		??? 1845			???
	SP Fulk, Elias			6 Feb 1861	??*	???
30>	5 Spainhower, Matilda		??? 1850			???
	SP Marsh, Anderson L.			2 Sep 1871	??*	???
	2 Spainhower, Eva Charlotte	69	15 Feb 1810			16 Jul 1879
	SP Edwards, Lewis Baker				??*	
	3 Spainhower, Veronica Frances		3 Apr 1811			???
	SP Shouse, Joel		??? 1808	21 Apr 1832	??*	???
	4 Spainhower, Isaac	89	3 May 1813			29 Nov 1902
	SP Grabs, Juliana	85	4 Jun 1819	7 Apr 1840	62*	23 Jan 1905
	5 Spainhower, Thomas Daniel		24 Apr 1816			???
40>	6 Spainhower, Abraham	83	8 Jul 1817			27 Dec 1900
	SP Mitchell, Mary E.			26 Nov 1868	32*	???
	SP Abbott, Priscilla	39	??? 1824	5 May 1842	20*	???
	1 Spainhower, Henry					???
	2 Spainhower, James David	90	8 Nov 1843			16 Jan 1934
	SP English, Mary			12 May 1869	45*	27 Jan 1915
	1 Spainhower, George	78	Mar 1870			Apr 1948
	2 Spainhower, Kizzie		Dec 1871			???
	SP Paine, Henry W.			26 Sep 1890	??*	???
	3 Spainhower, Bert	84	??? 1873			???
	SP Cullison, Ada			23 Dec 1899	57*	???
50>	1 Spainhower, Orville					???
	2 Spainhower, James					???
	4 Spainhower, Nellie	91	Sep 1874			Dec 1965
	SP Fuller, Charles			15 Apr 1890	75*	???
	5 Spainhower, Frank	77	5 Oct 1878			6 Nov 1955
	SP Mattie F.	88	10 Apr 1885		??*	4 Dec 1973
	6 Spainhower, Roy E.	70	??? 1885			???
	SP Clark, Mary E.			2 May 1951	3*	???
	SP Crites, Lena			17 Feb 1906	48*	???
60>	7 Spainhower, Walter W.	49	24 Feb 1889			11 Jun 1938
	SP Goodwin, Venus		12 Jun 1887	8 Oct 1913	24*	???

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	3 Spainhower, George E.		??? 1846			???
	4 Spainhower, William Cass	3	15 Jun 1849			5 Sep 1852
	5 Spainhower, Mary Fletcher	24	??? 1850			??? 1874
	SP Fowler, Francis			6 Oct 1869	4*	???
	6 Spainhower, Isaac Newton	89	11 Jun 1855			28 May 1945
	SP White, Ora Nettie					??*
	SP Record, May					??*
10>	1 Spainhower, Georgia Bell	49	11 Jan 1886			8 Mar 1935
	2 Spainhower, Gretel May	15	4 Jun 1888			8 Jan 1904
	3 Spainhower, Louis Russell		26 Dec 1899			???
	SP Pontoziuous, Cora Ellen		24 Mar 1901	20 Jun 1920	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Venida Ellen		18 Apr 1921			
	SP Burns, William George		25 Jan 1919	23 Nov 1944	46	
	7 Spainhower, Eve Victoria	30	??? 1856			???
	SP Mahan, Charlie T.			23 Nov 1871	14*	???
	8 Spainhower, Louis F.		??? 1858			???
	9 Spainhower, Margret Ann	36	??? 1860			3 Sep 1896
	SP Madden, James F.					??*
20>	10 Spainhower, Samuel Carp	89	??? 1864			29 Nov 1953
	SP Barnes, Lillie May	75	??? 1866	3 Nov 1885	55*	17 Aug 1941
	1 Spainhower, Elsie Maude	54	29 Dec 1886			6 Jul 1941
	SP Stewart, David F.	78	23 Mar 1886	14 Mar 1907	34*	24 Aug 1964
	2 Spainhower, George Henry	78	16 May 1891			27 Jan 1970
	SP Graham, Lola Savilla	61	19 Nov 1896			??*
	1 Spainhower, Velma Irene		19 Sep 1914			
	SP Banks, James Filson		7 Dec 1913			??
	1 Banks, James Filson		12 Feb 1939			
	SP Bryant, Rebecca Carol			22 Jan 1960	31	
30>	2 Banks, David Charles		24 Jul 1941			
	SP Miller, Elsie			22 Jun 1963	27	
	3 Banks, Robert Clement		15 Dec 1947			
	SP Barnes, Judith Carol		17 Aug 1947	24 Oct 1971	19	
	2 Spainhower, Helen Louise		7 Dec 1915			
	SP Kempfer, Charles Max		25 Oct 1906	30 May 1937	53	
	1 Kempfer, Phillip George		6 Nov 1938			
	SP Enright, Melanie Denise					??
	2 Kempfer, Stephen Michael		1 Oct 1942			
	SP McKay, Connie Jo			3 Jul 1968	22	
40>	3 Kempfer, Roberta Diann		18 Feb 1947			
	SP Schurtz, Michael Reed		24 Feb 1940			??
	4 Kempfer, Phyllis Nadine		5 Nov 1951			
	SP Shirry, John Frederick		8 Oct 1949			??
	3 Spainhower, Naomi Faith		8 Feb 1931			
	SP Lipper, Leland Francis		30 Nov 1918	7 Mar 1970	20	
	SP Shoemaker, Frank Edsell		18 Jun 1928			??
	3 Spainhower, Francis Arthur		18 Jan 1905			???
	SP Rickel, Fern Marie			22 May 1932	??*	???
50>	1 Spainhower, Roy Eldon		20 Feb 1933			
	SP Phillips, Helen			???	1974	17
	SP Mallory, Erma			10 Sep 1955	35	
	1 Spainhower, Roy Eldon		21 Oct 1957			
	2 Spainhower, Terry Lee		28 Oct 1959			
	3 Spainhower, Lori Ann		24 Mar 1961			
	4 Spainhower, Valerie Ruth		27 Sep 1962			
	2 Spainhower, Delmar Francis		??? 1935			
	SP Pakos, Edith Ann			14 Feb 1957	33	
	1 Spainhower, Roxanne Marie		11 Sep 1957			
	2 Spainhower, Brian Delmar		27 Aug 1963			
60>	3 Spainhower, Virgil Edwin		??? 1937			

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	SP Cook, Kathleen Marie			10 Oct 1961	29	
	1 Spainhower, Penny Sue					
	2 Spainhower, Charles					
	3 Spainhower, Denice Marie	26 Nov 1962				
	4 Spainhower, Stillborn	12 Aug 1964				
	4 Spainhower, Clifton Samuel	???	1939			
	5 Spainhower, Darlene Fern	???	1944			
	SP Roberts, David C.			???	1961	30
10>	6 Spainhower, Gene Russell	???	1955			
	10 Spainhower, Marie Elizabeth	79	20 Nov 1787			13 Nov 1867
	SP Kreeger, Johannes	31	1 Feb 1788	22 Mar 1810	9*	27 Jul 1819
	11 Spainhower, Margaret	???	1789			???
	SP Doub, John	37	30 Aug 1781	???	1815	3* 6 Sep 1818
	12 Spainhower, Rebecca	???	1791			???
	SP Leinback, John					??*
	13 Spainhower, Verona 'Franky'	???	1794			???
	SP Beroth, Henry					??*
	2 Spainhower, Michael	74	2 Jan 1753			2 Apr 1827
20>	SP ??????, Elizabeth			???	1780	47* ???
	1 Spainhower, Michael					???
	2 Spainhower, Elizabeth	???	1780			???
	3 Spainhower, John Henry	2	???	1783		???
	3 Spainhower, Mary Eve	79	30 Nov 1755			5 Aug 1835
	SP Doub, John	71	27 Mar 1743			??* 26 Oct 1814
	4 Spainhower, Henry	63	???	1758		22 Apr 1821
	SP Deitz, Lucy	89	???	1766		??* ???
	1 Spainhower, Jacob		???	1785		???
	SP Kreeger, Elizabeth		5 Aug 1786	20 Dec 1807	??*	???
30>	1 Spainhower, Isaac			22 Dec 1853	137	
	SP Scott, Nancy					???
	2 Spainhower, Delila		28 Jan 1810			???
	SP Fulk, John			7 Jul 1834	??*	
	3 Spainhower, Emanuel	54	28 May 1811			31 Aug 1865
	SP Brown, Bathesheba Jane			30 Oct 1845	19*	
	1 Spainhower, Sally					???
	SP McGee,					??*
	2 Spainhower, Wesley					???
	3 Spainhower, Mary	57	???	1847		14 Jan 1904
40>	SP Watson, V. C.					??*
	4 Spainhower, Permelia	86	11 Oct 1850			11 Apr 1937
	SP Taylor, John Jefferson					??*
	5 Spainhower, Henry Wilson	83	10 Jan 1851			1 Apr 1934
	SP Crouse, Henrietta Elizabeth	69	20 Oct 1855	???	1872	53* 18 Sep 1925
	1 Spainhower, Laura Melissie	70	Sep 1855			18 Sep 1925
	SP Fulks, Nathaniel					??*
	2 Spainhower, Wyley Wesley	64	11 Jun 1876			22 Feb 1941
	SP Ayres, Victoria					??*
	3 Spainhower, Isadora 'Dora'		Oct 1877			???
50>	SP Marshall, Sidney			???	1896	??*
	4 Spainhower, Stacy Marie	82	29 May 1884			28 Oct 1966
	SP Nixon, Nathan Jackson 'Jack'	81	7 Aug 1877	2 Oct 1900	58*	18 Mar 1959
	5 Spainhower, Hessie Emily	72	5 Sep 1889			3 Feb 1962
	SP Nixon, Thomas Tavin	58	22 Jan 1883	31 Dec 1904	36*	26 May 1941
	6 Spainhower, Maude Mae	80	5 Apr 1891			12 May 1971
	SP Nixon, John Henry					??*
	7 Spainhower, John Wesley		Oct 1893			???
	8 Spainhower, Cora Alice	84	17 Sep 1894			6 Nov 1978
	SP Ayres, Gurney Austin			21 Sep 1915	63*	???
60>	6 Spainhower, Julia		???	1855		???

	NAME	AGE	---	BORN	--	-	MARRIED	-	YRS	---	DIED	--
	SP Barber,									??*	???	
	. . . . . 7 Spainhower, Sarah			???	1858						???	
	. . . . . 4 Spainhower, Margaretha	21		Dec	1815						???	
	. . . . . 5 Spainhower, Jacob	28		Jul	1818						???	
	. . . . . 6 Spainhower, Solomon	16		Oct	1820						???	
	. . . . . 7 Spainhower, Elizabeth	25		Aug	1823						???	
	. . . . . 8 Spainhower, Louisa	2		Jan	1826						???	
	. . . . . 9 Spainhower, Maria	11		Jun	1828						???	
10>	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, John Henry	45		???	1790						???	1835
	SP Wolff, Sarah	65		???	1793	16	May	1818	16*	5	Jul	1858
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Jane Mahala			7	Oct						???	
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Sarah			13	Jan						???	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, John Henry	78		5	May						30	Jul 1901
	SP Metcalf, Margaret Ann	68		18	May	20	Dec	1849	50*	29	Jan	1900
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Lucinda K.	2		2	May						Jul	1854
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Jacob Israel			13	Apr						???	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, William Henry	79		13	May						10	Jun 1935
	SP Zabriskie, Matilda Elizabeth	85		11	Aug	26	Mar	1878	57*	4	Mar	1940
20>	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Matilda Ann	90		2	Dec						7	Jan 1963
	SP Husih, Albert Edward					13	Sep	1899	63*		???	
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Louis Henry	42		10	May						17	Apr 1923
	SP Huish, Cecil E.	92		4	Feb	26	May	1904	18*	8	Aug	1975
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Louis Donald			24	Feb						???	
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Robert Floyd			18	Feb						???	
	SP Barnett, Reah			24	Mar	27	Nov	1933	??*		???	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Gerald Floyd			1	Sep						???	
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Robert Barnett			22	Apr						???	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, Caro Lee			31	Jul						???	
30>	. . . . . 4 Spainhower, Gordon Vern			14	Jan						???	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, William Edward			10	Feb						???	
	SP Lindstrom, Ila			9	Aug	29	Nov	1933	??*		???	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Janice			9	Mar						???	
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, William Neil			6	Mar						???	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, Susan			4	Mar						???	
	. . . . . 4 Spainhower, Merriem Huish			25	Apr						???	
	SP Carter, Iona Mae			24	Apr	17	Sep	1955	??*		???	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Philip Merrin			4	Nov						???	
	. . . . . 5 Spainhower, Donald Ernest			4	Jul						???	
40>	SP Wheelock, Evelyn Janice					3	Feb	1952	??*		???	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Janice Ann			26	Sep						???	
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Bonnie Ray			28	Feb						???	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, Steven Don			1	Nov						???	
	. . . . . 6 Spainhower, Douglas Merrin			23	Aug						???	
	SP McKell, Nola			4	Jan	3	Jun	1954	36		???	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Douglas Nolan			23	Jul						???	
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Lael Caprice				Sep						???	
	. . . . . 7 Spainhower, Elva Dianne			13	Aug						???	
	. . . . . 8 Spainhower, Richard Merrill			17	Jul						???	
50>	. . . . . 9 Spainhower, Celia Denise			6	Feb						???	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, William John	51		28	Mar						19	Nov 1933
	SP Eddy, Minny					31	Mar	1908	25*		???	
	. . . . . 4 Spainhower, Joseph Lawrence	56		2	Jan						1	Nov 1940
	SP Mansfield, Anna					15	Apr	1916	24*		???	
	. . . . . 5 Spainhower, Orin Willard	38		22	Mar						5	Apr 1924
	SP Whitehead, Blanche					25	Nov	1908	15*		???	
	. . . . . 6 Spainhower, Maude Vernell	22		11	Mar						18	May 1910
	. . . . . 7 Spainhower, Sarah Serena	29		25	Nov						15	Oct 1919
	SP Schellings, Henry					27	Apr	1909	10*		???	
60>	. . . . . 8 Spainhower, Louella Margaret			16	Jul						???	

NAME

		AGE	---	BORN	--	- MARRIED -	YRS	---	DIED	---
	SP Jones, Charles					3 Jul 1910	??*		???	
	9 Spainhower, Adora Lenora	29	May	1893					???	
	SP Schellings, Louis					30 Apr 1910	??*		???	
	10 Spainhower, George Devere	46	18 Sep	1897					27 May	1944
	SP York, Nada Laurie					20 Dec 1920	23*		???	
	4 Spainhower, Sarah Elizabeth	70	21 Aug	1857					7 Aug	1928
	SP Openshaw, Samuel						??*		???	
10>	5 Spainhower, Chana Ellen	73	26 Jul	1859					27 Jan	1933
	SP Openshaw, Samuel						??*		???	
	6 Spainhower, John Wesley	32	23 Sep	1864					22 Nov	1896
	SP Alread, Elmira						??*		???	
	7 Spainhower, Emma Frances		14 Nov	1866					???	
	SP Parker, John						??*		???	
	8 Spainhower, Flora Jane	72	16 Nov	1871					6 Jun	1944
	SP Braxton, Barnett						??*		???	
	9 Spainhower, Joseph Albion	45	10 Aug	1873					15 Mar	1919
	SP Edwards, Devena						??*		???	
	4 Spainhower, Mary		???	1825					???	
20>	5 Spainhower, Jacob Israel	76	15 Apr	1827					26 Mar	1904
	SP Dizen, Charlotte					17 Oct 1949	0*			
	SP Keiger, Parmelia	57	8 Nov	1835		14 Jan 1858	35*	18 Mar	1893	
	1 Spainhower, Lucinda C.								???	
	SP Spease, J. L.						??*		???	
	2 Spainhower, Clara L.								???	
	SP Cock, Silas J.						??*		???	
	3 Spainhower, Louesa F.								???	
	SP Mickey, Tobias						??*		???	
30>	4 Spainhower, Henry E.	32	14 Oct	1858					6 Aug	1891
	SP Wall, Melissa Frances	84	7 Jun	1862			??*	5 Feb	1947	
	1 Spainhower, Dalton Oliver	74	21 Feb	1882					26 Jun	1956
	SP Wooters, Eva Mae	70	???	1881			??*	27 Jan	1951	
	2 Spainhower, Ella Eugenia	56	26 Jun	1884					3 Apr	1941
	SP Fulk, Sandy Edgar						??*			
	3 Spainhower, Edwin S.	87	21 Mar	1886					Jan	1974
	SP Hinkle, Elsie Florence	94	20 Jan	1889		27 Sep 1911	62*	15 Jul	1983	
	1 Spainhour, (son)	0	30 May	1914					30 May	1914
	2 Spainhour, Edwin S.		11 Jan	1916						
	SP Hendrix, Dorothy Earleen		14 Jul	1922		12 Jun 1946	44			
40>	1 Spainhour, William Edwin		17 Nov	1947						
	SP Motoike, Kathleen						??			
	2 Spainhour, Stephen Eugene		11 Apr	1950						
	3 Spainhour, Kenneth H.		25 Mar	1920						
	SP Andrew, Katherine						??			
	4 Spainhour, Carrol D.	67	29 Jan	1922					15 Mar	1989
	SP Messina, Eleanora						??*			
	4 Spainhower, Lucy Ann	27	23 Jul	1888					27 May	1916
	SP Moser, William Leonard						??*			
50>	5 Spainhower, Augusta Cornelia	85	5 Feb	1891					28 Jun	1976
	SP Barbee, Philip						??*			
	5 Spainhower, Jacob Franklin	48	14 Mar	1865					7 Jun	1913
	SP Ward, Mary A.						??*		???	
	1 Spainhower, Emma									
	2 Spainhower, Daisy									
	3 Spainhower, Roger									
	4 Spainhower, Bernard									
	5 Spainhower, Edith									
	6 Spainhower, Richard									
	7 Spainhower, Jenny									
60>	8 Spainhower, Roy									

NAME

AGE --- BORN -- - MARRIED - YRS --- DIED --

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	9 Spainhower, Joan					
	10 Spainhower, Fred					
	6 Spainhower, Paulina	???	1828			???
	7 Spainhower, Lucetta	???	1831			???
	SP Page, Frank				??*	
	3 Spainhower, Elizabeth	???	1793			???
	SP Arney, Andrew			23 Feb 1813	??*	???
	4 Spainhower, Susanna	73	22 Nov 1796			2 Jun 1870
10>	SP Hilsabeck, Joseph			???	1820 50*	
	5 Spainhower, Maria Elizabeth	73	???	1761		???
	6 Spainhower, John		14 Dec 1765			???
	SP Elisabeth			???	1790 ??*	???
	1 Spainhower, John					???
	SP Mary				??*	???
	2 Spainhower, Werner					???
	SP Davenport, Polly				??*	???
	3 Spainhower, Thomas					???
	SP Sarah				??*	???
20>	4 Spainhower, Mary					???
	SP Canady, John				??*	???
	5 Spainhower, Samuel	???	1804			???
	SP Stokes, Lydia			???	1856 ??*	???
	SP Edwards, Mahala			???	1829 ??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Ann	???	1834			???
	2 Spainhower, Jacob	29	???	1836		1 Jan 1865
	3 Spainhower, Marshall	???	1838			???
	4 Spainhower, William Henry	???	1840			???
	SP Richardson, Mary			5 May 1861	??*	
30>	1 Spainhower, Larkin Isaac	???	1862			???
	SP Lewellyn, Katharine				??*	???
	5 Spainhower, Emily	???	1842			???
	6 Spainhower, Samuel	???	1845			???
	6 Spainhower, Jacob	???	1809			???
	SP Nichols, Sarah E.B.				??*	???
	SP * unknown *				??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Martha J.	???	1839			???
	SP Henderson, Rueben			25 Dec 1856	??*	
40>	2 Spainhower, Marcus	???	1841			???
	3 Spainhower, Lott L.	???	1843			???
	4 Spainhower, George	???	1846			???
	5 Spainhower, Caroline S.	???	1848			???
	SP Frasher, John	0	???	28 Jun 1866	??*	???
	6 Spainhower, Jacob	???	1852			???
	7 Spainhower, Daniel Webster	81	12 Mar 1814			19 Aug 1895
	SP Meade, Martha	33	25 Mar 1821	???	1849 5* 31	Dec 1854
	SP Canady, Mary (Polly)				??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Daniel Tobias					???
	2 Spainhower, Sarah	???	1837			???
50>	3 Spainhower, Elizabeth	???	1837			???
	4 Spainhower, Robert H.	???	1843			???
	5 Spainhower, Levi B.	6	Jan 1845			???
	6 Spainhower, William Taylor	9	Apr 1847			???
	SP Dawson, Millie	???	1849	10 Nov 1867	??*	???
	1 Spainhower, Rena	???	1870			???
	SP Manning, Alistus Jihn			4 Oct 1921	??*	???
	2 Spainhower, Susie	18	Jul 1893			???
	SP Lykins, Lloyd			4 Oct 1921	??*	???
60>	7 Spainhower, James Wilson	68	26 Jul 1850			28 Oct 1918
	SP Wheeler, Ellen Nora			???	1874 44*	

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	SP Dawson, Mildred	78	22 May 1851	???	1874 44*	Dec 1929
	1 Spainhower, Charles					
	2 Spainhower, Daniel Tobias					
	3 Spainhower, Christopher C.	44	4 Aug 1885			12 Apr 1930
	SP McLeod, Bessie Jane	82	2 Aug 1889	20 Jun 1907	22*	14 Jul 1972
	1 Spainhower, Julius Woodson		28 Aug 1908			
	SP Emerson, Audra Leota Corrine			20 Jun 1930	60	
10>	1 Spainhower, Greta Norrine		10 May 1931			
	SP DeHart, Barton Richard			7 Sep 1946	44	
	1 DeHart, Diana Sue		14 Mar 1947			
	SP Scott, William Allan			28 Dec 1976	14	
	SP Thurin, Thomas Michael			21 May 1965	25	
	2 DeHart, Shari Lynn		31 Jan 1949			
	SP Tilman, James Wayne			22 May 1965	25	
	2 Spainhower, Ardith Elaine		21 May 1933			
	SP Farnsworth, Paul Allan			9 Jun 1947	43	
	1 Farnsworth, Judy Ann		27 Oct 1947			
20>	2 Farnsworth, Richard Allan	29	11 Jun 1949			20 Oct 1978
	3 Farnsworth, Fred		1 Oct 1950			
	4 Farnsworth, Connie Lee		25 Aug 1951			
	5 Farnsworth, Douglas		31 Oct 1954			
	3 Spainhower, Christopher Earl		12 Oct 1934			
	SP Craven, Suzanne Fern				??	
	1 Spainhower, Shannon Dee		5 Aug 1961			
	SP Ferguson, Grace Louise			3 Mar 1984	6	
	2 Spainhower, Krista Kim		23 Jul 1963			
	3 Spainhower, Jason Evan		28 Jul 1969			
	SP Buckner, Wendi Leigh			28 Oct 1989	1	
30>	4 Spainhower, Miles Travi		23 Nov 1971			
	4 Spainhower, Gary Wendell		2 Jun 1937			
	SP Granger, Sonya Loan			30 Dec 1962	28	
	1 Spainhower, Bradley Woodson		10 Nov 1963			
	2 Spainhower, Brent Michael		1 Jun 1966			
	3 Spainhower, Tracy Donna		18 Sep 1969			
	5 Spainhower, Darell Haldane		17 Dec 1941			
	SP Post, Beverly Louise			16 Jun 1963	27	
	1 Spainhower, Brenda Sue				??	
40>	SP Kurth, Alan Roy					
	2 Spainhower, Brian		29 Dec 1967			
	3 Spainhower, Tina Louise		23 Mar 1970			
	2 Spainhower, Waive Caroline		22 Mar 1910			
	3 Spainhower, Sellers Chris		10 May 1912			
	4 Spainhower, Opal Florence		3 Feb 1914			
	5 Spainhower, Berniece Hellena		30 Oct 1918			
	6 Spainhower, Irene Gwynethe		16 Jul 1925			
	7 Spainhower, Frances Audra		9 Aug 1930			
	4 Spainhower, Sellers F.R.C.	63	4 Aug 1885			???
	5 Spainhower, Roy		???			1949
50>	6 Spainhower, Ethel		???			1889
	8 Spainhower, Jacob Raphael	83	30 Apr 1852			25 Oct 1935
	7 Spainhower, Peter	84	25 Aug 1769			1 Aug 1854
	SP Rider, Catharina Elizabeth	87	9 Apr 1771	29 Mar 1796	58*	12 May 1864
	1 Spainhower, Alice	50	11 Mar 1797			1 Nov 1847
	SP Eliot, James				??*	???
	2 Spainhower, Charity	51	12 Jun 1799			20 Nov 1850
	SP Miller, John				??*	???
	3 Spainhower, Elizabeth	84	10 Jan 1802			12 Apr 1886
	SP Roderick, Daniel				??*	???
60>	1 Roderick, Mary		???			1825

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	2 Roderick, Conley, Alfred L. SP Bowman, Julia	???	1830			???
	4 Spainhower, Catherina SP Miller, Joshne	70	19 Apr 1806			9 Nov 1876
	5 Spainhower, Michael SP Estes, Letty	81	15 Apr 1807			27 Feb 1889
	1 Spainhower, James Henry	77	14 Aug 1814	16 Mar 1834	54*	23 Jun 1892
	2 Spainhower, Martha Elizabeth	26	14 Jan 1835			17 Oct 1861
10>	SP Hemphill, Israel LaFayette		2 Sep 1837			???
	3 Spainhower, Rufus SP Jennings, Mary	27	21 Apr 1837	20 May 1858	5*	12 May 1864
	4 Spainhower, John Cornelius		5 Oct 1839			???
	5 Spainhower, William Robert SP Parks, Jennie		7 Nov 1840	5 Sep 1866	??*	???
	6 Spainhower, Julius Noah	20	18 Jan 1842			9 Aug 1862
	7 Spainhower, Joseph Felix SP Parks, Sue Adella		18 Oct 1844			???
	SP Parks, Sue A.	24	29 Dec 1859	3 Jul 1881	3*	10 Aug 1884
	1 Spainhower, Walter	2	14 Feb 1847			5 Dec 1849
	2 Spainhower, Lettie SP Hamlet, Peter W.	89	7 Jun 1850			17 Nov 1939
	3 Spainhower, Willie Celia SP Greer, Isaac Garfield	78	21 Apr 1866	26 Sep 1883	56*	3 Feb 1945
	4 Spainhower, Carl Michael SP Palmer, Emily Robertson				??*	???
20>	1 Spainhour, Mary Sue		???	1884		???
	5 Spainhower, Paul Gordon SP Mast, Maud		30 Jun 1884			???
	1 Spainhour, Paul Gordon			30 Mar 1916	??*	???
	6 Spainhower, Anne Elizabeth SP Walker, Charles Ernest		24 Jul 1888			???
	7 Spainhower, Joe Felix			10 Aug 1916	??*	???
	8 Spainhower, Ralph Aycock		22 Jun 1890			???
	9 Spainhower, Sue SP Walker, Charles Ernest			30 Jul 1923	??*	???
	10 Spainhour, Walter Judson SP Jennings, Mary		29 Oct 1929			???
30>	1 Spainhour, Paul Gordon		26 Sep 1893			???
	6 Spainhower, Anne Elizabeth SP Walker, Charles Ernest			8 Oct 1919	??*	???
	7 Spainhower, Joe Felix	17	Oct 1921			Nov 1938
	8 Spainhower, Ralph Aycock		1 Apr 1896			???
	9 Spainhower, Sue SP Walker, Charles Ernest			17 Mar 1918	??*	???
	10 Spainhour, Walter Judson SP Jennings, Mary		14 Dec 1898			???
40>	1 Spainhour, Mary Jennings		31 Oct 1902			???
	2 Spainhour, Walter Judson Jr.		28 Mar 1905			???
	3 Spainhour, John Michael			21 Jun 1929	??*	???
	1 Spainhour, Nancy Josephine	65	8 Jul 1908			7 Sep 1973
	8 Spainhower, Mary SP Sisk, John	78	15 Mar 1907	25 Jan 1930	43*	12 Sep 1985
	9 Spainhower, Ennis		27 Aug 1937			???
	10 Spainhower, Margaret Ann SP Patton, Robert Logan	26	7 Apr 1940			15 Sep 1966
	1 Patton, Winnie		8 Oct 1943			???
50>	2 Patton, Joe		24 Feb 1972			???
	3 Patton, Maude		9 Nov 1852			???
	4 Patton, Mable			11 May 1873	??*	???
	5 Patton, Ruth	2	2 Jun 1855			1 Sep 1857
	6 Patton, Robert Logan SP Spainhour, Margaret Macon	92	1 Jun 1858			19 Jun 1950
	1 Patton, Virginia SP Wagner, Louis Henry	70	22 Feb 1849	6 Jun 1877	42*	8 Jan 1920
	2 Wagner, Katherine Ann					???
	3 Wagner, Steven Edward					???
	11 Spainhower, Ila Mary					???

	NAME	AGE	BORN	MARRIED	YRS	DIED
	SP Holman, Floyd G.			1 Mar 1893	??*	???
	12 Spainhower, James Edgar		???	1862		???
	SP Snyder, Ruby			29 Sep 1896	??*	???
	6 Spainhower, Henry	91	20 Jul 1809			11 Feb 1901
	SP Beck, Eliza			1 Aug 1839	61*	???
	1 Spainhower, William Harrison	49	21 Oct 1840			???
	2 Spainhower, Harriet Salina		11 Dec 1841			???
	SP Sebastian, George W.				??*	???
10>	3 Spainhower, Catherine Elizabeth		26 Apr 1843			???
	SP Hush, Henry			24 Mar 1845	??*	???
	4 Spainhower, Peter Noah		24 Mar 1845			???
	SP Hyatt, Elzena			5 Dec 1867	??*	???
	5 Spainhower, Niclaus Pasey		22 Mar 1847			???
	6 Spainhower, Sarah Ann		25 Sep 1848			???
	SP Wells, William			17 Oct 1867	17*	20 Apr 1885
	7 Spainhower, Noah	69	23 Dec 1811			20 Mar 1881
	SP Mason, Elizabeth Ann	80	10 Dec 1808	14 Apr 1836	44*	25 Apr 1889
	1 Spainhower, James' Mason	64	3 Feb 1837			14 Nov 1901
20>	SP Spencer, Selena Skinner			16 Oct 1873	28*	???
	1 Spainhower, Eleanor	2	30 Sep 1874			1 Mar 1877
	2 Spainhower, James Spencer		18 Dec 1877			???
	3 Spainhower, Charles Alderman		17 Apr 1881			???
	2 Spainhower, Margaret Elizabeth	22	30 Jan 1839			31 Jul 1861
	SP McDanall, Charles			3 Sep 1856	4*	???
	3 Spainhower, Sarah Mathilda	16	2 Nov 1840			11 Aug 1857
	4 Spainhower, William Henry	1	6 Jun 1843			20 May 1845
	5 Spainhower, Catherine Emaline		7 Oct 1845			???
	SP Coffey, Israel B.			19 Sep 1867	??*	???
30>	6 Spainhower, Joseph Peter	28	25 Dec 1848			27 Nov 1877
	SP Forney, Mary Louise	80	6 Jan 1846	4 Dec 1872	4*	25 Feb 1926
	1 Spainhower, Ralph Harrington	59	22 Aug 1874			27 Mar 1934
	SP Willis, Hatte Macon	73	28 Feb 1883	26 Dec 1901	32*	30 Apr 1956
	1 Spainhower, William Robert	56	26 Oct 1902			16 Mar 1959
	SP Sisk, Lena Elizabeth		13 Sep 1905	4 Jan 1935	24*	
	1 Spainhower, William Robert 'Billy'		7 May 1937			
	SP Ledford, Coleen Pope		15 Nov 1942	9 Oct 1966	24	
	SP Gregorson, Eleanor		1 Jul 1938	14 May 1954	36	
	1 Spainhower, John Robert		11 Sep 1956			???
40>	2 Spainhower, Beverly Dawn		16 Dec 1957			
	3 Spainhower, Tony Martin		20 Jan 1959			???
	4 Spainhower, Billy Lynn		19 Nov 1965			
	5 Spainhower, Tammy Denise	0	31 Oct 1969			3 Feb 1970
	2 Spainhower, Betty Carol		20 Sep 1942			
	SP Williams, Fred Kyle		12 Aug 1925	27 Nov 1985	5	
	SP Davis, Charles Patterson		5 Jul 1941	23 Jun 1968	22	
	1 Williams, Parkhill Scott		1 Sep 1950			
	2 Williams, Ginger Marlene		22 Sep 1951			
	3 Williams, Amanda Kyle		17 Aug 1957			
50>	4 Williams, Heather Brianna		10 Nov 1974			
	3 Spainhower, Mary Kay		24 May 1945			
	SP White, Bob Earl		14 Sep 1942	1 Jun 1963	27	
	2 Spainhower, Richard Edward		7 Jun 1904			
	SP Erwin, Mildred		16 Nov 1910	3 Sep 1936	54	
	1 Spainhower, William Erwin		23 Nov 1942			
	SP Postono, Jane Boyd		2 Dec 1942	30 Jul 1966	24	
	1 Spainhower, John Edward					???
	2 Spainhower, Richard Andrew		5 May 1971			
	3 Spainhower, Elizabeth Erwin		31 Jul 1973			
60>	3 Spainhower, Ralph Harrington	83	5 Oct 1905			17 Jan 1989

	NAME	AGE	--- BORN --	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED --
	SP McClusky, Lillie Belle	31	Aug 1910	21 May 1930	58*	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, David Wesley	27	Aug 1931			
	SP Seltzer, Carolyn Elaine			16 Oct 1953	37	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, Kathleen Diane	27	Jul 1954			
	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, David Brent	25	Jan 1959			
	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, Frances Joanne	1	May 1935			
	SP Goodman, Harold				??	
	. . . . . 3 Spainhour, Carol June	10	Nov 1937			
10>	SP Rauch, David John				??*	???
	. . . . . 4 Spainhour, Janet Louise	12	Jan 1908			
	SP Jinnette, William Albert	77	12 Nov 1899	27 Oct 1933	43*	Oct 1977
	. . . . . 1 Jinnette, Barbara Ann	8	Feb 1936			
	SP Laughon, Robert Bush			28 Dec 1957	33	
	. . . . . 1 Laughon, Francia Kim	26	Jul 1958			
	. . . . . 2 Laughon, Colin Scott	26	Mar 1965			
	. . . . . 2 Jinnette, William Albert	18	Oct 1940			
	SP Bryan, Nellie Mae			30 Jun 1965	25	
	. . . . . 3 Jinnette, Priscilla	28	Jul 1946			
20>	SP Comer, Joseph Henry, III			30 Jun 1968	22	
	. . . . . 5 Spainhour, Margaret Macon	2	Feb 1909			
	SP Patton, Robert Logan			(see prior reference on page 21 line 53)		
	. . . . . 1 Patton, Virginia			(see prior reference on page 21 line 55)		
	. . . . . 6 Spainhour, Joseph Mason	55	11 Oct 1910		16 May 1966	
	SP Cox, Mary Nelson	21	Jun 1917	22 May 1938	27*	
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, Jane Rivers	14	Mar 1943			
	SP Witherspo, Kenneth Lanar	16	Feb 1941	26 Dec 1962	28	
	. . . . . 1 Moore, Edward Olen			(see prior reference on page 9 line 56)		
	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, Judy Anna	29	Mar 1950			
30>	SP Cooper, Stephen Mack				??*	???
	. . . . . 7 Spainhour, Frances Belle	25	Dec 1912			
	SP Hardee, Robert Marion	73	15 Sep 1904	14 Sep 1940	37*	26 Feb 1978
	. . . . . 8 Spainhour, Virginia Grant	73	14 Sep 1914			10 Feb 1988
	SP Fort, George Elwood	66	16 Sep 1918	18 Jun 1949	35*	7 Oct 1984
	. . . . . 9 Spainhour, Mary Ada	16	Mar 1916			
	SP Lambert, Jean William	75	10 Jun 1914	26 Dec 1943	46*	19 Apr 1990
	. . . . . 1 Lambert, Ralph Spainhour	21	Feb 1948			
	SP Pelto, Suzanne Jean				??	
	. . . . . 2 Lambert, Lewis Carl	26	Jul 1951			
40>	SP Gunburg, Loan Gunberg				??	
	. . . . . 10 Spainhour, Rollyanna	1	19 Nov 1917			6 Apr 1919
	. . . . . 11 Spainhour, Ruby Harriet	1	Oct 1919			
	SP Mills, William Lee	65	21 Sep 1914	15 Mar 1953	27*	24 Jun 1980
	SP James, Clifford Lafayette	26	13 Sep 1918	20 May 1943	1*	12 Feb 1945
	. . . . . 1 Mills, William Lee, III	13	19 Dec 1921			12 Dec 1935
	. . . . . 12 Spainhour, Barbara Wills	11	10 Jun 1924			12 Dec 1935
	. . . . . 13 Spainhour, Daniel Randolph	27	Sep 1926			
	. . . . . 14 Spainhour, David Newton	21	Sep 1931	4	1951	39
50>	SP Dimmette, Nane Elizabeth	13	Dec 1951			
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, David Newton			18 Aug 1982	8	
	SP de Lara, Josefina					
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, Joseph	14	May 1983			
	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, Cer James	23	Mar 1985			
	. . . . . 3 Spainhour, John	6	Jun 1987			
	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, Demette 'Dee'	1	Jan 1953			
	SP Ginn, David Roy	31	Dec 1953	16 Sep 1978	12	
	SP Ginn, David				??	
	. . . . . 1 Ginn, Erin Lauren	7	Oct 1983			
	. . . . . 3 Spainhour, Elizabeth Jane	13	Nov 1954			
60>	SP Marquez, Richard O.			31 Aug 1984	6	

	NAME	AGE	---	BORN --	- MARRIED -	YRS	---	DIED --
	. . . . . 4 Spainhour, Lottie Harriet			6 Mar 1956				
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Edward Andrew	60		23 Jun 1876				5 Dec 1936
	SP Berry, Mae Moran	72		28 Jul 1886	3 Jan 1925	11*		11 Dec 1958
	. . . . . 7 Spainhower, Thomas Andrew	45		19 Nov 1851				19 Apr 1897
	SP Avery, Ida E.			16 Apr 1860	18 Jul 1881	15*		???
	. . . . . 1 Spainhower, Carrie Edna	22		2 Jun 1882				15 Sep 1904
	. . . . . 2 Spainhower, Joseph Avery	68		18 Oct 1885				30 Jan 1954
	SP Fletcher, Lois	55		18 Oct 1898			??*	30 Jan 1954
10>	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, Jack Bryan			20 Jun 1918				???
	SP Croker, Barbara Dawn Harless			27 Feb 1920			??*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, Jack Brian			6 Apr 1943				???
	SP Stroupe, Elizabeth Ann			13 Jul 1945	20 Jun 1965	??*		???
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, Stephanie Leigh			7 Aug 1974				???
	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, Rebecca Ann			17 Nov 1976				???
	. . . . . 3 Spainhour, Jack Bryan			12 Nov 1978				???
	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, Randolph Fletcher			3 Oct 1947				???
	SP Herring, Sally Vandalia			23 May 1953	20 Apr 1975	??*		???
	. . . . . 1 Spainhour, Linsay McCrae			26 Apr 1977				???
20>	. . . . . 2 Spainhour, Adam Randolph			29 Dec 1978				???
	. . . . . 3 Spainhour, Joseph Herring			7 Dec 1980				???
	. . . . . 3 Spainhour, Jane Dawn			2 Apr 1950				???
	SP Neely, Haynsworth Lawton			3 Dec 1948	22 May 1971	??*		???
	. . . . . 4 Spainhour, Barbara Diane			8 Aug 1953				???
	SP Ledbetter, Dr. Homer Carl			5 Jun 1944	29 Dec 1973	??*		???
	. . . . . 5 Spainhour, Daphne Gordon			19 May 1955				???
	SP Friday, Stephen Edward				25 Apr 1981	??*		???
	. . . . . 6 Spainhour, Deborah Ruth			10 Nov 1956				???
	. . . . . 3 Spainhower, Emma Elizabeth	16		2 Aug 1888				16 May 1905
30>	. . . . . 4 Spainhower, Gertrude Matilda			23 Jan 1892				???
	. . . . . 5 Spainhower, Bessie Eugenia			10 Dec 1896				???
	. . . . . 8 Spainhower, John Richardson	25		24 Jun 1855				20 Feb 1881
	. . . . . 8 Spainhower, Leah Selena	50		17 Feb 1815				11 Nov 1865
	. . . . . 9 Spainhower, Mary Polly	73		25 Nov 1817				23 Mar 1891
	. . . . . 10 Spainhower, Sarah Sallie	74		9 Jul 1820				20 May 1895
	. . . . . 4 Spänhauer, Barbara	17		3 Jan 1723				Aug 1740
	. . . . . 5 Spänhauer, Hans Jakob	0		10 Dec 1724				14 Oct 1725
	. . . . . 6 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	0		21 Feb 1726				22 Feb 1726
	7 Spänhauer, Anna	71		31 May 1731				12 Jan 1803
40>	. . . . . 5 Spänhauer, Niklaus			???	1690			???
	. . . . . 6 Spänhauer, Elisabeth			17 Mar 1692				???
	5 Spänhauer, Arbogast	50		4 Jul 1624				16 Sep 1674
	SP Ruoflin, Maria			???	1630		??*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spänhauer, Veronica	43		24 Dec 1651				21 Jul 1695
	SP Glintz, Adam				13 Mar 1679	16*		???
	. . . . . 2 Spänhauer, Michel	25		3 Apr 1653				24 Jan 1679
	SP Degen, Barbara				10 Jan 1676	3*		???
	. . . . . 1 Spänhauer, Anna Maria	0		12 Aug 1677				8 Jan 1678
	. . . . . 3 Spänhauer, Arbogast	20		24 Mar 1654				24 Sep 1674

Spänkauer Auenika

Kleinwiese

Family Tree commenced by Carl Friedrich Spaenhauer in 1892

<u>Hans</u> [son of Hans]	1635-1702	- Jakob	1656-1727
+ <u>Elsbeth Räuftlin</u>	16...-1696	- Hans Jakob	1657-1664
		- <u>Daniel</u>	1662-1734
		- Hans Rudolf	1664-1675
		- Kathrein	1667
		- Margreth	1669
		- Hans Wernhard	1673-1697
<u>Daniel</u>	1662-1734	- Johann	1689-1761
+ <u>Barbara Stohler</u>		- Elisabeth	1691-1691
		- Hans Jakob	1692-1764
		- Barbara	1695
		- Anna	1698
		- <u>Daniel</u>	1702-1761
		- Friedrich	1705-1709
<u>Daniel</u>	1702-1761	- Barbara	1733-1740
+ <u>Elsbeth Brodbeck</u>	1703-1788	- Margaretha	1734-1817
		- Catharina	1737
		- Daniel	1740
		- <u>Daniel</u>	1743-1808
<u>Daniel</u>	1743-1808	- Hans Jakob	1770-1802 *
+ <u>Elisabeth Frey</u>	-1831	- Elisabeth	1773-1809
		- <u>Daniel</u>	1775-1854
		- Heinrich	1779-1804
<u>Daniel</u>	1775-1854	- <u>Daniel</u>	1809-1842
+ <u>Barbara Seiler</u>	1808-1856	- Anna Magda-	1826-1892
		lena	
<u>Daniel</u>	1809-1842	- Elisabeth	1833
+ <u>Elisabeth Pfirter</u>	1814-1895	- Anna Maria	1835
		- <u>Daniel</u>	1837-1887
		- Luise	1838
<u>Daniel</u>	1837-1887	- <u>Carl Friedr.</u>	1864-1924
+ <u>Emilie Leupin</u>	1842-1881	- Daniel	1866-
		- Emile	1867-
		- Karl	1869-1875
		- Alfons	1870-1913
		- Emilie	1872-
		- Wilhelm	1873-1884
		- Jakob	1875-1891
		- Karl	1880-
		- Anna Friederike	1881-
<u>Carl Friedrich</u>	1864-1924	- Elisabeth	1897-
+ <u>Elise Loeliger</u>	1870-	- <u>Friedrich</u>	1905-
<u>Dr. Friedrich</u>	1905	- Peter	1942
+ <u>Irma Richter</u>	1916	- Thomas	1944
		- Andreas	1948
		- Felix	1952
		- Sylvia	1956

* His son Daniel, b. 1799, emigrated to the USA in 1819 to join his mother Maria Jauslin-Lüdin and his stepfather.

Arbogast Spänhauer, von Muttentz [1] (1578-18.03.1631)

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Anna Wartmann (1580-1631) [2]

Kinder:

1: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

2: Barbara Spänhauer (1607-1687) [4]

3: Anna Spänhauer (1608-) [5]

4: Hans Spänhauer (1614-1875) [8]

1) Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer [3] (1601-1659)

Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1578-18.03.1631) [1]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Anna Schwartz (1603-1632) [8]

2: 16.07.1632 16.07.1632 Barbara Wagner (1603-1672) [15]

Kinder:

1: Arbogast Spänhauer (-) [11]

2: Anna Spänhauer (-) [13]

3: Niklaus Spänhauer (-) [14]

4: Maria Spänhauer (-) [19]

5: Agnes Spänhauer (-) [21]

6: Barbara Spänhauer (1624-1687) [9]

7: Arbogast Spänhauer (1626-1674) [12]

8: Niklaus Spänhauer (1633-1700) [105]

9: Anna Spänhauer (1634-1723) [17]

10: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

11: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1648-) [22]

1.1) Arbogast Spänhauer [11] (-)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

1.2) Anna Spänhauer [13] (-)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

1.3) Niklaus Spänhauer [14] (-)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

1.4) Maria Spänhauer [19] (-)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

1.5) Agnes Spänhauer [21] (-)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

1.6) Barbara Spänhauer [9] (1624-1687)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

1.7) Arbogast Spänhauer [12] (1626-1674)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 25.03.1656 25.03.1656 Elisabeth Vögtilin (-) [25]

Kinder:

1: Barbara Spänhauer (-) [26]

2: Elisabeth Spänhauer (-) [27]

3: Peter Spänhauer (-) [28]

4: Christian Spänhauer (-) [29]
5: Elisabeth Spänhauer (-) [30]

1.7.1) Barbara Spänhauer [26] (-)
Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1626-1674) [12]

1.7.2) Elisabeth Spänhauer [27] (-)
Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1626-1674) [12]

1.7.3) Peter Spänhauer [28] (-)
Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1626-1674) [12]

1.7.4) Christian Spänhauer [29] (-)
Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1626-1674) [12]

1.7.5) Elisabeth Spänhauer [30] (-)
Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1626-1674) [12]

1.8) Niklaus Spänhauer [105] (1633-1700)
Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]

1.9) Anna Spänhauer [17] (1634-1723)
Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]
Ehen/Partnerschaften:
1: 01.07.1667 01.07.1667 Hans Ulrich Lüdln (-) [18]

1.10) Johann Spänhauer [106] (1638-1699)
Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1659) [3]
Ehen/Partnerschaften:
1: Ursula Spürtzi/Stürmann/Störm (1642-1704) [32]
Kinder:
1: Jakob Spänhauer (-) [31]
2: Niklaus Spänhauer (-) [33]
3: Jakob Spänhauer (-) [34]
4: Johannes Spänhauer (-) [35]
5: Johannes / ?Wernhardt? Spänhauer (-) [36]
6: Johann Spänhauer (-) [37]
7: Barbara Spänhauer (-) [38]
8: Heinrich Spänhauer (-) [39]
9: Emanuel Spänhauer (-) [40]
10: Getrud Spänhauer (-) [41]

1.10.1) Jakob Spänhauer [31] (-)
Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.2) Niklaus Spänhauer [33] (-)
Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.3) Jakob Spänhauer [34] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.4) Johannes Spänhauer [35] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.5) Johannes / ?Wernhardt? Spänhauer [36] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.6) Johann Spänhauer [37] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.7) Barbara Spänhauer [38] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.8) Heinrich Spänhauer [39] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.9) Emanuel Spänhauer [40] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

1.10.10) Getrud Spänhauer [41] (-)

Vater: Johann Spänhauer (1638-1699) [106]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 08.01.1703 08.01.1703 Friedrich, der jünger Brodbeck (-) [42]

1.11) Hans Jakob Spänhauer [22] (1648-)

Vater: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer (1601-1669) [3]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Elisabeth Meyer (1664-1701) [49]

2: 02.05.1681 02.05.1681 Marla Baumann (1660-1695) [43]

Kinder:

1: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (-) [44]

2: Margreth Spänhauer (-) [45]

3: Niklaus Spänhauer (-) [46]

4: Elisabeth Spänhauer (-) [47]

5: Johann Spänhauer (-) [48]

1.11.1) Hans Jakob Spänhauer [44] (-)

Vater: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1648-) [22]

1.11.2) Margreth Spänhauer [45] (-)

Vater: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1648-) [22]

1.11.3) Niklaus Spänhauer [46] (-)

Vater: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1648-) [22]

1.11.4) Elisabeth Spänhauer [47] (-)

Vater: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1648-) [22]

1.11.5) Johann Spänhauer [48] (-)

Vater: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1648-) [22]

2) Barbara Spänhauer [4] (1607-1667)

Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1578-18.03.1631) [1]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 26.11.1643 26.11.1643 Mathias Ochsenmann (-) [107]

3) Anna Spänhauer [5] (1608-)

Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1578-18.03.1631) [1]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 28.02.1630 28.02.1630 Jakob Haab (-) [50]

2: 18.09.1636 18.09.1636 Fridli Obermeyer (-) [51]

3: 25.01.1642 25.01.1642 Hans Stoler (-) [52]

4) Hans Spänhauer [6] (1614-1675)

Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1578-18.03.1631) [1]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 29.05.1638 29.05.1638 Elisabeth Süss (-) [24]

Kinder:

1: Barbara Spänhauer (-) [53]

2: Elisabeth Spänhauer (-) [55]

3: Agnes Spänhauer (-) [56]

4: Ursula Spänhauer (-) [59]

5: Katharina Spänhauer (1646-1677) [58]

6: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1651-1713) [60]

4.1) Barbara Spänhauer [53] (-)

Vater: Hans Spänhauer (1614-1675) [6]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 05.07.1669 05.07.1669 Bernhard Ramstein (-) [54]

4.2) Elisabeth Spänhauer [55] (-)

Vater: Hans Spänhauer (1614-1675) [6]

4.3) Agnes Spänhauer [56] (-)

Vater: Hans Spänhauer (1614-1675) [6]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Oswald Schmidlin (-) [57]

4.4) Ursula Spänhauer [59] (-)

Vater: Hans Spänhauer (1614-1675) [6]

4.5) Katharina Spänhauer [58] (1646-1677)

Vater: Hans Spänhauer (1614-1675) [6]

4.6) Wernhardt Spänhauer [60] (1651-1713)

Vater: Hans Spänhauer (1614-1675) [6]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 23.06.1679 23.06.1679 Barbara Seiler (1656-1708) [61]

Kinder:

1: Barbara Spänhauer (-) [64]

2: Hans Spänhauer (-) [66]

3: Katharina Spänhauer (1680-1693) [63]

4: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1688-1737) [68]

4.6.1) Barbara Spänhauer [64] (-)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1651-1713) [60]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Hans Jakob Ürbil (-) [65]

4.6.2) Hans Spänhauer [66] (-)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1651-1713) [60]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Maria Pfirter (-) [67]

4.6.3) Katharina Spänhauer [63] (1680-1693)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1651-1713) [60]

4.6.4) Wernhardt Spänhauer [68] (1688-1737)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1651-1713) [60]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 1714 1714 Elisabeth Spitteler (1690-) [69]

Kinder:

1: Heinrich Spänhauer (-) [71]

2: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

3: Barbara Spänhauer (1723-1740) [93]

4: Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1724-1725) [94]

5: Elisabeth Spänhauer (1726-1726) [95]

6: Anna Spänhauer (31.05.1731-12.01.1803) [97]

4.6.4.1) Heinrich Spänhauer [71] (-)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1688-1737) [68]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 17.08.1742 17.08.1742 Elisabeth Lum (-) [72]

Kinder:

1: Elizabeth Spainhower (-) [73]

2: John Henry Spainhower (-) [75]

4.6.4.1.1) Elizabeth Spainhower [73] (-)

Vater: Heinrich Spänhauer (-) [71]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: 18.07.1762 18.07.1762 George Peter Hauser (-) [74]

4.6.4.1.2) John Henry Spainhower [75] (-)

Vater: Heinrich Spänhauer (-) [71]

4.6.4.2) Werner Spänhauer [77] (-)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1688-1737) [68]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Elisabeth Löhner (-) [79]

2: 1749 1749 Verona Wister (-) [78]

Kinder:

1: John Jacob Spainhower (07.11.1750-12.12.1822) [80]

2: Michael Spainhower (02.01.1753-02.04.1827) [82]

3: Henry Spainhower (1758-22.04.1821) [86]

4: Maria Elizabeth Spainhower (1761-1834) [88]

5: John Spainhower (14.12.1765-) [89]

6: Peter Spainhower (25.08.1769-01.08.1854) [91]

7: Mary Eve Spänhauer (30.11.1755-05.08.1835) [84]

4.6.4.2.1) John Jacob Spainhower [80] (07.11.1750-12.12.1822)

Vater: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Anna Catherine Volk (-) [81]

4.6.4.2.2) Michael Spainhower [82] (02.01.1753-02.04.1827)

Vater: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Elizabeth (-) [83]

4.6.4.2.3) Henry Spainhower [86] (1758-22.04.1821)

Vater: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Lucy Deitz (1766-) [87]

4.6.4.2.4) Maria Elizabeth Spainhower [88] (1761-1834)

Vater: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

4.6.4.2.5) John Spainhower [89] (14.12.1765-)

Vater: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Elisabeth (-) [80]

4.6.4.2.6) Peter Spainhower [91] (25.08.1769-01.08.1854)

Vater: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Catherina Elizabeth Rider (09.04.1777-12.05.1864) [92]

4.6.4.2.7) Mary Eve Spänhauer [84] (30.11.1755-05.08.1835)

Vater: Werner Spänhauer (-) [77]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: John Doub (-) [85]

4.6.4.3) Barbara Spänhauer [93] (1723-1740)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1688-1737) [68]

4.6.4.4) Hans Jakob Spänhauer [94] (1724-1725)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1688-1737) [68]

4.6.4.5) Elisabeth Spänhauer [95] (1726-1726)

Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1688-1737) [68]

4.6.4.6) Anna Spänhauer [97] (31.05.1731-12.01.1803)
Vater: Wernhardt Spänhauer (1688-1737) [68]

Nathaniel Spänhauer Bernhard / Wernhard (1601-1659) [3]

Name: Bernhard / Wernhard Spänhauer
Name durch Heirat:
Datenbank-Id: 3 **Kartel-Nr:**
Lebensort:
Bürgerort:
Beruf:
Ausbildung:
Geburt: 1601
Taufe:
Tod: 1659
Bestattung: 1659 [Q:~]
Adresse:
Todesursache: **Religion:**
Quelle:
Kommentar: 5 Kinder von Anna Schwartz
6 Kinder von Barbara Wagner

Vater: Arbogast Spänhauer (1578-1631) [1]
Mutter: Anna Wartmann (1580-1631) [2]

Ehen/Partnerschaften:

1: Anna Schwartz (1603-1632) [8]

Heirat:

Kinder:

- 1) Barbara (1624-1687) [9]
- 2) Arbogast (1625-1625) [11]
- 3) Arbogast (1626-1674) [12]
- 4) Anna (1629-1632) [13]
- 5) Niklaus (1632-1645) [14]

2: Barbara Wagner (1603-1672) [15]

Heirat: 1632 in Muttentz [Q:KiBu Mz 1]

Kinder:

- 6) Niklaus (1633-1700) [105]
- 7) Anna (1634-1723) [17]
- 8) Maria (1636-) [19]
- 9) Johann (1638-1699) [106]
- 10) Agnes (1646-1663) [21]
- 11) Hans Jakob (1648-) [22]

16.7.

Pamhart Spänkauer v Mz

oo 16.7.1632

Zgf Barbara Wagner v Mz

Leonhard Mesner 2 3.2.1624

Sv Claus Mesner und Barbara Spänkauer. □ 29.9.1662

Agnes Seiler 2 16.1.1625

Tv Hans Seiler (Sv Caspar) und Anna Spänkauer

1614. 8
60. 5

1674 3

The following page is an illustrative family record sheet. The number at the top of the page is the family record sheet number. The digits before the comma in this number indicate the generation to which the father and mother belong. The digits after the comma are assigned chronologically, as a new family sheet is added to the file. To illustrate, this family sheet has the number 10,012 because it was the twelfth family record to be added into the tenth generation.

Numbers on the left side of the page on line with a name are individual index numbers. Because many individuals have the same name - or nearly so - index numbers help avoid confusion. The digits before the decimal in this number are assigned chronologically as the individual is added to the file. The digits after the decimal in this number identify the generation in which that individual falls. To illustrate, the father's number, 25.10, indicates that he was the twenty-fifth person identified within the tenth generation and his wife's number indicates she was the 125th person added to this generation.

Numbers on the right side of the page are forward and backward references to other family record sheets on which that individual also appears. In the example, the father was married twice, so his box has two numbers on the right side. The ninth generation number is the family sheet with his parents and siblings. The tenth generation number is the family sheet with children from his second marriage. The symbol " *** " in the mother's box indicates that her parents are unknown.

Numbers at the top-right of a child's box are forward references to the family sheet with that child's children. A " *** " symbol there indicates that no children are known. Numbers at the bottom-right in a child's box are backward references to the family sheet with the spouses parents. In the example, the first child (individual number 267.11) with spouse (individual number 288.11) have children on record sheet 11,053, and the spouse is listed as a child on the family sheet 10,056.

Dates on the record sheets are written in the form YYYY.MMDD so that, for example, 1766.0402 means April 2, 1766.

FAMILY RECORD SHEET NUMBER >>>>> 10,012

25.10 FATHER'S NAME		9,015
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	10,013
DEATH DATE	DEATH PLACE	
	BURIAL	
	NOTE	
125.10 MOTHER'S NAME		***
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
DEATH DATE	DEATH PLACE	
	BURIAL	
	NOTE	
MARRIAGE DATE <i>ages</i>		MARRIAGE PLACE
267.11 FIRST CHILD'S NAME		11,053
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
DEATH DATE	DEATH PLACE	
	BURIAL	
MARRIAGE DATE	MARRIAGE PLACE	
288.11 SPOUSE NAME		10,056
268.11 SECOND CHILD'S NAME		***
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
DEATH DATE	DEATH PLACE	
	BURIAL	
MARRIAGE DATE	MARRIAGE PLACE	
289.11 SPOUSE NAME		***
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
DEATH DATE	DEATH PLACE	
	BURIAL	
269.11 THIRD CHILD'S NAME		none
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
DEATH DATE	DEATH PLACE	
	BURIAL	

4,002

1/2

4.04 SPAENHAUER, WERNHARDT	3,001
1688.0219 Muttanz, Switzerland	
1737.0303 49 Muttanz, Switzerland	
Muttanz, Switzerland	
10.04 SPITTELER, ELSBETH	3,002
1692.0000 Muttanz, Switzerland	
Yorktown, Pennsylvania	
1714.0600 26 {Basel}	
22	
7.05 SPAENHAUER, BARBEL	none
1715.0324 Muttanz, Switzerland	
1717.0402 2 Muttanz, Switzerland	
8.05 SPAENHAUER, JOHANN HEINRICH, Sr.	5,001
1716.0802 Muttanz, Switzerland	
1788.1003 72 Salem, North Carolina	
Bethania Moravian Cemetery #35	
1742.0817 26 Lancaster, PA	
14.05 LUM, ELIZABETH	***
9.05 SPAENHAUER, JACOBUS WERNHARDT "Werner"	5,002
1719.0716 Muttanz, Switzerland	5,003
1787.0606 68 Salem, North Carolina	
1749.0000 30	
15.05 WISTER, VERONA (WRISTLER, WEISTLER)	***
1752.0502 33	
16.05 LOHNER, ELISABETH	***
10.05 SPAENHAUER, ANNA	5,004
1720.1229 Muttanz, Switzerland	
1803.0112 83 America	
1754.0204	
17.05 TSCHUDI, HEINRICH	***
11.05 SPAENHAUER, BARBARA	none
1723.0103 Muttanz, Switzerland	
1740.0800 17 Youngstown, Pennsylvania	

12.05 SPAENHAUER, HANS JACOB	none
1724.1210 MuttENZ, Switzerland	
1725.1014 1 MuttENZ, Switzerland	
13.05 SPAENHAUER, ELISABETH	none
1726.0221 MuttENZ, Switzerland	
1726.0222 0 MuttENZ, Switzerland	

Elsbeth (Spitteler) Spaenhauer, at age 48, left Switzerland for America on 1740.0505. With her, were her four living children: Heinrich (24), Werner (21), Anna (20), & Barbara (17). Traveling with them, were three closely related families.

One family was that of her brother-in-law, Nicholas Austin or "Claus" Spaenhauer (50), a painter, and his wife Ursula (Schaub) (53) with their two children Jacob (17) & Matheus (14), and a servant, Verena Tschudi. The second family was that of Elsbeth's sister-in-law, Catherine (Spaenhauer) Pfau (50) and her husband Hans Jacob Pfau (54), a shoemaker, with two of their children. The third family was that of Elsbeth's sister-in-law, Elsbeth (Spaenhauer) Brodtbeck (59) and her husband Heinrich Brodtbeck (59), with their five children, Heinrich (22), Nicklaus (20), Elsbeth (17), Barbel (14), and Wernhard (10).

This group, and others, took boats up the Rhine to Rotterdam in May, 1740, where they boarded the ship "Friendship" commanded by Captain William Vetterly. The passage was rough, with "a terrible storm at sea". Nearly sixty people from the Basel area died on that journey, mostly of hunger, because they lost their provisions and cooking-utensils in the storm. The ship arrived in Philadelphia in August of 1740. On September 23, 1740, as required by law, the passengers appeared before the Pennsylvania Court to take the "Oath of Allegiance" to the King of England. The court recorded Elsbeth's family name as "Spaenhauer". See "Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies" compiled by Dr. Albert Faust & Cairns M. Brumbaugh, edited in 1968 by the Genealogical Publishing Co.

9.05 SPAENHAUER, JACOBUS WERNHARDT	"WERNER"	4,002
1719.0716	Muttanz, Switzerland	5,003
1787.0606	68 Salem, North Carolina	
15.05 WISTER, VERONA	(WRISTLER, WHISTLER)	1 st wife ***
1728.0000		
1751.0500	23 Yorktown, Pennsylvania	
1749.0000	30 Pennsylvania	
	21	
8.06 SPAENHAUER, JOHANN JACOB	(JOHN)	6,003
1750.1107	Near Yorktown, Pennsylvania	
1822.1212	72 Bethania, North Carolina	
	John Jacob homeplace, King, NC	
1773.0000		
9.06 VOLCK, ANNA CATHERINE	(VOLK, FULK)	FULK
<p>When Johan Jacob was six months old, his mother, Verona, died. His uncle Heinrich and Aunt Elizabeth took John Jacob into their home and kept him until his father, Werner, married again in 1752.</p>		

5,003

1/2

9.05 SPAENHAUER, JACOBUS WERNEARDT	"WERNER"	4,002
1719.0716	Muttentz, Switzerland	5,002
1787.0606	68 Bethania, North Carolina	<i>2nd wife & children</i>
16.05 LOHNER, ELISABETH		***
1723.0000	New River, Pennsylvania [near Yorktown]	
1790.0000	67 Bethania, North Carolina	
	she was a Moravian	
1752.0502	33 Pennsylvania	
	29	
10.06 SPOENHAUER, MICHAEL		6,004
1753.0102	Yorktown, PA	
1827.0402	74 Bethania, NC	
1779.0000	26	
16.06 UF---, ELIZABETH		***
11.06 SPOENHAUER, MARY EVE		6,005
1755.1130	Yorktown, PA	
1835.0805	80	
	Old Doub's Chapel Methodist Cemetery	
1780.0000	25	
17.06 DOUB, JOHN, Sr., Rev.		***
12.06 SPOENHAUER, HEINRICH		6,006
1758.0000	New River, VA., or Pulaski, VA.	
1821.0422	63 Bethania, North Carolina	
1783.0000	25	
18.06 DIETZ, LOUISA "Lucy"		***
13.06 SPOENHAUER, MARIA ELIZABETH		6,007
1761.0000	New River, MD	
1835.0000	74 Indiana	
1782.0000	21	
19.06 FISCUS, JOHN ADAM		***
14.06 SPOENHAUER, JOHN		6,008
1765.1204	New River, VA., or Pulaski, VA.	
183x.0000		
20.06 UF---, ELIZABETH		***

5,003

2/2

15.06 SPOENHAUER, PETER	6,009
1769.0825 Bethania, N.C.	
1854.0801 85 Burke Co, NC	
1796.0329 27 Riders Grove, PA	
21.06 RIDER, CATHERINE ELIZABETH	BASE

Werner came to America in 1740 aboard "Friendship", and came to North Carolina in 1763, three years after his brother John Henry.

Valentine Beck (from Bethania) conducted Werner's funeral at his farm homeplace -- with over 150 people present!

STOKES COUNTY HISTORY 903-913-914:

Wernhardt ("Werner") was born in Muttenez, Switzerland July 16, 1719. He came to America with his widowed mother, brother, and two sisters in 1740, landing at Philadelphia, PA.

In 1749, in PA, he married Verona Wristler and apparently moved to York County along with his brother Heinrich. This couple were parents to one son, Johann Jacob, born in 1750 at Yorktown, PA. In May of 1751 Verona died. John Jacob was taken into his uncle Heinrich's home "until his father reentered the matrimonial state" in 1752 with Elizabeth Lohner, a Moravian.

Werner came to North Carolina in 1763, three years after his brother and settled just 3 miles west of Bethania on Bershava Creek. Werner owned several hundred acres along Bershava Creek and the little Yadkin, which he farmed with the help of his sons. He became a "communicant" member of the Bethania congregation, not being able to attend regular services because of the distance, but he arranged to have services held at his farm home periodically for many years.

Werner died at Bethania June 6, 1787.

In the census of 1820, John Jacob was the only one of Werner's sons listed as living in Stokes County. Others had moved west.

John Jacob came to NC in 1763	6,003
Anna Catherine came to NC in 1762	
Children were born in Surry, later Stokes County	1/7

8.06 SPAENHAUER, JOHN JACOB	5,002
1750.1107 near Yorktown, PA	
1822.1212 72 Bethania, NC	
John Jacob homeplace, near King, NC	
9.06 VOLCK, ANNA CATHERINE (VOLK, FULK)	FULK
1751.0622 Allemangel, PA	
1814.0427 63 Little Yaddin, NC	
John Jacob homeplace, near King, NC	
1773.0000 23 North Carolina	
22	
35.07 SPAENHAUER, MAGDALENA	***
1774.0412 Stokes County, NC	
36.07 SPAENHAUER, CATHERINA	***
1775.0728 Stokes County, NC	
37.07 SPAENHAUER, BARBARA	7,005
1777.0404 Stokes County, NC	
1800.1026 23	
48.07 RIDER, JACOB (RITER) (JOHN)	***
38.07 SPAINHOUR, JOSEPH	7,006
1778.0531 Stokes County, NC	
1852.0525 74 Stokes County, NC	
1801.1116 23 Stokes County, NC	
49.07 SCHAUS, ELIZABETH (SBOUSE) "Eliza"	***
39.07 SPAINHOUR, JACOB	7,007
1780.0216 Stokes County, NC	
1814.0712 34	
1804.0801 24	
50.07 HARRIS, ELIZABETH	***

6,003

2/7

40.07 SPAINHOWER, JONATHAN	7,008
1781.0305 Stokes County, NC	
184- Indiana	
1818.0405 37	
51.07 BOOSE, CATHERINE "Katy"	***
41.07 SPAINHOUR, JOHANNES (JOHN)	7,009
1782.0619 Stokes County, NC	
1844.0000 62	
1806.1223 24	
52.07 HILSABECK, ELIZABETH	BASE
42.07 SPAINHOUR, SOLOMON Baptised 1782.0718	7,010
1784.0519 Stokes County, NC	
1869.0316 85 Dalton, NC	
Homeplace, Dalton, NC	
1812.0426 28	
53.07 CONRAD, MARIA CATHERINE	***
43.07 SPAINHOUR, DAVID	7,011
1786.0522 Stokes County, NC	
1845.0601 59	
1807.0118 21	
54.07 HILSABECK, MARIA CATHERINE	BASE
44.07 SPAINHOWER, MARIA ELIZABETH	7,012
1787.1120 Stokes County, NC	
1867.1113 80	
1810.0322 23	
55.07 KRIEGER, JOHANNES (KREEGER)	BASE
45.07 SPAINHOUR, MARGARET (MARGARETTE)	7,013
1789.0000 Stokes County, NC	
Old Doub's Chapel Methodist Cemetery	
1815.0811 26	
56.07 DOUB, JOHN, Jr.	DOUB
46.07 SPAINHOWER, REBECCA	***
1791.0000 Stokes County, NC	
1816.0116 25	
57.07 LEINBACH, JOHN (LINEBECK)	***

6,003

3/7

47.07 SPAINBOWER, VERONA "Franky"
1794.0000 Stokes County, NC

7,014

1812.0102 18

58.07 BEROETH, JOHANN HEINRICH

On March 14, 1774, John Jacob received a land grant from the State of North Carolina of 100 acres near the Little Yadkin, and moved there. This farm is just off the Brown Road north of King today.

The following was dictated by JOHN JACOB and written by his son-in-law, John Doub, Jr., the oldest son of John Doub, who married John Jacob's half-sister, Mary Eve, Werner's youngest daughter. John Doub Jr.'s wife was Margarette Spaenhauer.

I was born on the 7th of November 1750, near Yorktown, Pennsylvania on the Cordorus. My father Werner Spaenhauer and my mother Verona Wister followed husbandry. When I was 6 months old, my mother died. On this occasion Henry Spaenhauer took me into his home to superintend my education. After having remained a widower one year, my father reentered the matrimonial state. When he again took the care of my education himself.

Of my earlier years, two remarkable instances of the preservation of my life have ever remained fresh in memory. When I was 2 years old I fell (as I was told) into deep water and would undoubtedly have drowned if my parents hearing the cries of the children that were with me, had not hurried to the spot. I was taken for dead out of the water and carried into the house where my parents and those present after my exertions succeeded in restoring me to life.

In my 9th year I experienced another preservation of my life. Returning one day from the field for breakfast, I thought it a convenient time to climb for bird nests high up in the barn. I did so without thinking much about it, and fell down upon the threshing floor, where I remained lying senseless. How long I lay, I was not aware of, until I recovered my senses and with a swollen face went out into the field where they looked at me with astonishment and asked me where I had been so long and what I had been doing. I could not avoid confessing my thoughtlessness, and, as it was near night, and I was much disfigured, they sent me home.

It was not until then that I learned that I had been senseless in the barn nearly the whole day.

In my 13th year (1763) my father moved to North Carolina where we arrived safe in Bethania. From there our cousin Henry Spaenhauer who had moved before us to North Carolina and was settled in Bethania, brought us on his plantation four miles from Bethania. In the course of time my father bought land for himself which is now owned by the family of the late William Doub, when he died. Here I lived and assisted my father in the cultivation of his farm until my 23rd year, when I entered into the holy state of matrimony with Ann Catherine Volk. This our union was blessed by our dear Lord with 13 children, 6 sons and 7 daughters. {Of whom, John Jacob lived to see 65 grandchildren!}.

One year after my marriage, I bought a tract of land at no great distance from the Little Yadkin, where I still live, and through the blessing of God and persevering industry and economy I have hitherto made an honest living.

In regard to the state of my soul, I must, however, confess that at that time I knew my God and Savior only by name, but not as my Redeemer who had taken away my sins, and therefore I lived without God in all the vanities, and sinful lust of the world. My faithful Savior who shed his blood for every human soul, also followed me, his wandering sheep, with love and compassion, and as the means of my eternal salvation, and to rouse me from my sleep of sin, he made use of a severe illness. Through his grace my eyes were opened to my lost state, so I appeared in my own eyes as the worst of sinners and felt that I should undoubtedly go directly to hell if I was to die in my present state of mind; and in this anguish of my soul I hastened to the woods, threw myself upon the ground and cried to God to have compassion on my troubled soul. At that moment, such a pleasing sensation pervaded me that I shall never forget it. I experienced the Savior as my redeemer and imagined I heard somebody say to me: "be of good cheer, thou shalt live".

From that time forward, I passed my life more cheerfully and found in the word of God food for my poor soul. And as my dear wife was of the same mind with me, we requested of the minister at Bethania to have a sermon preached at my house from time to time, as we lived at too great a distance to go to church at Bethania. This was granted and continued for many years for the benefit of our souls.

In 1814 I suffered the pang of separation from my dear wife with whom for somewhat more than 42 years I had lived happily, and shared both joy and sorrow. Her happy departure to the Lord afforded me much edification and left a strong desire to follow her soon into the realms of the blest. Until that blessed hour, may my faithful Lord graciously preserve me in the faith of Jesus.

John Jacob completes his memoir with a request that a certain hymn be sung at his funeral (Hymnbook # 951).

Anna Catherine Volck was born on the 22nd of June 1751 at Alemangel, Northhampton County, Pennsylvkvania. Her parents were Andrew Volck and Maria Margaret (Romig) Volk who belonged to the Brethren's Congregation at that place. They used every endeavor to train Anna up well, as their other children, in the love of our Savior.

In the year 1761, they, on account of Indian hostilities, fled to (place not mentioned) and after a residence of one year they removed to the banks of the Talpehoctan where they left in October 1762 for North Carolina, Anna being in her 11th year. Here they settled at the distance of three miles from Bethania and commenced the plantation which at present is the property of Mr. Isaac Pfaff. Being members of the Moravian Church, they joined the congregation at Bethania as communicants and frequently took their daughter to the meetings of the society, from which she derived many blessings for her soul. At the age of 21 she married the surviving widower John Jacob Spaenhauer, which union was blessed with 6 sons and 7 daughters, who except one daughter, are alive and from them she lived to see 42 grandchildren.

On the 14th of March the following year they settled on the Little Yadkin, not far from the Sorytown mountains, ten miles from Bethania. The blessings of God crowned their labors. Faithful and active as a housewife, she shrank from no kind of labor, and frequently exerted herself beyond her strength. Of this her husband bears ample testimony, with whom she lived happily for nearly 43 years. Hence also the separation this his faithful consort, who had his spiritual as well as his temporal welfare deeply at heart, is severely felt. And not only he and his children, but the whole neighborhood on account of her faithful service as a midwife.

But it was especially in regard to their spiritual welfare that she acted the part of a truer and careful mother to her children, constantly urging them with the kindest exhortations to give themselves soul and body to the Lord, to conform in their conduct to his word, and to the precepts of the Gospel to be free and remain faithful unto the Lord.

In the year 1790, the 16th of August, her father departed to our blessed Savior, and in 1804, the 2nd of June, her mother followed him, after having been nursed by her (Anna's) filial affection and faithfulness during the seven years, as by old age she had become totally blind and helpless.

Her health which had hitherto been firm and permanent, received a severe shock about a year ago, as a person in a state of intoxication entered her home, and without any cause, abused her shamefully, beating her, and throwing her down. She recovered but slowly, in some measure from the effects of the beating, but continued ailing ever since and frequently expressed her belief that she would not long remain in this world.

In her illness, which lasted 7 weeks, she gave clear evidence of being truly a child of God and bore all her sufferings with patience and calmness. Her thoughts were exclusively with the Savior whose pardoning power she had experienced in her own soul, and declared at different times that the Savior was everything to her, that she had communion with him by day and night, and experienced happy hours of refreshment from him. For this reason she concerned herself about her household affairs, but when asked about anything in this line, she said "Oh, I have no more of anything to do, I have only to commune with my dear Savior who is so near to my soul".

Once, after a sleepless night, she said to her husband: "What the Savior has done for me during this night is great indeed. Hitherto I have always believed that I really loved Him dearly, but now first I have learned to know what it is to love the Savior. Oh, how good, how good he is."

About a week before her death, she called her children to her bedside, took a very affecting leave of them, and exhorted them with maternal care and affection to thus abide with the Savior and his congregation, love him above all things, be faithful and obedient unto him until the end of your lives. Then it will be well with you, and I shall have the happiness of once again meeting you all before his throne. Thereupon she recommended their dear father particularly into their care.

Though her heart was gladdened by the comforting presence of her Savior, yet she felt so strong a desire to partake of the Holy Sacrament, that for many days she constantly spoke of it and said "Oh, If I had but received that, I should be quite ready to go to my dear Savior". This desire was gratified when on the 24th of this month of April, it was administered to her in the presence of her dear husband and several communicants of the congregation of Bethania who happened to be with her on a visit. The peace of God was sensibly felt and she was much affected. She could not find words to express her gratitude, and said: "Now I am quite ready to go to my dear Savior. That is my chief desire, I long after Him, and hope to see Him soon and to refresh my soul in Him. She was much affected.

When in the course of the following night, hymns were sung of our departure to the Lord and of church triumphant, and the glory of eternal life, and she particularly repeated the following verses:

Thy sighs and groans unnumbered
And from thy heart incumbered
The countless tears forth pressed
There shall at my dismissal
And final rest in fruition
Convey me to thy arms and heart.
{Brethren's Hymn Book #88, Vol. 16}

Several times, with her hands folded in prayer, every aspiration she uttered, she concluded with these words: "Oh how lovely is my Savior". In this happy and edifying situation of mind she longed for the last hour which struck in the evening of the 28th of April, 1814, when she was at the age of 62 years, 10 months, and 25 days.

7,006

1/2

38.07	SPOENHAUER, JOSEPH		6,003
	1778.0531	Stokes County, North Carolina	
	1852.0525 74	Stokes County, North Carolina	
49.07	SCHAUS, ELIZABETH (ELIZA) (SHOUSE)		***
	1782.0000		
		Stokes County, North Carolina	
	1801.1116 23	{Stokes County}	
	19		
37.08	SPAINHOUR, JOHN JACOB		8,003
	1805.1209	Stokes County, NC	8,004
	1830.0000 25		
43.08	MILLER, MARY ANN		***
	1835.0000 30		
44.08	PPAFF, CATHERINE		***
38.08	SPAINHOUR, CATHERINE ELIZABETH		***
	1807.1010	Stokes County, NC	
	{1848}		
	1826.0126 19	Stokes County, NC	
45.08	FULK, JACOB		***
39.08	SPAINHOUR, DANIEL		8,005
	1810.0909	Stokes County, NC	
46.08	GREGG, SARAH		***
40.08	SPAINHOUR, ANNA SUSANNA		***
	1814.0102	Stokes County, NC	
	1833.0312 19		
47.08	MASSENCUP, THOMAS		***

7,006

2/2

41.08 SPAINHOUR, MARIA JUSTINE	"Teeny"	none
1818.0109	Stokes County, North Carolina	
1890.0307	72 Dalton, North Carolina	
1847.0322	29 Family plot near old Dalton Institute	
48.08 FIDDLER, WILLIAM		***
1818.0609	29	
1885.1214	67	

no children

42.08 SPAINHOUR, WILLIAM C.	8,006
1821.1209	Stokes County, North Carolina
1895.1003	74 Forsyth County, North Carolina
1843.0313	22 Old Doub's Chapel Methodist Cametary
49.08 PETREE, MARY CATHERINE	***

8,006

1/2

42.08 SPAINHOUR, WILLIAM C.	7,006
1821.1209 Stokes Co, NC	
1896.1031 75 Forsyth Co, NC	
Old Doub's Chapel Cemetery	
49.08 PETREE, MARY CATHERINE	***
1823.0408 Forsyth Co, NC (western)	
1891.0703 68 Forsyth Co, NC	
Old Doub's Chapel Cemetery	
1843.0313 22 North Carolina	
20	
22.09 SPAINHOUR, EZEKIEL J.	none
1844.0410 Forsyth Co, NC	
1844.1004 0 Forsyth Co, NC	
23.09 SPAINHOUR, RILEY A.	none
1845.0914 Forsyth Co, NC	
1864.0602 19	
Killed in Civil War @ Cold Harbor, Virginia	
24.09 SPAINHOUR, WILLIAM HENRY "Willy"	none
1848.1029 Forsyth Co, NC	
1873.1013 25	
Old Doub's Chapel Cemetery	
died of a kidney ailment	
25.09 SPAINHOUR, JACOB FRANCIS	9,004
1851.0512 Forsyth Co, NC	
1917.0518 66 Forsyth Co, NC	
Doub's Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery	
1876.1123 25	
30.09 DOUB, SARAH AUGUSTA	DOUB
26.09 SPAINHOUR, JOHN WESLEY	9,005
1853.0916 Forsyth Co, NC	
1914.0309 61 Forsyth Co, NC	
Antioch Methodist Church Cemetery	
1877.1213 24	
31.09 SHORE, SARAH CHARLOTTE	***
27.09 SPAINHOUR, ELIZABETH REBECCA "Betty"	none
1856.0808 Forsyth Co, NC	
1859.0524 3 Forsyth Co, NC	
Old Doub's Chapel Cemetery	

8,006

2/2

28.09 SPAINHOUR, OLIVER CALVIN	9,006
1859.0215	Forsyth Co, NC
1923.1204 64	Forsyth Co, NC
1887.0211 28	Elm Grove Methodist Church Cemetery
32.09 HAUSER, MARY FRANCES	HAUS
33.09 SHORE, MARTHA	***
29.09 SPAINHOUR, SARAH MARGARET "MARGIE"	9,007
1862.0524	Forsyth Co, NC
1928.0310 66	King, NC
1884.0424 22	King Baptist Church Cemetery
34.09 SLATE, SAMUEL RUFUS "Rulf"	***

25.09	SPAINHOUR, JACOB FRANCIS	8,006
	1851.0512 Forsyth County, North Carolina	
	1917.0518 66 Forsyth County, North Carolina	
	Doub's Methodist Church Cemetery	
30.09	DOUB, SARAH AUGUSTA	DOUB
	1854.0508	
	1926.1207 72	
	Doub's Methodist Church Cemetery	
	1876.1123 25	
	22	
34.10	SPAINHOUR, CORA LEE	10,004
	1877.0927 Forsyth County, North Carolina	
	1933.1227 56	
	1905.0705 28	
40.10	VAUGHAN, JOHN HENRY	***
35.10	SPAINHOUR, BERTHA LUCETTA	***
	1880.0909 Tobaccoville, North Carolina	
	1937.0000 57	
	two children	
	1912.0200 32	
41.10	ROBINETT, R. ZEBULON "Zeb"	***
36.10	SPAINHOUR, WALTER FRANCIS	10,005
	1883.1117 Tobaccoville, North Carolina	
	1962.0511 79	
	Antioch Methodist Church Cemetery	
	1912.1225 29	
42.10	KREEGER, MARY ALMA	***
37.10	SPAINHOUR, NUMA BENSON, Sr.	10,006
	1886.0826 Tobaccoville, North Carolina	
	1956.1207 70 Bethania, North Carolina	
	Bethania Moravian Cemetery	
	1912.0424 26 Bethania, North Carolina	
43.10	OEEMAN, MABEL GERTRUDE	OMAN
38.10	SPAINHOUR, ADDIE MAE	10,007
	1889.0923	
	1990.0100 101	
	1911.0430	
44.10	OEEMAN, HERMAN EUGENE	OMAN

9,004

2/2

39.10 SPAINBOUR, LEROY CALVIN
1892.0521

10,008

1917.0418 25

45.10 ROBERSON, GLENNIE

40.10	<u>VAUGHAN, JOHN HENRY</u>	1880.0813 1924.1026 44	Surry County, North Carolina	***
34.10	<u>SPAINHOUR, CORA LEE</u>	1877.0927 1933.1227 56	Forsyth County, North Carolina	9,004
		1905.0705 25 28		
13.11	<u>VAUGHAN, JOHN WILBUR</u>	1906.1215 1927.1003 21		***
14.11	<u>VAUGHAN, EDWARD KEMP</u>	1908.1116		11,105
		1932.0710 24		
18.11	<u>BULLIS, RUTH</u>			***
15.11	<u>VAUGHAN, JAMES DUDLEY</u>	1911.0119 1912.0406 1		none
16.11	<u>VAUGHAN, VIRGINIA LEE</u>	1913.0220 1968.0108 55	Carlsbad, New Mexico	11,106
		1934.0123 21		
19.11	<u>HUBERT, HORACE GRAYSON</u>			***
17.11	<u>VAUGHAN, MARGARET</u>	1915.1206		11,107
		1934.0400 19		
20.11	<u>JUDAH, FRANK</u>			***

14.11 VAUGHAN, EDWARD KEMP 1908.1116	10,004
18.11 BULLIS, RUTH	***
1932.0710 24	
347.12 VAUGHAN, LAWRENCE EDWARD 1938.0826	12,084
579.12 , BETTY	***
348.12 VAUGHAN, RODNEY KEMP 1941.0509	***

12,084

347.12 VAUGHAN, LAWRENCE EDWARD 1938.0826	11,105
579.12	***
180.13 VAUGHAN, MARK ANDREW	***
181.13 VAUGHAN, MATTHEW	13,010
182.13 , STEPHANIE	***

13,010

181.13 VAUGHAN, MATTHEW	12,084
182.13 , STEPHANIE	***
14.14 VAUGHAN, BRENDAN	***

352.12 MUNSON, ROBERT BENJAMIN 1934.0803 1977.0809 43	***
349.12 HUBERT, DIANA LEE 1935.0302 Carlsbad, New Mexico 1977.0809 42 This couple died together in a plane crash	11,106
1956.0204 22 Carlsbad, New Mexico 21	
73.13 MUNSON, JAMES BENJAMIN 1958.0112 El Paso, Texas 1979.0600 Las Cruces, New Mexico	13,004
77.13 FOX, MELODY	***
74.13 MUNSON, JOANNE ELIZABETH 1959.0802 Las Cruces, New Mexico	13,005
78.13 ESSA, DENNIS	***
75.13 MUNSON, JOHN ERIC 1962.0728 Las Cruces, New Mexico	***
76.13 MUNSON, JENNIFER LOUISE 1964.0622 Midland, Texas	***

350.12 HUBERT, RICHARD VAUGHAN 1940.0814 Carlsbad, New Mexico	11,106
353.12 WICKERT, MARA LOU 1940.1104 Marion, Illinois	***
1961.1228 21 Carlsbad, New Mexico 21	
79.13 HUBERT, RICHARD DOUGLAS 1963.0927 Richland, Washington	***
1987.0613 24 Kingwood, Texas	
83.13 BRUNNEN, JENI <i>ORONA, Karen</i>	***
80.13 HUBERT, NANCY LOUISE 1966.0504 Odessa, Texas	***
<i>McPaulies, Jimmy Kiff</i>	
81.13 HUBERT, MARGARET VIRGINIA 1968.0802 Odessa, Texas	***
179.13 TRUELOCK, WILLIAM ROBERT "Robie"	***
82.13 HUBERT, SCOT FREDERICK 1970.0416 Odessa, Texas	***

*Calvin
Jacob*

20.11 JUDAH, FRANK {1914}	***
17.11 VAUGHAN, MARGARET 1915.1206	10,004
1934.0400 {21} 19	
355.12 JUDAH, FRANK MARVIN 1941.0913	12,082
577.12 , RITA KAY	***
356.12 JUDAH, JOHN PHILLIP 1946.1206	12,083
578.12 , MELISSA MARIE	***

355.12 JUDAH, FRANK MARVIN 1941.0913	11,107
577.12 , RITA KAY	
174.13 JUDAH, FRANCES MARGARET	none
175.13 JUDAH, FRANK MARTIN "Marty"	***

356.12 JUDAY, JOHN PHILLIP 1946.1206	11,107
578.12 , MELISSA MARIE	***
176.13 JUDAH, ALLISON MARIE	***
177.13 JUDAH, LAURA DANIELLE	***
178.13 JUDAH, SOPHIA CELESTE	***

Stammbaum
der Familie
Spaenbauer

18. Februar 1892

Stammbaum der Familie

1) Elisabeth, 24. März 1807. 2) Friedrich, 3. Januar 1805.

Emil, 2. Juli 1874.
Emma, 2. Juli 1874.

1) Carl Friedrich, 30. September 1804. 2) Daniel, 23. Juli 1806. 3) Emil, 6. December 1807. 4) Karl, 15. Mai 1808.
x Elise, 10. Febr. 1809. 26. April 1804. x Elisabeth, 2. Febr. 1809. x Anna, 25. Febr. 1812. geb. 19. April 1808.
8) Jacob, 23. December 1805. 9) Karl, 20. Januar 1810. 10) Anna Friederike, 25. Januar 1811. (zu 4)
geb. 20. December 1801. x Louise, 29. April 1811. x Eugen, 21. März 1811.
x 8. Juni 1808. x 6. Juli 1809.

1) Elisabeth, 2. September 1833. 2) Anna Maria, 5. April 1835. 3) Daniel, 4. März 1837.
gest. 1. März 1887. x Benedict, Schwob, x Johs. Masiner x Emilie, 6. Juni 1864.
geb. 12. Mai 1842. geb. 5. Febr. 1881.

1) Daniel, 10. September 1809. 2) An.
gest. 17. August 1842. x Elisabeth, 18. März 1833. x O.
geb. 17. Juni 1814. geb. 9. Febr. 1890.

1) Hans Jacob, 1. April 1770. 2) Elisabeth, 26. September 1773. 3) Daniel, 23. December 1775. 4) An.
gest. 20. März 1802. geb. 23. August 1809. x Friedrich, Schaub, x Barbara, 20. Sept. 1808.
geb. 21. Mai 1786. gest. 4. April 1756.

1) Barbara, 23. Januar 1733. 2) Margaretha, 17. October 1734. 3) Catharina, 3. Februar 1737. 4) Daniel, 17. April 1738.
gest. 1. October 1740. geb. 25. Juni 1817. gest. 1. April 1756.

1) Johann, 2. Februar 1689. 2) Elisabeth, 15. März 1691. 3) Hans Jacob, 9. October 1692. 4) Barbara, 10. September 1693.
gest. 31. August 1761. geb. gest. 2. Mai 1764. gest.

1) Jacob, 1. December 1666. 2) Hans Jacob, 23. December 1667. 3) Peter, 3. Februar 1668. 4) Daniel, 15. April 1669. 5) Hans Anna
gest. 24. April 1777. geb. 13. Juni 1664. geb. 13. Juni 1706. geb. 6. December 1704. gest.
x Barbara, 1687.

Hans Spachauer (Hans von Scher) geb. 1666.
gest. 3. October 1762.
x Elisabeth, 1665.
geb. gest. 13. December 1666.

Die Familie Spaenhauer von Muffen.

1) Alfons, 24.X.1892. + 12.IV.1898. 2) Elise, 26.X.1893.
3) Emilie, 5.II.1895. 4) Adèle, 8.III.1896. 5) Anna, 8.VIII.1897.
6) Maria, 8.X.1898. 7) Fritz, 3.II.1900. 8) Luise, 12.II.1901.
9) Karl, 2.III.1902. + 19.III.1903. 10) Johannes, 5.VI.1903. + 8.VI.03.
11) August, 29.IX.1905. + 29.IX.1905. 12) Ernst, 14.III.1908. + 29.IV.1909.

1) Emilie, 24.I.1893. 2) Anna, 26.I.1894. + 4.II.96.
3) Elise, 24.V.1896. 4) Fritz, 20.V.1897.
5) Anna, 24.VIII.1898. 6) Clara, 15.XII.1900.
7) Wilhelm, 15.IX.1901. + 16.IX.1901.

Karl, 15. Mai 1869. 5) x Alfons, 18. November 1870. 6) Emilie, 9. März 1872. 7) Wilhelm, 15. October 1873.
gest. 10. April 1875. x Elise, Maurer, 2. Juni 1892. x Fritz, Maurer, 26. Janr. 1892. gest. 9. Mai 1884.
1881. (zu 9) Karl, geb. 9.VII.1900. zu 10) 1) Anna, 21.IV.1910. 2) Eugen, 3.IX.1911. 3) Gerhard, 14.XII.1912. 4) Wilhelm, 17.IX.1914. 5) Clara, 25.VI.1916. 6) Emma, 6.VIII.1920.
79

März 1837. 4) Luise, 10. Juli 1838.
März 1887. gest.
x 6. Juni 1864. x Friedrich Stohler.
2. gest. 5. Febr. 1881.

1809. 2) Anna Magdalena, 6. November 1826.
812. gest. 16. Januar 1892.
1800. x Jacob Maurer, 1857.
1805.

175. 4) Heinrich, 10. Juli 1779.
184. gest. 16. October 1804.
1808.
April 1856.

17. 4) Daniel, 26. Juni 1746. 5) Daniel, 20. October 1743.
gest. 6. Juli 1746. gest. 27. April 1808.
x Elisabeth Frey.
geb. gest. 5. März 1831.

ara, 10. September 1695. 5) Anna, 11. September 1698. 6) Daniel, 17. December 1762. 7) Friedrich, 24. März 1775.
gest. gest. 22. December 1761. gest. 12. April 1709.
x Elisabeth Brodbeck.
geb. 1763. gest. 1788.

1662. 5) Hans Rudolf, 23. October 1664. 6) Heinrich, 27. Januar 1667. 7) Margareth, 28. November 1669. 8) Hans Bernhard, 20. Mai 1673.
1734. gest. 8. Juni 1675. gest. gest. gest. 14. April 1697.
1687

von Sohn) geb. 1635.
October 1702.
5.
3. December 1696.

Kernhardt Spaenhauer, (Görnermeister)
Born 1580, Died 1655

Married, 2nd Anna Schartz, Died 1671
Children,

1. Barbara, born June 6, 1624, Married, Mathew
Ochsenmaier, November 28, 1643 Died April 30, 1681
2. Arbogast, Born October 25, 1625, Died Dec. 6, 1625
3. Arbogast, Born November 5, 1626 Married,
Elizabeth Fögthi, March 25, 1656, Died Aug. 1, 1684
4. Anna, Born November 1, 1629 Died Jan. 29, 1632
5. Nicolaus, born March 6, 1632 Died April 12, 1640

Family Tree made by Carl Friedrich Spaenhauer on February 18, 1892

Hans (son of Hans) 1635-1702 - Jakob 1656-1727 11.2.-24.4.
 + Elsbeth Räuftlin 16..-1696) - Hans Jakob 1657-1664 22.12.-13.6.
 m. 1656 Peter S. 2. 1660-13.6.1736 - Daniel 1662-1734 13.4.-6.12.
 Hans Rudolf 1664-1675 23.10.-2.6.
 - Kathrein 1667-1684 27.1.-25.2.
 - Margreth 1669-1703 28.11.-18.5.
 - Hans Wernhard 1673-1697 20.5.-14.4.

Daniel 13.4.1662-1734 6.12. - Johann 1689-1761 13.2.-4.9.
 + Barbara Stohler 1730 2.3. - Elisabeth 1691-1691 15.3.-22.3.
 + Barbara Wernhardin - Hans Jakob 1692-1764 9.10.-27.8.
 Stephan + Todtlin - Barbara 1695-1750 10.9.-4.7.
 Anna 1698-1714 11.9.-13.10.
 - Daniel 1702-1761 17.12.-22.12.
 - Friedrich 1705-1709 24.3.-12.4.

Daniel 17.12.1702-1761 22.12. - Barbara 1733-40 23.1.-1.10.
 + Elsbeth Brodbeck 1703-1788) - Margaretha 1734-1817 17.10.-25.6.
 - Catharina 1737-1738 3.2.-2.12.
 - Daniel 1740-1740 26.6.-6.7.
 - Daniel 1743-1808 20.10.-27.4.

Daniel 20.10.1743-1808 27.4. - Hans Jakob X 1770-1802 1.4.-20.4.
 + Elisabeth Frey -1831 3.3. - Elisabeth 1773-1809
 - Daniel 1775-1854 23.12.-10.6.
 - Heinrich 1779-1804 3.7.-10.10.

Daniel 23.12.1775-1854 10.6. - Daniel 1809-1842 2.9.-17.8.
 + Barbara Seiler 26.9.1808-1856 4.3. - Anna Magdalena 1826-1892 6.11.-16.1.
 + Jakob Maier

Daniel 8.9.1809-1842 17.2. - Elisabeth 1833 2.9.-21.8.85
 + Elisabeth Pfirter 1814-1895 - Anna Maria 1835 5.4.
 - Daniel 1837-1887 11.3.1887
 2. x 26.3.1843 Leonhard Schmid - Luise 1838 10.7.-Jan 1830

Daniel 4.3.1837-1887 - Carl Friedrich 1864-1924 2.8.-
 + Emilie Leupin 12.5.1842-1881 2.2. - Daniel 1866-1927 23.7.-18.10.1887
 2. 2. 1899 Elisabeth + Friedrich gese. Emilie + Anna
 Sohn Alphons 13.12.1892 Karl 1867-1933 6.12.-
 18.4.1898 - 1869-1875 10.5.-19.4.
 - Alfons 1870-1913 18.11.-
 - Emilie 1872- 9.3.
 - Wilhelm 1873-1884 15.10.-9.5.
 - Jakob 1875-1891 23.12.-20.12.
 - Karl 1880-1954 29.1.-
 - Anna Friederike 1881- 25.1.-
 m. - Blau

Carl-Friedrich 1864-1924 - Elisabeth 1897 -1974
 + Elise Loeliger 1870-) - Friedrich 1905 -1988

Friedrich 1905 - Peter 1942
 + Irma Richter 1916) - Thomas 1944
 - Andreas 1948
 - Felix 1952
 - Silvia 1956

x Sohn v. H.J. + Anna Maria Lüdlin

1892 18.2.

Stammbaum der Familie

1) Elisabeth, 24. März 1867. 2) Friedrich, 8. Januar 1868.

Emil, 2. Juli 1894.
Emma, 1894.

1) Carl Friedrich, 30. September 1864. 2) Daniel, 20. Juli 1866. 3) Emil, 6. December 1867. 4) Karl, 15. Mai 1868.
x Elise, 1868. 1870. 1872. 1874. x Elisabeth, 2. Febr. 1869. x Anna, 28. Septbr. 1868. geb. 19. April 1868.

8) Jacob, 20. December 1875. 9) Karl, 26. Januar 1880. 10) Anna Friederike, 25. Januar 1881.
geb. 20. December 1891. x Louise, 27. April 1870. x Eugen, 21. März 1879.
x 8. Juni 1880. x 6. Juli 1899.

1) Elisabeth, 2. September 1883. 2) Anna Maria, 5. April 1885. 3) Daniel, 4. März 1887.
x Benedict, Schwob, geb. 1. März 1887.
x Johs. Maschke, x Emilie, 6. Juni 1884.
geb. 12. Mai 1842. geb. 5. Febr. 1881.

1) Daniel, 10. September 1889. 2) Anna
geb. 17. August 1892.
x Elisabeth, 18. März 1888. x Anna
geb. 17. Juni 1814. geb. 9. Febr. 1890.

1) Hans Jacob, 1. April 1770. 2) Elisabeth, 26. September 1773. 3) Daniel, 23. December 1775. 4) Anna
geb. 20. Mai 1802. geb. 23. August 1809. geb. 10. Januar 1854.
x Friedrich, 1808. x Barbara, 10. Septbr. 1808.
geb. 21. Mai 1786. geb. 4. April 1856.

1) Barbara, 23. Januar 1780. 2) Margaretha, 17. October 1784. 3) Catharina, 3. Februar 1787. 4) Daniel,
geb. 1. October 1740. geb. 25. Juni 1817. geb. 1. geb.

1) Johann, 2. Februar 1780. 2) Elisabeth, 10. März 1791. 3) Hans Jacob, 6. October 1792. 4) Barbara, 10. September 1795.
geb. 31. August 1761. geb. geb. 2. Mai 1764. geb.

1) Jacob, 1. December 1786. 2) Hans Jacob, 22. December 1787. 3) Peter, 6. Februar 1788. 4) Daniel, 10. April 1789. 5) Hans Anna,
geb. 24. April 1777. geb. 18. Juni 1764. geb. 12. Juni 1786. geb. 6. December 1784. geb.
x Barbara, 1787. x Barbara, 1787.

Hans Spachauer (Hansen Sohn) geb. 1685.
geb. 3. October 1762.
x Elisabeth, 1685.
geb. geb. 13. December 1686.

17 Familie Spannhauer von Muttentz.

1. Alfons, 24.X.1872. + 12.IV.1878. 2. Marie, 24.V.1873.
3. Emilie, 3.II.1875. 4. Helene, 8.IV.1876. 5. Anna, 8.VII.1877
6. Maria, 8.X.1878. 7. Fritz, 3.II.1879. 8. Luise, 12.II.1881
9. Karl, 3.III.1882. + 19.III.1883. 10. Helene, 5.IV.1883. + 8.IV.1883
11. August, 27.IV.1883. + 27.IV.1883. 12. Ernst, 27.IV.1883. + 27.IV.1883

1. Emilie, 24.I.1873. 2. Anna, 24.I.1874. + 4.IV.76.
3. Clara, 24.V.1876. 4. Fritz, 20.V.1877
5. Anna, 24.VII.1878. 6. Clara, 13.XI.1880
7. Wilhelm, 15.IX.1881. + 16.IX.1881.

Karl, 5. Mai 1860. 5. Alfons, 18. November 1870. 6. Emilie, 9. März 1872. 7. Wilhelm, 15. October 1873.
gest. 2. April 1875. x Elisabeth, 2. Juni 1862. x Fritz, 26. März 1872. gest. 9. Mai 1884.
1881. (zu 9) Karl, geb. 9.VI.1880. zu 10) 1. Anna, 21.IV.1870.
1879. Ernst, 5.III.1884. 2. Eugen, 3.IX.1871.
3. Helene, 14.XI.1872.
4. Wilhelm, 17.IX.1874.
5. Clara, 25.II.1876.
6. Clara, 5.VIII.1878.

Mary, 1837. 4. Luise, 10. Juli 1838.
Mary, 1837. gest.
6. Juni 1864. x Friedrich Schler.
2. gest. 5. Febr. 1881.

1839. 2. Anna Margareta, 6. November 1836.
1842. gest. 16. Januar 1862.
1850. x Jacob Maurer, 1857.
1855.

1775. 4. Heinrich, 13. Juli 1779.
1811. gest. 16. October 1804.
1788.
April 1856.

4. Daniel, 16. Juni 1776. 5. Daniel, 16. October 1778.
gest. 6. Juli 1776. gest. 27. April 1808.
x Elisabeth Frey.
geb. gest. 5. März 1831.

a, 10. September 1893. 5. Anna, 11. September 1898. 6. Daniel, 17. December 1762. 7. Friedrich, 24. März 1775.
gest. gest. 22. December 1761. gest. 12. April 1779.
x Elisabeth Frey.
geb. 1762. gest. 1778.

1662. 5. Hans Rudolf, 23. October 1664. 6. Heinrich, 27. Januar 1667. 7. Margareth, 18. November 1669. 8. Hans Hermann, 20. Mai 1673.
1674. gest. 8. Juni 1675. gest. gest. gest. 14. April 1697.
1687.

v. Zohr, geb. 1635.
1602.

December 1606.

1) Elisabeth, 24. März 1807. 2) Friedrich, 3. Januar 1808.

Emil, 2. Juli 1814.
Emma, 1814.

1) Carl Friedrich, 10. September 1804. 2) Daniel, 20. Juli 1806. 3) Emil, 6. December 1807. 4) Karl, 15. Mai 1808.
* Elise, 10. März 1809. 16. April 1809. x Elisabeth, 2. Febr. 1809. x Anna, 25. Febr. 1809. gest. 19. April 1809.
8) Jacob, 23. December 1808. 9) Karl, 10. Januar 1810. 10) Anna Friederike, 25. Januar 1811. (gest.)
gest. 20. December 1891. x Louise, 29. April 1810. x Eugen, 21. März 1811.
x 8. Juni 1810. x 6. Juli 1811.

1) Elisabeth, 2. September 1833. 2) Anna Maria, 5. April 1835. 3) Daniel, 1. März 1837.
gest. x Benedikt, 1833. x Johs. Masinger. gest. 1. März 1887.
x Emilie, 6. Juni 1864. geb. 13. Mai 1842. gest. 5. Febr. 1881.

1) Daniel, 10. September 1809. 2) Anna
gest. 17. August 1842. x Elisabeth, 18. März 1800. x Johs.
geb. 17. Juni 1814. gest. 9. Febr. 1890.

1) Hans Jacob, 1. April 1770. 2) Elisabeth, 16. September 1773. 3) Daniel, 22. December 1775. 4) He
gest. 16. Juni 1802. gest. 23. August 1809. gest. 16. Januar 1854.
x Friedrich, 1808. x Barbara, 20. Sept. 1808.
geb. 21. Mai 1780. gest. 4. April 1856.

1) Barbara, 13. Januar 1733. 2) Margaretha, 17. October 1734. 3) Catharina, 3. Februar 1737. 4) Daniel,
gest. 1. October 1740. gest. 25. Juni 1817. gest.

1) Johann, 3. Februar 1680. 2) Elisabeth, 10. März 1691. 3) Hans Jacob, 0. October 1692. 4) Barbara, 10. September 1695.
gest. 31. August 1761. gest. gest. 8. Mai 1764. gest.

1) Jacob, 10. September 1666. 2) Hans Jacob, 22. December 1667. 3) Peter, 5. Februar 1668. 4) Daniel, 10. April 1669. 5) Hans Anna.
gest. 24. April 1727. gest. 18. Juni 1664. gest. 12. Juni 1706. gest. 6. December 1704. gest.
x Barbara, 1687.

Hans Spahnauer (Hansen Sohn) geb. 1600.
gest. 3. October 1702.
x Elisabeth, 1600.
geb. ? gest. 13. December 1666.

The Spänhauers of Muttentz

Daniel Spänhauer + Marie Leupin

farmer

b. 1844

d. 1900

b. 1845

d. 1931

1 <u>Daniel</u> store-manager b. 1874 d. 1960	2 <u>Hans</u> railway-clerk + farmer b. 1877 d. 1946	3 <u>Fritz</u> forester b. 1879 d. 1954	4 <u>Karl</u> warehouseman b. 1880 d..1967
		5 <u>Marie</u> housewife b. 1882 d. 1958	6 <u>Emanuel</u> insurance officer b. 1887 d. 1972

2 Hans Spänhauer + Sofie Hauser

railway-clerk / farmer

b. 1877

d. 1947

b. 1877

d. 1947

21 Sofie + Hans Gautschi

plumber

b. 1901

b. 1902

d. 1955

1 daughter

2 sons

22 Hans + Rosa Gleichauf

farmer

b. 1902

b. 1911

d. 1971

23 Marie + Hans Bielser

b. 1903

b. 1909

d. 1961

231 Edgar b. 1944

d. 1969

221 Rösli 1935 + Michel Rohrbach

2 sons

222 Hans Ulrich 1940 + Maria Pfeiler

carpenter / taxi-driver

1 Christina '68

2 Claudia '70

3 Thomas '71

223 Martin 1942 + Ruth Thommen

plasterer

1 Markus '66

2 Roger '67

3 Brigitte '70

24 Paul + Marie Kiener

b. 1906

b. 1913

241 Paul '47 + Ruth Furter

techn. designer

242 Verena + Willi Ruthemann

25 Verena + Hans Löliger

b. 1911

b. 1900

d. 1943

2 sons

1 daughter

3 Fritz Spänhauer + Luise Hauser

forester

b. 1879

d. 1954

b. 1811

d. 1961

31 Fritz + Selina Stucki

plumber

b. 1907

b. 1911

32 Luise + Hans Baumgartner

b. 1909

b. 1914

33 Lina + Walter Griner

b. 1912

b. 1910

d. 1962

2 sons

311 Heidi 1936

+ Emanuel Bernhard '31

312 Erna 1938

+ Hans Dalcher '36

34 Werner + Heidi Gloor

mason

b. 1916

b. 1917

35 Kurt + Eva Häusermann

electrician

b. 1926

b. 1929

341 Anita 1943

+ Jürg Scheurer '44

342 Dieter-Werner 1949

343 Marianne 1957

351 Vroni 1954

352 Kurt 1956

4	<u>Karl Spänhauer</u> +	1st	<u>Elise Gruber</u>	b. 1880	d. 1920
		2nd	<u>Elise Lüdin</u>	b. 1887	d. 1929

1st	41	<u>Elisabeth</u> + Thomas Wilhelm
		b. 1918 b. 1911

2nd	42	<u>Emma</u> + Paul Marending
		b. 1922 b. 1920
		d. 1965
		1 son
		1 daughter

5 Marie Spänhauer + Otto Schmid

b. 1882
d. 1958

railway officer

b. 1884
d. 1963

51 Otto, Dr. + Margrit Wirz chemist 1 son 2 daughters	52 Ernst b. 1910 d. 1910	53 Hans Jakob b. 1911 d. 1911	54 Frieda + Alois Hugenschmidt b. 1913 insurance officer 4 sons 2 daughters
55 Benjamin + Heidy Jourdan tradesman b. 1916 2 daughters	56 Markus, divorced carpenter 1920 1 son	57 Konrad + Marie-Luise Henselmann minister b. 1923 2 sons 1 daughter	58 Walter b. 1927 d. 1931

6 Emanuel + Amalie Gysin

insurance officer

b. 1887

b. 1882

d. 1972

d. 1964

61 Edgar + Edith Brodbeck

b. 1930

b. 1932

1 son

1 Daniel Spänhauer + Karline Leupin

store-manager

b. 1874

d. 1960

b. 1873

d. 1953

11 Daniel + Blanche Weber

comm. employee

b. 1897

b. 1897

d. 1968

12 Caroline

b. 1898

111 Daniel

carpenter /
lumber salesman

b. 1922

d. 1959

112 Edith

trilingual secretary

b. 1927

Spainhour Family in Switzerland and America

confilled from original records in St Arbogast Church Muttentz Canton of Basewl Switzerland and Bible records in America by J.M.Spainhour L... N.C.

0 **Bernhardt Spainhour (Spänhauer) * 1580 + 1655**
1. ∞ ???? *Barbara Wagner 1632*
2. ∞ *a 1673* **Anna Schwartz + 1671**
Barbara */∞ 6.6.1624 ∞ 28.1.1643 Mth...Ochsenmann + 30.4.1687
2 Arbogast * 25.10.1625 + 6..12.16..
3 **Arbogast * 5.11.1626 ∞ 25.3.1656 Elisabeth Vögtli + 1.8.1684**
4 Anna * 1.11.1629 + 29.1.163.
5 Niklaus * 6.3.1632 + 12.4.16..

3 **Arbogast Spänhauer * 5.11.1626 + 1.8.1684**
∞ 25.3.1656 Elisabeth Vögtli
31 Barbara * 11.1.1656 + 24.9.1674
32 Lisabeth * 18.4.1658 + 21.9.1660
33 Peter * 26.9.1659 + 31.12.1682
34 Christian * 3.7.1661 + 5.5.1736
35 Elizabeth * 1.11.1663 + 22.9.1674

1 **Arbogast Spänhauer * 4..6.1624 + 16.9.1674**
∞ Maria Ruoff * 1630 +
11 Veronika * 14.10.1651 ∞ 3.3.1679 Adam Glintz ∞ 23.3.1678 + 21.7.1695 → Mz 1
12 Michael * 3.5.1653 + 24.1.1679 ∞ 10.1.1676 Barbara Degen + 24.1.1679
13 Arbogast * 24.3.1654 + 24.9.1674

12 **Michael * 3.5.1653 + 24.9.1674**
∞ 10.1.1676 Barbara Degen + 24.1.1679
121 Anna Maria * 12.8.1677 + 8.1.1678

1 **Wernhardt (Bernhardt) * 1601 + 11.7.1659**
∞ 16.9.1632 Barbara Wagner * 1603 + 1672
11 **Niclaus * 16.6.1633 + 28-7-1700**
12 Anna * 7.12.1634 + 13.4.1723 ∞ 1.7.1667 Hans Ulrich Lüdin
13 Maria * 4.11.1636 + 5.1.1637
14 John * 20.5.1638 + 26.3.1699
15 Henry + 19.5.1642 + 26.3.1699
16 Agnes * 24.5.1646 + 25.6.1728
17 John James 26.6.1649 ∞ 9.1678 Elisabeth Businger

11 **Niclaus * 16.6.1633 + 28-2.1700 ∞ 8.12.1663 Maria Gschwind + 2.1700**
∞ 8.12.1663 Maria Gschwind + 28.2.1700 !
111 Niklaus * 20.9.1664 + 5.6.1695
112 Anna * 10.12.1665 + 13.3.1666
113 Anna Maria * 28.7.1667 + 26.7.1689
114 Barbara * 27.12.1668 + 22.4.1674
115 KLüngolöd * 30.7.1670 + 7.10.1745
116 James * 12.4.1674 + 1.4.1762 ∞ 6.5.1700 Anna Wälterlin

116 **James * 12.4.1674 + 1.4.1762 ∞ 6.5.1700 Anna Wälterlin * 1676 □ 19.8.1736**
161.1 Anna Maria * 14.6.1705 + 31.12.1713
116.2 Daniel * 25.5.1713 + 10.11.1775

Spainhour Family in Switzerland and America

confiled from original records in St Arbogast Church Muttentz Canton of Basewl Switzerland and Bible records in America by J.M.Spainhour L... N.C.

0 **Bernhardt Spainhour (Spänhauer) * 1580 + 1655**
1. ∞ ????

2. ∞ **Anna Schwartz + 1671**
1 Barbara */∞ 6.6.1624 ∞ 28.1.1643 Mth...Ochsenmann + 30.4.1687
2 Arbogast * 25.10.1625 + 6..12.16..
3 *Arbogast * 5.11.1626 ∞ 25.3.1656 Elisabeth Vöggtli + 1.8.1684*
4 Anna * 1.11.1629 + 29.1 163.
5 Niklaus * 6.3.1632 + 12.4.16..

3 **Arbogast Spänhauer * 5.11.1626 + 1.8.1684**
 ∞ 25.3.1656 Elisabeth Vöggtli
31 Barbara * 11.1.1656 + 24.9.1674
32 Lisabeth * 18.4.1658 + 21.9.1660
33 Peter * 26.9.1659 + 31.12.1682
34 Christian * 3.7.1661 + 5.5.1736
35 Elizabeth * 1.11.1663 + 22.9.1674

30.01.00

2

Spainhour Family in Switzerland and America

compiled from original records in St Arbogast Church Muttentz Canton of Basel Switzerland and Bible records in America by J.M.Spainhour L... N.C.

1 **Arbogast Spänhauer * 4..6.1624 + 16.9.1674**
 ∞ Maria Ruoff * 1630 +
11 Veronika * 14.10.1651 ∞ 3.3.1679 Adam Glinz ∞ 23.3.1678 + 21.7.1695 → Mz 1
12 *Michael * 3.5.1653 + 24.1.1679 ∞ 10.1.1676 Barbara Degen + 24.1.1679*
13 Arbogast * 24.3.1654 + 24.9.1674

12 **Michael * 3.5.1653 + 24.9.1674**
 ∞ 10.1.1676 Barbara Degen + 24.1.1679
121 Anna Maria * 12.8.1677 + 8.1.1678

30.01.00

3

Spainhour Family in Switzerland and America

confiled from original records in St Arbogast Church Muttentz Canton of Basewl Switzerland and Bible records in America by J.M.Spainhour L... N.C.

1	Wernhardt (Bernhardt) * 1601 + 11.7.1659 ∞ 16.9.1632 Barbara Wagner * 1603 + 1672
11	Niclaus * 16.6.1633 + 28-7-1700
12	Anna * 7.12.1634 + 13.4.1723 ∞ 1.7.1667 Hans Ulrich Lüdin
13	Maria * 4.11.1636 + 5.1.1637
14	John * 20.5.1638 + 26.3.1699
15	Henry + 19.5.1642 + 26.3.1699
16	Agnes * 24.5.1646 + 25.6.1728
17	John James 26.65.1649 ∞ 9.1678 Elisabeth Businger

11	Niclaus * 16.6.1633 + 28-2.1700 ∞ 8.12.1663 Maria Gschwind + 2.1700 ∞ 8.12.1663 Maria Gschwind + 28.2.1700 !
111	Niklaus * 20.9.1664 + 5.6.1695
112	Anna * 10.12.1665 + 13.3.1666
113	Anna Maria * 28.7.1667 + 26.7.1689
114	Barbara * 27.12.1668 + 22.4.1674
115	KLüngolöd * 30.7.1670 + 7.10.1745
116	James * 12.4.1674 + 1.4.1762 ∞ 6.5.1700 Anna Wälterlin

116	James * 12.4.1674 + 1.4.1762 ∞ 6.5.1700 Anna Wälterlin * 1676 □ 19.8.1736
161.1	Anna Maria * 14.6.1705 + 31.12.1713
116.2	Daniel * 25.5.1713 + 10.11.1775

Arbogast Spachman, born November 3, 1626, Married Elizabeth Föggtli March 25 1656. Died August 1, 1684.

Children.

1. Barbara, born January 11, 1657, died Sept 24, 1674.
2. Elizabeth, born April 18, 1658, died Sept 21, 1660.
3. Peter, born Sept 26, 1659, died Dec 31, 1683.
4. Christian, born July 3, 1661, died May 5, 1673.
5. Elizabeth, born Nov 1, 1663, died Sept 21, 1671.

Arbogast Spachman, born July 4, 1624, Married Maria Rueff born 1634, died? He died September 16, 1674.

Children

1. Veronica, born December 24, 1651, Married Adam Glutz March 23, 1679, died Feb 21, 1695.
2. Michel, born April 3, 1653, Married Barbara Degen January 10, 1676, died Jan 24, 1679.

Arbogast, born May 24, 1654, died Sept 24, 1674.

Michel Spachman, born April 3, 1653, Married Barbara Degen January 10, 1676, died January 24, 1679.

Child.

1. Anna Maria, born August 12, 1677, died Jan 8, 1678.

Hernhardt Spachman, born 1601, died July 11, 1659, Married Sept 16, 1632 Barbara Wagner born 1603, died 1672.

Children,

1. Nicolaus, born June 16, 1633, died Feb 28, 1700, Married December 8, 1663 Maria Gschwind, died February 1700.

2. Anna, born December 7, 1634, died April 13, 1723, Married Hans Ulz Luidin July 1, 1667.

Spainhour Family in Switzerland and America.

Compiled from original records in
St. Arbogast Church, Muttenz, Canton
of Basel, Switzerland, and Bible records
in America by J. M. Spainhour. Lewis, N. C.

Kernhardt Spainhour, (Gürtschauer)

Born 1580, Died 1655

Married, 2nd Anna Schwartz, Died 1671

Children,

1. Barbara, born June 6, 1624, Married, Mathias
Ochsenmaier, November 28, 1643, Died April 30, 1661

2. Arbogast, Born October 25, 1625, Died Dec. 6, 1662

3. Arbogast, Born November 5, 1626, Married,
Elizabeth Vögeli, March 25, 1656, Died Aug. 1, 1681

4. Anna, Born November 1, 1629, Died Jan. 29, 1663

5. Nicolas, born March 6, 1632, Died April 12, 1661

Arbogast Spaenhauer, born November 3, 1626, Married Elizabeth Vögeli March 25, 1656. Died August 1, 1684.

Children.

1. Barbara, born January 11, 1657, Died Sept 24, 1674.
2. Elizabeth, born April 18, 1658, Died Sept 21, 1660.
3. Peter, born Sept 26, 1659, Died Dec 31, 1682.
4. Christian, born July 3, 1661, Died May 5, 1686.
5. Elizabeth, born Nov 1, 1663, Died Sept 21, 1674.

Arbogast Spaenhauer, born July 4, 1624
Married Maria Rüpf born 1630, Died?
He died September 16, 1674.

Children

1. Veronica, born December 24, 1651 Married Adam Glutz March 23, 1679. Died July 21, 1695.
2. Michel, born April 3, 1653, Married Barbara Degen January 10, 1676. Died Jan 24, 1679.

John Spaenhauer
 Born May 20, 1638, Died March 26, 1699
 Married Ursula Spürgi April 29, 1663

Children

1. James, born March 6, 1664.
 Died December 2, 1665.

2. - Claus, born August 19, 1666.
 Died January 25, 1735.
 Married Maria Shaffner,
 Born March 1670
 Died December 6, 1739.
 February 23, 1700. S. 2

3. - James, born March 22, 1668.
 Died April 9, 1726.
 Married Ursula Uerbin
 Born 1666.
 Died December 28, 1724.

4. John, born November 1, 1672.
 Died August 15, 1674.

5. John, born April 25, 1675.
 Died October 10, 1693.

6. Barbara, born January 20, 1678.
 Died May 19, 1720.
 Married Felix Tschudy Oct 11, 1699.

7. Henry, born July 18, 1680.
 Died February 9, 1684.

8. Emanuel, born October 1, 1682.
 Died February 5, 1754.

9. Gortrude born December 7, 1684.
 Died April 9, 1715.
 Married Hans Frederick Brodbeck.

James Spaenhauer, Born March 22, 1668 Died
 April 9, 1726, Married Jan 21, 1695 Ursula Uerbin
 born 1666 Died December 28, 1724.
 Children

1. John James, born January 5, 1696, Died April 23, 1696

2. John James, born December 12, 1697, Died June 9, 1742

Claus Spaunkauer, born August 19, 1666
 Married Feb 23, 1700 Maria Shaffner,
 born March 1670 Died December 6, 1739.
 He died January 25, 1735.

Children,

1. Anna Maria, born March 20, 1701, Died April 8, 1701
2. Catharina, born August 19, 1704. Died Nov. 11, 1721
3. Gertrude, born April 29, 1708. Died Aug 22, 1779
4. Susanna Elizabeth, born Feb 17, 1711. Died Jan 24, 1782

✓

John James Spaunkauer, born May 26, 1649
 Died July 25, 1723.
 Married May 2, 1681 Maria Baumann, born
 1660. She started to the city of Basel from
 Muttig, October 2, 1695 at 5 o'clock in the
 morning and fell in the river Birs and
 was drowned.

Children.

1. John James, born February 19, 1682,
 Died April 17, 1721.

Niclaus, born March 22, 1685,
 Died September 3, 1686,

3. Elisabeth, born January 10, 1688,
 Died April 22, 1693,

John, born March 15, 1692
 Died July 28, 1692

✓

John Spaunkaus, born 1614 Died Dec 27, 1678
 Married Elizabeth Schrock. 1635

Children.

1. Lienhardt, born July 16, 1637 Died Aug. 23, 1678
 Married Catharine Schülplin, S. 11

2. Elsbeth, born July 7, 1639 Died Dec. 10, 1706.
 Married Diers Leupin November 15, 1669.

3. John, born September 5, 1641, Died Nov 16, 1647

4. Anna, born March 3, 1644, Died 1726.

5. Elsbeth, born March 22, 1646, Died June 9, 1674

6. - Janus, born May 11, 1648, Died Jan. 2, 1709
 Married Gutenfels, Dec 12, 1701. S. 11

✓

Lienhardt Spaunkaus, born July 16, 1637.
 Died Aug 23, 1678. Married Catharine Schülplin,

Children,

1. Dorothe, born May 27, 1666, Died July 3, 1666.

2. Maria, born June 21, 1668, Died June 23, 1675.

3. Hans Henry, born Dec 27, 1674 Died Nov. 5, 1708. ✓

Janus Spaunkaus, born May 11, 1648.
 Died January 2, 1709, Married Catharine
 Gutenfels, Dec 12, 1701.

Child,

1. Catharina, born July 20, 1704.
 Died October 1, 1707. ✓

Ancestry of the American family.

- * Hans Spauhan, born 1614, Son of
- * Wernhardt Spauhan, born 1580, by
1st marriage, Died March 11, 1675.

Married May 29, 1638 Elizabeth Lüscher
She died Nov 28, 1688.

Children,

1. Barbara, born May 12, 1639 Died Feb 18, 1716
Married Wernhardt Rasmussen, July 5, 1669.
2. Elizabeth, born June 27, 1641 Died Oct 2, 1682.
3. Agnes, born February 12, 1643, Died April 16, 1713
1st Marriage, Ulrich Vogt July 12, 1686.
He died August 25, 1692.
2nd Marriage, Oswald Schmidlin, Aug 24, 1696
He died January 3, 1706.
4. Catharina, born March 29, 1646.
Died Feb 15, 1677.

5. Ursula, born Sept 5, 1648 Died Sept 8, 1648

6. Wernhardt, born June 25, 1651 Died May 2, 1713
Married June 23, 1679 Barbara
Seiler, born 1656, Died February 26, 1708

V

Wernhardt Spauhan, born June 25, 1651,
Died May 2, 1713, Married June 23, 1679,
Barbara Seiler, born 1656, Died Feb 26, 1708.

Children,

1. Catharina, born Oct 31, 1680. Died Feb 21, 1693.
2. Barbara, born April 29, 1688 Died Aug 28, 1733.
Married H. U. Uebler
3. John, born December 20, 1685, Died Aug 31, 1731.
Married Maria Pfister, Jan 4, 1711.
4. Wernhardt, born Feb 19, 1688, Died March 30, 1737
Married Elizabeth Spitteler.
5. Elizabeth, born, June 17, 1692.

* ¹⁶⁸⁸ *Wernhardt Spanbauer*, born July 19, 1716.
Died March 30, 1737. Married
Elizabeth Spittler.

Children,

1. *Barbara*, born March 24, 1715.
Died April 3, 1717.

2. *Mary*, born August 2, 1716.
Emigrated to America, landing at
Philadelphia, Pa September 23, 1740.
Married Elizabeth Leun, died Dec. 3, 1788.

* 3. *Wernhardt*, born July 16, 1719.
Emigrated to America.
Married 1st *Verona Wister*, 1749 died May 1751.
Do 2nd *Elizabeth Lohm*, 1752, died

4. *Anna*, born September 29, 1720. Married
at York, Pa. husband's name not known
and moved to Lancaster, Pa.

5. *Barbara*, born January 3, 1720, came
to North Carolina with her brothers *Henry*
& *Wernhardt*. ✓

6. *John James*, born December 10, 1724.
Died October 14, 1725.

7. *Elizabeth*, born February 21, 1726.
Died February 22, 1726. ✓

Record of families remaining
in Mutterz, Rauten of Wash, Britz-
land.

John Spanbauer, (son of John) born 1635.
Died October 5, 1702. Married
January 7, 1656 *Elizabeth Raupftein*,
who died December 13, 1696.

Children,

James, born December 1, 1656, died April 24, 1727.

John James, born December 22, 1657, died June 13, 1669.

Peter, born February 5, 1660. Died June 13, 1736. ✓

4. David, born April 13. 1662,
Died Dec 6. 1734.
5. John Rudolph, born Oct 23. 1664.
Died June 8, 1675.
6. Katharina, born January 27. 1667.
Died February 25, 1684.
7. Margaritha, born Nov. 28, 1669.
Died May 18. 1703.
8. John Memhardt, born May 20, 1673.
Died April 14. 1697.

✓

Peter Spanbauer, born February 5, 1660
Died June 13. 1736.
Married Magdalena Huber Jan'y 12. 1691
she died December 10, 1732

Children.

1. Niclaus, born December 29. 1691.
Died February 2, 1692.
2. Leonhardt, born Feb'y 5, 1693.
Died Sept. 18, 1698.
3. John James, born June 17. 1694
Died February 26. 1754.
4. Elizabeth, born October 8, 1695.
Died Nov. 7. 1731.
5. Magdalena, born October 19. 1697.
Died March 18, 1710.
6. Margaritha, born May 5, 1700.
Died March 11. 1762.
Married Leonhardt Wackerlin ✓

7. Anna, born October 31. 1702.
Died April 19. 1764.
Married. H. J. Brodbeck

8. Niclaus, born February 23. 1706.
Died March 9. 1706.

John James Spunkhaus.
Born June 17. 1694.
Died February 26. 1754.
Married March 12. 1725 Anna Weber,
from Niederdorf who was born 1700
and died December 15. 1747.

Children.

1. John Peter, born December 14. 1725
Died December 18. 1725

2. John James, born December 23. 1727
Died December 20. 1798

3. ...

3. Magdalena born November 7. 1728.
Died April 3. 1729.

4. Anna, born May 28. 1730, Died April 8. 1736.

5. Maria, born July 6. 1732, Died July 7. 1732

6. Anna Margareta, born Oct 3. 1734. Died Jan 25. 1817
Married J. Rudin.

7. Barbara, born November 18. 1736
Died December 13. 1804
Married John James Spunkhaus,
August 23. 1762.

8. Ursula, born April 26. 1739.
Died November 30. 1760

9. Magdalena, born January 22. 1747
Died January 7. 1775
Married John Girtler.

Amerikanischer Jubiläumsbesuch in MuttENZ

Familientreffen mit den Nachfahren der vor 250 Jahren in die USA emigrierten Elisabeth Spänhauer

Im Jahre 1740 ist eine MuttENZer Spänhauer Familie nach Amerika ausgewandert. Ganz im Zeichen dieses 250-Jahr-Jubiläums steht nächste Woche die Unterbaselbieter Gemeinde. Es werden 77 «Cousins» — Nachkommen der damaligen Spänhauers — zu einem bikontinentalen Familientreffen erwartet.

Die Witwe Elisabeth Spänhauer-Spitteler aus MuttENZ, die anno 1740 mit ihren vier Kindern — zwei Söhnen und zwei Töchtern — nach Amerika ausgewandert ist, hat damals nicht nur Grosses vorgehabt, sondern nach ihrer Ankunft ennet dem grossen Ozean unter härtesten Lebensbedingungen auch Grosses geleistet.

Von Pierre A. Minck

Was sich heute, 250 Jahre später, die pensionierte Direktionssekretärin Edith B. Spänhauer vorgenommen hat, verdient — auch wenn die Lebensbedingungen nicht mehr so hart sind — zweifellos auch das Prädikat «gross». Sie ist die Initiatorin des bikontinentalen Familientreffens der in MuttENZ wohnhaften Spänhauer-/Spaenhauer-Familien mit den Spainhour/Spainhower-Families aus den USA, den Nachfahren der seinerzeit emigrierten Urahnin Elisabeth. Mitte nächster Woche werden 77 «Cousins» im Unterbaselbiet erwartet. Sie werden mit 72 hiesigen Verwandten — davon tragen 38 noch den Namen Spänhauer/Spaenhauer — ausgiebig Kontakt pflegen.

Den Anstoss, die Familien aus der Fremde mit ihren Verwandten im heimlichen MuttENZ zusammenzuführen, hat ein Brief aus dem Jahre 1972 gegeben. Damals hatte eine gewisse Judy Weaver, geborene Spänhauer, an die Kirchgemeinde St. Arbogast geschrieben und wollte wissen, ob es in MuttENZ noch Spänhauers gäbe. Ein Arbeitskollege von Edith B. Spänhauer, der in der Kirchenpflege tätig war, wusste nicht so recht, was er mit dem Schreiben machen sollte und übergab es ihr.

Suche nach Ferienjob in «Spänhauer-Bakery»

Damit war ihr Interesse für die Familienforschung geweckt. Sie begann mit aufwendigen Recherchen, stöberte das Basler Staatsarchiv und das Kantonale Staatsarchiv in Liestal durch, korrespondierte mit Judy Weaver und bald mit weiteren entfernten Verwandten in Amerika. Sie empfing besagte Judy Weaver 1975 in MuttENZ und Jahre später ein Spainhour-Ehepaar, das in unserer Region Ferien machte, antwortete dem 16-jährigen Christopher Arney (seine Grossmutter war eine Spänhauer), der sich aus der Ferne nach einem Ferienjob in der «Spänhauer Bakery» in MuttENZ erkundigte, die es gar nicht gibt... und, und, und. Beim Recherchieren ist die vife MuttENZerin darauf gestossen, dass um 1740 das «Auswanderungsfeber», das wie eine Epidemie um sich zu greifen begann, von den Behörden und der Kirche als Desertion (Fahnenflucht), ein Sich-vor-den-Pflichten-Drücken, verstanden wurde. Die Auswanderungswilligen mussten sich mit sauer verdientem Geld loskaufen, und man ging zeitweise gar so weit, den Emigranten die Staatsbürgerschaft abzu-erkennen, um ihnen — nach eventuell erfolgter Reue — die Rückkehr zu vereiteln.

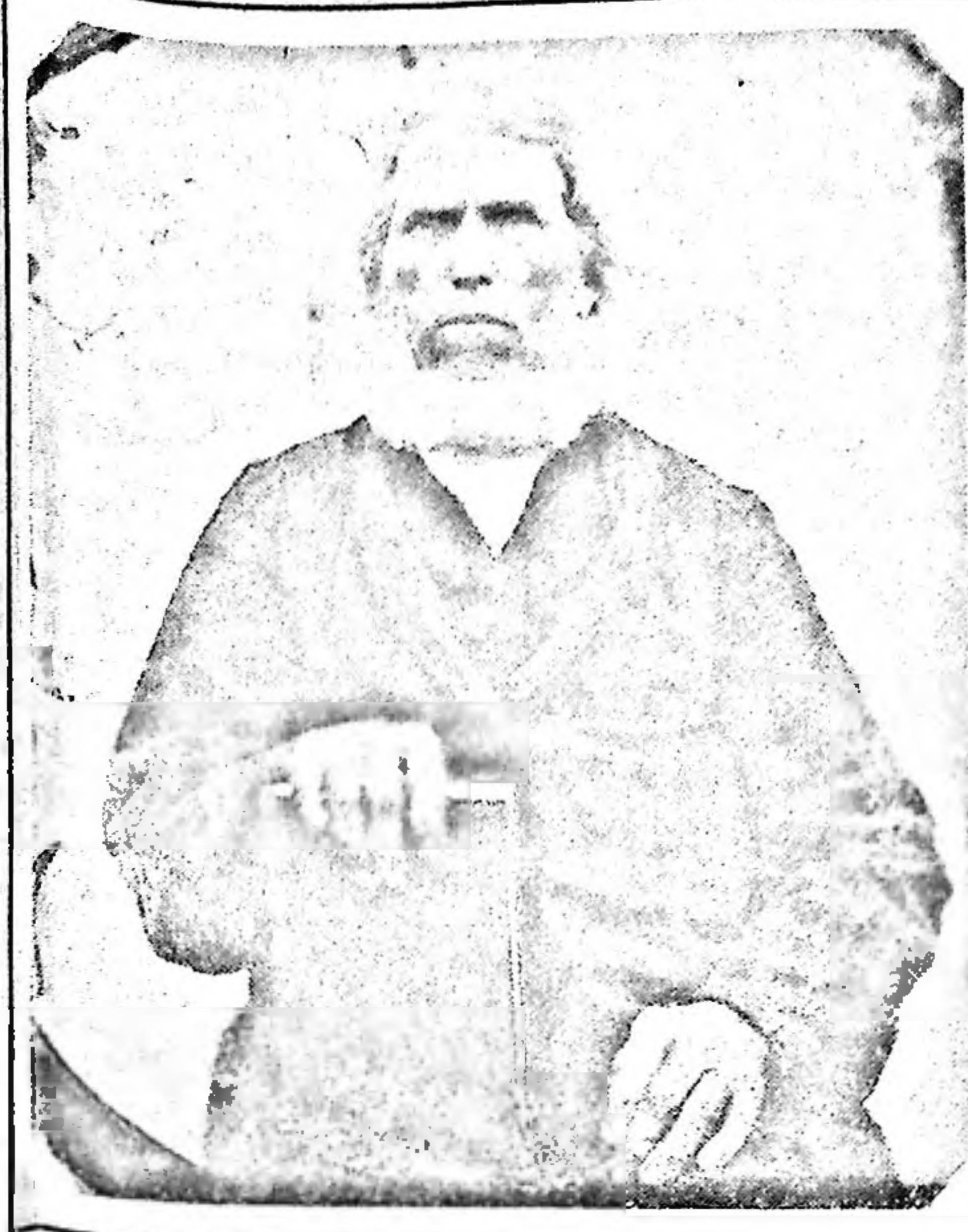
Ein Erinnerungspräsent für die US-Gäste

Die Initiatorin des Familientreffens erzählt aus verschiedenen Quellen im weiteren nach: «Nach einer dreimonatigen, zum Teil recht stürmischen Überfahrt an Bord der «Friendship», landete die aus MuttENZ stammende Spänhauer-Familie im August 1740 in Philadelphia. Während dieser dramatischen Atlantik-Überquerung starben gegen 60 Menschen, teils an Hunger — der Sturm hatte Kochkessel und Lebensmittel über Bord gespült —, teils an Krankheiten oder im Kindsbett. Unsere Spänhauer Familie kam heil drüben an und machte sich sogleich auf die Suche nach Land und ans Roden und Urbarmachen desselben. Trotz härtester Lebensbedingungen — auch Indianerüberfälle blieben

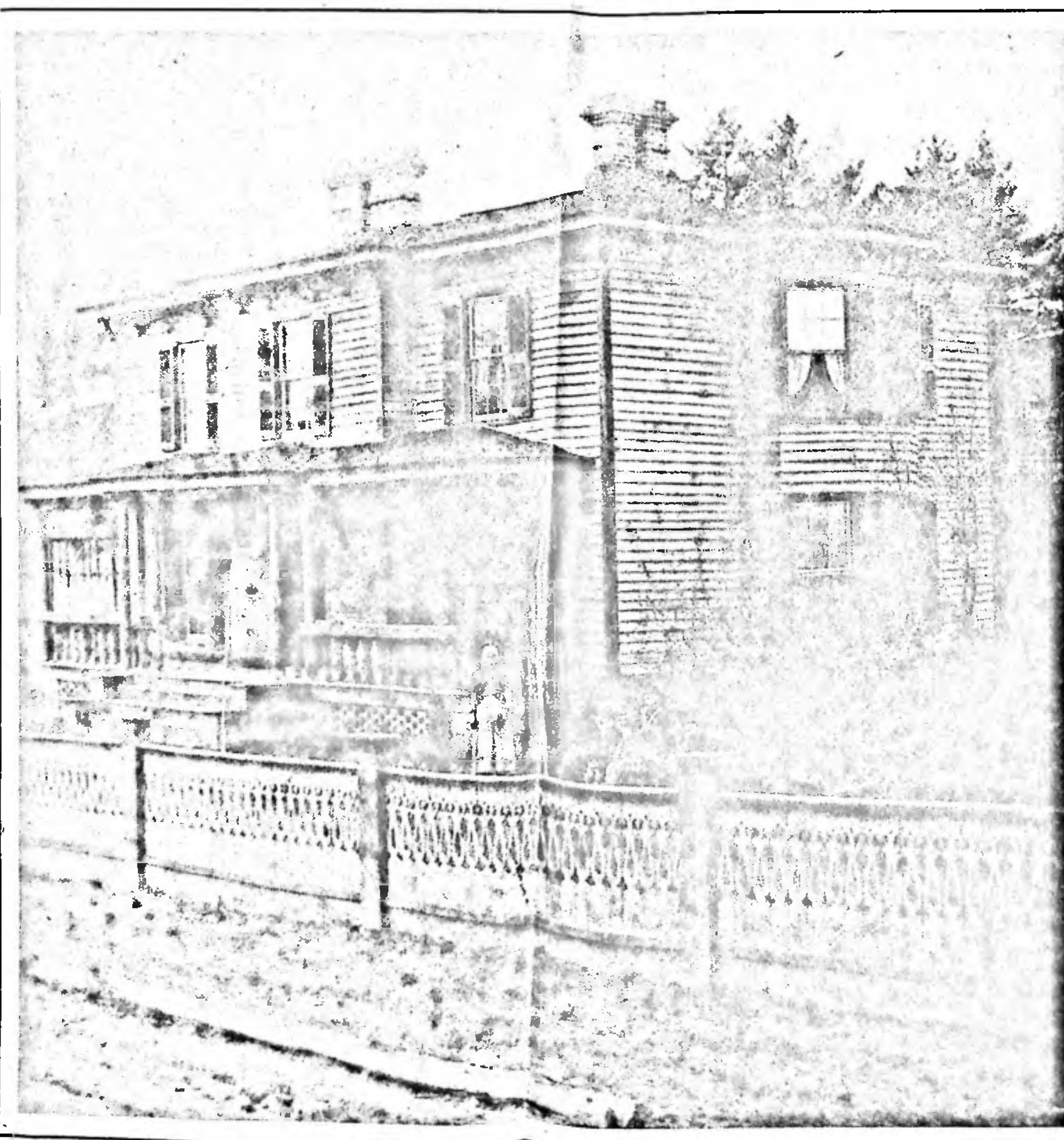
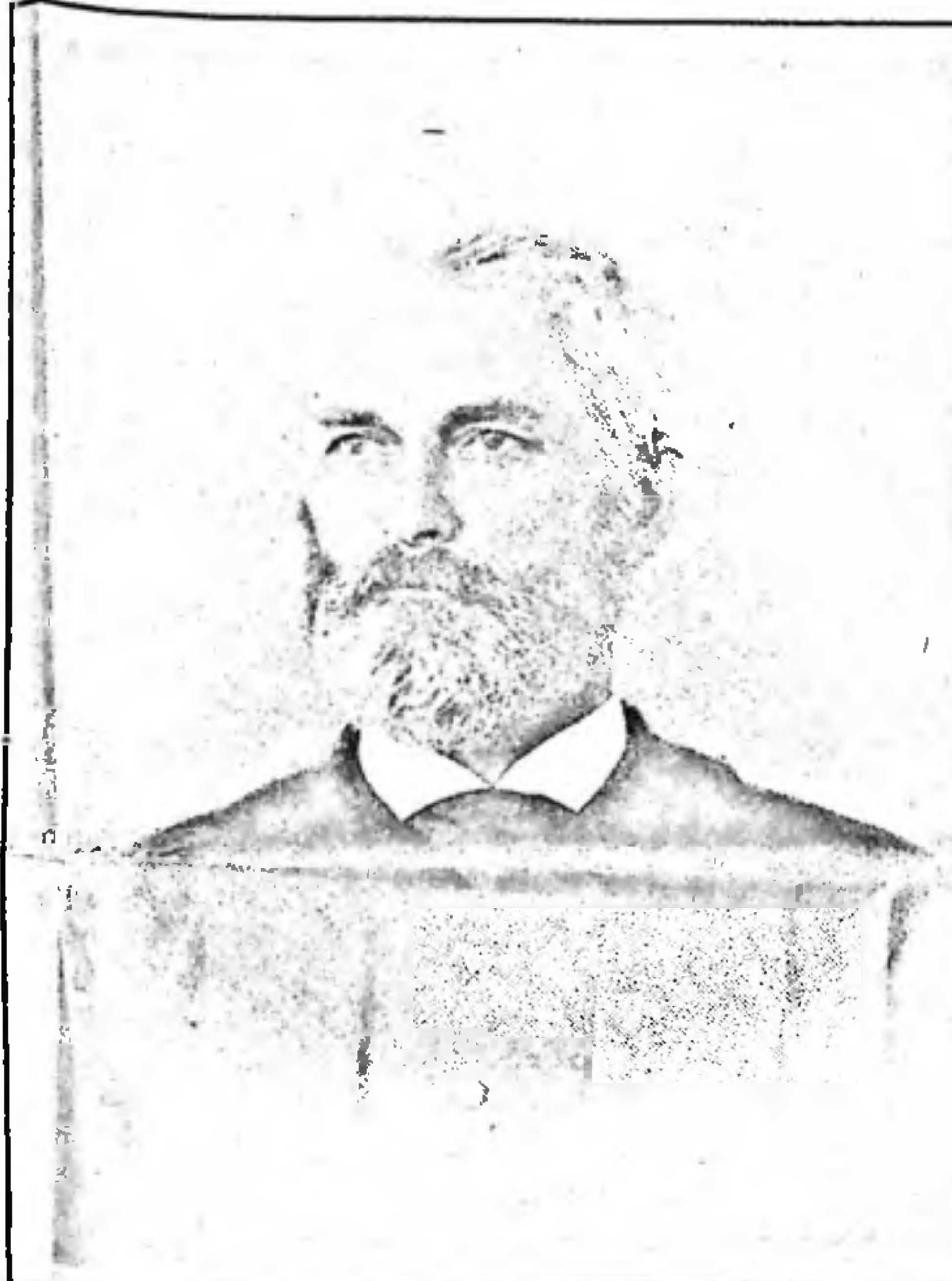


Der anno 1807 geborene und 1889 verstorbene Michael Spainhour — Urenkel der vor 250 Jahren aus MuttENZ ausgewanderten Elisabeth Spänhauer-Spitteler und Vertreter der zweiten in Amerika geborenen Generation — mit seiner Ehefrau Letty Estes.

Daguerreotypen (Fotos auf Metallplatten, Vorstufe der heutigen Fotografie) zvg



Dr. James Mason Spainhour (rechts), Zahnarzt aus Lenoir, North Carolina, schrieb 1886 nach MuttENZ. Er war auf der Suche nach einem Spänhauer-Familienmitglied, das willens wäre, seine Farm (unten) zu übernehmen. Sein Wunsch ging jedoch nicht in Erfüllung. Fotos zvg



nicht aus — war Amerika in jeder Beziehung ein fruchtbarer Boden. Ein Enkel besagter Elisabeth schrieb als Eintragung in sein Tagebuch, dass er sich über den reichen Segen von 13 Kindern und 65 Grosskindern freue.» Heute leben in den USA — von North Carolina bis Kalifornien, von Alaska bis Texas und Florida — unzählige Spainhours/Spainhowers, deren Wurzeln in MuttENZ sind. Einige von ihnen sind schon hierher gepilgert, um die Luft zu schnupfen, die ihre Urahnen geatmet haben. Edith B. Spänhauer erzählt, sie hätten sich immer darüber gewundert, dass jene aus diesem idyllischen Ort und dem «beautiful country» weggezogen waren.

Ein Grossteil der 77 «Cousins» hat allerdings den «Sprung» über das grosse Wasser noch nie gewagt, so auch eine 70-jährige Lady, die jetzt überhaupt zum ersten Mal in ihrem Leben fliegen wird. Sie alle aber haben spontan und mit Begeisterung auf die Einladung reagiert.

Bis es so weit war, hatte Edith B. Spänhauer natürlich ein gerüttelt Mass an Arbeit. Ihr war stets klar, dass ein solches Projekt nicht alleine zu realisieren ist. Die nötige Unterstützung fand sie in der Person des ebenfalls in MuttENZ wohnhaften Peter Spaenhauer. Er ist Informatiker, hat die in all den Jahren zusammengetragenen Daten (zum Beispiel Stammbäume) computerässig erfasst und ist auch für die finanziellen Fragen im Zusammenhang mit dem einzigartigen Familientreffen zuständig. Den beiden Hauptverantwortlichen gehen selbstverständlich noch weitere Helferinnen und Helfer aus den Spänhauer/Spaenhauer-Reihen zur Hand.

Amerika war ein fruchtbarer Boden

Auch von Seiten der US-Familien, für die «Familienforschung fast wie eine Sucht ist», erfuhr die Initiatorin Unterstützung. Ein gewisser James Spainhour, Illinois, und Freddie Spainhower aus Texas haben die Koordination für die Reise nach Europa übernommen. Sie und alle anderen Gäste werden sich am Willkomm-Präsent freuen, das Edith B. Spänhauer und Peter Spaenhauer für sie bereit halten: eine gut leserliche, von beiden in Co-Produktion hergestellte Schrift über MuttENZ.

Programm

Den «Cousins» aus Amerika wird ein abwechslungsreiches Programm geboten. Aus Kloten mit Sonderbussen anreisend werden sie am kommenden Mittwoch gegen Mittag in MuttENZ erwartet. Ab 14.30 Uhr ist ein Empfang — zu dem der MuttENZerBürgerrat in corpore erscheinen wird — im Theoriesaal des Feuerwehrmagazins vorgesehen.

Tags darauf werden die Gäste — nach einer Begehung von MuttENZ und einem Besuch des Ortsmuseums — in Bussen zum Arlesheimer Dom und anschliessend zum Mittagessen ins Bottminger Schloss gefahren. Eine kleine Baslerbieter Rundfahrt wird mit der Besichtigung von Augusta Raurica verbunden. Am Abend können alle Interessierten an einem Workshop Stammbäume vergleichen, kopieren und allfällige Lücken in ihren eigenen Aufzeichnungen schliessen.

Am Freitag fährt die Gästeschar mit einem Extratram nach Basel. Im Anschluss an die Altstadt-Besichtigung folgt die Schifffahrt nach Rheinfelden. Am Abend trifft sich die gemischte «Spänhauer/Spaenhauer — Spainhour/Spainhower-Gesellschaft» zum Apéro im Mittenza als Auftakt zu einem folkloristischen Abend mit Fest-Bankett und Tanz.

Für Samstag ist eine geführte Besichtigung der MuttENZer St. Arbogast-Kirche vorgesehen, gefolgt von einem musikalisch umrahmten zweisprachigen Gottesdienst. Als Abschluss des grossen Familientreffens starten am Sonntag rund 60 Teilnehmer aus den USA und MuttENZ zu einer Schweizerreise, die nach Zermatt, St. Moritz, Lugano, Vitznau, Rigi und am 4. Oktober zum Abschied nach Kloten führen wird.

Spänhauer-Familientreffen: Die «Cousins» aus Amerika waren begeistert

-on. – An der Ostküste nennen sie sich Spänhours, im Westen der Vereinigten Staaten heissen sie Spainhower – allen gemeinsam ist, dass sie Nachfahren sind der Elisabeth Spänhauer-Spitteler, welche vor genau 250 Jahren mit ihren vier Kindern in die Neue Welt auswanderte. Zwischen dem 26. und 30. September fand in Muttenz ein interkontinentales Familientreffen statt, zu welchem 77 «Cousins» den weiten Weg in die Heimat ihrer Urahnen zurücklegten um die hier ansässigen Spänhauer/Spaenhauer-Familien kennen zu lernen.

Aus Anlass dieser aussergewöhnlichen «Familienzusammenführung» war die Hauptstrasse festlich beflaggt, und das OK um Edith B. Spänhauer und Peter Spaenhauer hatte ein Programm zusammengestellt, das bei den Gästen gewiss keine Langeweile aufkommen liess. Sie hatten ausgiebig Gelegenheit, Muttenz, die Stadt Basel und das Baselbiet kennenzulernen, wurden von den Behörden begrüsst, und erhielten in den Museen Gelegenheit, sich mit der Geschichte der Gemeinde und den Lebensgewohnheiten der Menschen in früheren Zeiten vertraut zu machen. Höhepunkt des Familientreffens war das Gala-Diner mit Folklore-Programm am Freitag im Mittenza, sowie der zweisprachige Gottesdienst am Samstagvormittag in der Dorfkirche. Das Fazit dieses denkwürdigen Familientreffens: Es entstanden echte Bindungen zwischen den Spänhauern in der Schweiz und ihren Verwandten in den Vereinigten Staaten, welche in Zukunft wohl intensiv gepflegt werden.

Herzlichen Dank – Thank you all!

Das Spänhauer-/Spaenhauer-/Spainhour-/Spainhower-Jubiläumstreffen war durchs Band ein voller Erfolg. Die «American Cousins» überschäumten förmlich vor Begeisterung und Dankbarkeit.

Stellvertretend für sie alle und für unser OK möchte ich auf diesem Weg ein ganz



Die grosse Gästeschar aus Amerika während ihres Spaziergangs im Dorfkern.

herzliches Dankeschön aussprechen an alle, die auf irgend eine Weise zum Gelingen unseres grossen Familientreffens und zum Wohlbefinden unserer Gäste beigetragen haben.

Ein ganz besonderer Dank geht an:

– die Gemeindebehörde – Bürgerrat

und Gemeinderat – für deren Unterstützung,

– die Museums-Kommission für ihr bereitwilliges Öffnen der beiden Museen,

– Frau Dr. H. Gantner für ihre kompetenten Führungen,

– die Organisatoren des Festbanketts und das Personal des Mittenza,

– Frau Pfarrer S. Blocher für ihre ergreifende, einfühlsame Predigt sowie den Contrapunkt-Chor und die Solistin Mary Lambert aus USA für deren musikalische Umrahmung,

– all die emsigen Bienchen, die im Hintergrund gewirkt haben,

– und last but not least den lieben Petrus für die vier sonnigen Tage.

Nochmals: Dankeschön – Thank You!
Edith B. Spänhauer

Spänhauer

Familien Treffen

26. Sept. - 29. Sept., 1990

Programm

Ausflüge

**Wichtige Treffpunkte für das Holen und Bringen
unserer amerikanischen Gäste sind mit einem**

gekennzeichnet

Familien Treffen Mittwoch 26. Sept. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
* 11.30 ca.	Treffpunkt : Hotel Mittenza, Abholen der Gäste.
* 14.30 - 15.00	Treffpunkt : Hotel Mittenza Abmarsch zum Theoriesaal der Feuerwehr
15.00 - ??..??	Willkommensdrink, offeriert durch den Bürgerrat. Es besteht die Möglichkeit das 'Muttenger Museum' zu besuchen.

Familien Treffen**Donnerstag 27. Sept. 1990**

Zeit	Aktivität
* 09.00	Treffpunkt : Hotel Mittenza
09.00 - 11.00	Spaziergang durch MuttENZ. Besuch des Bauernhaus Museums (Oberdorf 4)
* 11.00	Treffpunkt : Hotel Mittenza (Bus-Abfahrt)
11.00 - 12.30	Busfahrt nach Arlesheim . Besuch des Dom's. Weiterfahrt nach Bottmingen
12.30 - 14.30	Mittagessen im Schloss Bottmingen.
14.30 - 16.00	Kleine Baselbieter Rundfahrt: Bottmingen - Therwil - Dornach - Gempen - Nuglar - Liestal - Sissach - Wintersingen - Magden - Olsberg - Augst
16.15 - 18.00	Besuch Augusta Raurica. Rückfahrt: Augst - Schweizerhalle - Hard - Bahnhof - Mittenza
* 18.00	Treffpunkt Mittenza. (Ankunft von Baselbieter Rundfahrt)
* 19.00 - 23.00	Workshop mit Nachtessen (Foyer Hotel Mittenza)
* 23.00	Schluss des Workshops

Familien Treffen Freitag 28. Sept. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
* 08.45	Treffpunkt : Hotel Mittenza oder
* 09.00	Treffpunkt : Tramstation MuttENZ Dorf Tramfahrt MuttENZ nach Basel
09.30 - 10.30	Zur freien Verfügung (ab Marktplatz)
10.30 - 12.15	Geführte Altstadt-Wanderung (Marktplatz, Rathaus, Münster)
12.30 - 14.30	Bootsfahrt nach Rheinfelden. Mittagessen auf dem Schiff.
14.30 - 16.00	Einkaufsbummel in Rheinfelden
16.00 - 17.00	Busfahrt nach Pratteln Stop beim Schloss Pratteln Rückfahrt nach MuttENZ via Eglisgraben
* 17.00	Ankunft Hotel Mittenza
* 18.30	Treffpunkt : Foyer Hotel Mittenza
18.30 - 02.00	Gala Diner und Folklore Abend Details siehe nächste Seite

Familien Treffen Freitag Abend 28. Sept. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
18.30	Apéro im Foyer des Mittenza
19.15	Saalbezug
19.35 - 19.45	7H-Band
19.45 - 19.55	Ansprache Edith B. Spänhauer
20.00 - 20.10	Vorspeise
20.10 - 20.30	Zither-Spiele
20.35 - 21.30	Hauptgang
21.30 - 22.00	Trachtengruppe Tanzen / Singen
22.00 - 22.30	Dessert
22.30 - 23.30	Folklore Gruppe / Geissleklöpfer Alphorn / Fahnenschwingen / Oergeli
23.30 - 02.00	7H-Band abwechslungsweise mit Jodelduett

Familien Treffen Samstag 29. Sept. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
* 10.30	Gottesdienst in the St. Arbogast Church Pfarrer : Sophie Blocher Chor : 'Contrapunkt' Leiter G. Hausammann
* 11.30	Führung St. Arbogast Kirche Frau Dr. H. Gantner
12.00	Kaffee im Pfarrhaus

Spänhauer

Familien Treffen

Schweizer Reise

30. Sept. - 4. Okt. 1990

Muttenz - Basel - Zermatt -

St. Moritz - Lugano -

Vitznau - Zürich / Basel

**(Frühstück und Nachtessen inkl.,
Mittagessen jeweils frei)**

Schweizer Reise Sonntag 30. Sept. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
06.30	Frühstück für Hotelgäste.
07.00	Treffpunkt : Hotel Mittenza (Abfahrt zur Schweizerreise)
07.05	Transfer zum Bahnhof SBB Basel
08.00 - 12.47	Fahrt mit dem Zug entlang dem Thunersee und durch den Lötschberg-Tunnel nach Zermatt
Nachmittag	frei (die Läden sind am Sonntag geöffnet)
14.00 - 14.43	Fakultativer Ausflug auf den Gornergrat mit der höchsten europäischen Bergbahn. (siehe Anmeldungformular)
14.43 - 15.55	Gornergrat: Selbstbedienungsrestaurant. Herrlicher Blick aufs Matterhorn.
15.55 - 16.39	Rückfahrt nach Zermatt
	Uebernachtung im Hotel Ambassador

Schweizer Reise Montag 1. Okt. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
08.54 - 16.48	Fahrt mit dem Glacier Express von Zermatt nach St. Moritz. Uebernachtung im Hotel Crystal

Schweizer Reise Dienstag 2. Okt. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
08.10 - 12.34	Busfahrt nach Lugano
14.30 - 18.00	
	Busfahrt nach Melide (Swissminiature; openair museum)
	Uebernachtung in den Hotels Conca d'oro + Gabbiano

Schweizer Reise Mittwoch 3. Okt. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
09.45 - 11.23	Mit dem 'Wilhelm Tell Express' nach Flüelen
12.03 - 13.50	Schiffahrt nach Vitznau ab Flüelen
14.25 - 14.55	Mit der Rigibahn nach Rigi Kulm (1799 m) Der Abstieg von Rigi Kulm nach Rigi Staffel (1 Stunde) ist möglich.
16.45 - 17.25	Rückfahrt nach Vitznau Ausweichprogramm bei Regenwetter oder Nebel : Besuch des Verkehrsmuseums Luzern anstatt Rigi Kulm Uebernachtung im Hotel Vierwaldstättersee

Schweizer Reise Donnerstag 4. Okt. 1990

Zeit	Aktivität
Zeiten werden noch festgelegt	Transfer von Vitznau nach Zürich (-Airport) oder Basel gemäss Anmeldungen

Schweizer Reise

Anmeldeformular

Aktivität	Preis in Fr. Erw./Kind	Anzahl Erw. / Kind
Sept. 30 Ausflug auf den Gornergrat	26.- / 18.-/.....
Oct. 1 Mittagessen im Speise- wagen des Glacier Express	ca. 25.-/.....
Oct. 4 Rückfahrt nach - Zürich - Zürich-Airport - Basel - andere Bestimmungen	/...../...../...../.....

Name :

Weil wir am ersten Tag in Brig umsteigen müssen kann ein Teil des Gepäcks mit einer Palette mit der SBB nach Zermatt befördert werden. Peter Spaenhauer wird am Samstag-Morgen, 29. Sept 1990 09.00, dieses Gepäck beim Hotel Mittenza in Empfang nehmen.

Arlesheim Cathedral

Arlesheim, which was founded in 708, is the capital of the Birseck district (to which MuttENZ also belongs), with its own administration and court of justice. For the beautiful cathedral square and the magnificent cathedral, built in 1679-1681, the village is indebted to the prince bishop's cathedral chapter which was domiciled in Arlesheim after the confusion of the 30 Years' War (1618-1648). The canons were representatives with noble names of all the surrounding castles of the princely bishopric of Basle, upper Alsace and the catholic cantons of Switzerland. The bishop of Basle had been a sovereign prince since the 12th century. His territory included the city of Basle, the canton of Basle country, and parts of the canton of Jura as far as the Lake of Biel, as well as estates in Alsace and Baden. In the 13th century the increasingly powerful guilds and merchants disputed the right of the bishop to sovereignty over the city and in 1531, during the Reformation, he was finally driven out of the City of Basle.

In 1679, when the chapter of the Basle cathedral returned to its bishopric from exile in Freiburg in Breisgau, it settled in Arlesheim because the village was an "exceedingly fruitful, healthy and merry place" and also "only an hour away from Basle".

The prince bishop Johann Conrad von Roggenbach commissioned the Eichstatt architect Jakob Engel to build the cathedral. Together with the plans for the cathedral Engel also planned the Cathedral Square and the residences of the members of the chapter, prelates and curates. On October 26, 1681, after building had taken not quite two years, the prince bishop was able to consecrate the new cathedral, which has become a landmark in Arlesheim.

When the cathedral was renovated in 1759-61 the most famous rococo artist, master builder Giovanni Gaspare Bagnato and his son Franz Anton, the plaster of Paris worker Francesco Pozzi and the painter Giuseppe Appiani gave the cathedral its present appearance. A few years after the renovation was finished a confused time began for the bishopric and the village as a result of the French Revolution. The cathedral was desecrated and became a cantonment; occupying soldiers lived in it with their horses. The troops tore out the valuable choir railings and confiscated four of the five bells. Railings and bells were melted down; the soldiers needed cannons. The cathedral was finally sold in 1798. It is only due to the men who purchased the cathedral that it was not torn down. In 1815 the local government of Arlesheim bought the cathedral.

In 1930 the interior was totally renovated and redecorated in the original rococo style and in 1954/55 the facade was renewed. In 1959/62 the valuable Silbermann organ was restored and in 1978/81 extensive renovations were carried out.

Organ: Johann Andreas Silbermann of Strasbourg (1712-1783) built the organ in 1759-61. His father, Andreas Silbermann (1678-1734) and he built about 95 organs in Alsace, Baden and Switzerland (including one for Basle Minster). The Silbermann organ in Arlesheim is the only one which has survived in Switzerland.

The choir stalls were made by the master joiner Peter Schacherer of Rheinfelden.

The high altar was built from nine types of genuine marble.

The frescos were painted by Giuseppe Appiani. The main picture on the ceiling of the nave depicts the Mother of God as Queen of Heaven. With one foot Mary touches the world which is encircled by a snake. The ceiling fresco in the choir depicts "the Annunciation".



Pratteln Castle

The moated castle on the northern outskirts of Pratteln existed before the earthquake of 1356, in which it was destroyed. It was later rebuilt.

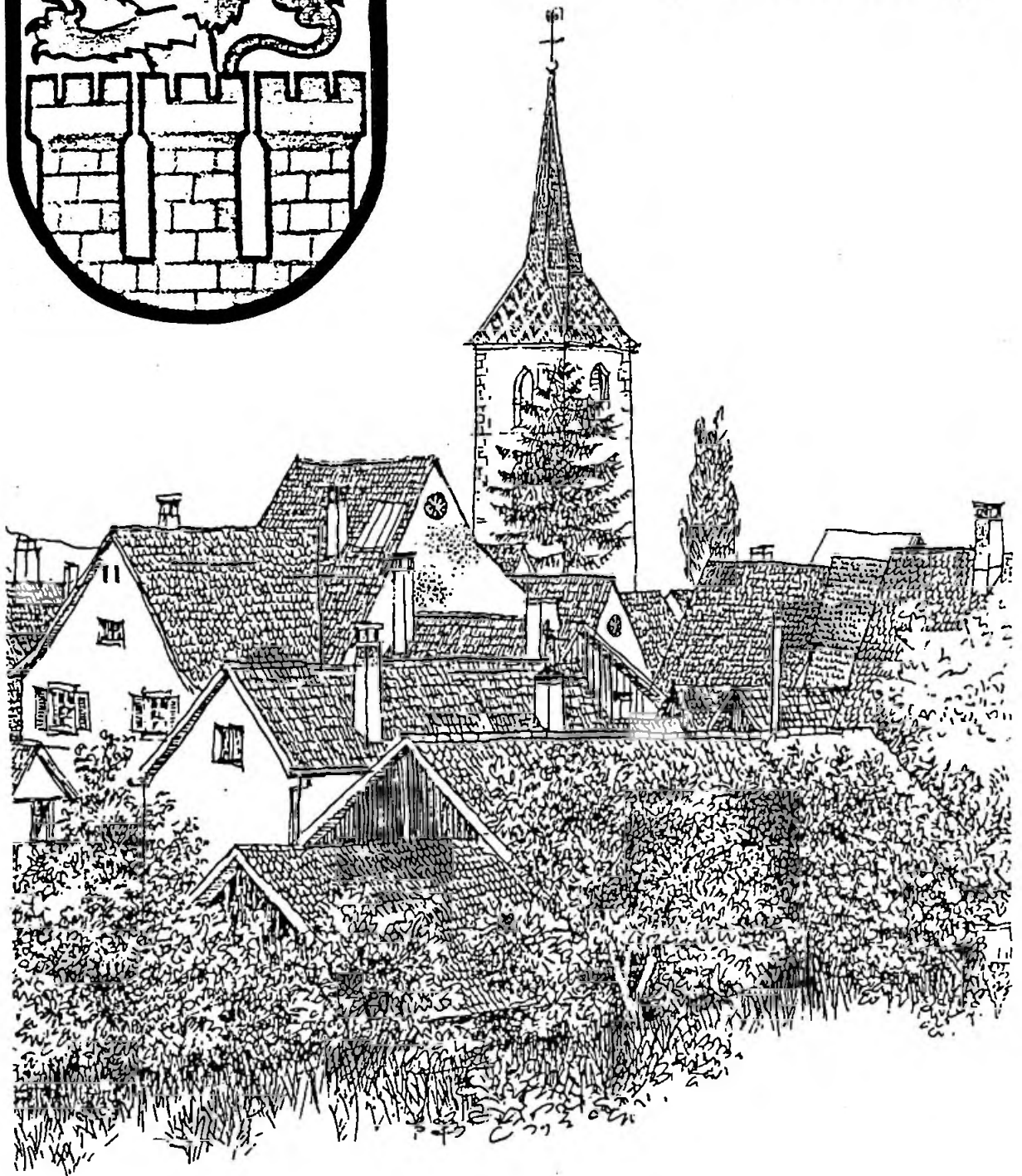
After the rebuilding the influential Eptinger family attempted to become independent rulers. In 1460 Hans Bernhart, the most important member of the Eptinger family, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in order to be knighted, as was the courtly custom in those days. In 1464 he succeeded in becoming the sole lord of Pratteln by buying up the estates of his cousins.

The castle was burned down twice: in 1384 by the Basle troops and in 1468 during the Sundgau war by the Swiss federal troops. The quarrelsome knight died in 1484. Lack of money and quarrels among the Eptingers led to the downfall of their dynasty. In 1521 Hans Friedrich sold the castle and three quarters of the village to Basle for 5,000 guilders. In 1549 the castle became a Basle manor and was assigned to the bailiwick of Münchenstein. The owners of the castle had to be citizens of Basle and the castle changed hands frequently. In 1773 the castle and its large estate became the property of the state. However, the following year the local authorities auctioned off the land in lots, keeping only the castle and some meadowland. The castle became a poorhouse. On June 24, 1963, the local authorities decided to totally renovate the castle and approved a credit of 1.1 million francs. On September 8, 1968, the castle was opened to the public. A teacher lives in part of it. The knights' gallery on the second floor serves as an art gallery.





Muttens



New revised edition, supplemented and updated in 1990
for the:



Personal Copy for :

Orb, museum MuttENZ

Compilation:

Typing, Layout and Photos:

Edith B. Spänhauer, MuttENZ

Peter F. Spaenhauer, MuttENZ

PREFACE

In the early 1970s, when I had my first family contacts in the United States, I set out to compile a book of information on MuttENZ, the Hometown of the Spainhour/Spänhauer Families. At that time, I made 10 xerox copies in the firm belief that this would be more than sufficient. Meanwhile, the number of Overseas's 'Cousins' kept increasing, and along with them, the demand for more copies of the book.

To celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the occasion when two Spänhauer families * left MuttENZ for the 'American Colonies' in 1740, an Intercontinental Family Reunion will be taking place in MuttENZ from September 26-30, 1990, for which around 75 overseas family members are expected. This now approaching brought forth a new challenge for me to revise the book and bring it up-to-date.

With the help of Peter F. Spaenhauer, to whom I am obliged for typing everything neatly into his computer and for taking charge of both the lay-out and photographic illustrations, the book is now going into print.

I hope you will enjoy reading it despite my inadequate Swiss-English.

July 1990

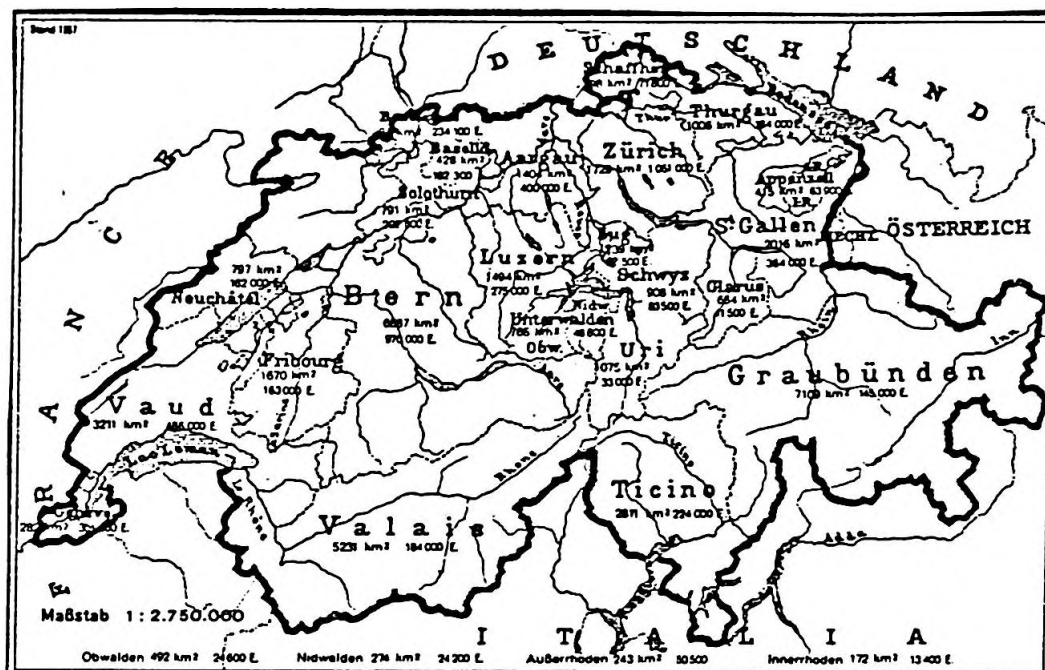
Edith Blanche Spänhauer

Freidorf 55, CH-4132 MuttENZ
Switzerland, Canton of Basle Country

* names listed under EMIGRATION

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Switzerland



A Few Facts about Switzerland

Population	: 6'500'000
Capital	: Berne
Religious Denomination:	Protestant 49%, Roman Catholic 48% Others 3%.
Area	: 41'293 sq.km
Distances	: North-South 220 km, East-West 348 km.
Cantons	: 23; 3 of which are subdivided into half-cantons
Highest Point	: Monte Rosa, Dufour Peak 4'634 m.
Lowest Point	: Lake Maggiore (Ticino) 193 m.
Lakes	: 1'484
Glaciers	: 140

Climate

Temperatures generally do not reach extremes of hot or cold. In the Cities the summer temperatures seldom rise above 30°C, and the humidity is low. Clear air and lack of wind in high alpine regions make sunbathing possible even in winter. The southern part of Switzerland has subtropical vegetation and a mild climate year-round.

Language

Switzerland is one of the most multilingual countries in Europe. Many Swiss, particularly those who work with visitors in one way or another, speak several languages. The national languages of Switzerland are German (central and north-western Switzerland), French (western Switzerland), Italian (south-eastern Switzerland) and Rhaeto-Romanic (south-eastern Switzerland).

Monetary System

The Swiss Franc (Schweizer Franken) counts among the world's hardest currencies. There are 100 Rappen to one Franken. The exchange-rate at the time of writing is Sw.Frs. 1.50 to the U.S. dollar.

Muttenz



* * *

GENERAL INFORMATION

MuttENZ

In the Roman Era (50 BC - 260 AD), the name for MuttENZ was Montetum. The 'Alemani' (260-496) called it Mittenza, and around 1230, the name changed into Muttence, and over Muttentz finally into MuttENZ. (The 'u' is pronounced like the 'oo' in look).

*

MuttENZ has two natural borders: river Birs to the West (Basle) and river Rhine to the North (Germany).

*

The still existing wildlife is a variety of birds, deer, fox, badger (only a few), hare and squirrel - and once in a while a wild boar keeps the hunters on the run.

*

The MuttENZ Town-Hall -bearing the name of 'Mittenza'- is located in the center of the town at an altitude of 291 meters. The altitude of the community ranges between 255 meters (down by the Rhine) and 651 meters (highest point). Its extension is 1'665 hektar (equalling 4'165 acres) whereof 1/3rd are woods. The farmland is constantly shrinking, due to heavy construction. The number of operated farms has decreased in the last 25 years by one half to 13 (at the end of 1988).

*

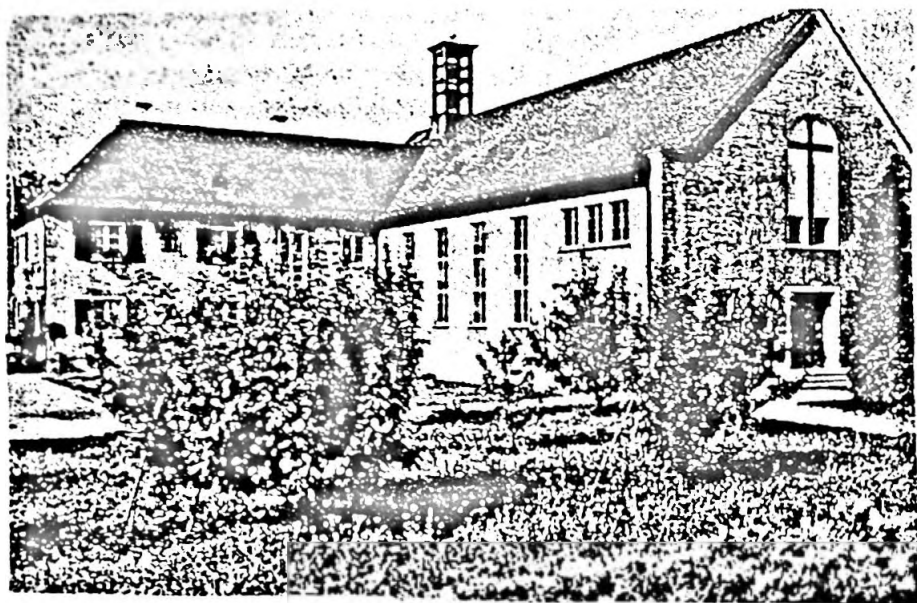


'Mittenza'
Town-Hall
of
MuttENZ

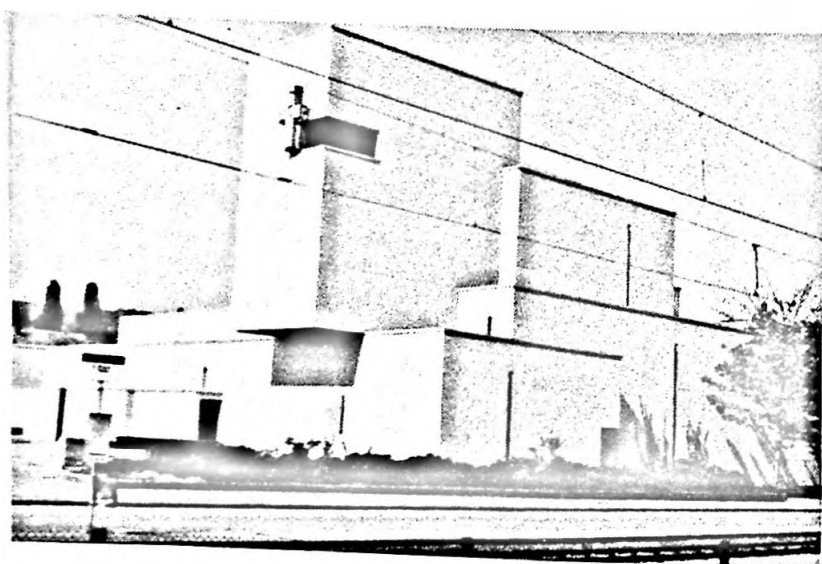
At the time of writing, there was a stock of 2'146 one-family-houses plus 7'074 apartments, 96 official buildings, 94 store and office buildings, 236 factories + workshops, 1 hotel with 47 beds, 2 homes for elderly people with 170 beds, 30 pubs, coffee shops + restaurants, 5 banks (subsidiaries to the major Swiss Banks), 2 post offices, 3 churches (2 Protestant with 4 clergymen, 1 Roman Catholic with 2 Priests),

3 chapels, 23 medical doctors, 8 dentists, 3 pharmacists, 3 super-markets, 11 kindergartens with 19 teachers, 4 primary schools and 3 high-schools, 1 college, 1 engineering college, 1 vocational school, 1 music school with 10 teachers in all, and the COOP schooling center. At the rifle and gun ranges, all men between the age of 18 and 42 who are fit for military service have to practice shooting skill. (The men who have completed their army training - 17 weeks at the age of 19/20 - keep both, uniform and rifle at home).

*



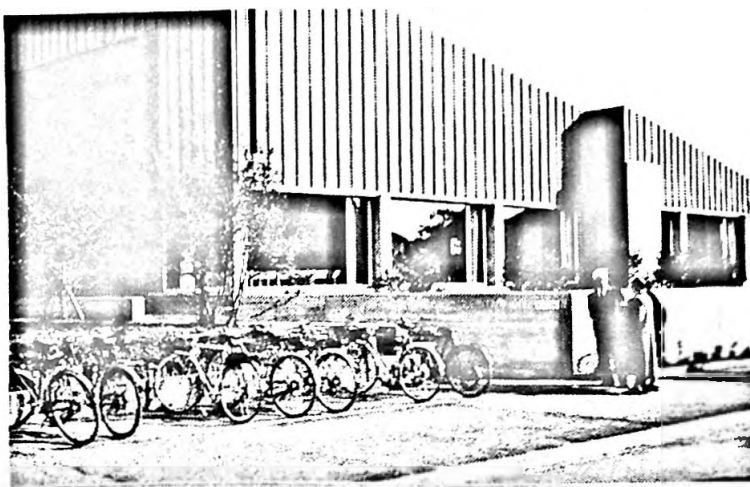
The first Catholic Church built (in 1932) after the 'Reformation'



Catholic Church

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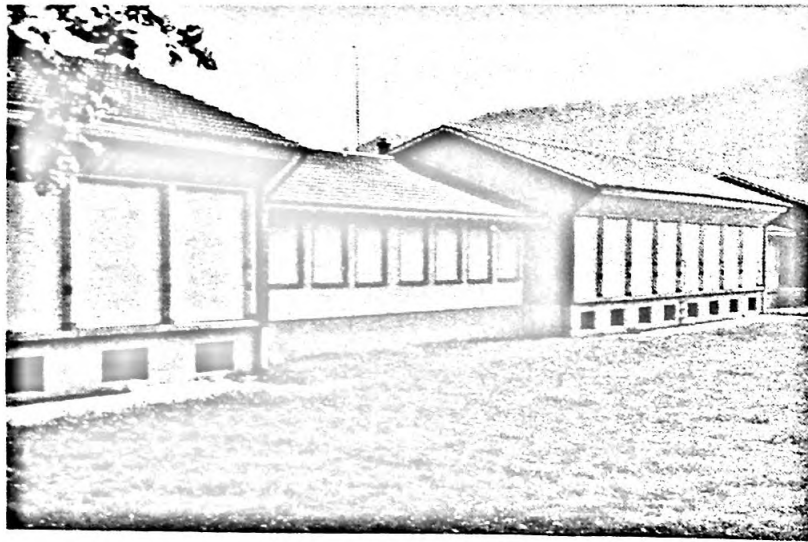
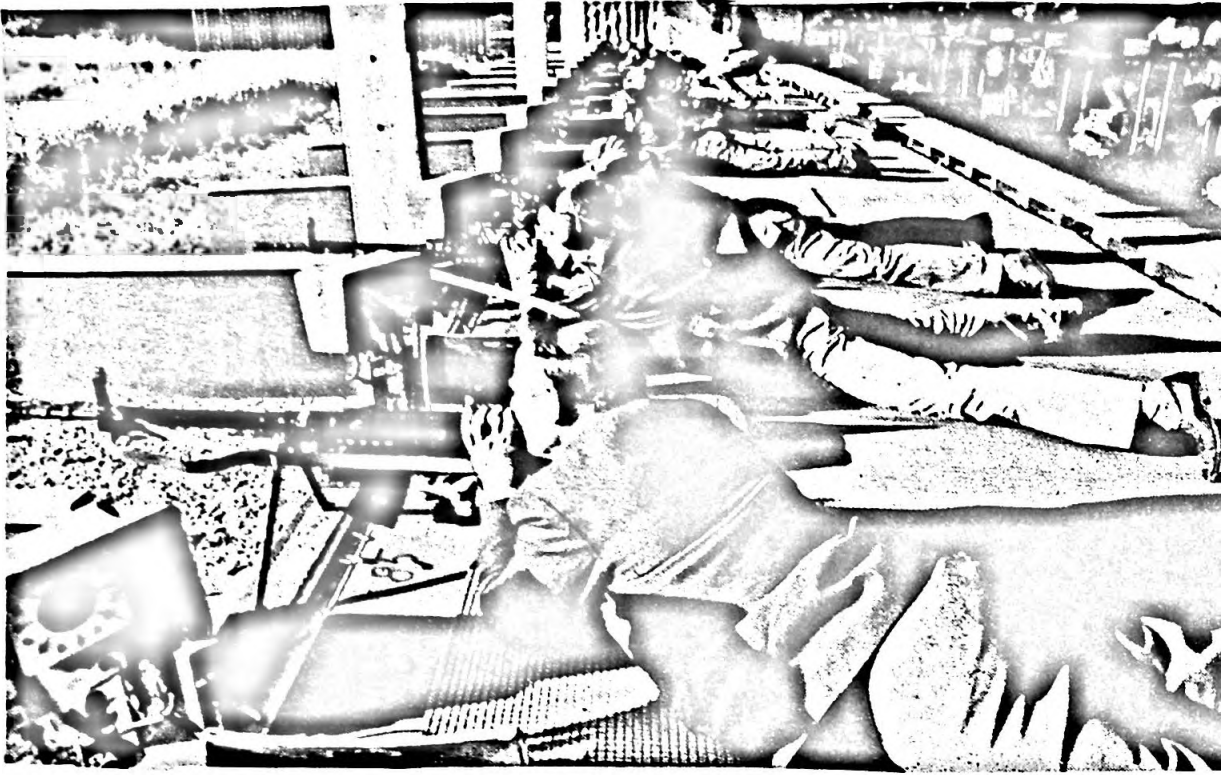


Feldreben (second Protestant
Church)

Bellfry of Feldreben ->



St. Arbogast Church



Rifle and Gun
Ranges



Engineering
College

In the year 1850, MuttENZ counted 1'322 inhabitants; in 1900: 2'502, whereby almost half were citizens. People almost exclusively lived on farming. (It is to be explained that citizenship in Switzerland sticks to people like their name. No matter where they are born or where they move to - they may keep their citizenship over generations, unless someone chooses to become naturalized elsewhere or do military service for another country. Many a citizen has never seen his actual home-town).

*

Since that time, the population has been steadily growing, and in the year after World War II, a real population explosion took place. In 1960, although one third of the population had grown up in MuttENZ, the proportion of the citizens as against the total population had shrunk to 10%. End of 1988, the population exceeded 17'000, whereof a mere 3'000 were citizens. (see also following survey).

*

In the year 1919, the city tramway was extended from Basle to MuttENZ. This meant a temptation for many a city-family to build a house and move out to MuttENZ.

*

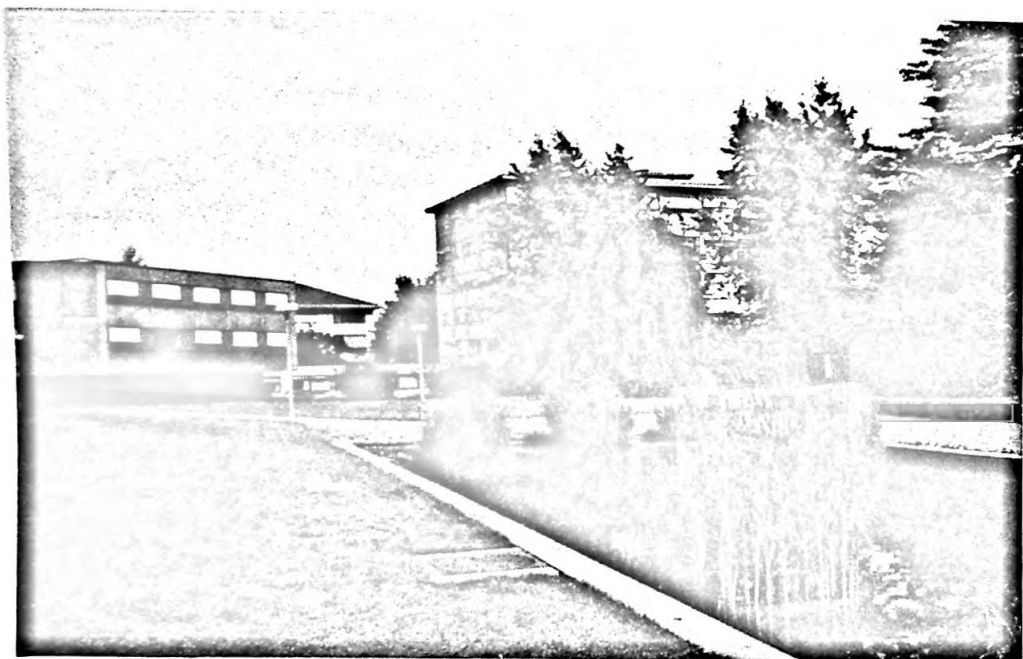


In 1921, the construction of the Freidorf, a cooperative settlement with 150 one-family houses, was completed, adding another 150 families to the population rate of MuttENZ. During the economic crisis of the twenties, there was a construction boom in MuttENZ, mainly stimulated by the authorities with the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. Whereas in 1910, MuttENZ consisted of 349 people, houses with 579 homes, the number increased to 826 people with 1'209 households in 1930. When, in the forties, the industries began to stretch out to MuttENZ and the Lower of Basel Country, a never expected construction boom set

*

In order to keep the construction boom under control, laws were established. The territory of MuttENZ was divided into eight zones, whereof zone 1: is limited to one and a half family houses with at the most two stories. Zone 2: one and a half or more family houses up to two stories high. Zone 3: one and a half family houses up to three stories high. Zone 4: Multi-family houses up to four stories high. Zone 5: The ancient village. Zone 6: Industrial zone, south of the rail tracks. Zone 7: Green zone. Zone 8: High buildings up to twelve stories

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Old People's Home I

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Old People's Home II

An earlier statistic shows that in 1958 out of the 73 communities of the Canton Basle Country, MuttENZ was the third biggest one and still is in 1989 with 17'163 inhabitants and past 10'000 jobs.

The jobs split up as follows :	1960	1988
farming and forestry	3%	1.15%
services enterprises	38%	36 %
industry and construction	59%	63 %

*

The Municipal Council consists of 7 members, of which one is President. They meet once a week and are elected or re-elected (no limit to re-election) every 4 years.

*

The average rainfall per year is : 80-100 cm i.e. 35-40"

The average temperatures are: in January : 0°C = 32°F
in July : 19°C = 66°F
per year : 10°C = 50°F

* * *

Structure of the Population

Year	Population	thereof Citizens	other Swiss	Aliens	Prot.	Cath.	Dwelling Houses	Hous- Holds	Canton BL Pct
1748	1'000	832					212	250	
1800		820					208 *		
1860	1'704	991	627	86			226	328	
1900	2'502	1'033	1'165	304	2'253	234	294	496	
1930	4'966	1'052	3'488	426			826	1'209	
1940	5'917	1.022	4'594	301	4'879	920	1'125	1'671	
1950	7'125							2'029	
1960	11'963 **	1'075	9'541	1'347	8'264	3'475	2'016	3'485	
1970	15'506				9'517	5'375 ***	2'352	4'827	198'4
1972	16'001	1'683	11'819	2'499	9'582	5'702			209'9
1974	16'702			2'765	9'887	6'022	2'264	5'589	218'2
1980	16'911	1'808	12'895	2'302	9'480	5'965	2'736	6'313	
1988	17'063	2'946	11'649	2'468	8'765	5'697		7'074	232'7

* In October 1800, 5 dwellinghouses with 7 households all were destroyed by fire, thus the decreasing number of houses

** At the threshold of 10'000 inhabitants, Muttens - a village - became a 'Town'

*** Italian and Spanish labor with large families brought the percentage of Catholics. The number of their children is so substantial that three additional social classes had to be added to each grade. Apart from Protestants and Catholics, there now are 501 Moslems (3%), 5 Jews and 2'095 of other or no confession.

Farming

In 1910, 71 farms with 229 cows had a monthly yield of 40'000 litres or 8'800 gallons of milk.

In 1965, 22 farms with 219 cows increased the monthly yield to 46'500 litres or 10'220 gallons of milk.

In 1989, 10 farms out of 13 keep cows of the three major Swiss breeds, 170 in all. Their contingent is limited to 50'000 litres or 10'990 gallons a month. A substantial surplus is fed to the calves.

Non-farming people used to buy their milk from local farmers. Many a farmer took his milk to his private customers. When in 1910, the Dairy Cooperation (the 'Milchgenossenschaft') was founded, all farmers delivered their milk there, whence the distribution was made.

The farms in Muttentz were at all times mixed farms that primarily served the purpose of feeding their own families. Potatoes were essential, also various kinds of cereals and clover for the cattle. The better-off farmers kept cows, the poorer ones goats. Sheep provided the people with both wool and meat, and the meadows on which they were grazing, with natural dung.



The following fruit trees are registered:

	1863	1929	1961	198
cherry	6'572	2'733	4'714	1'6-
apple	9'471	2'648	6'316	1'5
pear	1'522	1'682	5'044	6-
walnut	948	180	476	1-
plum	2'482	1'384	5'637	8-
quince	little	159	463	-
apricot	little	19	427	-
peach	-	82	2'254	-
beehives	100			1-

The majority of fruit in excess of their own needs used sold at the market in Basle up to the time when the Mu Railway Station was taken into operation in 1854. From on, fruit -above all cherries- were shipped in directions. Apples and pears of inferior quality were still are- pressed into a tasty juice, whereas the surplus cherries and plums were -and still are- distilled. The Baselland is famous for its excellent Kirsch (c spirits).

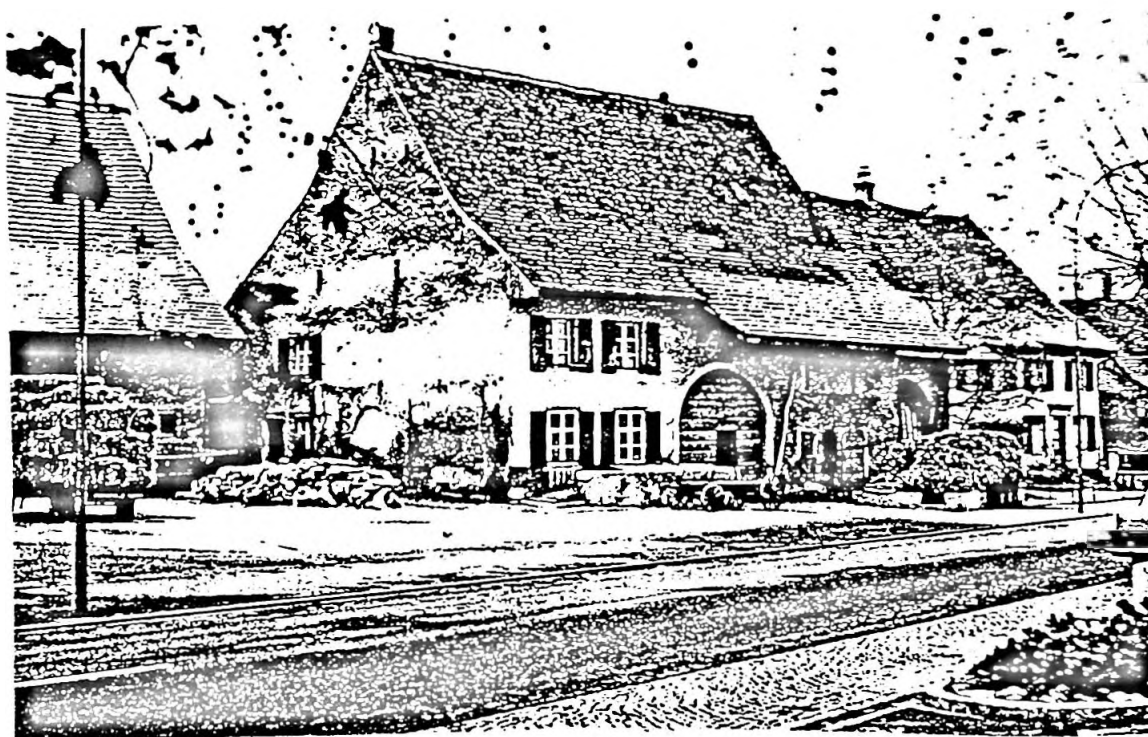


This kind of resting bench (to be seen behind the 'Mitt was designed for the women who were carrying fruit vegetables on their heads to the market. They were p along the pathway to Basle. The upper shelf was meant f loaded baskets, the lower one to sit on.

A very important production line was the Wine.
In 1863 e.g. 240'000 litres (or 53'330 gallons) of wine were produced. The selling price was 65 Rappen per litre (\$.43).
In the year 1930, a wine-growers' association was founded.
The statistics report the following harvest:

1965: 60'000 kilos, yield 42'000 bottles of wine
1989: 91'000 kilos, yield 63'700 bottles of wine

For many decades, quite substantial returns from the sale of Wood went into the funds for the benefit of the needy people.



Typical Farmhouse (Mainstreet of Muttensz)

The Handicraft/Trade tendencies compare as follows:

	1863	1990
Butcher	4	3
Baker	3	4
Plumber	1	3
Smith	4	2
Wheelwright	4	-
Carpenter	3	8
Painter	2	12
Turner/Cooper	3	-
Grain Mill	1	-
Brick/Tile Kiln	1	-
Architect	-	11

Social Life

Muttenz has a whole variety of clubs. The saying goes in Switzerland : "Let three Swiss get together - and they found a club".

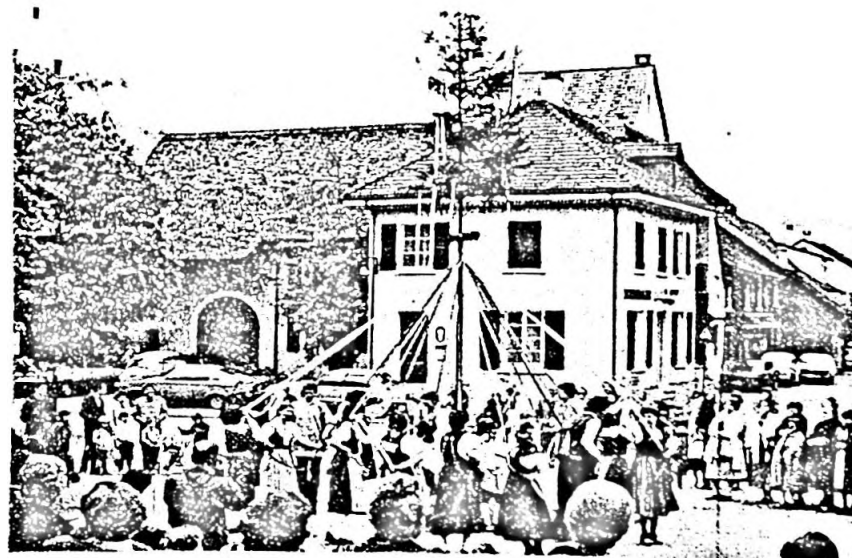
Social Activities

- Once a month, an established gathering at the 'Kirchgemeindehaus', the Protestant Church Congregation House, a joint soup-lunch, followed by coffee and home-baked cakes, is very popular and very well frequented. The idea is to consume a modest meal at a reasonable price - and to offer the money saved to the needy people in one or another part of the world.
- 'Gemeinnütziger Verein für Alterwohnungen' - a union organizing the construction and maintenance of homes and low-rent apartments for old people.
- 'Hauspflege-Verein' (home-nursing) - providing for ten voluntary house-keepers who take charge of sick-people, abandoned mothers, and their households.
- 'Altersstube' (old folks' lounging, verbally translated) - Men and women beyond the age of 65 regularly come together once a month. They are being treated to tea and buns and entertained with slide lectures or films. Occasionally a Missionary returning from overseas will talk about his adventurous experiences in far distant countries. Before Christmas, they have a Christmas Party and each spring go for a bus excursion. These meetings are zealously frequented. There is a gym class for old people once a week and on Friday afternoons, the public indoor swimming pool is being warmed up by several degrees and reserved to the aged people.
- 'Mittwoch Club' - the Wednesday club. A group of a dozen men from the age of 65 up (the eldest being 89 at the time of writing) meet every Wednesday at 2 pm for a walk through the fields and woods of 1 - 2 hours and - most important - a glass of wine.
- 'Frauenvereine' (women's clubs) - getting together once a week with their knitting and needle-work. They also usually take a couple of excursions a year.
- 'Samariter-Verein' (samaritans) - giving evening classes in nursing sick and injured people and also offering the services during sport's festivities a.s.o.

- 'Verkehrs- & Verschönerungsverein' - in charge of traffic problems as well as embellishment of the area, providing for facilities such as putting up of finger-posts and benches, and also decorating public fountains with flowers, planting flowers on public grounds etc.
- 'Trachtengruppe' - national costume club
- 'Verein für Volksgesundheit' - society for public health
- 'Naturfreunde' - nature's friends
- 'Ornitologischer Verein' - bird watching and protection.
- 'Rebbauern' - vine growers' association
- 'Gartenbauverein' - hobby gardeners
- 'Verein pro Wartenberg' - taking charge of the restoration work of the citadels
- 'Schachclub' - chess club
- 'Abstinenten' - blue cross



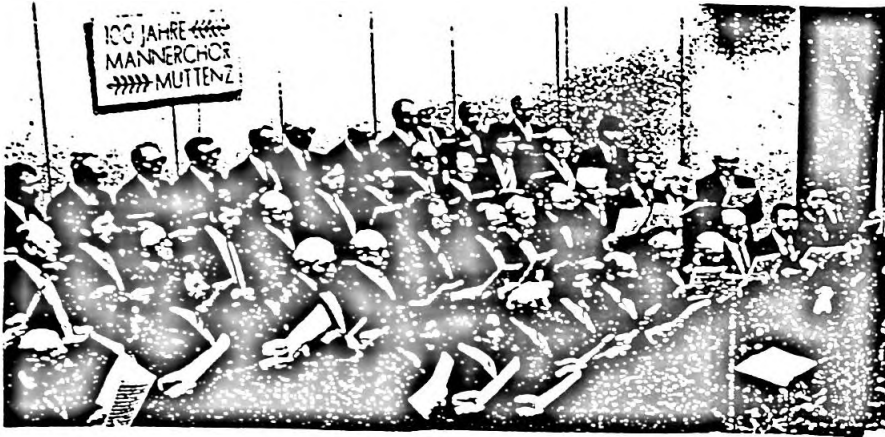
Allotment
Gardens



May Dance in
National
Costume

Music Societies

- Two extremely good brass-bands (senior and junior)
- Jodelers' Society
- Women's choir for folk songs, founded in 1886
- Men's choir, founded in 1881
- 'Contrapunkt' choir
- 'Kantorei St. Arbogast' choir
- Youth's choir
- Choir of the soccer club
- Protestant and Catholic church choirs
- Accordion Orchestra



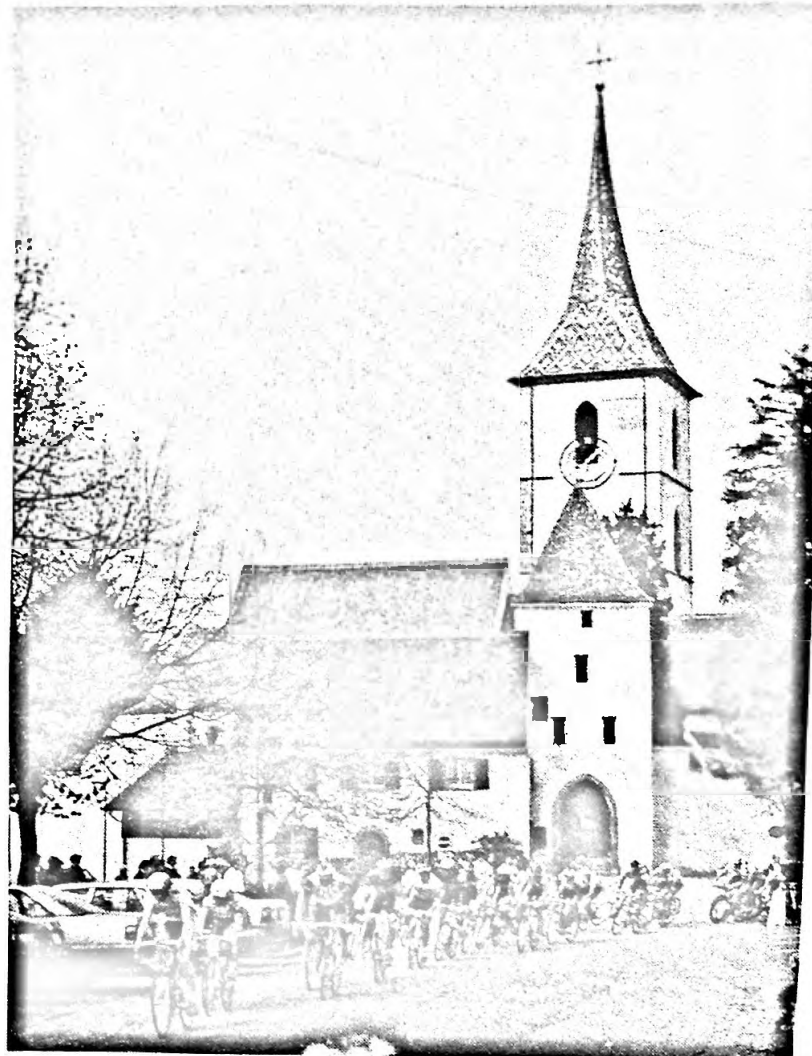
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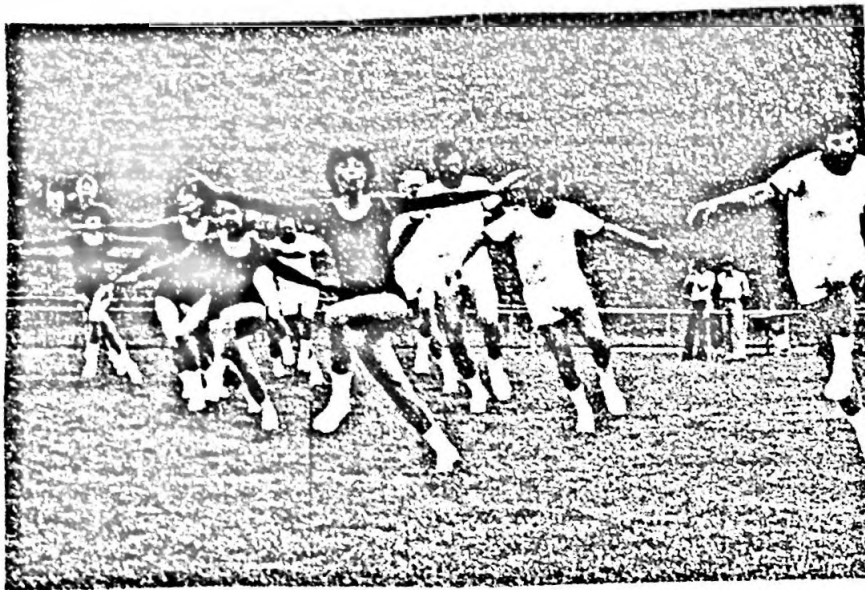
Brass

Sport's Clubs

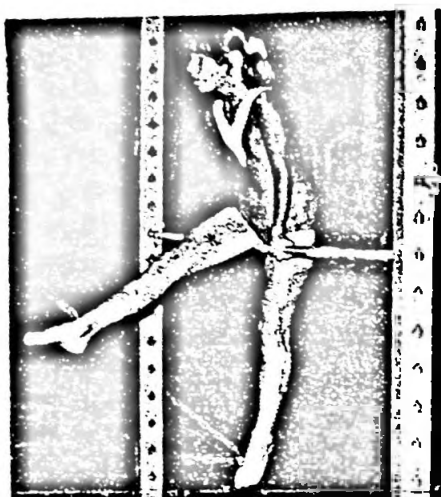
- Boys Scouts
- 'Kegelclub' - bowling club, a Swiss national sport, different from the American bowling.
- 'Fussballclub' - soccer club
- 'Schützengesellschaft' - shooter's union
- 'Schwinger Club' - some kind of wrestling
- 'Skiclub'
- Bodyfit
- 'Jagdgesellschaft' - hunters union
- 'Hundesport' - dog's training
- 'Männer- und Frauenturnvereine' - gym classes for men and women, with a special day-class for mother + child (pre-school children)
- 'Wasserfahrverein' - punting
- 'Feuerwehrverein' - firemen's club
- 'Leichtathletik-Verein' - athletic's club
- Girl's gymnastics group



Cycle Race
around the
Wartenberg



Bodyfit



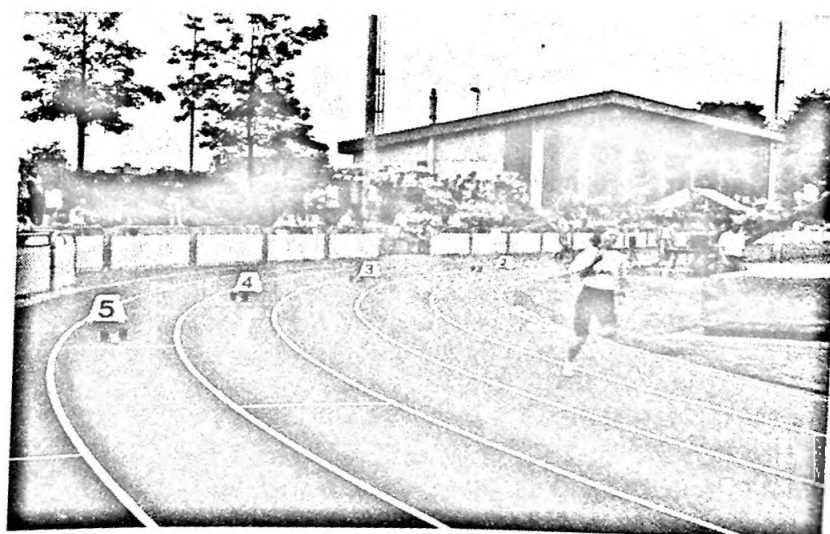
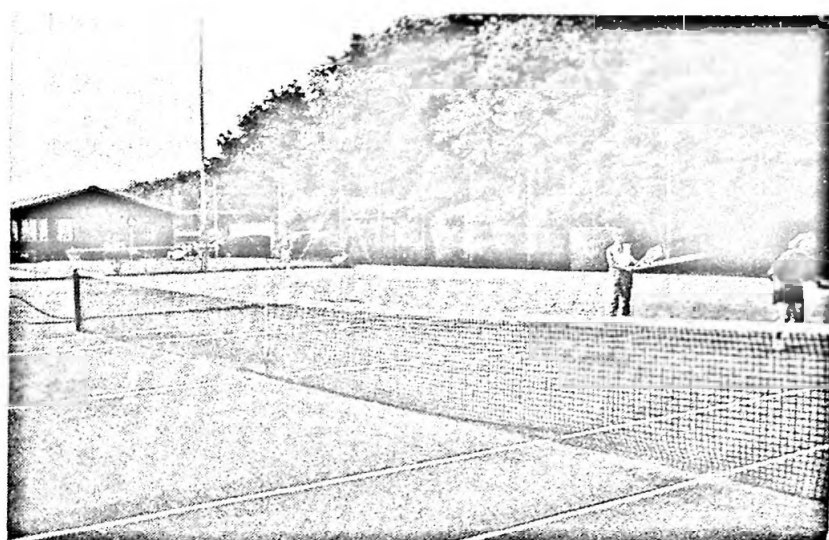
Girl's Gymnastics Group

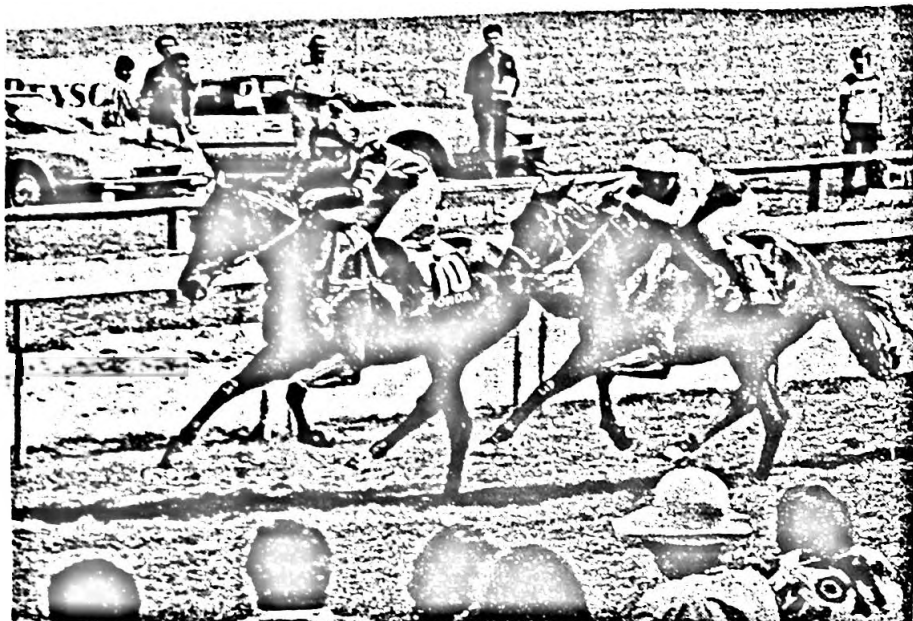
Wrestling



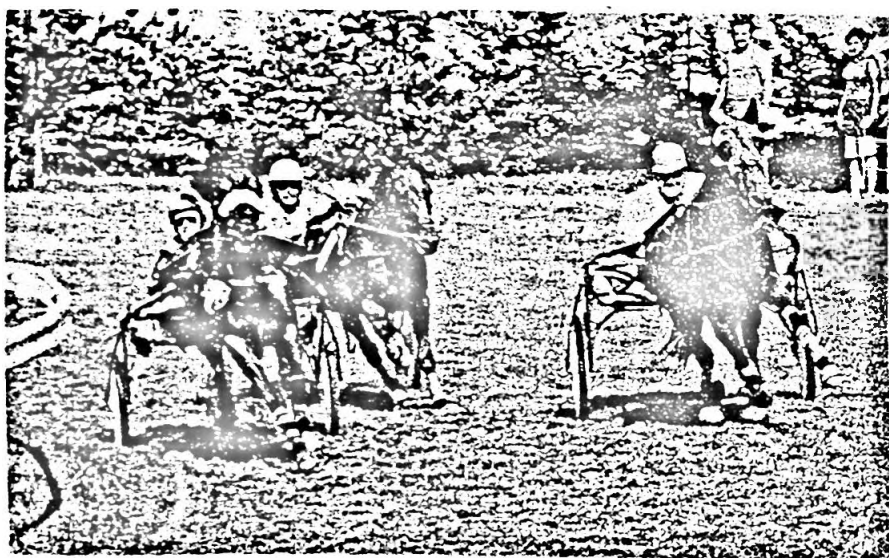
Sports Grounds

- Soccer field
- Tennis courts
- Swimming pool + sauna
- Horse race track





Horse Racing



Political Parties

Muttenz, like Switzerland as a whole, has three major parties: the Socialists, the Free Democrats and the 'Christlich Volkspartei' (the catholic party) and besides also a number of minor parties, whereby the 'Green' Party (environmental protection) are gaining ground.

* * *

The Young Generation of MuttENZ

In the year 1965, interviews were made with the 175 teenagers in their last year of schooling. The results were quite informative, drawing a picture of the mentality of the local youth.

It was found that only 3/4th of the juveniles received a regular monthly allowance from their parents, of which 42% ranged between 1 - 5 francs (0.65\$ - 3.35\$), 28% 5 - 10 francs (3.35\$ - 7.70\$) and a mere 5% over 10 francs. 55% of the teenagers earned own money occasionally or regularly.

91% of the interviewed young people owned a bicycle and only 5% a motor-cycle. (unfortunately, the percentage of motor bicycles has gone up considerably since, which is quite a nuisance - noisewise!). One boy declared proudly that, although he could afford to buy a motor bike he did not care to have one.

53% of the youngsters had spent holidays abroad.

14% never watched TV, 28% were watching but 1 - 4 times a month, 41% 1 - 5 times a week and 17% daily. (Of course, this rate has gone up in the meantime, too).

40% used to read regularly the daily paper.

Whereas the vast majority of the city children never saw their fathers at work, 70% of the teenagers of MuttENZ confirmed to have watched their fathers work at their job.

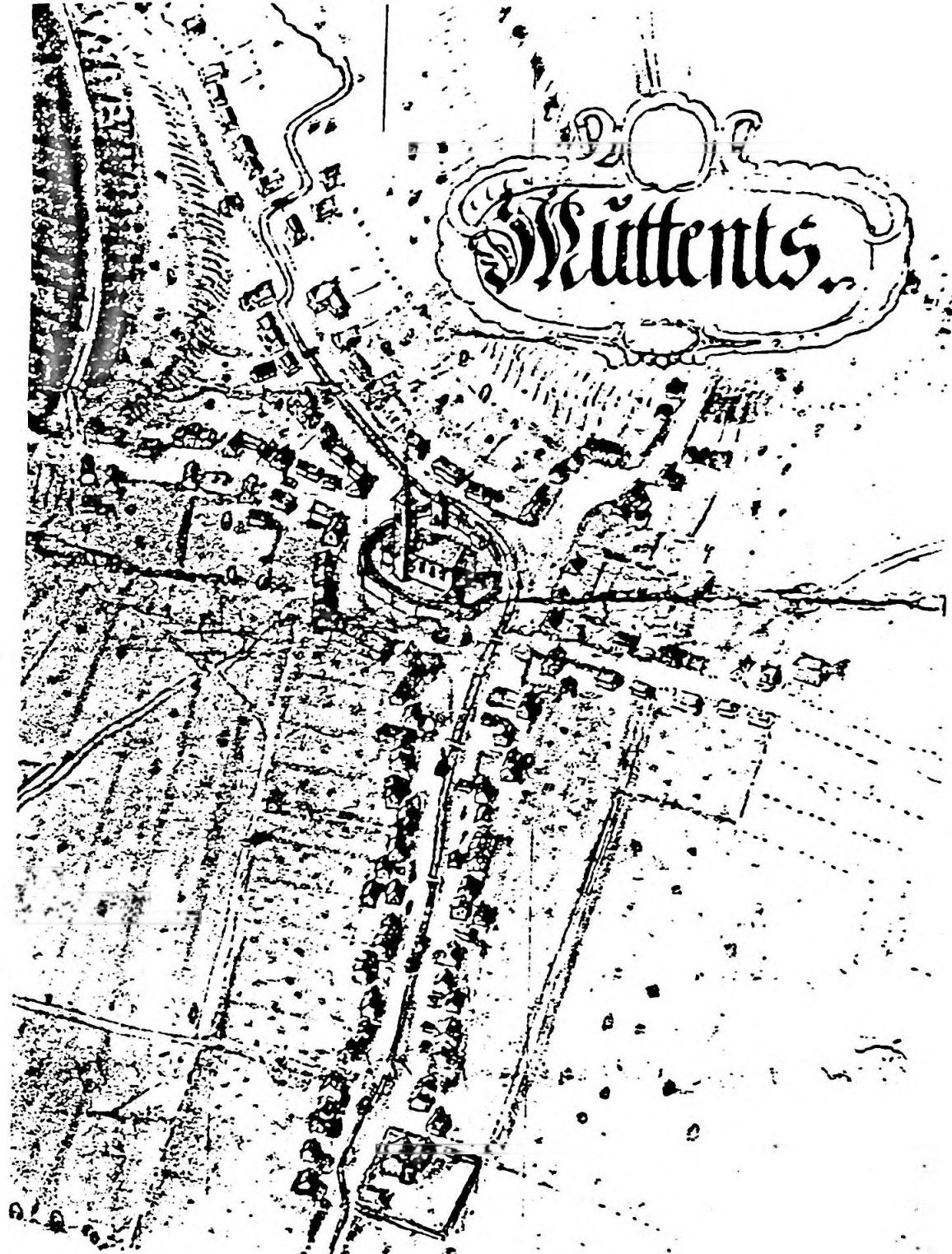
64% regularly took part in their family's Sunday excursions and 95% used to help their mothers with the house work.

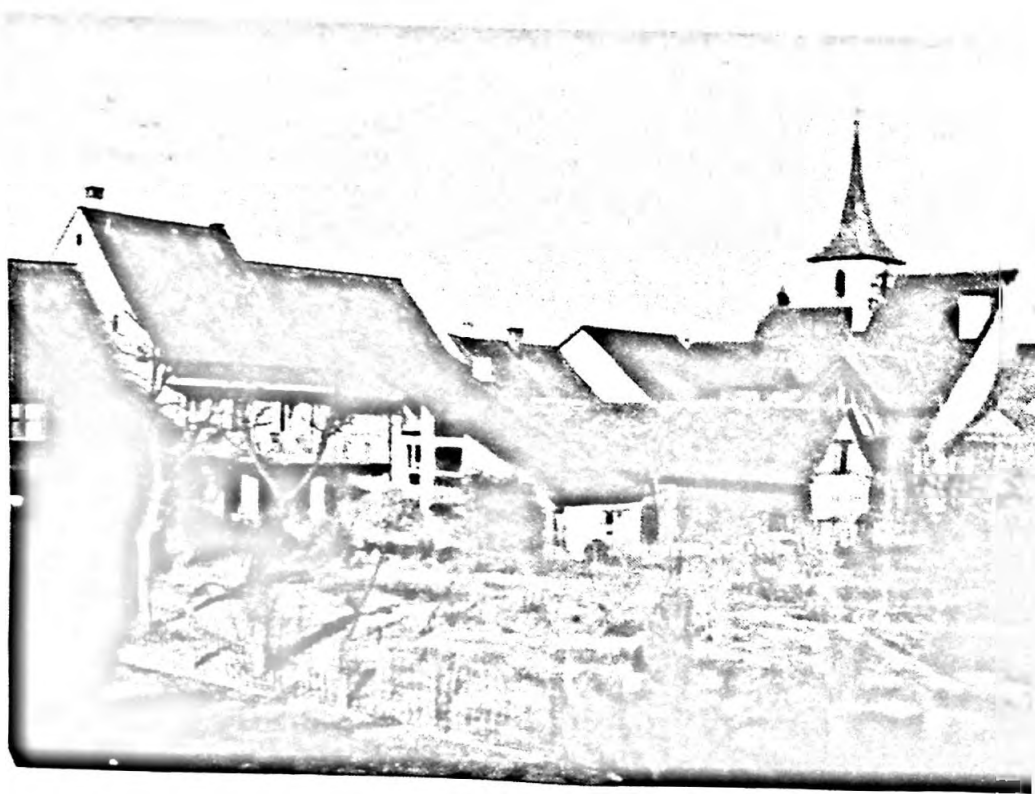
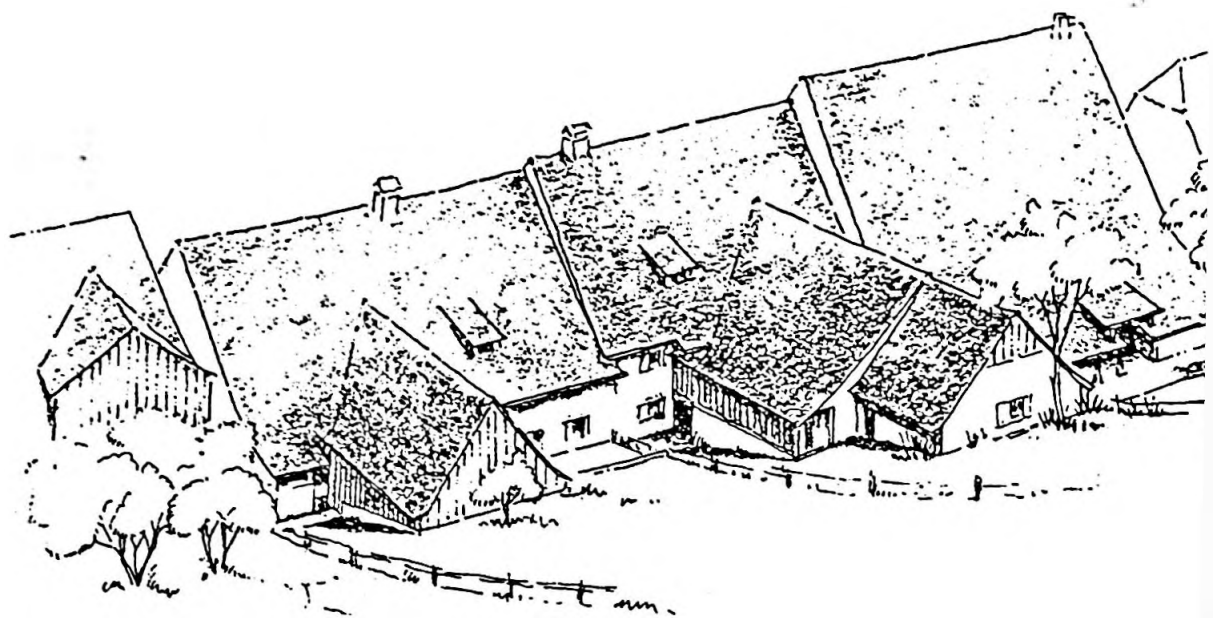
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THE ANCIENT VILLAGE

As of today, the ancient farm houses form the center of the town. They are lined one next to the other stretching out into five directions from St. Arbogast church.





In the summer, many people keep Geraniums on the outer window sills, which gives those neat houses an even more cozy touch. The parsonage, built in 1534, is one of the oldest buildings still inhabited (by a Minister and his family).



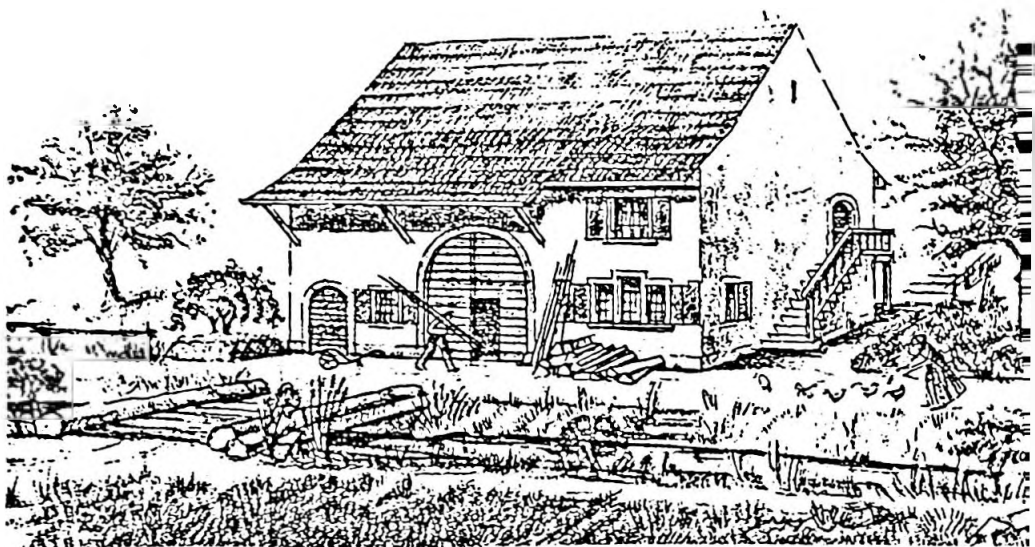
Parsonage

The layout of the ancient farm-houses is more or less alike. The low ceilings and low and narrow doors are typical. Originally, most houses were but one story high, covered with thatched roofs. The second stories were built up later and the roofs covered with tiles. The dwelling-house, barn and stable form one complex under one and the same roof. In olden days, the toilet used to be out in the barn, next to the pig's stable. Until a few years ago, the manure was kept in a square yard in front of the cows' stable. It was the farmers' pride to keep the heap neat and square. Prior to a feast or religious holiday, the farmers used to make a special effort, braiding with straw and much skill on the sides of the manure heaps.

The barns had a huge door, allowing for the hay and crop cart to pass under. Cut into the large door is a small one for the people to go through.

From the barn, there is also an interior connecting door to the dwelling house, and on the opposite side one to the stable. When the clay floor of the barn had become worn out from the many steps passing over, the farmer would cover it with a

new layer of clay and invite the children of the nei
to trample it even, an activity that used to be great
In the evening, an accordeon player animated the y
to dance. In a most pleasant way they were stamping t
into a harder and more even surface.



Medieval Farmhouse

The dwelling-houses were equipped with huge cellars people used to store their vegetables, the bread wine. All the farmers maintained their own grape-ya made their own wine. Many a farmer found his wine pr more profitable than the rest of his crops. In this a find -as of today- all-round farms exclusively, or serving the purpose of feeding their own family. Farm produced wine in excess of their own need, sold it local pubs or, if they felt like pouring it out to themselves, nailed a fir-wreath to their front-doc meant that one was welcome to go in and buy a drink o

The main floor of the dwelling house consisted of the en, a large living room and the parents' bed-room. living room, against the kitchen wall, stood the ofen', a tiled stove with more or less elaborate dec The tiled stove was heated from the kitchen through iron door, thus keeping the living room clean from as soot.

The doors leading from one room to another were excessively low and narrow, forcing people to fold up humble posture.

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Kitchen Stove



Tiled Stove



Tile

The kitchen was the center of both house and activities. The house was entered through the kitchen door. The animals, in the stable, were placed in such a way as to face the kitchen. From the kitchen, one got into the living-room - and from there into the parents' bedroom. Also from the kitchen, the stairs lead to the upper bedrooms of the children and the attic. The kitchen chimney served at the same time as 'smoke-chamber' for sausages, ham and bacon. Through it, raindrops occasionally fell down into the soup pot. A saying went: 'When you throw a snow ball into the chimney, as certain as anything an irritated woman will appear in the kitchen door'

At a later period, when the wood-stoves gave way to electric ones, the chimneys were walled up and the kitchen grew both warmer and cleaner. However, the 'smoke-chamber' was gone, too. Proper smoke rooms had to be installed in the attic. The kiln for the distillation of spirits was, in many houses, also located in the kitchen. No wonder, the kitchen used to be black all over from soot.

The waterstand, made out of copper or wood, covered was also part of the kitchen inventory. It usually held liters of water that was brought in from the fountain. Sewage used to be gathered in a tub beneath the waterstand and was emptied as occasion demanded. The waterstand was a way to proper sinks in 1895, when the water-pipes were laid. The pride of every house-wife were copper or brass pans shining from the kitchen walls.

During the coldest period of the winter, the hens, fowls, under the staircase, were allowed to live in the kitchen.

Usually, the tiled stoves in the living-room were a construction often beautifully painted and shaped into one or rather two benches on two levels, where the family and house-cats liked to warm their bodies. The stoves held a small compartment, where apples were stored - a delicacy! and where the canvass sacks, filled with cherry seeds, were warmed up. Those sacks kept the house all night through.

Each living-room had a niche or a board over the door where the house Bibel and hymn-books were kept. A petrol lamp stood on the family table. In 1904, the petrol lamps gave way to electric light.

Besides a solid table and a sofa, a chest of drawers was the most important piece of furniture. Well-off families also have a secretaire with a secret safe, as well as a wash-board. Often the living-room, holding a double bed, also served as bedroom for the parents. Families, as a rule, counted between 8-15 heads, thus making it necessary to install sleeping facilities wherever possible. A cuckoo clock would tick from the wall announcing the hour. The walls were decorated with birth and confirmation certificates, wreaths and other souvenirs cherished by the family. Grams, religious and patriotic pictures, pinned to the walls, revealed the spirit of mind prevailing under that peaceful roof. Besides the kitchen, the living-room was the only room that could be heated, thus the whole family gathered there in the evening. Story-tellers were welcome guests to break the monotony of the evening leisure, also neighbors dropped in and joining in the singing of the family.

People of Muttentz called their bedrooms 'Chammere' or chambers. Households of a certain standard kept a wash-stove and wash-basin in the bedrooms and had beds with mattresses. The majority of beds, however, just held a layer of straw or dried leaves, covered by an eiderdown sheet. A heavy featherbed in a red and white checkered cover served as cover. Two to three children used to sleep on the same bed. Large families also used the attic under the roof, as bedroom. There, it often happened that rain and snow would wet the beds - the cold wind blew through the woodwork of the roof freezing both faces and tips of noses into icicles.

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There was no room for the 'little place' - the 'Abort' - within the Muttenez farmhouse. 'Ab-ort' means off-room, and according to its meaning, it was away from the dwelling-house, namely in the barn. When the water pipes were laid to the houses, the first water closets moved into the dwelling-houses.

* * *

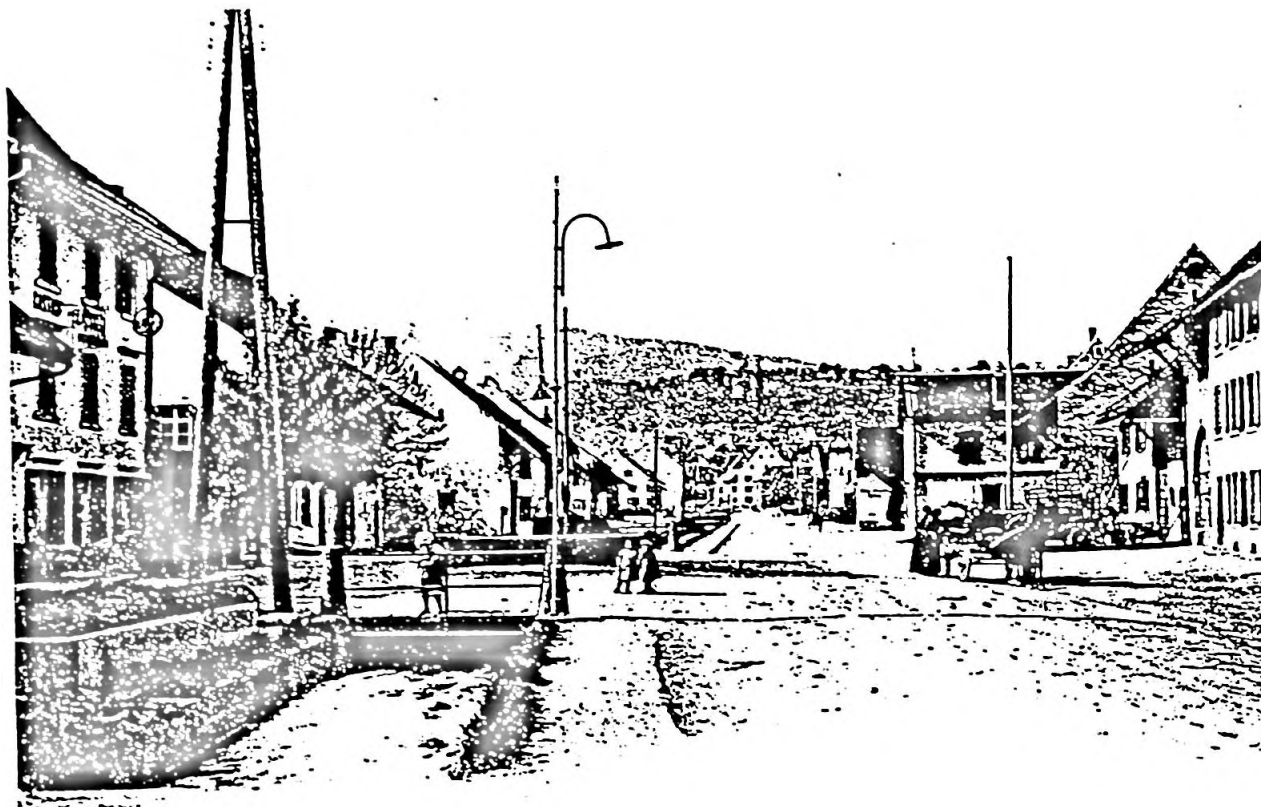


Baselgasse



Gempengasse

Oberdorf



MuttENZ Mainstreet with Rössli Inn on the left



Medieval Farmhouse



The Village River

The village River -prior to being canalized in the 1930s- originally served many purposes: at the upper part of the village, it kept a mill in operation. Further down, it used to water meadows and fields. Within the village, where it was flowing alongside main-street, it served as washhouse to the farmers' wives. From the adjoining houses, stairs descended to the river. A number of little bridges connected the river banks.



Once in a while, after a heavy rainfall, the industrious river turned into a threat to both people and cattle. Swelling into a torrent, it would flood houses, stables and fields.

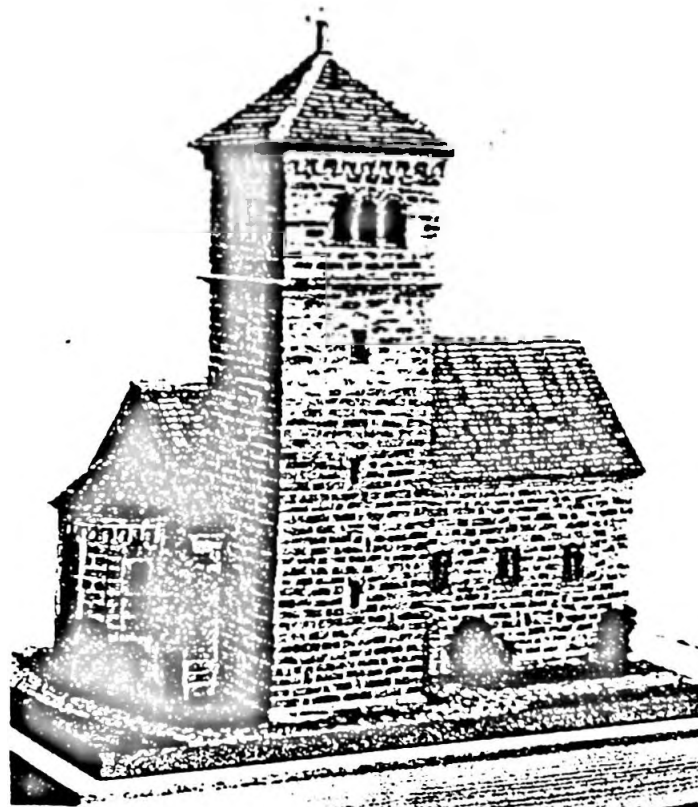
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Die Kirche St. Arbogast

Under the Bishopric of Strasbourg, the church of Muttentz was named after its Patron Saint: St. Arbogast. Around 600 AD, Saint Arbogast was the Bishop of Strasbourg, who had the ability of healing sick people.

St. Arbogast was remembered as a benefactor to the people of Muttentz. The legend tells that at one time, while descending the Wartenberg, Arbogast fell upon his knees, praying and imploring a special blessing for this community. His prayers were heard and a well sprang up beside him. The fountain is known to this day as Arbogast fountain.

St. Arbogast church is the only still existing fortress church in Europe. It used to serve as shelter to the villagers at an epoch when the Citadels on the Wartenberg the former refuge, began to fall into ruins.



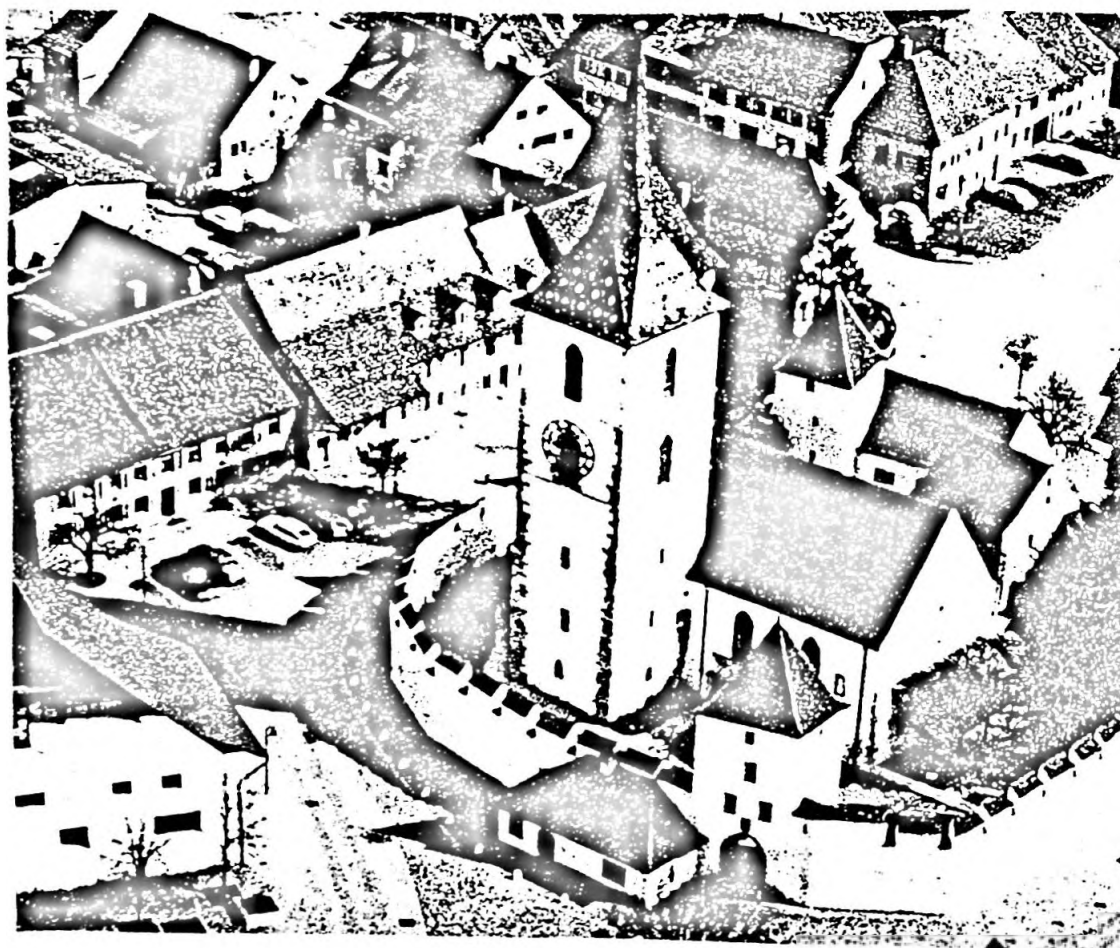
In the 12th century, the church was entirely rebuilt. Around 1230, it is mentioned as being 'the greatest sight of the village'.



After the heavy earthquake of 1356, the partly destroyed church was reerected and restored by the monk Konrad Münch. In remembrance he placed his family coat of arms in the choir, where it still can be seen. In 1380, his son Hans had the church encircled by a crenelated wall with four high crenelated gate-towers, as a refuge for the villagers. The gate tower on the west side he had decorated with the (Monk) coat-of-arms in stone. In 1435, Hans Münch's son, Agnes von Brandis, a noble from Berne, donated a church-

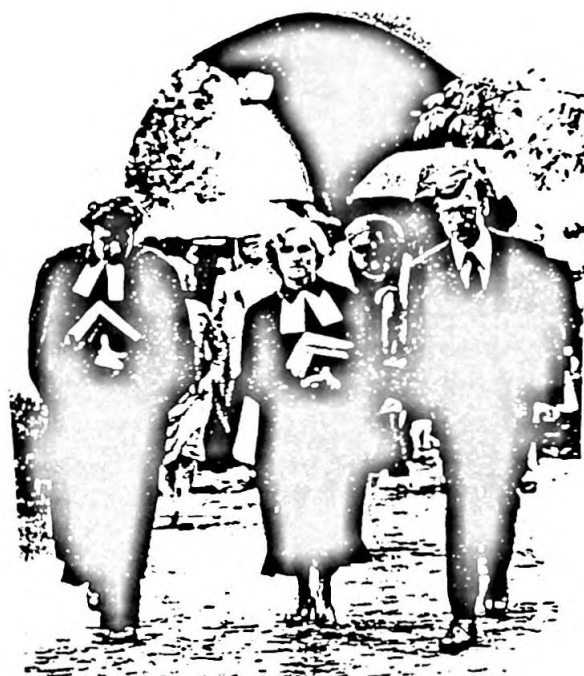
bell in honor of St. Arbogast. This bell can be heard daily today - at vespers' time. Their son, Hans Thüring, built the today's church tower in 1430. His family arms can be admired at the westside of the tower.

Arnold zum Lufft, Priest from 1474 through 1517, is supposed to have built the nave with the Gothic ceiling around 1500. In this way it presents itself today. Between 1507-13, he had the whole church decorated with beautiful paintings.



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Ministers of
Muttentz

In the course of the Reformation, the congregation of Muttentz accepted the new religion, thus St. Arbogast church became a Protestant church in the year 1529. The crucifixes and other sacramental accessories were disposed of. The paintings disappeared under a coat of white-wash but fractions have been restored between 1972 and 1974. Already once before, in 1882, the frescoes were freed from the whitewash and carefully copied by local painters. Karl Jauslin (1842 - 1904) of Muttentz copied 18 of them. These copies are stored away in the State's Archives of Basle. After the copying was done, the paintings disappeared once more under a coat of plaster and whitewash. The plaster now proved to have been very harmful, as it has sucked up the colours (Karl Jauslin's grave is in the churchyard, in the shelter of the belfry).



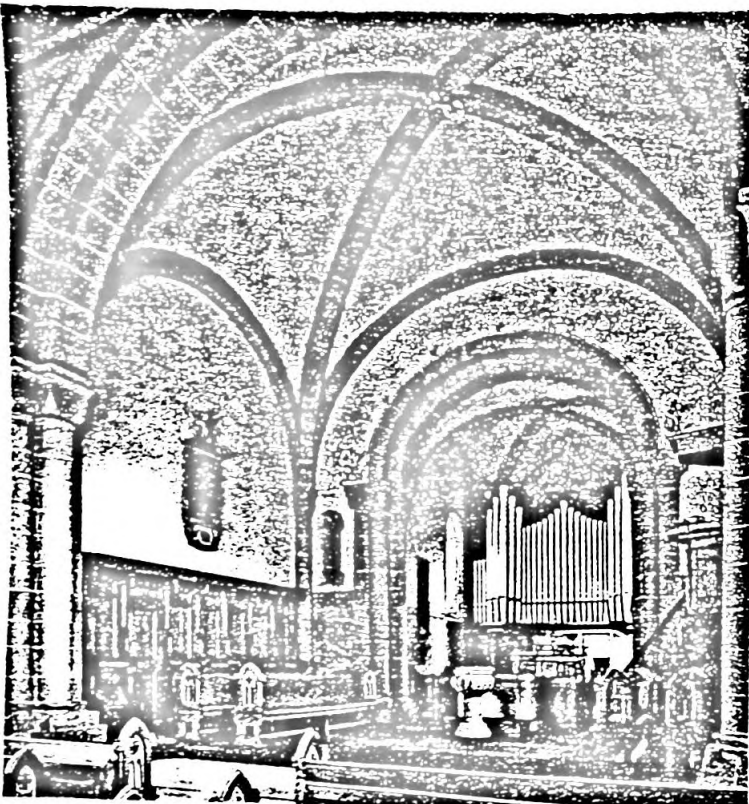
In 1630, the St. Arbogast church was equipped with windows (cutting off parts of the paintings, found), and the belfry was made one story higher.

*

Between the years 1746 and 1770, MuttENZ had a clergyman who is still respectfully remembered Hieronimus Annoni. A street is named after him as an exceptionally good preacher. People poured into it from surrounding communities, even from Basle. T. under control, delegations sent down to the Birs to persuade people from Basle to return home. Council was faced with the necessity of enlarging. However, Hieronimus Annoni died before these plans were completed - and thereafter the church was big enough.

*

St. Arbogast church, partly built in the Romanesque style, partly in the Gothic style has been found, long ago, by the archeologists. When in 1972, restoration of the church became due, the archeologists found that they came to set foot into it. The floor was removed by digging and, luckily enough, disclosed two former walls, somewhat smaller but parallel to the existing well as stone-box graves that date back to the Alemanni.



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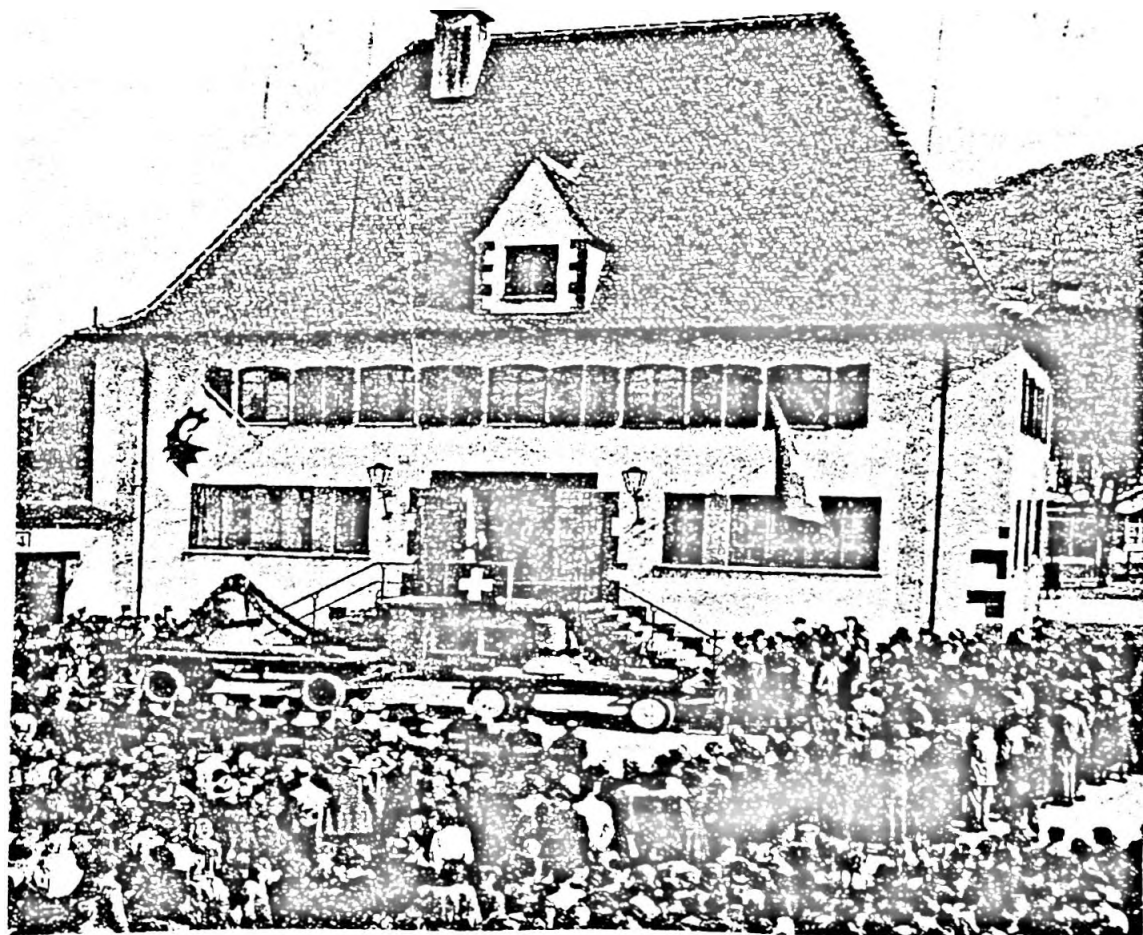
of St. Arbo-
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In 1806, a new altar was erected and the first organ placed into the church, replacing the trombones that used to accompany the singing congregation.

In the year 1922, the wrought-iron stoves were removed from the church and replaced by an electric heating. In 1926, a new organ was installed. The former one had served for 120 years.

*

The bells of St. Arbogast church count among the most ancient ones in this country. The eldest one, donated by Agnes von Brandis, bears the date 1435 and is jointly dedicated to St. Arbogast and St. Pantaleon. St. Pantaleon is said to have worked in this area around 200 AD. The second eldest bell is dated 1494, the third one 1571. In 1767, the minor bells were melted and poured into a bigger one. The belfry, as of today, holds six bells. The last two were hoisted in 1949 by 657 schoolchildren. The biggest one, weighing 1'980 tons, was donated by the citizens of MuttENZ, the other one, 1'402 tons of weight, by the local chemical industry.



Two new bells

*

In olden times, the dead were buried in the churchyard dignitaries within the church itself.

The pictures below shows two grave-stones of Spänha one on the left of Daniel Spänhauer, born Sept. 8, ceased Aug.15, 1842. The inscription reads: 'May God the widow and children'. The stone on the right is Friedrich Spänhauer who was killed in an accident 22, 1876 at the age of 18.'He now is counted among dren of God and his heritage is among the Saints. by his mourning parents, sisters and brothers'.



In 1860, the churchyard had grown too small and a tery, some 100 meters away from the church, was operation.



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Karl Jauslin, 1842-1904,
Artist-Painter

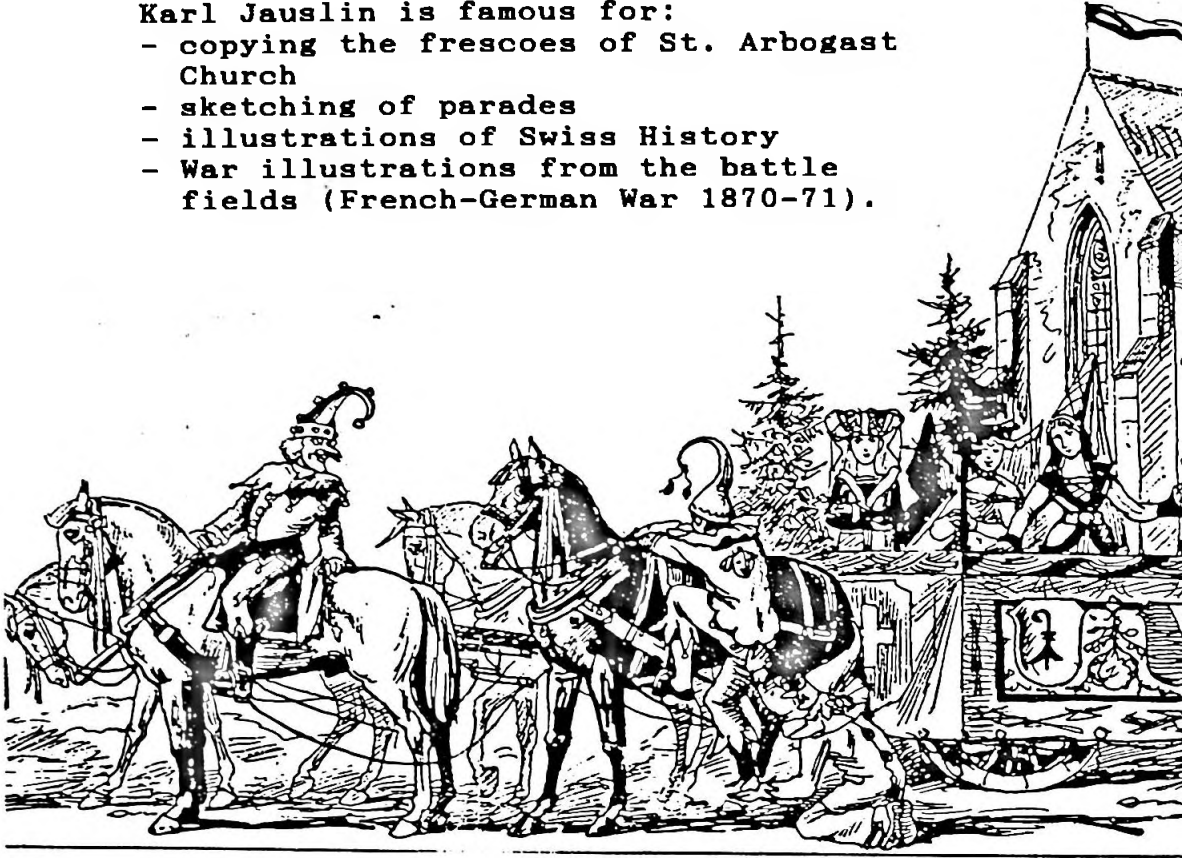
Self-Portrait

with mother and two sisters
in front of their house



Karl Jauslin is famous for:

- copying the frescoes of St. Arbogast Church
- sketching of parades
- illustrations of Swiss History
- War illustrations from the battle fields (French-German War 1870-71).



Parade

The girl he dearly loved was compelled to emigrate with her family, before he had the means to marry. He kept his vow and never married.

* *

Entries contained in the St. Arbogast Church Books from the year 1748 through 1830

In the year 1748, Hieronymus Annoni, Minister of MuttENZ, started to write down information about historical and other events. His successors made a tradition of this, which they maintained up to the year 1830.



Hieronymus Annoni
(1697-1770)
Minister of MuttENZ
from 1746-1770

On May 8, 1749, many people boarded boats in Basle in the direction of Holland with the intention to emigrate and seek better living conditions in America. Among them were 66 from MuttENZ. 1)

In the summer of 1750, another two households of MuttENZ, 11 people in all, emigrated to America. These were evil people and thus their departure a relief to the village. 2)

August 26, 1750: A bad thunder-storm, followed by heavy rain, flooded the village. The little river swelled into a stream and swept away anything near, even trees and all the small bridges. Many a house and stable were under water. It was a danger to people and cattle.

On November 2, 1755, the earth-quake that destroyed Lissabon/Portugal and other towns could be felt in MuttENZ.

Every year thereafter, on this very day, Thanks held.

In 1757 the assistant to the provincial governor s job. A new one, a nice and friendly man, was presented to the people by the provincial governor Christ on December 11. 3)

1758 was an unusually wet year. The harvest was ex bad, the fruit could not be stored. A field sudden and dropped into depth - an obvious result of an e Peolpe were rather disconcerted.

On March 14, 1768, a 'necessitous' marriage was The night before, the bride was touched and mistr group of fellows in such a way, that a magistral tion was necessary. Two fellows were put into the ry, 5 others condemned to three years military sex

The farmhand Waldburger, in a spell of wanton across the Rhine. On his way back, however, he dro the eyes of his friends and was never found again.

August 2, 1772: After 8 pm there was a very bad th The lightning struck the house of the blacksmith, Hornecker, right through from the roof to the cell across the house. What stupefaction! The parents s stood in the living room and prayed. The eldest Elisabeth, born in 1767, stood behind the window. ning struck the child and killed her on the spot. fell to the floor, but the youngest boy who s Elisabeth, remained erect and nothing happened to shows how God proves mighty in the weak!' On August 4, the child was buried. All the ch tolled. The entire congregation gathered in ch held a very earnest ceremony about Job.

The year 1775 was a year blessed by God, espe Muttentz. The crops grew big and rich, the hay was lent quality and there was fruit in abundance. Th bore more than anyone could remember. But the s frightful one, both for town and country. The s struck by lightning and burned down completely. later, there were more thunderstorms, one after threatening to destroy the whole town and v lightning struck five times, but praise God, with fire. 'May God be blessed, amen.'

1776 was the coldest Winter in Europe; no on experienced an equally cold spell before. Not ever books mention such low temperatures.

1782: The church tower required some overhaulin was removed from the peak and carefully carried Minister's house, where drinks were offered to men.

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October 5, 1800: Five houses, 7 households in all, burned down. The fire broke out in the afternoon, started by a 5-year-old boy. The damage was estimated at some Sw.frs. 11'000.-. From church collections, both in Basle and Muttentz, some 4'859 francs could be distributed among the impoverished people. In the same year there was a bad epidemic, the putrid fever, causing 16 deaths. In one house the whole family lay ill in one room: mother, father and five children. The father died.

1803: two families emigrated to Southern Russia, one of which, having used up all their belongings before they even reached Vienna, returned to Muttentz. 'Blessed be he who does not see and yet believes.'

On March 16, 1806, the Minister was happy to hold his first sermon in the newly decorated church. They had painted the pulpit and covered it with a new cloth. A new altar was erected with stones from Muttentz. Voluntary donations allowed for the purchase of an organ. It has got eight registers, was built in Basle and cost 1'200 pounds.

'The Lord, whom we serve in His house, may give us the strength that we may live up to the vow we made before the altar.'

P.S. The voluntary collection amounted to 1'317 Franken 4 Batzen, equalling 1'097.16.8 pounds. The missing amount was covered by the municipal money-bag.

In the Spring of 1807, the community has cleared all the streets from mud. For four weeks, ten carts and twelve volunteers have constantly been at work. The government was so pleased about this well-doing that they presented the municipal purse with 300 Franken.

1811 was a very advanced year, allowing for the crops to be brought in already on the 5th July. On September 13, the red grapes were picked during 8 consecutive days and thereafter the white grapes. The weather was so good that we shall have an excellent wine.

March 31, 1813: A fire broke out on the hay-stack in Heinrich Aebin's house, just opposite the parsonage. Fortunately it was absolutely windstill and thanks to the eager help of a large number of people, the entire house, with the exception of the hay stack 4), could be preserved.

'God be praised that this great danger had ended so well'. It has not been possible as yet to find out how the fire started and what caused it. God and time will tell.

April 1: The two beautiful linden trees were planted between the bridge and the fountain on the church square.

August 1: God be praised! We now know what - or rather who - started the above fire! It was found that Aebin's maid, 18 1/2 years, started the fire by revenge, because a few days earlier, her master had turned her lover out of her bed,

giving him a good beating. The criminal court decided she be publicly exposed 5) and put into the penitentiary for six years.

Toward the end of the year 1813, the Confederated crossed the French border from Basle in order to fight for freedom and independence. 6). A great number of soldiers took quarters in Muttentz to the effect that in each and every house some 20-30 men were lodging. It was then that we got a new Minister, coming from a peaceful, well-populated valley in the alps, who was somewhat alarmed at being surrounded with these wardings. With him a squadron of Austrian soldiers arrived in Muttentz. That evening, the windows rattling from the bombing of the fortress of 'Hünningen'. At the same time also the typhoid fever had reached the village that brought death to the thousands of people near and far. The village was full of ill people. Everyone was depressed. But the pity of God helped us overcome the epidemic was less strong in Muttentz than elsewhere, and only 12 people died from it.

After Paris was captured and Napoleon deposed of and peace returned to us. 'Let us be grateful to the Almighty.'

1815. Napoleon escaped from the island of Elba and returned to France. This is a frightful event, also to us. Men from all over the country hurried to the frontiers to join our country. Thus Muttentz again had a remarkable amount of soldiers to lodge. They got drilled day and night around our village. There were artillery and supply depots. However, the two brave men Blücher and Wellington - with the blessing of God - saved us from another attack, and Napoleon was deported to St. Helena. 'Now the longed-for peace be ours.'

1816. This summer has been exceptionally wet and cold. The crops were poor and we are facing the forthcoming winter with dread.

1816/17. The fear we had in the summer of 1816 became too true! Food was very scarce and hoarding and usury made the situation even worse. Toward the end of the year food prices were constantly going up. Our Government was compelled to arrange imports from Poland and Prussia. Shipments, however, arrived too late for the hungry population. To help people survive, the Council of our Canton issued a proclamation by which five sacks of potatoes per resident were permitted. Those who had bigger stocks were to sell 20% of the surplus to the Council with the purpose of securing enough potatoes for planting in Spring. Through this measure we could secure 101 sacks in Muttentz.

By the end of the year, Basle installed a welfare office. Its task was to give practical advice to all municipalities in the Canton. Among other things they suggested that we should have soup-service on behalf of the poor and hungry, of which Muttentz had about one hundred. Consequently, every se-

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between March 18 and July 22, soup was distributed, 5'641 helpings in all, without counting the ones offered to poor passers-by. Between 78 and 97 helpings were served each time. The costs were covered by the more fortunate people of our community. Basle has established a spinning-mill, where the needy women of the rural districts can earn some money.

Finally the food arrived from Poland and Prussia. Our community received 2'951 pounds of flour at 1-2 Batzen and 166 1/2 pounds free of charge, 225 bushels of wheat at 7 Franken and 264 1/2 pounds of rice free of charge. The documents, invoices, book-keeping etc. are stored away at the Parsonage, bundled into a parcel bearing a label: 'Documents Concerning the Years of Hunger 1816-1817'.

This year of hunger meant quite a bit of extra work and problems for the Ministers. However, they got to know their congregation, rich and poor, far better than within ten years under normal conditions. But one also learned to thank and praise our Lord much better and the harvesting of the crops in 1817 turned out to be a real folk's feast.

As a result of the inflation, many Swiss left for America in Spring. From Muttentz there were 21, among others: Hans Georg Jauslin, tailor, with his wife Elisabeth (former wife of Jakob Spänhauer, whose son Daniel, born 1799, followed them two years later), two children of his first marriage, one child of this second marriage and an illegal child of Elisabeth's.

September 22, 1818: A delegation came to inspect both church and school. To the great satisfaction and hope of Minister and School-Master, they could be convinced that the school-room was far too small for all these children, since the delegation hardly found room to stand. 'God be praised', this was a good year, fertile and even more advanced than 1811. Also the wine promises to be at least as good and abundant as the one of 1811.

January 3, 1819: The 290th anniversary of the Reformation was celebrated. On the evening of January 2, all the bells tolled for 10 minutes, which made such a great impression on everyone - that it might just as well have lasted for an hour! A program was distributed to the congregation. All the school-children assembled in the school-room 15 minutes ahead of time and crossed over to the church two by two, lead by the school-teacher. The boys were seated in the choir and the girls on the two long benches. All the officials of the community, dressed in black coats, met at the parsonage from whence they formed a procession and moved solemnly into the church. The best singers of the school-children sang a hymn, then the congregation sang another one; then we all prayed. The altar was decorated merely with the Bible and the Chalice as a symbol of the Reformation which formed the subject of the sermon. In the afternoon the school-children, of which each and everyone was presented with the New Testament, were catechized.

On May 3, another 11 persons left for America, among them Daniel Spānhauer (see above).

On October 20, the new school-room was inaugurated. The cost amounted to 2'400 Franken.

1820. It was necessary to re-cover the church roof. For this purpose, the old cock was removed and covered with a new gold.

1825. Friedrich Meyer, a married man, emigrated to America, leaving his wife and child behind. However, she much approved of this, since she had offered to pay for his passage!

1829, July 3: The church tower was struck by lightning, fortunately without starting a fire. There was some damage to it and repair work was necessary.

The Winter of 1829/30 was exceptionally cold. The winter lasted for a whole month with temperatures as low as Reaumur (approx. - 20° F). We fear that the vineyard fruit trees may have suffered. Later it was found that the vineyard had been harmed somewhat; otherwise it turned out to be a good and fertile year. There was fruit in abundance.

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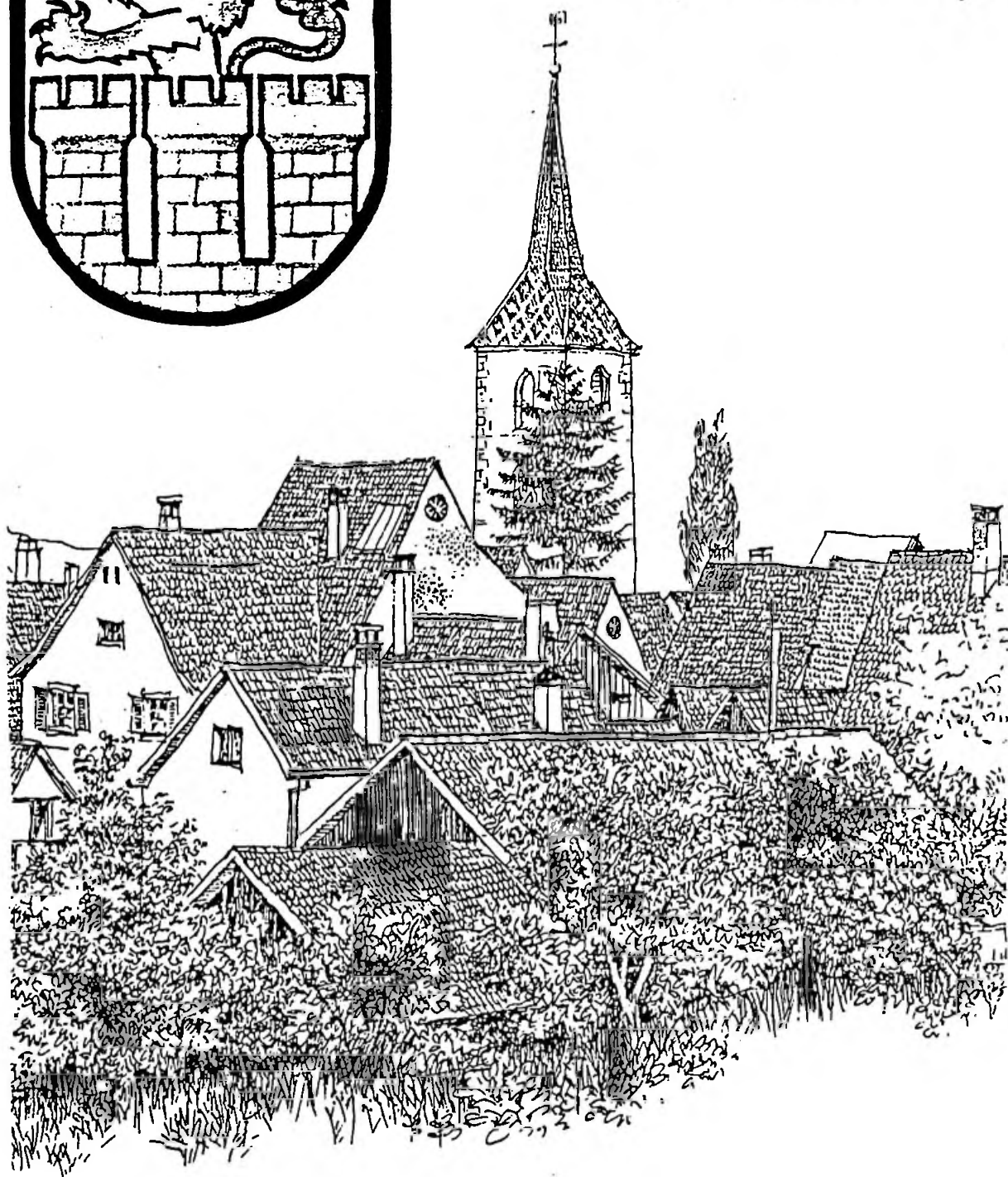
Comments on the 'Entries in St. Arbogast Church Books'

- 1) '66 people from Muttentz leaving for America': As a result of Heinrich Spenhauer's visit to Switzerland in 1749. See also "Extract from the book 'Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies' ".
- 2) In the book 'Lists of Swiss Emigrants...' it is reported: "The old tradition persisted that emigration was a crime and punishable as such, equivalent to desertion -- deliberate shirking of one's obvious duty to the fatherland.
- 3) 'Landvogt'. All through the Middle Ages, the Swiss towns and villages were governed by 'Landvögte' - Prefects (Provincial Governors). They had the reputation of being cruel, severe and unjust.
- 4) 'Hay stacks'. The farmers used to keep their hay right under the roof of their dwellinghouses.
- 5) 'Public Exposure'. A disgraceful way of punishing evil-doers was to lock them in the pillory, where all the passers-by could look at them, insult them, even spit at them. See also chapter 'After the Reformation' (neckring fastened to the church gate).
- 6) During the Era of Napoleon, the major part of Switzerland was -quite unwillingly- a French protectorate. (see also chapter '18th century - Napoleon').
- 7) Hüningen or Huningue: a French town just across the border from Basle.

* * *



Muttens



New revised edition, supplemented and updated in 1990
for the:



Personal Copy for :

Orb, museum MuttENZ

Compilation:

Edith B. Spänhauer, MuttENZ

Typing, Layout and Photos:

Peter F. Spaenhauer, MuttENZ

PREFACE

In the early 1970s, when I had my first family contacts in the United States, I set out to compile a book of information on Muttentz, the Hometown of the Spainhour/Spänhauer Families. At that time, I made 10 xerox copies in the firm belief that this would be more than sufficient. Meanwhile, the number of Overseas's 'Cousins' kept increasing, and along with them, the demand for more copies of the book.

To celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the occasion when two Spänhauer families * left Muttentz for the 'American Colonies' in 1740, an Intercontinental Family Reunion will be taking place in Muttentz from September 26-30, 1990, for which around 75 overseas family members are expected. This now approaching brought forth a new challenge for me to revise the book and bring it up-to-date.

With the help of Peter F. Spaenhauer, to whom I am obliged for typing everything neatly into his computer and for taking charge of both the lay-out and photographic illustrations, the book is now going into print.

I hope you will enjoy reading it despite my inadequate Swiss-English.

July 1990

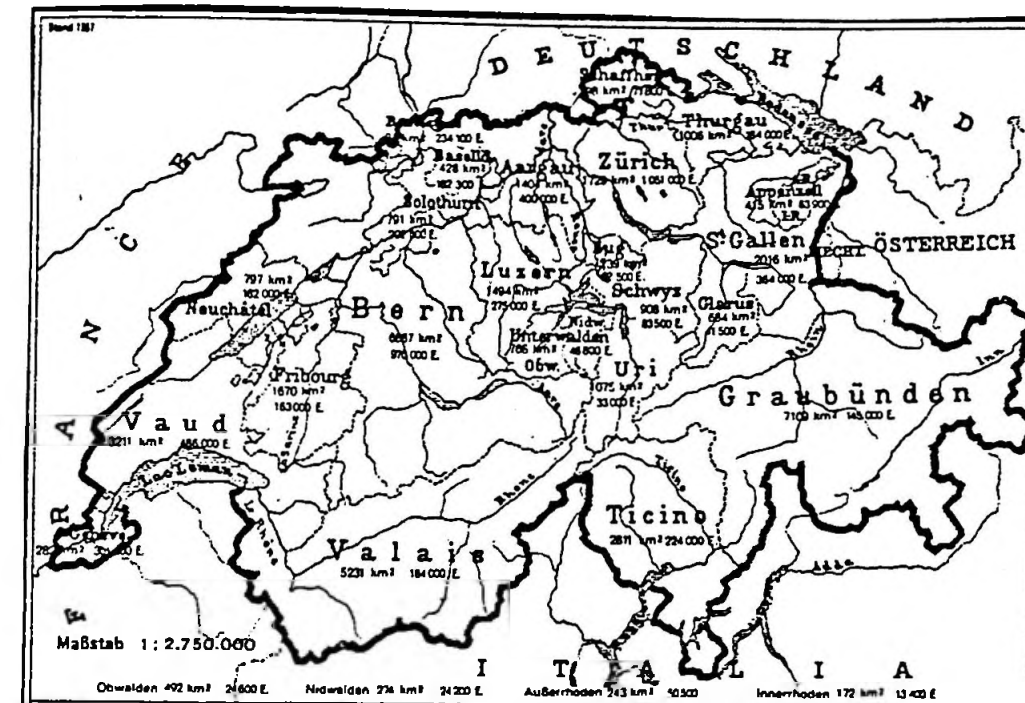
Edith Blanche Spänhauer

Freidorf 55, CH-4132 Muttentz
Switzerland, Canton of Basle Country

* names listed under EMIGRATION

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Switzerland



A Few Facts about Switzerland

Population	: 6'500'000
Capital	: Berne
Religious Denomination:	Protestant 49%, Roman Catholic 48% Others 3%.
Area	: 41'293 sq.km
Distances	: North-South 220 km, East-West 348 km.
Cantons	: 23; 3 of which are subdivided into half-cantons
Highest Point	: Monte Rosa, Dufour Peak 4'634 m.
Lowest Point	: Lake Maggiore (Ticino) 193 m.
Lakes	: 1'484
Glaciers	: 140

Climate

Temperatures generally do not reach extremes of hot or cold. In the Cities the summer temperatures seldom rise above 30°C, and the humidity is low. Clear air and lack of wind in high alpine regions make sunbathing possible even in winter. The southern part of Switzerland has subtropical vegetation and a mild climate year-round.

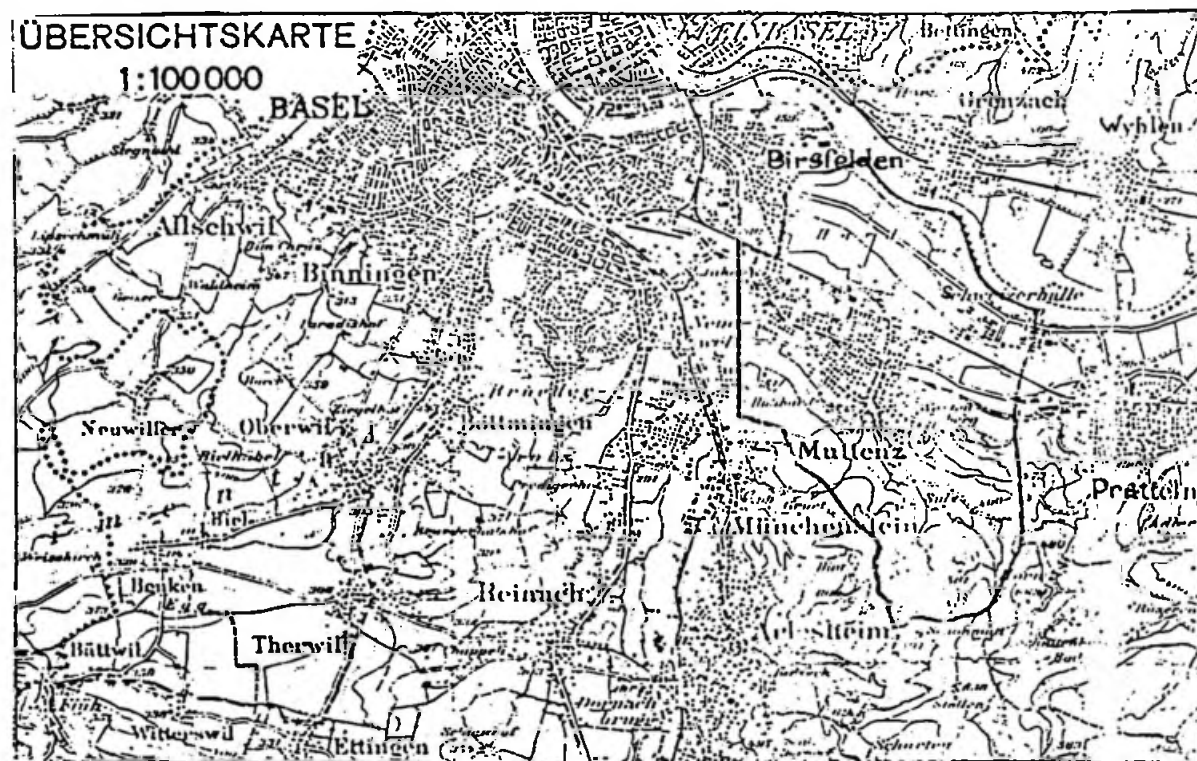
Language

Switzerland is one of the most multilingual countries in Europe. Many Swiss, particularly those who work with visitors in one way or another, speak several languages. The national languages of Switzerland are German (central and northern Switzerland), French (western Switzerland), Italian (southern Switzerland) and Rhaeto-Romanic (south-eastern Switzerland)

Monetary System

The Swiss Franc (Schweizer Franken) counts among the world's hard currencies. There are 100 Rappen to one Franken. The exchange-rate at the time of writing is Sw.Frs. 1.50 to 1 US\$

Muttenz



* * *

GENERAL INFORMATION

Muttenz

In the Roman Era (50 BC - 260 AD), the name for Muttenz was Montetum. The 'Alemanni' (260-496) called it Mittenza, and around 1230, the name changed into Muttence, and over Muttentz finally into Muttenz. (The 'u' is pronounced like the 'oo' in look).

*

Muttenz has two natural borders: river Birs to the West (Basle) and river Rhine to the North (Germany).

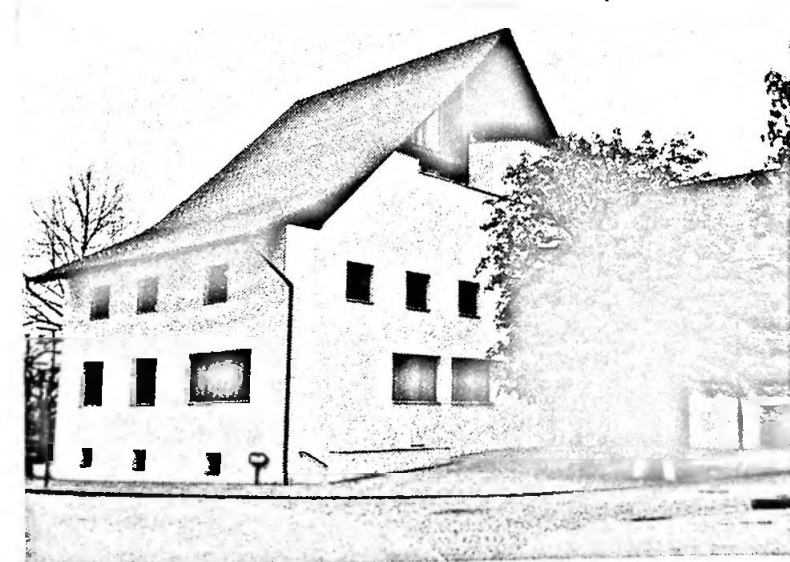
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The still existing wildlife is a variety of birds, deer, fox, badger (only a few), hare and squirrel - and once in a while a wild boar keeps the hunters on the run.

*

The Muttenz Town-Hall -bearing the name of 'Mittenza'- is located in the center of the town at an altitude of 291 meters. The altitude of the community ranges between 255 meters (down by the Rhine) and 651 meters (highest point). Its extension is 1'665 hektar (equalling 4'165 acres) whereof 1/3rd are woods. The farmland is constantly shrinking, due to heavy construction. The number of operated farms has decreased in the last 25 years by one half to 13 (at the end of 1988).

*

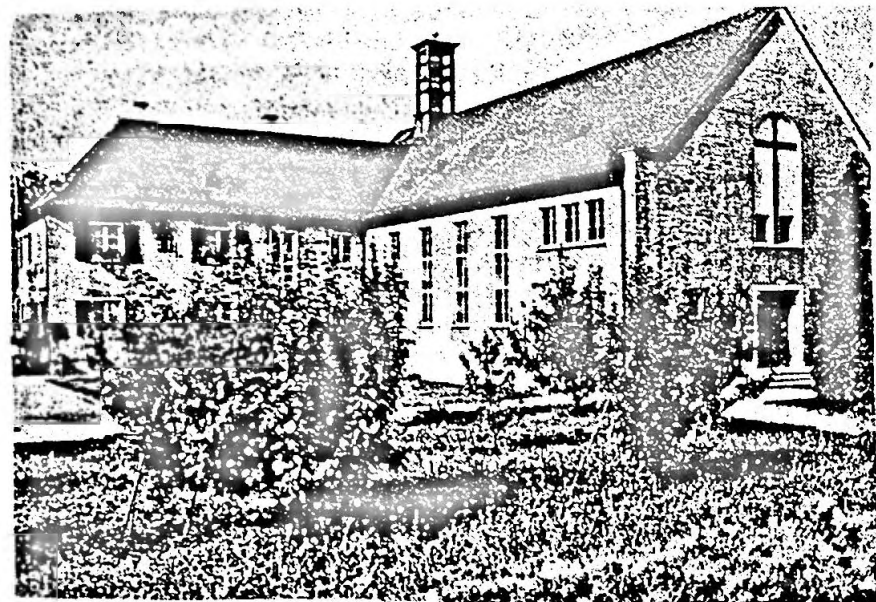


'Mittenza'
Town-Hall
of
Muttenz

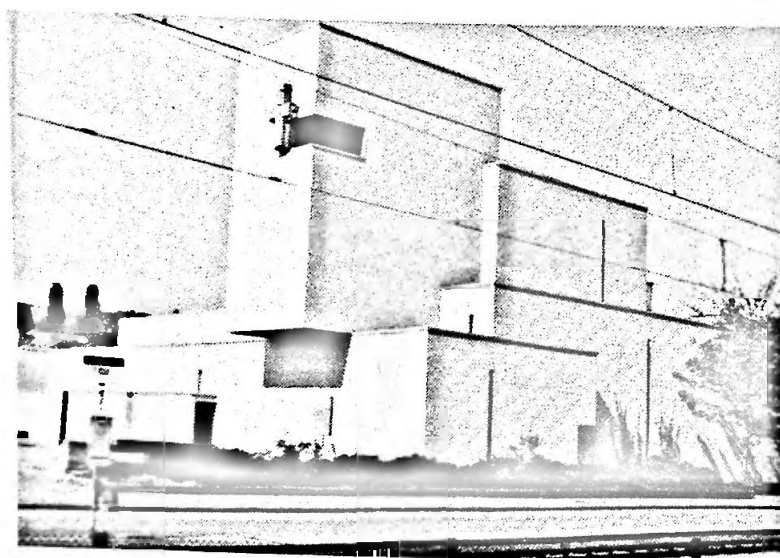
At the time of writing, there was a stock of 2'146 one-family-houses plus 7'074 apartments, 96 official buildings, 94 store and office buildings, 236 factories + workshops, 1 hotel with 47 beds, 2 homes for elderly people with 170 beds, 30 pubs, coffee shops + restaurants, 5 banks (subsidiaries to the major Swiss Banks), 2 post offices, 3 churches (2 Protestant with 4 clergymen, 1 Roman Catholic with 2 Priests),

3 chapels, 23 medical doctors, 8 dentists, 3 pharmacies, 3 drugstores, 3 super-markets, 11 kindergartens with 19 teachers, 4 primary schools and 3 high-schools, 1 college, 1 engineering college, 1 vocational school, 1 music school with 113 teachers in all, and the COOP schooling center. At the rifle and gun ranges, all men between the age of 20 to 42 who are fit for military service have to practice their shooting skill. (The men who have completed their army training -17 weeks at the age of 19/20- keep both, uniform and rifle at home).

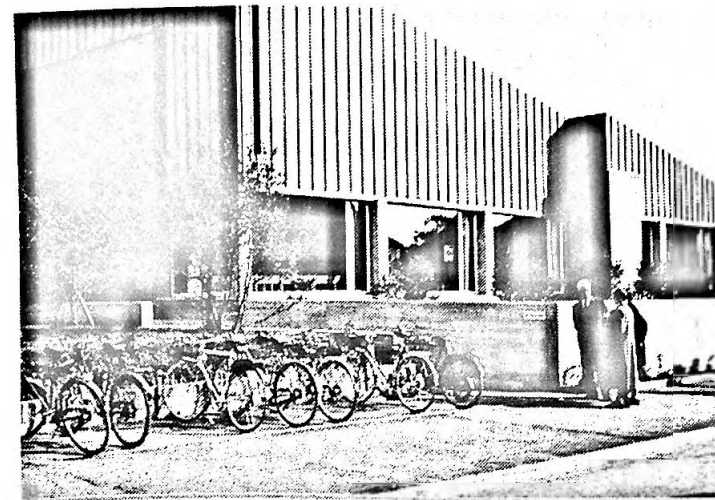
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The first Catholic Church built (in 1932) after the 'Reformation'



Catholic Church



Feldreben (second Protestant Church)

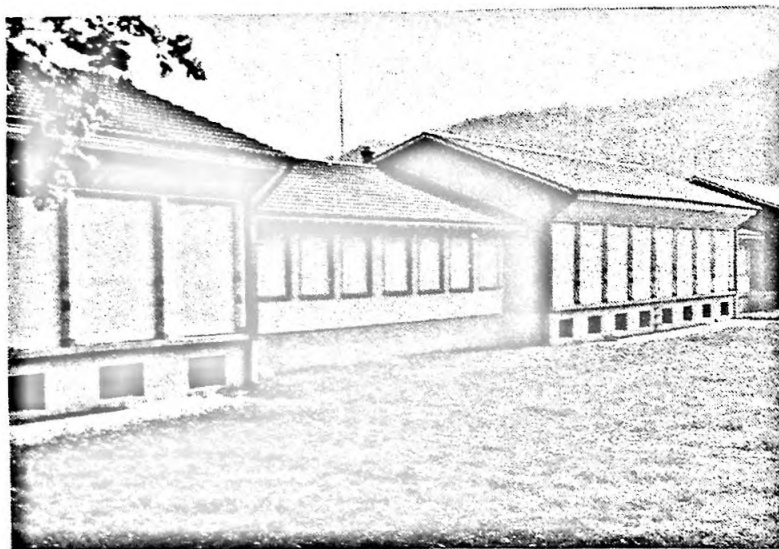
Bellfry of Feldreben ->



St. Arbogast Church



Rifle and Gun
Ranges



Engineering
College



In the year 1850, MuttENZ counted 1'322 inhabitants; in 1900: 2'502, whereby almost half were citizens. People almost exclusively lived on farming. (It is to be explained that citizenship in Switzerland sticks to people like their name. No matter where they are born or where they move to - they may keep their citizenship over generations, unless someone chooses to become naturalized elsewhere or do military service for another country. Many a citizen has never seen his actual home-town).

*

Since that time, the population has been steadily growing, and in the year after World War II, a real population explosion took place. In 1960, although one third of the population had grown up in MuttENZ, the proportion of the citizens as against the total population had shrunk to 10%. End of 1988, the population exceeded 17'000, whereof a mere 3'000 were citizens. (see also following survey).

*

In the year 1919, the city tramway was extended from Basle to MuttENZ. This meant a temptation for many a city-family to build a house and move out to MuttENZ.

*



In 1921, the construction of the Freidorf, a cooperative settlement with 150 one-family houses, was completed, adding another 150 families to the population rate of MuttENZ. During the economic crisis of the twenties, there was a minor construction boom in MuttENZ, mainly stimulated by the local authorities with the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. Whereas in 1910, MuttENZ consisted of 349 private houses with 579 homes, the number increased to 826 houses with 1'209 households in 1930. When, in the forties, the industries began to stretch out to MuttENZ and the Lower part of Basel Country, a never expected construction boom set in.

*

In order to keep the construction boom under control, special laws were established. The territory of MuttENZ was divided into eight zones, whereof zone 1: is limited to one and two family houses with at the most two stories. Zone 2: one, two or more family houses up to two stories high. Zone 3: Multy-family houses up to three stories high. Zone 4: Multi-family houses up to four stories high. Zone 5: The ancient village. Zone 6: Industrial zone, south of the rail tracks. Zone 7: Green zone. Zone 8: High buildings up to twelve stories high.

*



Old People's Home I



Old People's Home II

An earlier statistic shows that in 1958 out of the 73 communities of the Canton Basle Country, MuttENZ was the third biggest one and still is in 1989 with 17'163 inhabitants and past 10'000 jobs.

The jobs split up as follows :	1960	1988
farming and forestry	3%	1.15%
services enterprises	38%	36 %
industry and construction	59%	63 %

*

The Municipal Council consists of 7 members, of which one is President. They meet once a week and are elected or re-elected (no limit to re-election) every 4 years.

*

The average rainfall per year is : 80-100 cm i.e. 35-40"

The average temperatures are: in January : 0°C = 32°F
in July : 19°C = 66°F
per year : 10°C = 50°F

* * *

Structure of the Population

Year	Population	thereof Citizens	other Swiss	Aliens	Prot.	Cath.	Dwelling Houses	Hous- Holds	Canton BL Popul.
1748	1'000	832					212	250	
1800		820					208 *		
1860	1'704	991	627	86			226	328	
1900	2'502	1'033	1'165	304	2'253	234	294	496	
1930	4'966	1'052	3'488	426			826	1'209	
1940	5'917	1.022	4'594	301	4'879	920	1'125	1'671	
1950	7'125							2'029	
1960	11'963 **	1'075	9'541	1'347	8'264	3'475	2'016	3'485	
1970	15'506				9'517	5'375 ***	2'352	4'827	198'474
1972	16'001	1'683	11'819	2'499	9'582	5'702			209'932
1974	16'702			2'765	9'887	6'022	2'264	5'589	218'222
1980	16'911	1'808	12'895	2'302	9'480	5'965	2'736	6'313	
1988	17'063	2'946	11'649	2'468	8'765	5'697		7'074	232'707

- * In October 1800, 5 dwellinghouses with 7 households in all were destroyed by fire, thus the decreasing number of houses
- ** At the threshold of 10'000 inhabitants, MuttENZ -so far a village- became a 'Town'
- *** Italian and Spanish labor with large families brought up the percentage of Catholics. The number of their children is so substantial that three additional school classes had to be added to each grade. Apart from Protestants and Catholics, there now are 501 Moslems (3%), 5 Jews and 2'095 of other or no confession.

Farming

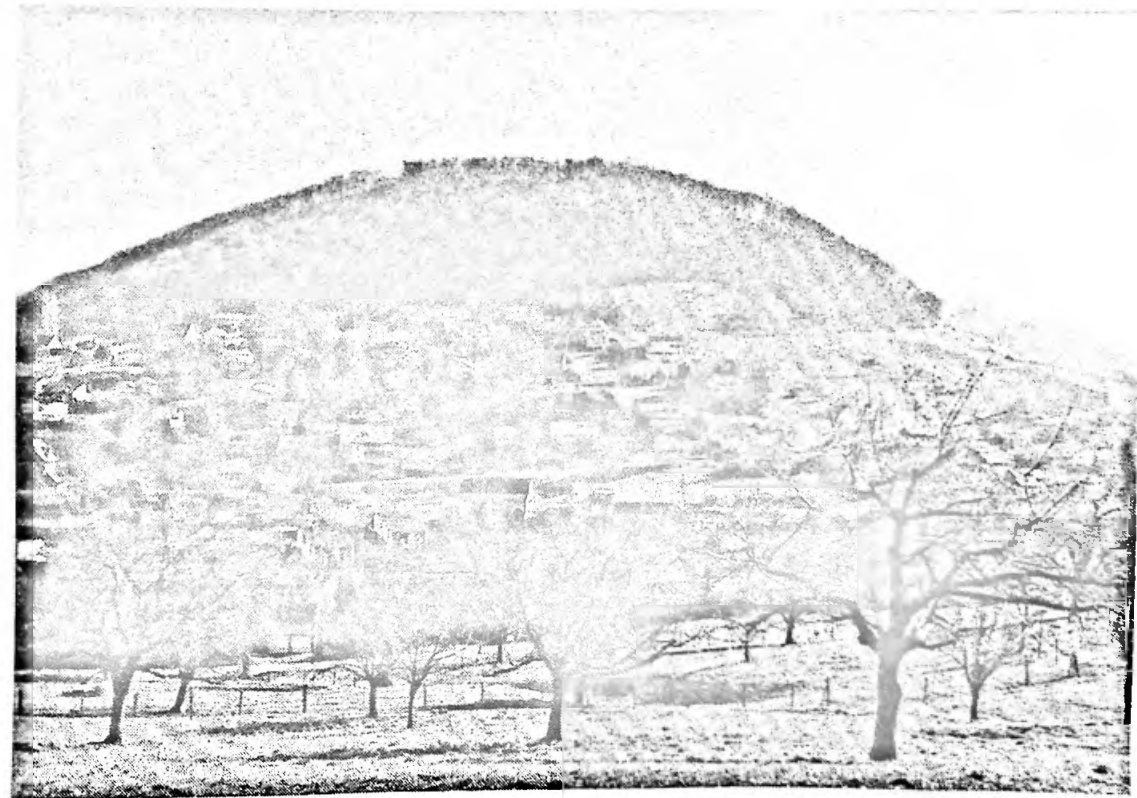
In 1910, 71 farms with 229 cows had a monthly yield of 40'000 litres or 8'800 gallons of milk.

In 1965, 22 farms with 219 cows increased the monthly yield to 46'500 litres or 10'220 gallons of milk.

In 1989, 10 farms out of 13 keep cows of the three major Swiss breeds, 170 in all. Their contingent is limited to 50'000 litres or 10'990 gallons a month. A substantial surplus is fed to the calves.

Non-farming people used to buy their milk from local farmers. Many a farmer took his milk to his private customers. When in 1910, the Dairy Cooperation (the 'Milchgenossenschaft') was founded, all farmers delivered their milk there, whence the distribution was made.

The farms in MuttENZ were at all times mixed farms that primarily served the purpose of feeding their own families. Potatoes were essential, also various kinds of cereals and clover for the cattle. The better-off farmers kept cows, the poorer ones goats. Sheep provided the people with both wool and meat, and the meadows on which they were grazing, with natural dung.



The following fruit trees are registered:

	1863	1929	1961	1981
cherry	6'572	2'733	4'714	1'695
apple	9'471	2'648	6'316	1'518
pear	1'522	1'682	5'044	648
walnut	948	180	476	138
plum	2'482	1'384	5'637	868
quince	little	159	463	11
apricot	little	19	427	3
peach	-	82	2'254	14
beehives	100			170

The majority of fruit in excess of their own needs used to be sold at the market in Basle up to the time when the Muttentz Railway Station was taken into operation in 1854. From then on, fruit -above all cherries- were shipped in all directions. Apples and pears of inferior quality were -and still are- pressed into a tasty juice, whereas the surplus of cherries and plums were -and still are- distilled. The Canton Baselland is famous for its excellent Kirsch (cherry spirits).



This kind of resting bench (to be seen behind the 'Mittenza') was designed for the women who were carrying fruit and vegetables on their heads to the market. They were put up along the pathway to Basle. The upper shelf was meant for the loaded baskets, the lower one to sit on.

A very important production line was the Wine. In 1863 e.g. 240'000 litres (or 53'330 gallons) of wine were produced. The selling price was 65 Rappen per litre (\$.43). In the year 1930, a wine-growers' association was founded. The statistics report the following harvest:

1965: 60'000 kilos, yield 42'000 bottles of wine
1989: 91'000 kilos, yield 63'700 bottles of wine

For many decades, quite substantial returns from the sale of Wood went into the funds for the benefit of the needy people.



Typical Farmhouse (Mainstreet of Muttentz)

The Handicraft/Trade tendencies compare as follows:

	1863	1990
Butcher	4	3
Baker	3	4
Plumber	1	3
Smith	4	2
Wheelwright	4	-
Carpenter	3	8
Painter	2	12
Turner/Cooper	3	-
Grain Mill	1	-
Brick/Tile Kiln	1	-
Architect	-	11

Social Life

MuttENZ has a whole variety of clubs. The saying goes in Switzerland : "Let three Swiss get together - and they will found a club".

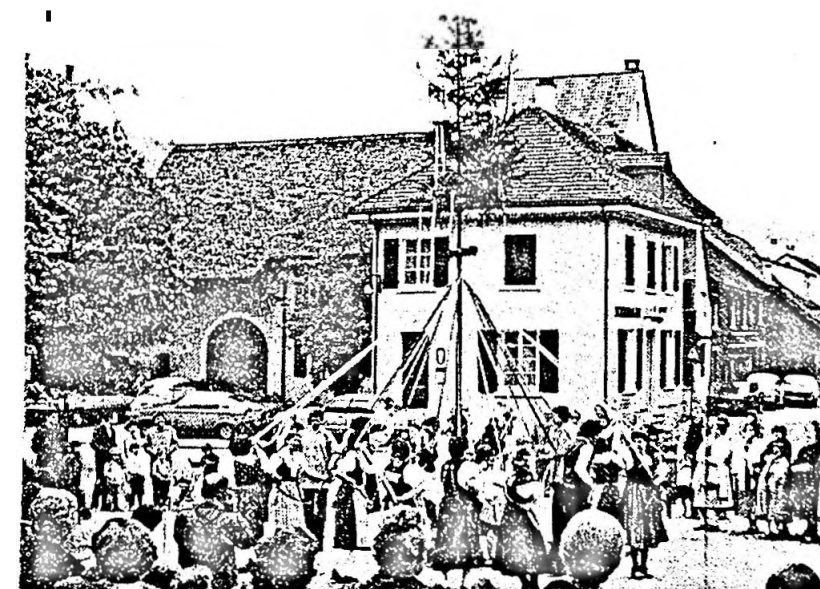
Social Activities

- Once a month, an established gathering at the 'Kirchgemeindehaus', the Protestant Church Congregation House for a joint soup-lunch, followed by coffee and home-baked cakes, is very popular and very well frequented. The idea is to consume a modest meal at a reasonable price - and to offer the money saved to the needy people in one or another part of the world.
- 'Gemeinnütziger Verein für Alterwohnungen' - a union sponsoring the construction and maintenance of homes and low-rent apartments for old people.
- 'Hauspflege-Verein' (home-nursing) - providing for temporary house-keepers who take charge of sick-people, above all mothers, and their households.
- 'Altersstube' (old folks' lounging, verbally translated). Men and women beyond the age of 65 regularly come together once a month. They are being treated to tea and buns and entertained with slide lectures or films. Occasionally, a Missionary returning from overseas will talk about his adventurous experiences in far distant countries. Before Christmas, they have a Christmas Party and each spring they go for a bus excursion. These meetings are zealously frequented. There is a gym class for old people once a week, and on Friday afternoons, the public indoor swimming pool is being warmed up by several degrees and reserved to the aged people.
- 'Mittwoch Club' - the Wednesday club. A group of a dozen men from the age of 65 up (the eldest being 89 at the time of writing) meet every Wednesday at 2 pm for a walk through the fields and woods of 1 - 2 hours and - most important - a glass of wine.
- 'Frauenvereine' (women's clubs) - getting together once a week with their knitting and needle-work. They also undertake a couple of excursions a year.
- 'Samariter-Verein' (samaritans) - giving evening classes on nursing sick and injured people and also offering their services during sport's festivities a.s.o.

- 'Verkehrs- & Verschönerungsverein' - in charge of traffic problems as well as embellishment of the area, providing for facilities such as putting up of finger-posts and benches, and also decorating public fountains with flowers, planting flowers on public grounds etc.
- 'Trachtengruppe' - national costume club
- 'Verein für Volksgesundheit' - society for public health
- 'Naturfreunde' - nature's friends
- 'Ornitologischer Verein' - bird watching and protection.
- 'Rebbauern' - vine growers' association
- 'Gartenbauverein' - hobby gardeners
- 'Verein pro Wartenberg' - taking charge of the restoration work of the citadels
- 'Schachclub' - chess club
- 'Abstinenten' - blue cross



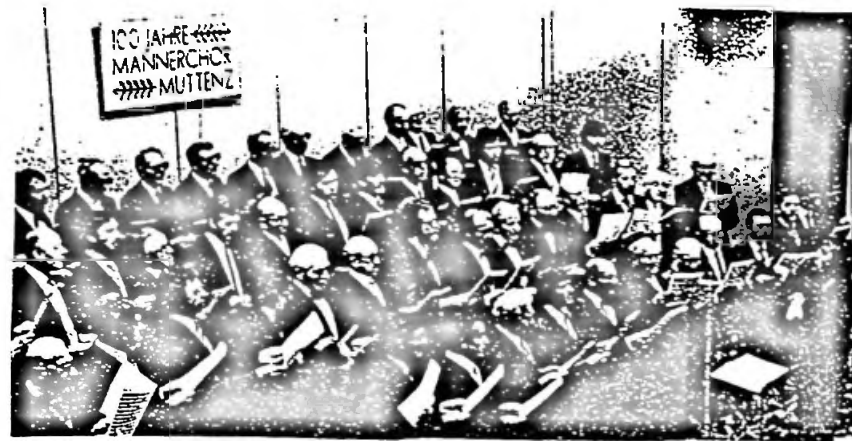
Allotment
Gardens



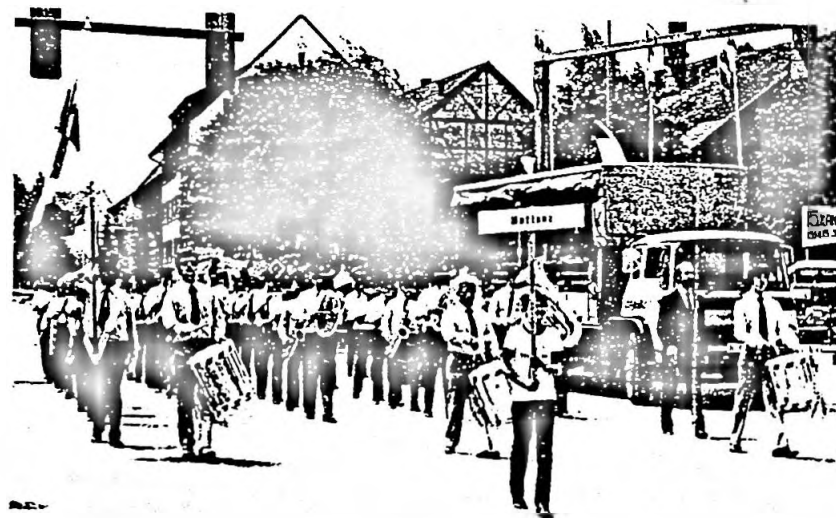
May Dance in
National
Costume

Music Societies

- Two extremely good brass-bands (senior and junior)
- Jodelers' Society
- Women's choir for folk songs, founded in 1886
- Men's choir, founded in 1881
- 'Contrapunkt' choir
- 'Kantorei St. Arbogast' choir
- Youth's choir
- Choir of the soccer club
- Protestant and Catholic church choirs
- Accordion Orchestra



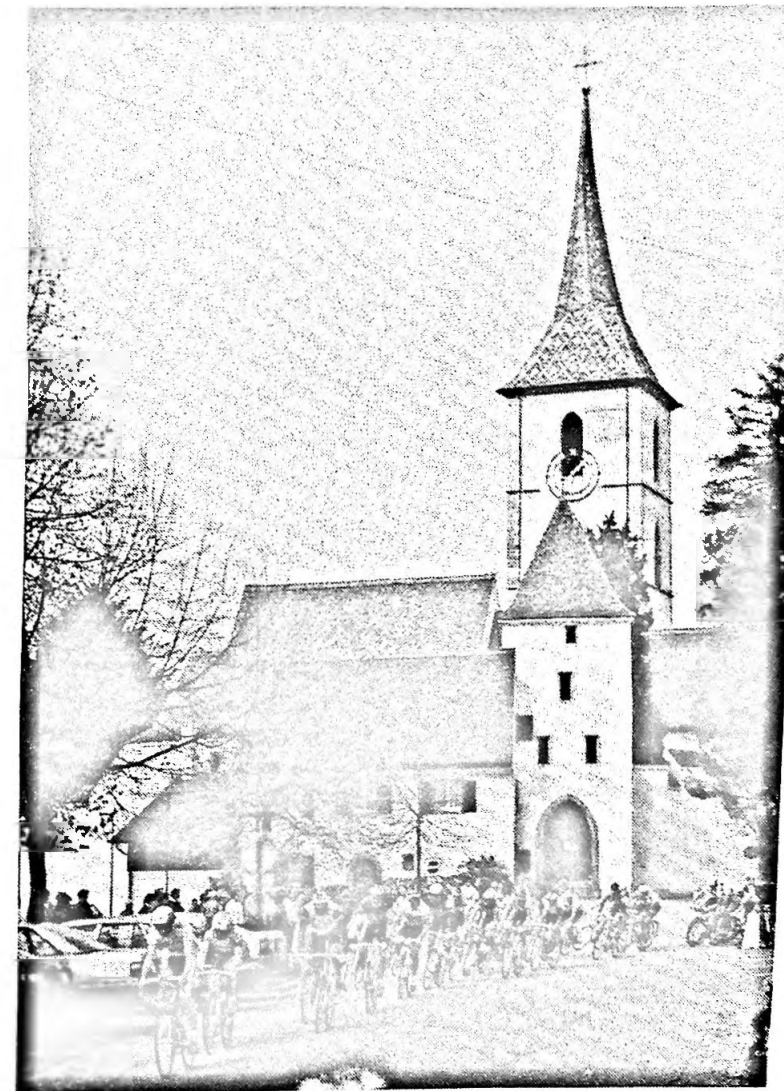
Men's Choir



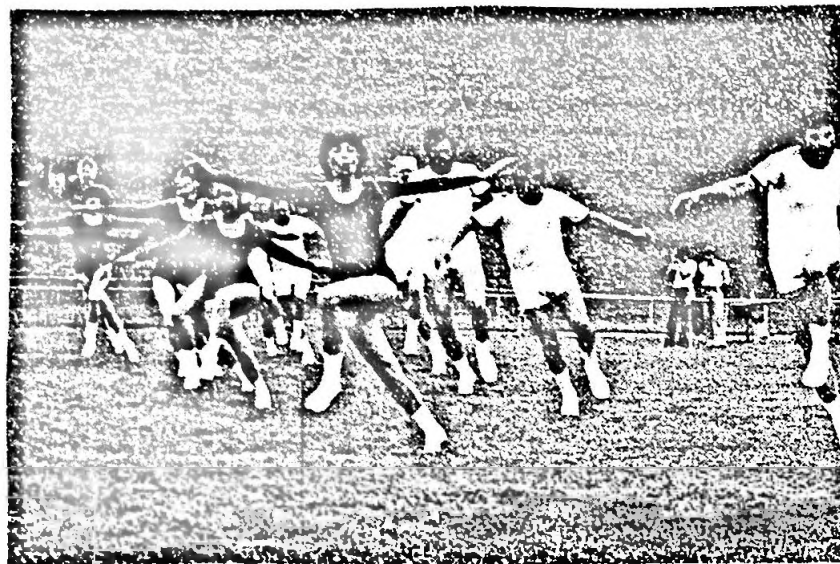
Brass Band

Sport's Clubs

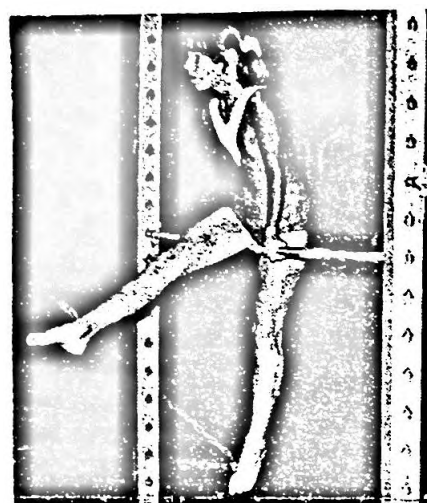
- Boys Scouts
- 'Kegelclub' - bowling club, a Swiss national sport, different from the American bowling.
- 'Fussballclub' - soccer club
- 'Schützengesellschaft' - shooter's union
- 'Schwinger Club' - some kind of wrestling
- 'Skiclub'
- Bodyfit
- 'Jagdgesellschaft' - hunters union
- 'Hundesport' - dog's training
- 'Männer- und Frauenturnvereine' - gym classes for men and women, with a special day-class for mother + child (pre-school children)
- 'Wasserfahrverein' - punting
- 'Feuerwehrverein' - firemen's club
- 'Leichtathletik-Verein' - athletic's club
- Girl's gymnastics group



Cycle Race
around the
Wartenberg



Bodyfit

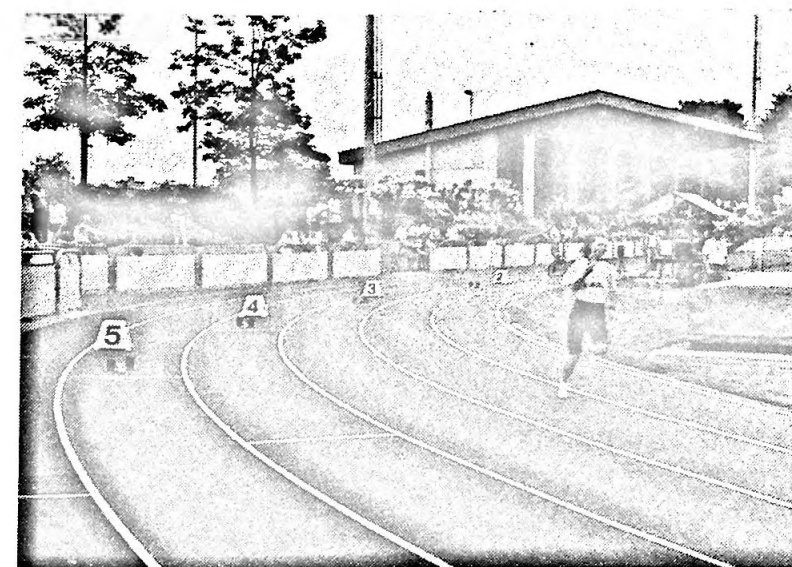
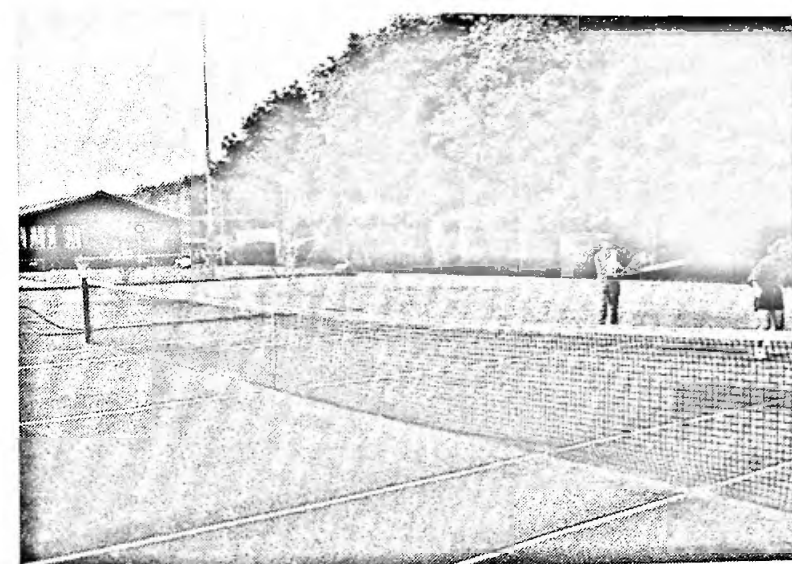


Girl's Gymnastics Group

Wrestling

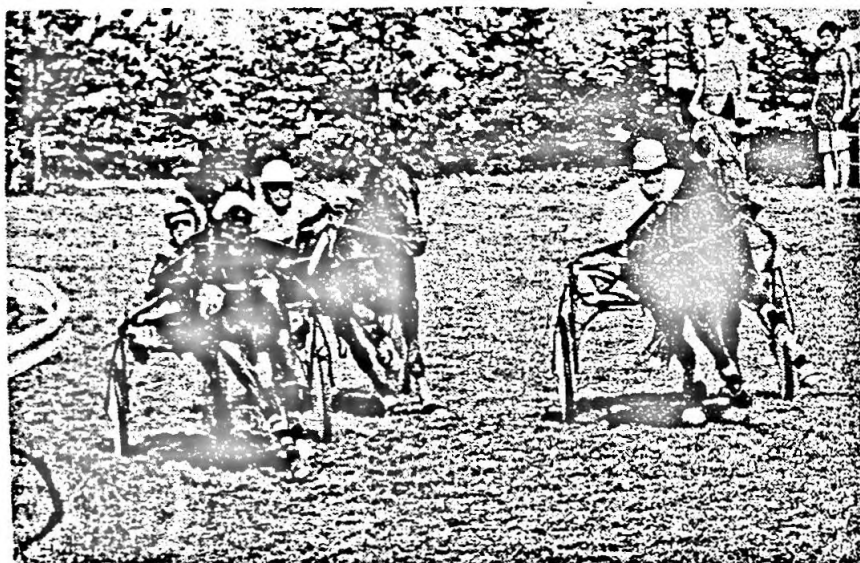


- Sports Grounds**
- Soccer field
 - Tennis courts
 - Swimming pool + sauna
 - Horse race track





Horse Racing



Political Parties

Muttenz, like Switzerland as a whole, has three major parties: the Socialists, the Free Democrats and the 'Christliche Volkspartei' (the catholic party) and besides also a number of minor parties, whereby the 'Green' Party (environmental protection) are gaining ground.

* * *

The Young Generation of Muttenz

In the year 1965, interviews were made with the 175 teenagers in their last year of schooling. The results were quite informative, drawing a picture of the mentality of the local youth.

It was found that only 3/4th of the juveniles received a regular monthly allowance from their parents, of which 42% ranged between 1 - 5 francs (0.65\$ - 3.35\$), 28% 5 - 10 francs (3.35\$ - 7.70\$) and a mere 5% over 10 francs. 55% of the teenagers earned own money occasionally or regularly.

91% of the interviewed young people owned a bicycle and only 5% a motor-cycle. (unfortunately, the percentage of motor bicycles has gone up considerably since, which is quite a nuisance - noisewise!). One boy declared proudly that, although he could afford to buy a motor bike he did not care to have one.

53% of the youngsters had spent holidays abroad.

14% never watched TV, 28% were watching but 1 - 4 times a month, 41% 1 - 5 times a week and 17% daily. (Of course, this rate has gone up in the meantime, too).

40% used to read regularly the daily paper.

Whereas the vast majority of the city children never saw their fathers at work, 70% of the teenagers of Muttenz confirmed to have watched their fathers work at their job.

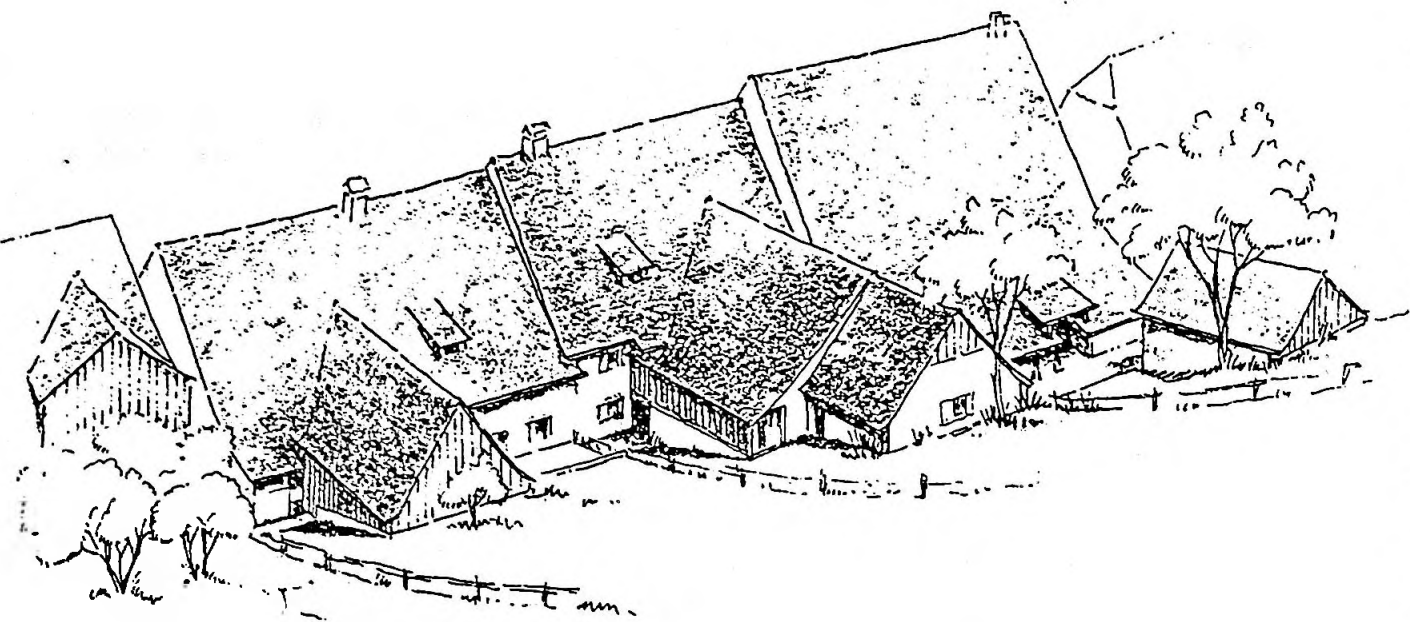
64% regularly took part in their family's Sunday excursions and 95% used to help their mothers with the house work.

* * *

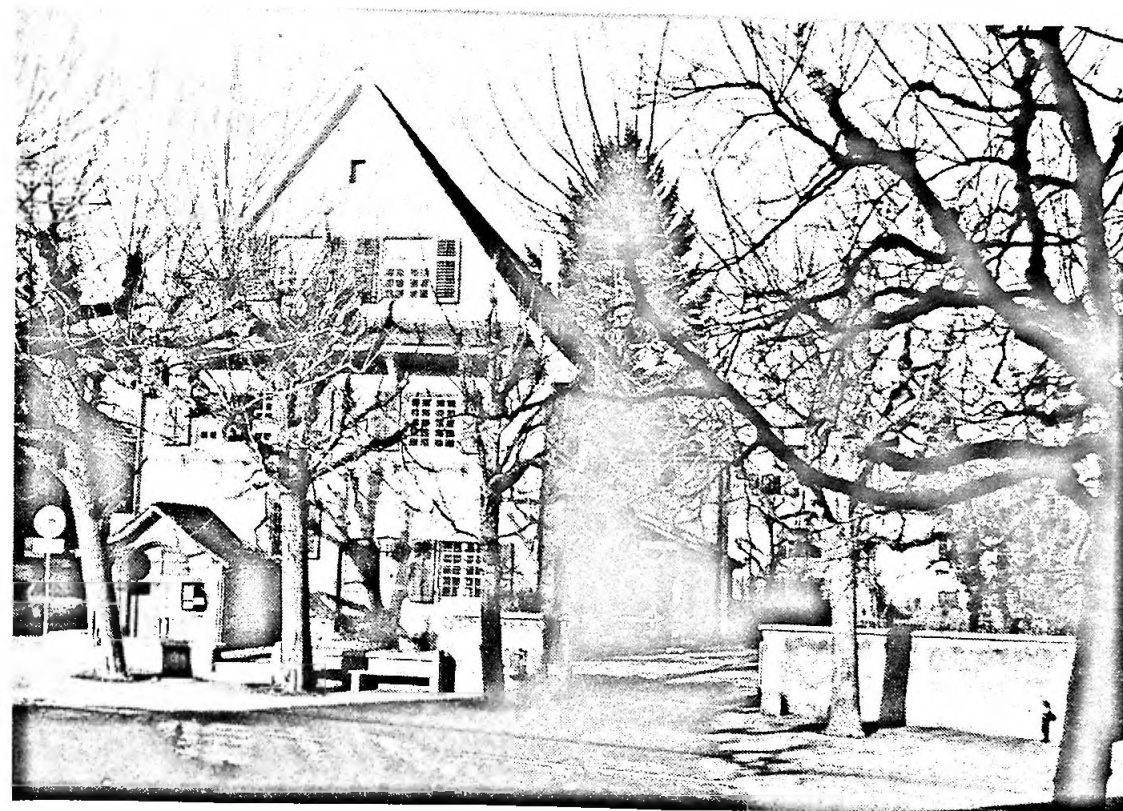
THE ANCIENT VILLAGE

As of today, the ancient farm houses form the center of the town. They are lined one next to the other stretching out into five directions from St. Arbogast church.





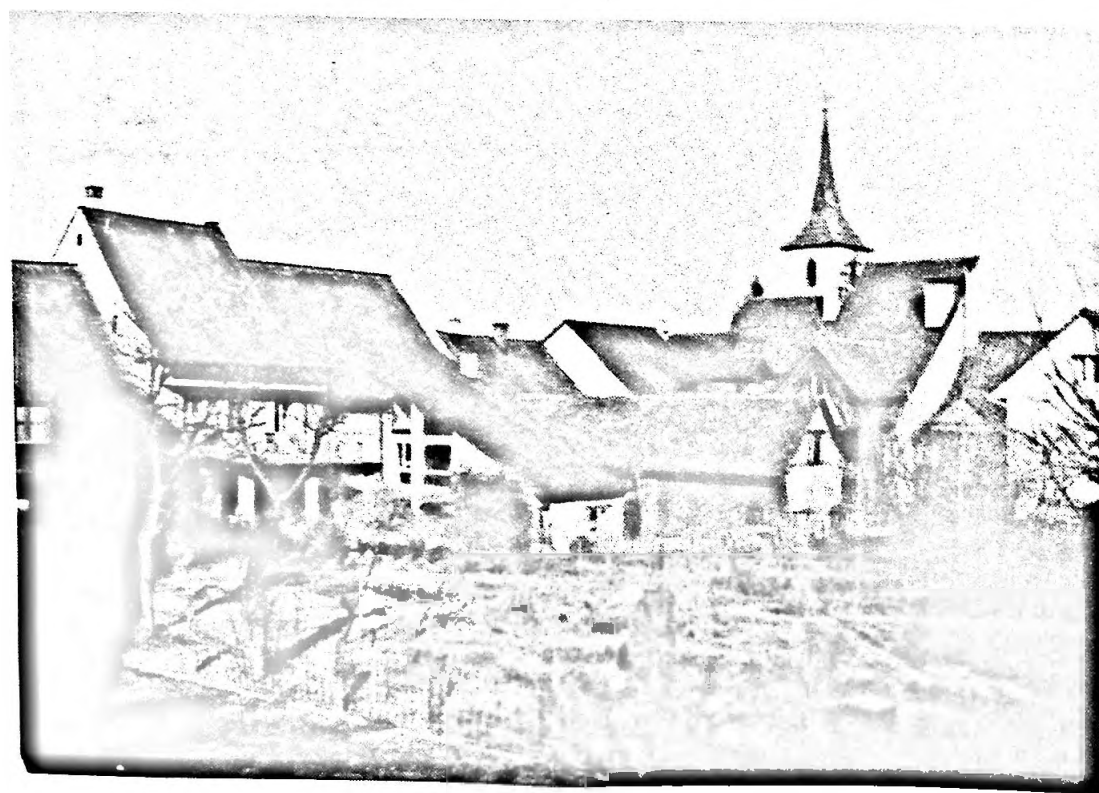
In the summer, many people keep Geraniums on the outer window sills, which gives those neat houses an even more cozy touch. The parsonage, built in 1534, is one of the oldest buildings still inhabited (by a Minister and his family).



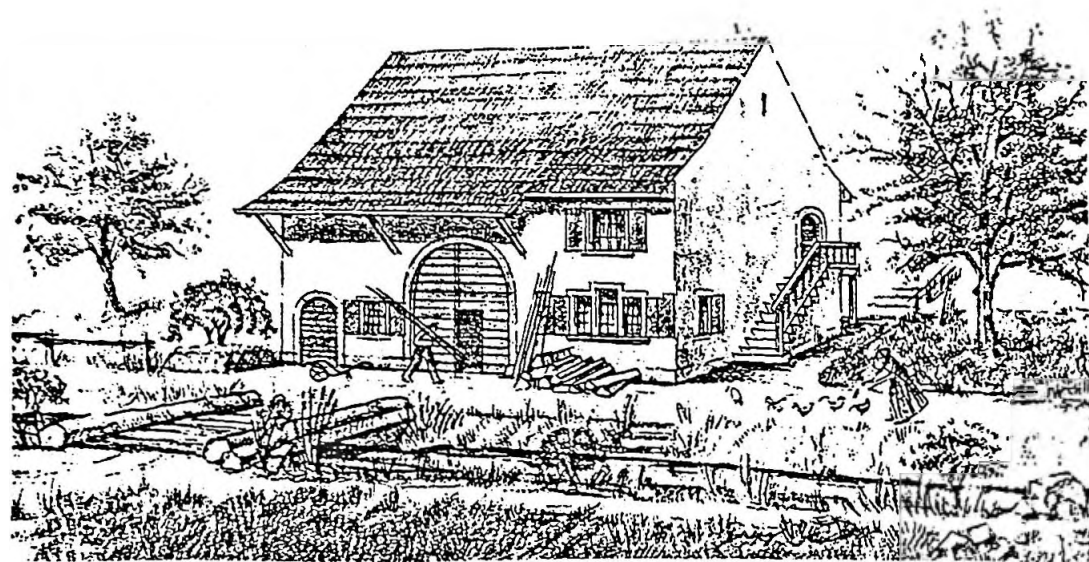
Parsonage

The layout of the ancient farm-houses is more or less alike. The low ceilings and low and narrow doors are typical. Originally, most houses were but one story high, covered with thatched roofs. The second stories were built up later and the roofs covered with tiles. The dwelling-house, barn and stable form one complex under one and the same roof. In olden days, the toilet used to be out in the barn, next to the pig's stable. Until a few years ago, the manure was kept in a square yard in front of the cows' stable. It was the farmers' pride to keep the heap neat and square. Prior to a feast or religious holiday, the farmers used to make a special effort, braiding with straw and much skill on the sides of the manure heaps.

The barns had a huge door, allowing for the hay and crop cart to pass under. Cut into the large door is a small one for the people to go through. From the barn, there is also an interior connecting door to the dwelling house, and on the opposite side one to the stable. When the clay floor of the barn had become worn out from the many steps passing over, the farmer would cover it with a



new layer of clay and invite the children of the neighborhood to trample it even, an activity that used to be great fun. In the evening, an accordion player animated the youngsters to dance. In a most pleasant way they were stamping the floor into a harder and more even surface.

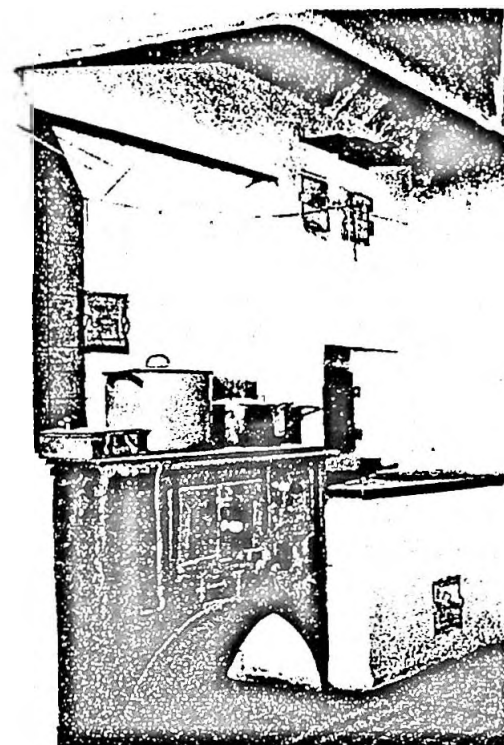


Medieval Farmhouse

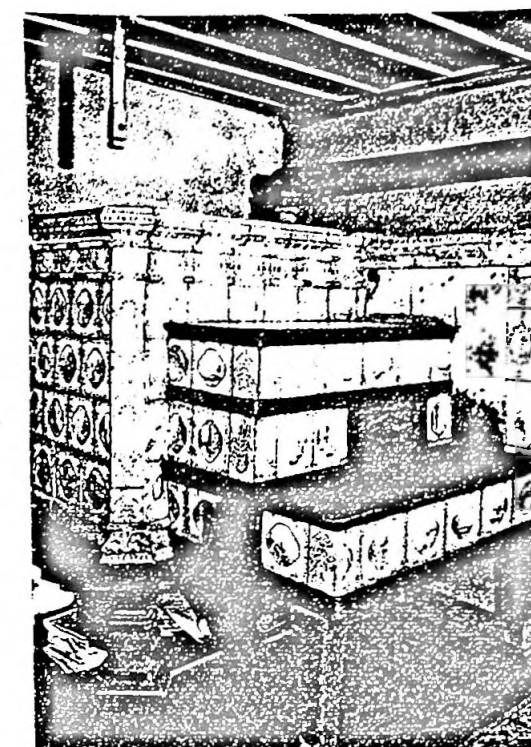
The dwelling-houses were equipped with huge cellars, where people used to store their vegetables, the bread and the wine. All the farmers maintained their own grape-yards and made their own wine. Many a farmer found his wine production more profitable than the rest of his crops. In this area, you find -as of today- all-round farms exclusively, originally serving the purpose of feeding their own family. Farmers who produced wine in excess of their own need, sold it to the local pubs or, if they felt like pouring it out to guests themselves, nailed a fir-wreath to their front-door. This meant that one was welcome to go in and buy a drink of wine.

The main floor of the dwelling house consisted of the kitchen, a large living room and the parents' bed-room. In the living room, against the kitchen wall, stood the 'Kachel-ofen', a tiled stove with more or less elaborate decoration. The tiled stove was heated from the kitchen through a small iron door, thus keeping the living room clean from ashes and soot.

The doors leading from one room to another were purposely excessively low and narrow, forcing people to fold up into a humble posture.



Kitchen Stove



Tiled Stove



Tile

At a later period, when the wood-stoves gave way to electric ones, the chimneys were walled up and the kitchen grew both warmer and cleaner. However, the 'smoke-chamber' was gone, too. Proper smoke rooms had to be installed in the attic. The kiln for the distillation of spirits was, in many houses, also located in the kitchen. No wonder, the kitchen used to be black all over from soot.

The waterstand, made out of copper or wood, covered by a lid, was also part of the kitchen inventory. It usually held 20-30 liters of water that was brought in from the fountain. The sewage used to be gathered in a tub beneath the waterstand and was emptied as occasion demanded. The waterstands gave way to proper sinks in 1895, when the water-pipes were laid. The pride of every house-wife were copper or brass pots and pans shining from the kitchen walls.

During the coldest period of the winter, the hens, fenced in under the staircase, were allowed to live in the kitchen.

Usually, the tiled stoves in the living-room were a huge construction often beautifully painted and shaped into a bench or rather two benches on two levels, where the family and the house-cats liked to warm their bodies.

The stoves held a small compartment, where apples were roasted - a delicacy! and where the canvass sacks, filled with cherry seeds, were warmed up. Those sacks kept the beds warm all night through.

Each living-room had a niche or a board over the door where the house Bibel and hymn-books were kept. A petrol lamp lit the family table. In 1904, the petrol lamps gave way to the electric light.

Besides a solid table and a sofa, a chest of drawers was the most important piece of furniture. Well-off families would also have a secretaire with a secret safe, as well as a cupboard. Often the living-room, holding a double bed, also served as bedroom for the parents. Families, as a rule, counted between 8-15 heads, thus making it necessary to install sleeping facilities wherever possible. A cuckoo-clock would tick from the wall announcing the hour. The walls were decorated with birth and confirmation certificates, wedding wreaths and other souvenirs cherished by the family. Epigrams, religious and patriotic pictures, pinned to the walls, revealed the spirit of mind prevailing under that particular roof. Besides the kitchen, the living-room was the only room that could be heated, thus the whole family gathered there in the evening. Story-tellers were welcome guests to break the monotony of the evening leisure, also neighbors dropping in and joining in the singing of the family.

People of Muttentz called their bedrooms 'Chammere' - chambers. Households of a certain standard kept a wash-stand with ewer and wash-basin in the bedrooms and had beds with regular mattresses. The majority of beds, however, just held a sack of straw or dried leaves, covered by an eiderdown and a sheet. A heavy featherbed in a red and white checked case served as cover. Two to three children used to sleep in one and the same bed. Large families also used the attic, right under the roof, as bedroom. There, it often happened that rain and snow would wet the beds - the cold wind blowing in through the woodwork of the roof freezing both featherbeds and tips of noses into icicles.

There was no room for the 'little place' - the 'Abort' - within the Muttentz farmhouse. 'Ab-ort' means off-room, and according to its meaning, it was away from the dwelling-house, namely in the barn. When the water pipes were laid to the houses, the first water closets moved into the dwelling-houses.

* * *

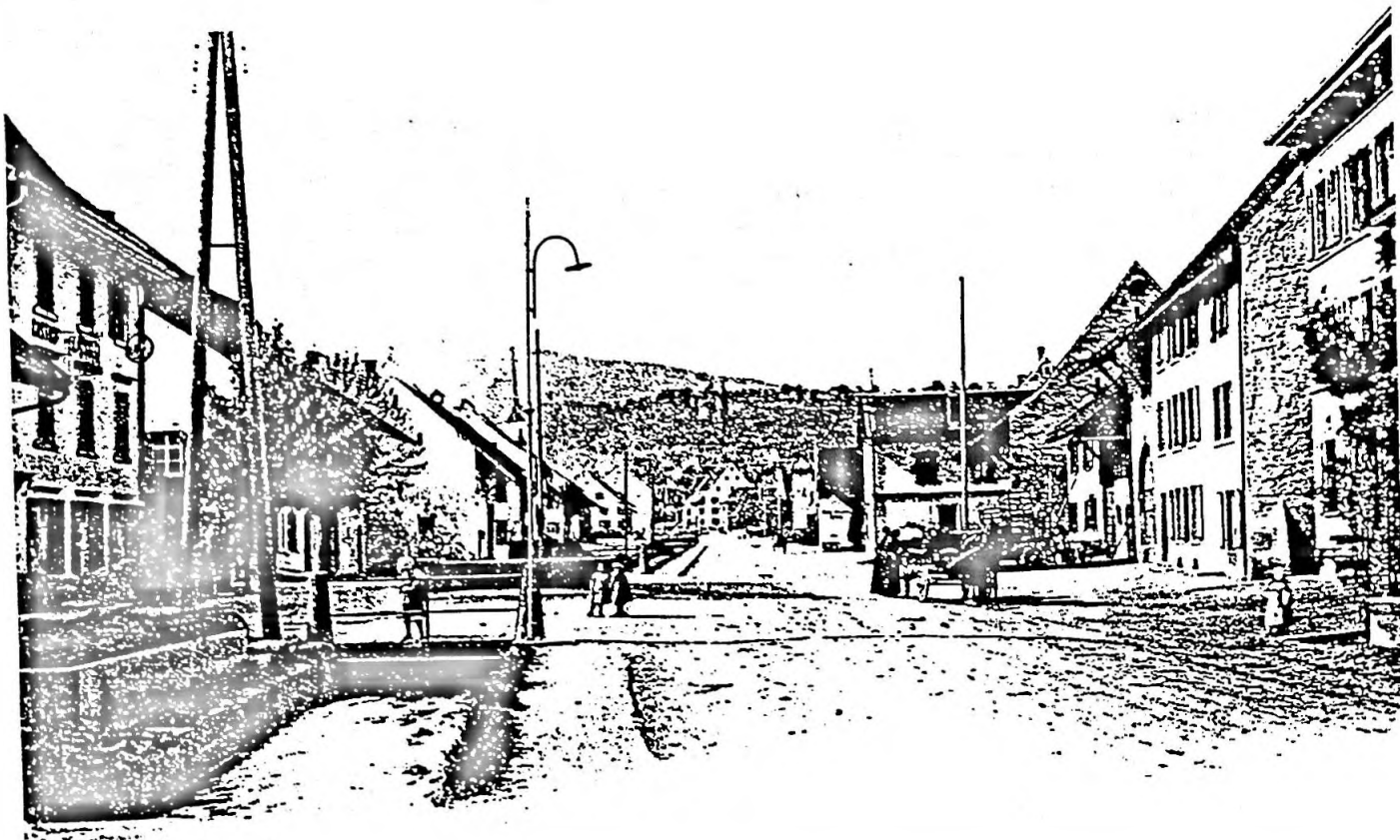


Baselgasse



Gempengasse

Oberdorf



Muttensz Mainstreet with Rössli Inn on the left



Medieval Farmhouse

The Village River

The village River -prior to being canalized in the 1930s- originally served many purposes: at the upper part of the village, it kept a mill in operation. Further down, it used to water meadows and fields. Within the village, where it was flowing alongside main-street, it served as washhouse to the farmers' wives. From the adjoining houses, stairs descended to the river. A number of little bridges connected the river banks.



Once in a while, after a heavy rainfall, the industrious river turned into a threat to both people and cattle. Swelling into a torrent, it would flood houses, stables and fields.

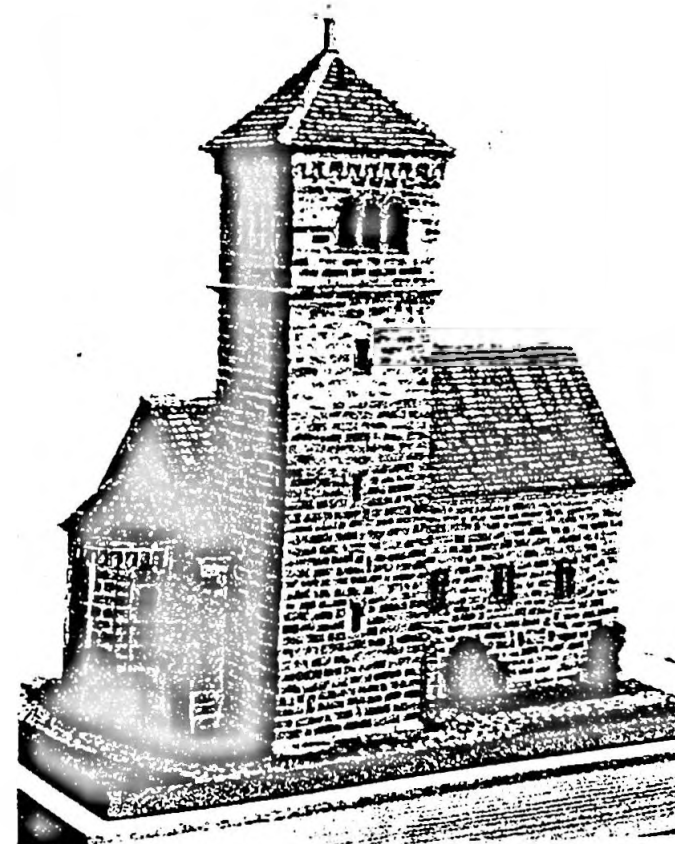
* * *

St. Kirche St. Arbogast

Under the Bishopric of Strasbourg, the church of Muttentz was named after its Patron Saint: St. Arbogast. Around 600 AD, Saint Arbogast was the Bishop of Strasbourg, who had the ability of healing sick people.

St. Arbogast was remembered as a benefactor to the people of Muttentz. The legend tells that at one time, while descending the Wartenberg, Arbogast fell upon his knees, praying and imploring a special blessing for this community. His prayers were heard and a well sprang up beside him. The fountain is known to this day as Arbogast fountain.

St. Arbogast church is the only still existing fortress church in Europe. It used to serve as shelter to the villagers at an epoch when the Citadels on the Wartenberg the former refuge, began to fall into ruins.



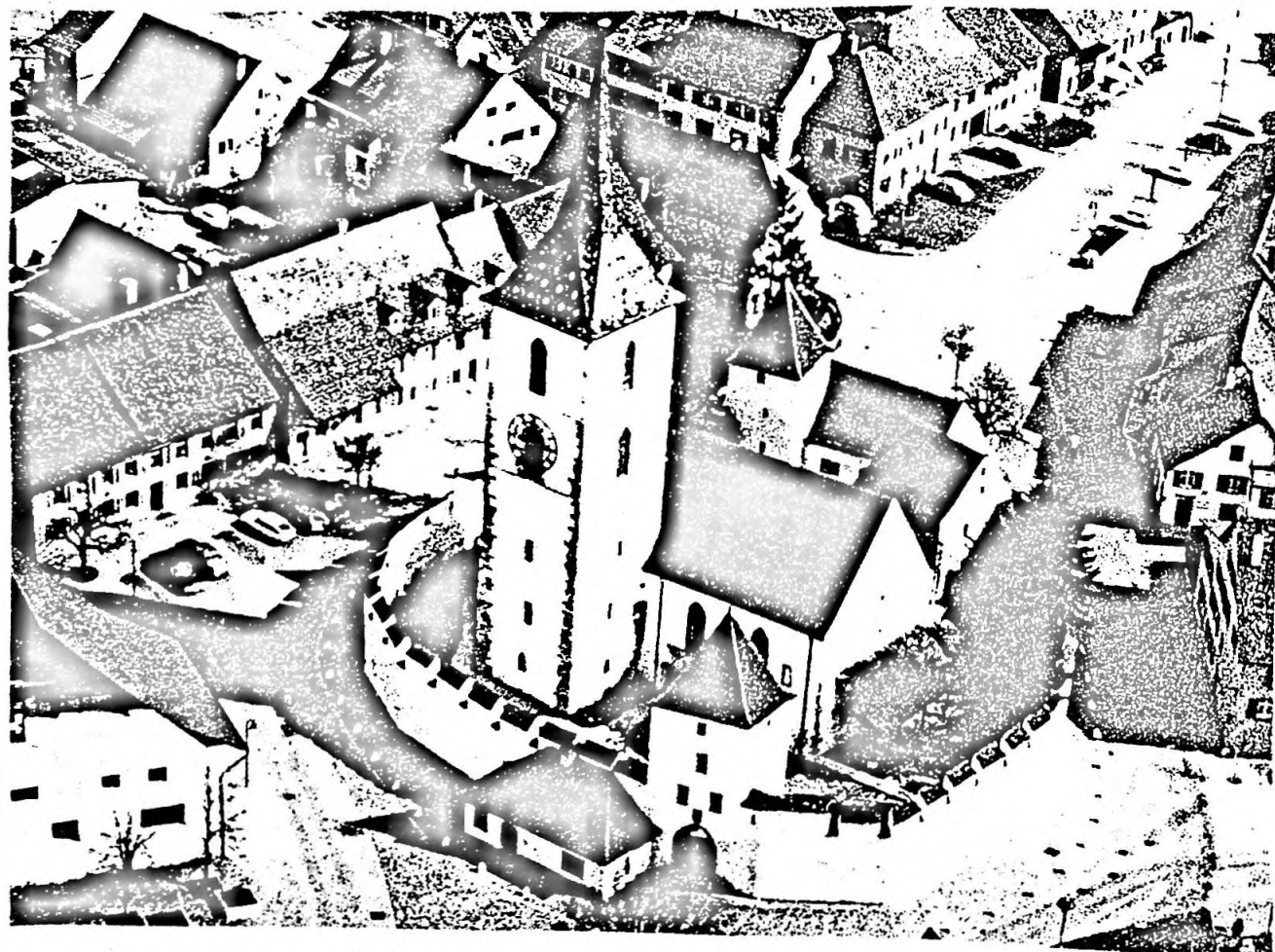
In the 12th century, the church was entirely rebuilt. Around 1230, it is mentioned as being 'the greatest sight of the village'.



After the heavy earth-quake of 1356, the partly destroyed church was reerected and restored by Prefect Konrad Münch. In remembrance, he placed his family coat of arms in the choir, where it still can be seen. In 1380, his son Hans Münch had the church encircled by a 7 meter high crenelated wall with two inserted gate-towers, as a new refuge for the villagers. The north gate he had decorated with a Münch (Monk) coat-of-arms in red sandstone. In 1435, Hans Münch's wife, Agnes von Brandis, a noble-lady from Berne, donated a church-bell in

honor of St. Arbogast. This bell can be heard daily - as of today - at vespers' time. Their son, Hans Thüring Münch, built the today's church tower in 1430. His family coat of arms can be admired at the westside of the tower.

Arnold zum Lufft, Priest from 1474 through 1517, is said to have built the nave with the Gothic ceiling around 1504, the way it presents itself today. Between 1507-13, he had the whole church decorated with beautiful paintings.



Ministers of
MuttENZ

In the course of the Reformation, the congregation of MuttENZ accepted the new religion, thus St. Arbogast church became a Protestant church in the year 1529. The crucifixes and other sacramental accessories were disposed of. The paintings disappeared under a coat of white-wash but fractions have been restored between 1972 and 1974. Already once before, in 1882, the frescoes were freed from the whitewash and carefully copied by local painters. Karl Jauslin (1842 - 1904) of MuttENZ copied 18 of them. These copies are stored away in the State's Archives of Basle. After the copying was done, the paintings disappeared once more under a coat of plaster and whitewash. The plaster now proved to have been very harmful, as it has sucked up the colours (Karl Jauslin's grave is in the churchyard, in the shelter of the belfry).



In 1630, the St. Arbogast church was equipped with bigger windows (cutting off parts of the paintings, as it was found), and the belfry was made one story higher.

*

Between the years 1746 and 1770, Muttenez had a legendary clergyman who is still respectfully remembered as of today: Hieronimus Annoni. A street is named after him. He was an exceptionally good preacher. People poured into church also from surrounding communities, even from Basle. To keep things under control, delegations sent down to the Birs bridge tried to persuade people from Basle to return home. The Church Council was faced with the necessity of enlarging the church. However, Hieronimus Annoni died before these plans were effected - and thereafter the church was big enough again.

*

St. Arbogast church, partly built in the Romanesque style and partly in the Gothic style has found, long ago, the interest of the archeologists. When in 1972, restorations of the church became due, the archeologists found their time had come to set foot into it. The floor was removed, they began digging and, luckily enough, disclosed two former foundation walls, somewhat smaller but parallel to the existing ones, as well as stone-box graves that date back to the era of the Alemanni.



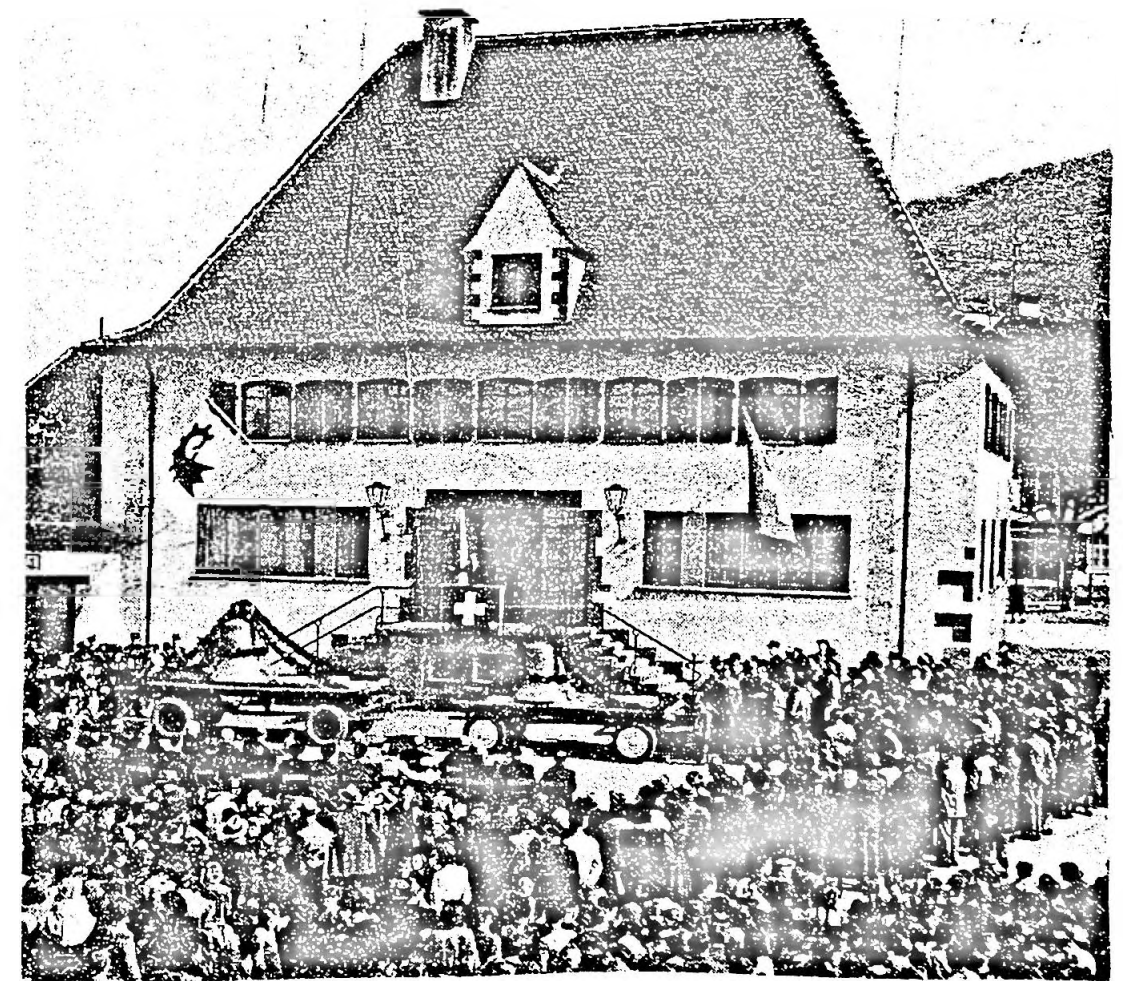
Choir of St. Arbogast Church prior to the latest restoration, when the organ was moved up to the gallery.

In 1806, a new altar was erected and the first organ placed into the church, replacing the trombones that used to accompany the singing congregation.

In the year 1922, the wrought-iron stoves were removed from the church and replaced by an electric heating. In 1926, a new organ was installed. The former one had served for 120 years.

*

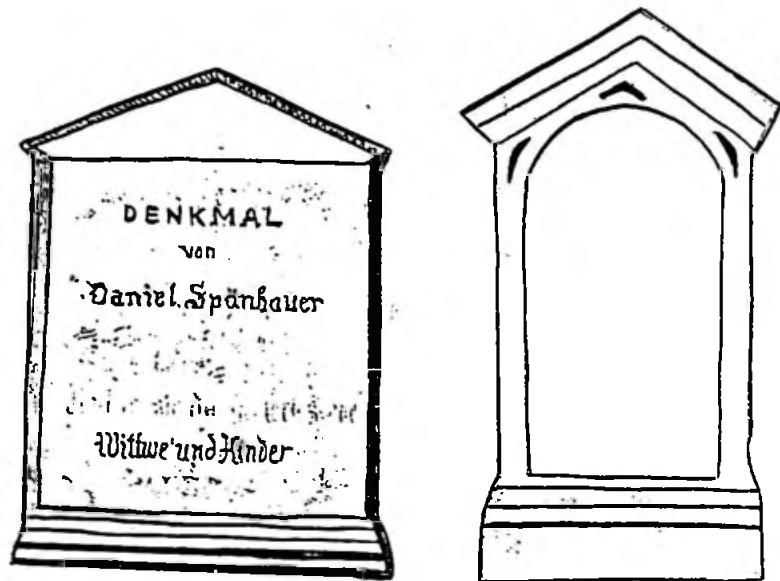
The bells of St. Arbogast church count among the most ancient ones in this country. The eldest one, donated by Agnes von Brandis, bears the date 1435 and is jointly dedicated to St. Arbogast and St. Pantaleon. St. Pantaleon is said to have worked in this area around 200 AD. The second eldest bell is dated 1494, the third one 1571. In 1767, the minor bells were melted and poured into a bigger one. The belfry, as of today, holds six bells. The last two were hoisted in 1949 by 657 schoolchildren. The biggest one, weighing 1'980 tons, was donated by the citizens of Muttenez, the other one, 1'402 tons of weight, by the local chemical industry.



Two new bells

In olden times, the dead were buried in the churchyard; high dignitaries within the church itself.

The pictures below shows two grave-stones of Spänhauers, the one on the left of Daniel Spänhauer, born Sept. 8, 1809, deceased Aug.15, 1842. The inscription reads: 'May God comfort the widow and children'. The stone on the right is the one of Friedrich Spänhauer who was killed in an accident on March 22, 1876 at the age of 18.'He now is counted among the children of God and his heritage is among the Saints. Dedicated by his mourning parents, sisters and brothers'.



In 1860, the churchyard had grown too small and a new cemetery, some 100 meters away from the church, was taken into operation.



* *



Karl Jauslin, 1842-1904,
Artist-Painter

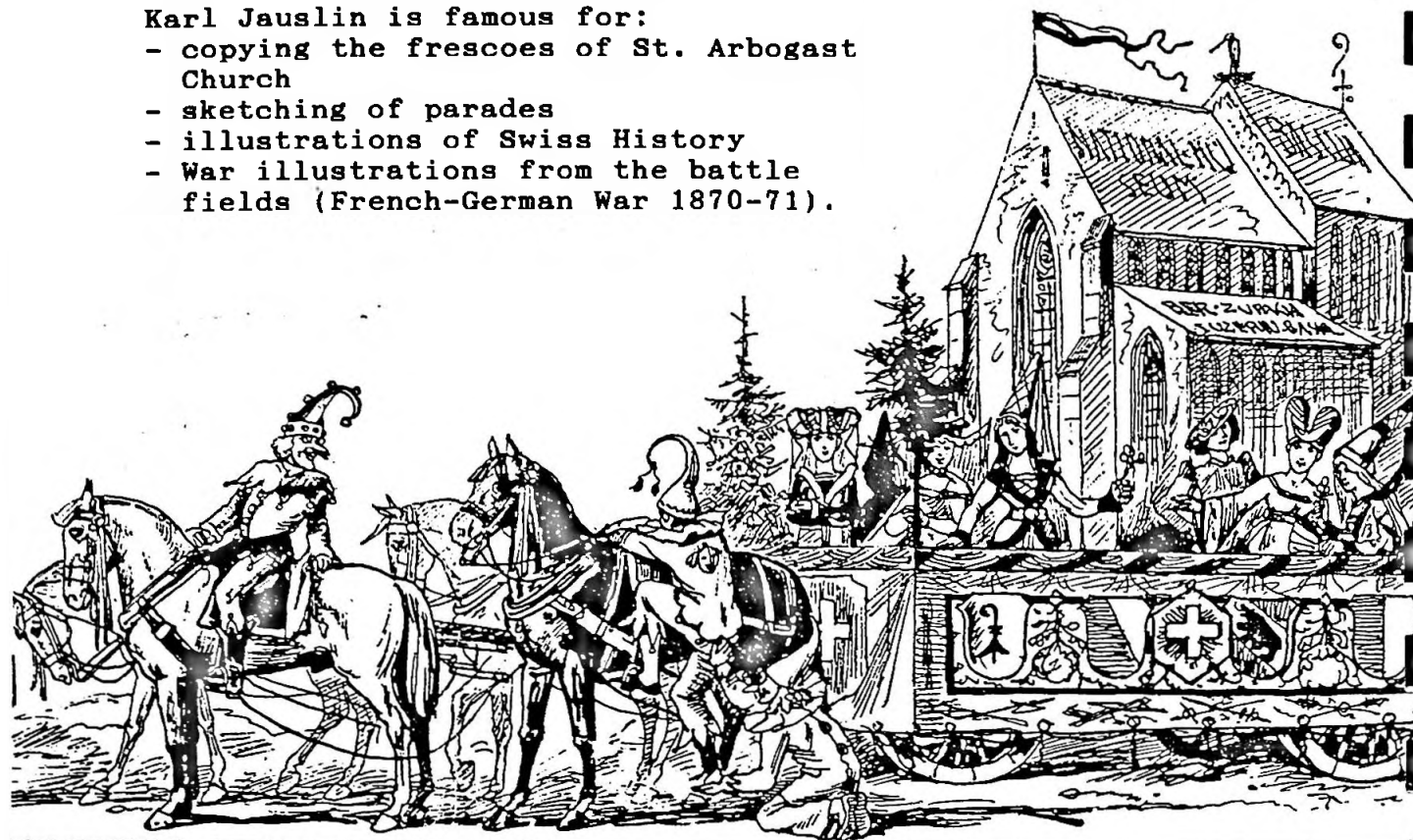
Self-Portrait

with mother and two sisters
in front of their house



Karl Jauslin is famous for:

- copying the frescoes of St. Arbogast Church
- sketching of parades
- illustrations of Swiss History
- War illustrations from the battle fields (French-German War 1870-71).



Parade

The girl he dearly loved was compelled to emigrate to America with her family, before he had the means to marry her. He kept his vow and never married.

* *

Entries contained in the St. Arbogast Church Books from the year 1748 through 1830

In the year 1748, Hieronymus Annoni, Minister of MuttENZ, started to write down information about historical and other events. His successors made a tradition of this, which they maintained up to the year 1830.



Hieronymus Annoni
(1697-1770)
Minister of MuttENZ
from 1746-1770

On May 8, 1749, many people boarded boats in Basle in the direction of Holland with the intention to emigrate and seek better living conditions in America. Among them were 66 from MuttENZ. 1)

In the summer of 1750, another two households of MuttENZ, 11 people in all, emigrated to America. These were evil people and thus their departure a relief to the village. 2)

August 26, 1750: A bad thunder-storm, followed by heavy rain, flooded the village. The little river swelled into a stream and swept away anything near, even trees and all the small bridges. Many a house and stable were under water. It was a danger to people and cattle.

On November 2, 1755, the earth-quake that destroyed Lissabon/Portugal and other towns could be felt in MuttENZ.

Every year thereafter, on this very day, Thanksgiving was held.

In 1757 the assistant to the provincial governor gave up his job. A new one, a nice and friendly man, was elected and presented to the people by the provincial governor (Landvogt) Christ on December 11. 3)

1758 was an unusually wet year. The harvest was exceptionally bad, the fruit could not be stored. A field suddenly gave way and dropped into depth - an obvious result of an earth-quake. People were rather disconcerted.

On March 14, 1768, a 'necessitous' marriage was performed. The night before, the bride was touched and mistreated by a group of fellows in such a way, that a magistral investigation was necessary. Two fellows were put into the penitentiary, 5 others condemned to three years military service.

The farmhand Waldburger, in a spell of wantonness, swam across the Rhine. On his way back, however, he drowned before the eyes of his friends and was never found again.

August 2, 1772: After 8 pm there was a very bad thunderstorm. The lightning struck the house of the blacksmith, Hans Georg Hornecker, right through from the roof to the cellar and all across the house. What stupefaction! The parents and children stood in the living room and prayed. The eldest daughter, Elisabeth, born in 1767, stood behind the window. The lightning struck the child and killed her on the spot. The parents fell to the floor, but the youngest boy who stood beside Elisabeth, remained erect and nothing happened to him. 'This shows how God proves mighty in the weak!'

On August 4, the child was buried. All the church bells tolled. The entire congregation gathered in church, and I held a very earnest ceremony about Job.

The year 1775 was a year blessed by God, especially for Muttentz. The crops grew big and rich, the hay was of excellent quality and there was fruit in abundance. The vineyard bore more than anyone could remember. But the summer was a frightful one, both for town and country. The arsenal got struck by lightning and burned down completely. Seven days later, there were more thunderstorms, one after the other, threatening to destroy the whole town and village. The lightning struck five times, but praise God, without causing fire. 'May God be blessed, amen.'

1776 was the coldest Winter in Europe; no one has ever experienced an equally cold spell before. Not even the eldest books mention such low temperatures.

1782: The church tower required some overhauling. The cock was removed from the peak and carefully carried into the Minister's house, where drinks were offered to the thirsty men.

October 5, 1800: Five houses, 7 households in all, burned down. The fire broke out in the afternoon, started by a 5-year-old boy. The damage was estimated at some Sw.frs. 11'000.-. From church collections, both in Basle and Muttentz, some 4'859 francs could be distributed among the impoverished people. In the same year there was a bad epidemic, the putrid fever, causing 16 deaths. In one house the whole family lay ill in one room: mother, father and five children. The father died.

1803: two families emigrated to Southern Russia, one of which, having used up all their belongings before they even reached Vienna, returned to Muttentz. 'Blessed be he who does not see and yet believes.'

On March 16, 1806, the Minister was happy to hold his first sermon in the newly decorated church. They had painted the pulpit and covered it with a new cloth. A new altar was erected with stones from Muttentz. Voluntary donations allowed for the purchase of an organ. It has got eight registers, was built in Basle and cost 1'200 pounds. 'The Lord, whom we serve in His house, may give us the strength that we may live up to the vow we made before the altar.'

P.S. The voluntary collection amounted to 1'317 Franken 4 Batzen, equalling 1'097.16.8 pounds. The missing amount was covered by the municipal money-bag.

In the Spring of 1807, the community has cleared all the streets from mud. For four weeks, ten carts and twelve volunteers have constantly been at work. The government was so pleased about this well-doing that they presented the municipal purse with 300 Franken.

1811 was a very advanced year, allowing for the crops to be brought in already on the 5th July. On September 13, the red grapes were picked during 8 consecutive days and thereafter the white grapes. The weather was so good that we shall have an excellent wine.

March 31, 1813: A fire broke out on the hay-stack in Heinrich Aebin's house, just opposite the parsonage. Fortunately it was absolutely windstill and thanks to the eager help of a large number of people, the entire house, with the exception of the hay stack 4), could be preserved. 'God be praised that this great danger had ended so well'. It has not been possible as yet to find out how the fire started and what caused it. God and time will tell.

April 1: The two beautiful linden trees were planted between the bridge and the fountain on the church square.

August 1: God be praised! We now know what - or rather who - started the above fire! It was found that Aebin's maid, 18 1/2 years, started the fire by revenge, because a few days earlier, her master had turned her lover out of her bed,

giving him a good beating. The criminal court decided that she be publicly exposed 5) and put into the penitentiary for six years.

Toward the end of the year 1813, the Confederated troops crossed the French border from Basle in order to fight for freedom and independence. 6). A great number of soldiers took quarters in Muttentz to the effect that in each and every house some 20-30 men were lodging. It was then that Muttentz got a new Minister, coming from a peaceful, well-protected valley in the alps, who was somewhat alarmed at being faced with these wardings. With him a squadron of Austrian dragoons arrived in Muttentz. That evening, the windows were rattling from the bombing of the fortress of 'Hünningen' 7). At the same time also the typhoid fever had reached our village that brought death to the thousands of people near and far. The village was full of ill people. Everyone looked depressed. But the pity of God helped us overcome. The epidemic was less strong in Muttentz than elsewhere, and only 12 people died from it.

After Paris was captured and Napoleon deposed of and exiled, peace returned to us. 'Let us be greatful to the Almighty.'

1815. Napoleon escaped from the island of Elba and returned to France. This is a frightful event, also to us. Warriors from all over the country hurried to the frontiers to protect our country. Thus Muttentz again had a remarkable amount of soldiers to lodge. They got drilled day and night in and around our village. There were artillery and supply units. However, the two brave men Blücher and Wellington - with the blessing of God - saved us from another attack, and Napoleon was deported to St. Helena. 'Now the longed-for peace should be ours.'

1816. This summer has been exceptionally wet and cool. The crops were poor and we are facing the forthcoming winter with dread.

1816/17. The fear we had in the summer of 1816 became only too true! Food was very scarce and hoarding and usury made the situation even worse. Toward the end of the year, the food prices were constantly going up. Our Government was compelled to arrange imports from Poland and Prussia. The shipments, however, arrived too late for the hungry population. To help people survive, the Council of our Canton issued a proclamation by which five sacks of potatoes per resident were permitted. Those who had bigger stocks had to sell 20% of the surplus to the Council with the purpose of securing enough potatoes for planting in Spring. Through this measure we could secure 101 sacks in Muttentz.

By the end of the year, Basle installed a welfare office that was to give practical advice to all municipalities of our Canton. Among other things they suggested that we open a soup-service on behalf of the poor and hungry, of which we in Muttentz had about one hundred. Consequently, every second day

between March 18 and July 22, soup was distributed, 5'641 helpings in all, without counting the ones offered to poor passers-by. Between 78 and 97 helpings were served each time. The costs were covered by the more fortunate people of our community. Basle has established a spinning-mill, where the needy women of the rural districts can earn some money.

Finally the food arrived from Poland and Prussia. Our community received 2'951 pounds of flour at 1-2 Batzen and 166 1/2 pounds free of charge, 225 bushels of wheat at 7 Franken and 264 1/2 pounds of rice free of charge. The documents, invoices, book-keeping etc. are stored away at the Parsonage, bundled into a parcel bearing a label: 'Documents Concerning the Years of Hunger 1816-1817'.

This year of hunger meant quite a bit of extra work and problems for the Ministers. However, they got to know their congregation, rich and poor, far better than within ten years under normal conditions. But one also learned to thank and praise our Lord much better and the harvesting of the crops in 1817 turned out to be a real folk's feast.

As a result of the inflation, many Swiss left for America in Spring. From Muttentz there were 21, among others: Hans Georg Jauslin, tailor, with his wife Elisabeth (former wife of Jakob Spänhauer, whose son Daniel, born 1799, followed them two years later), two children of his first marriage, one child of this second marriage and an illegal child of Elisabeth's.

September 22, 1818: A delegation came to inspect both church and school. To the great satisfaction and hope of Minister and School-Master, they could be convinced that the school-room was far too small for all these children, since the delegation hardly found room to stand.

'God be praised', this was a good year, fertile and even more advanced than 1811. Also the wine promises to be at least as good and abundant as the one of 1811.

January 3, 1819: The 290th anniversary of the Reformation was celebrated. On the evening of January 2, all the bells tolled for 10 minutes, which made such a great impression on everyone - that it might just as well have lasted for an hour! A program was distributed to the congregation. All the school-children assembled in the school-room 15 minutes ahead of time and crossed over to the church two by two, lead by the school-teacher. The boys were seated in the choir and the girls on the two long benches. All the officials of the community, dressed in black coats, met at the parsonage from whence they formed a procession and moved solemnly into the church. The best singers of the school-children sang a hymn, then the congregation sang another one; then we all prayed. The altar was decorated merely with the Bible and the Chalice as a symbol of the Reformation which formed the subject of the sermon. In the afternoon the school-children, of which each and everyone was presented with the New Testament, were catechized.

On May 3, another 11 persons left for America, among others Daniel Spänhauer (see above).

On October 20, the new school-room was inaugurated. The cost amounted to 2'400 Franken.

1820. It was necessary to re-cover the church roof. For this purpose, the cock was removed and covered with a coat of gold.

1825. Friedrich Meyer, a married man, emigrated to America, leaving his wife and child behind. However, she must have approved of this, since she had offered to pay for the passage!

1829, July 3: The church tower was struck by lightning, fortunately without starting a fire. There was some damage done to it and repair work was necessary.

The Winter of 1829/30 was exceptionally cold. The spell lasted for a whole month with temperatures as low as 20° Reaumur (approx. - 20° F). We fear that the vineyard and fruit trees may have suffered. Later it was found that the vineyard had been harmed somewhat; otherwise it turned out to be a good and fertile year. There was fruit in abundance.

* *

Comments on the 'Entries in St. Arbogast Church Books'

- 1) '66 people from MuttENZ leaving for America': As a result of Heinrich Spenhauer's visit to Switzerland in 1749. See also "Extract from the book 'Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies' ".
- 2) In the book 'Lists of Swiss Emigrants...' it is reported: "The old tradition persisted that emigration was a crime and punishable as such, equivalent to desertion -- deliberate shirking of one's obvious duty to the fatherland.
- 3) 'Landvogt'. All through the Middle Ages, the Swiss towns and villages were governed by 'Landvögte' - Prefects (Provincial Governors). They had the reputation of being cruel, severe and unjust.
- 4) 'Hay stacks'. The farmers used to keep their hay right under the roof of their dwellinghouses.
- 5) 'Public Exposure'. A disgraceful way of punishing evil-doers was to lock them in the pillory, where all the passers-by could look at them, insult them, even spit at them. See also chapter 'After the Reformation' (neckring fastened to the church gate).
- 6) During the Era of Napoleon, the major part of Switzerland was -quite unwillingly- a French protectorate. (see also chapter '18th century - Napoleon').
- 7) Hünigen or Huningue: a French town just across the border from Basle.

* * *

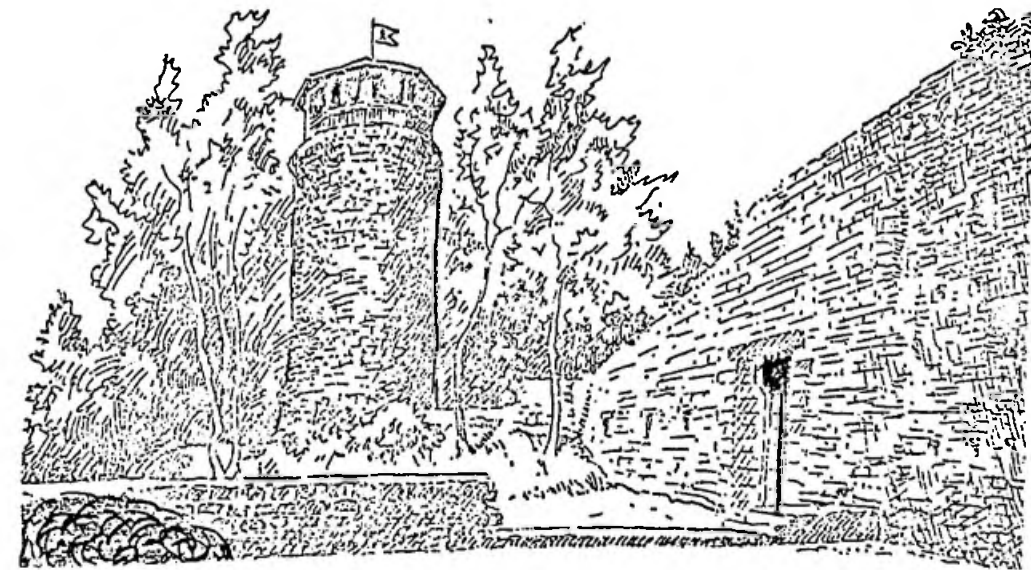
THE WARTENBERG AND ITS THREE CITADELS

Warte = Observatory
Berg = Mountain



Findings revealed the fact that, as early as the Bronze Age (1800-800 BC), the Wartenberg was populated. The Romans (50 BC - 260 AD) had erected watch-towers for the surveyance and security of the military road, leading from the Alsace to Augusta Raurica and farther into the country, as they had recognized the excellent strategic location of the Wartenberg.

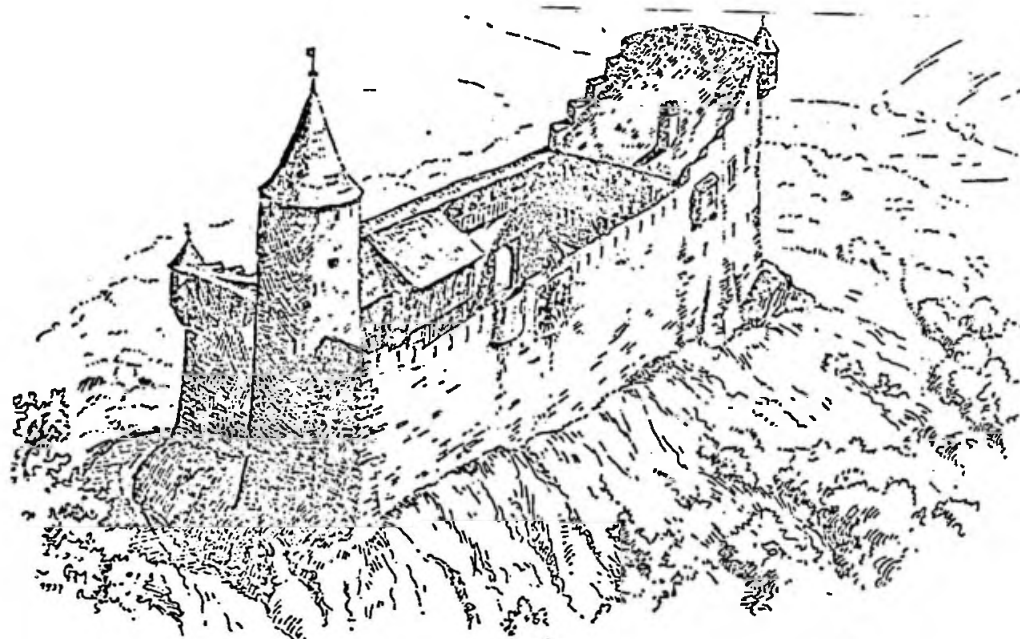
The first of the three Citadels topping the Wartenberg was presumably constructed in the 9th century, whereas the other two date back to the 12th century. Practically nothing is known of their inhabitants in that early epoch.



The southern Citadel in ruin, as of today.
Pen-drawing by C.A. Müller, Basle



The Southern
Citadel 1990



Middle Citadel
1990



Northern Citadel

From 1306 through 1515, the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria functioned as sovereigns also over Muttentz, including Kleinrheinfelden (now Birsfelden).



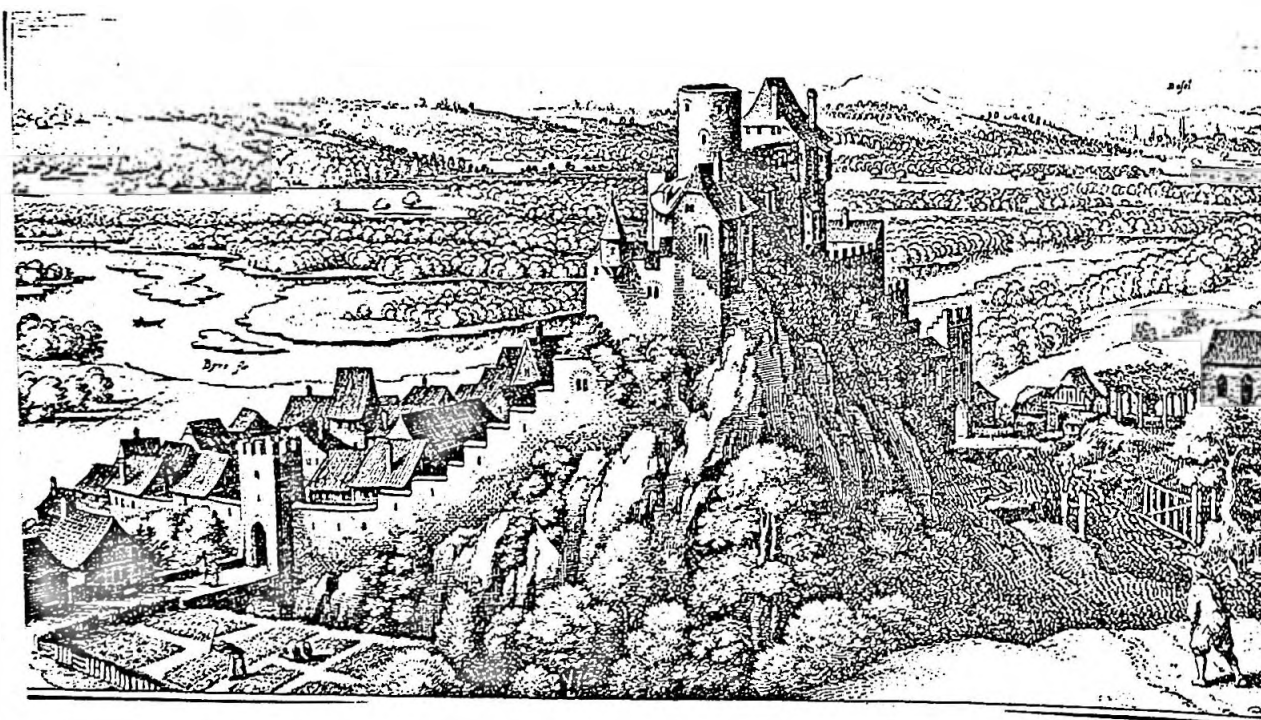
In 1289, the three sons of Earl Ludwig I of Homberg, who all lived in Rapperswil on the lake of Zürich, became owner of the Citadels on the Wartenberg through a heritage of their mother's. None of this Homberg family, however, inhabited the Citadels but loaned them to their managers, the 'Marschalken'. After Ludwig I of Homberg had been killed in a battle near Bern, his three sons sold the Citadels to the two brothers Chuno + Hugo zer Sunnen from Basle at a price of 300 Silver Mark. This deal took place on January 13, 1301. Since

Chuno and Hugo could not make the money available, the city of Basle dispursed it on their behalf. In 1371, through another heritage, the Citadels changed into the hands of the Münch dynasty, who ruled, as Prefects, over Muttentz and Münchenstein jointly for generations.



Münch

The Münchs, however, chose to live in the Citadel of Münchenstein, which was built by their ancestor Conrat in 1270, hence giving up the Citadels on the Wartenberg. After the earthquake of 1356, these began to fall into ruins. People from MuttENZ helped themselves to stones and whatever they could use from the Citadels. Over 500 years, no-one cared about the ruins. Then, in 1929, some people, interested in history and archeology, came together and founded the 'Burgen Komitee' - the Citadels' Committee. In the three years of crisis that followed, the committee engaged some unemployed young men and made them do restoration work. On May 2, 1935, the first Wartenberg feast took place. An organization committee invited the public to visit the ruins. St. Arbogast church and the ruins were decked out with flags. In the afternoon, the Wartenberg was literally black with people.



The Citadel of Münchenstein, as it presented itself in the 18th century.

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In 1939, after World War II had broken out, the excellent strategic location of the Wartenberg, from where vast extensions of French and German frontier-land can be overseen, was once more remembered. The Wartenberg was declared a 'fortification zone', secluded from the public by barbed-wire entanglements. Bunkers and tank-barrs were erected. Within the ruins, the troops installed observation posts and antiaircraft defence. In one of the Citadels, the soldiers built underground lodgings - and the ancient four meter deep cistern was laid free and taken back into operation. The antique objects, above all ceramics of the Bronze Age, the Roman Era and Middle Ages which the soldiers came across, are now displayed at the 'Kantons-Museum' in Liestal.

In 1941, the soldiers repaired the Citadel gate and a good piece of the wall with ashlar from the Jura. Under the sponsorship of the newly founded 'Pro Wartenberg', new restoration work was undertaken in 1950.

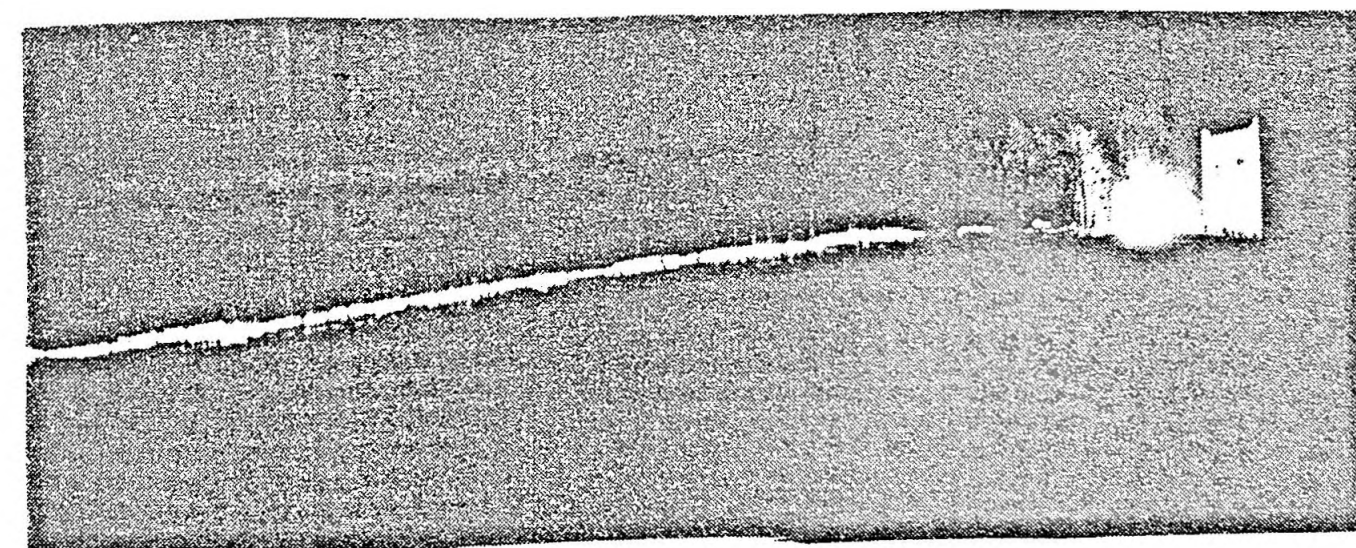
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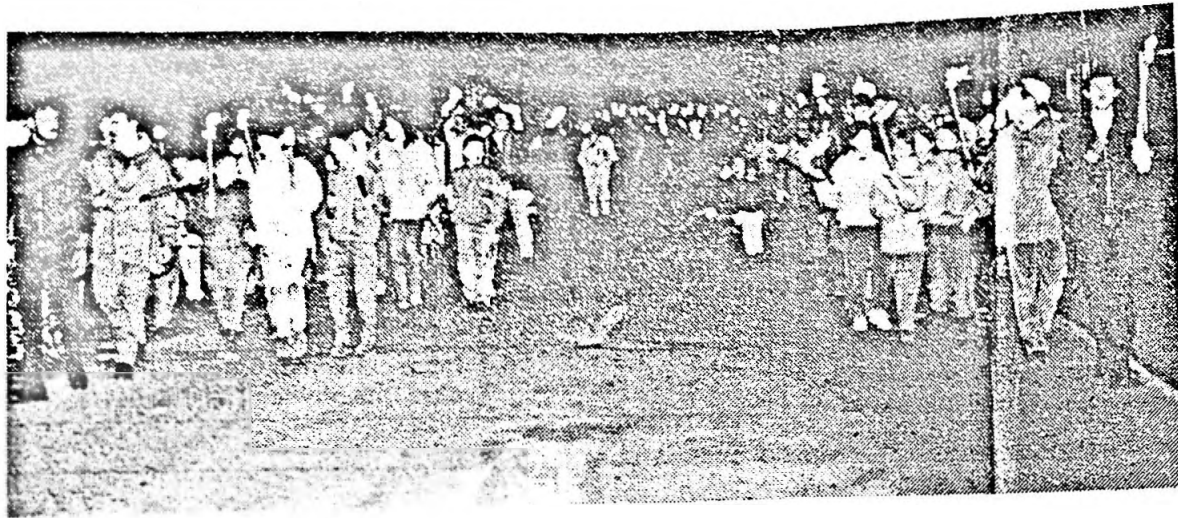
On sunny Sundays, from spring to autumn, a Swiss flag greets onlookers from the middle Citadel.

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Nowadays the North-West slope of the Wartenberg, ranks as the finest residential area of MuttENZ. Further to the South, vinegrapes are still grown.

On Carnival's eve, each year, a big bon-fire is lit near the ruins when night is dawning. Hundreds of school-children light their torches at the bon-fire and - as they proceed down-hill - look like an enormous glow-worm.





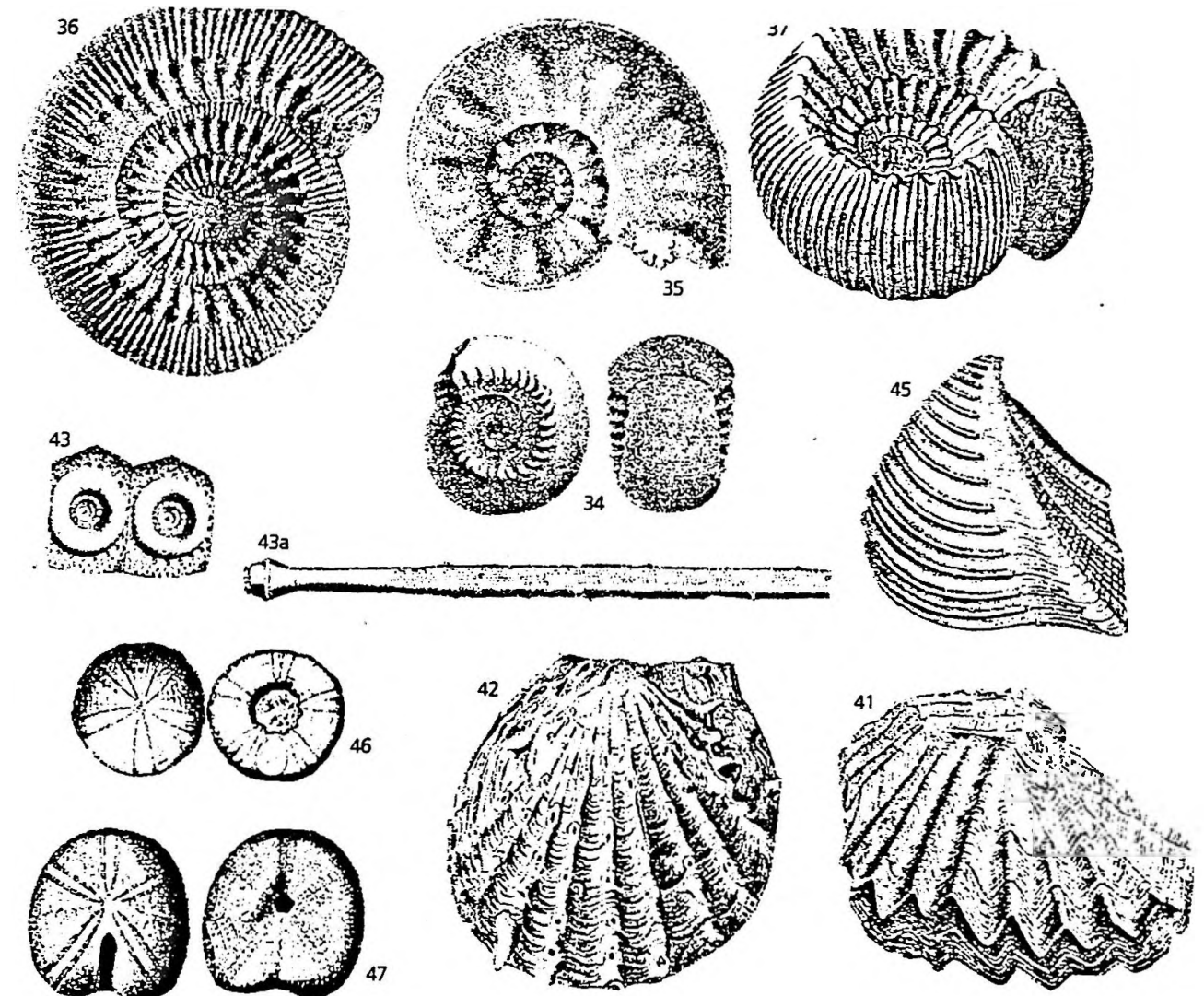
Schoolchildren with torches



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Pre-historic Era

As early as in the pre-historic era, human beings found food and protection in this country-side. Many findings date back to the late Ice Age, the early Stone Age (around 10'000 - 8'000 B.C.), as well as the Bronze Age (1'800 - 800 B.C.). A furnace was found of the late Iron Age (800 - 400 B.C.). Old graves and names give proof of the Celt's presence in our district.

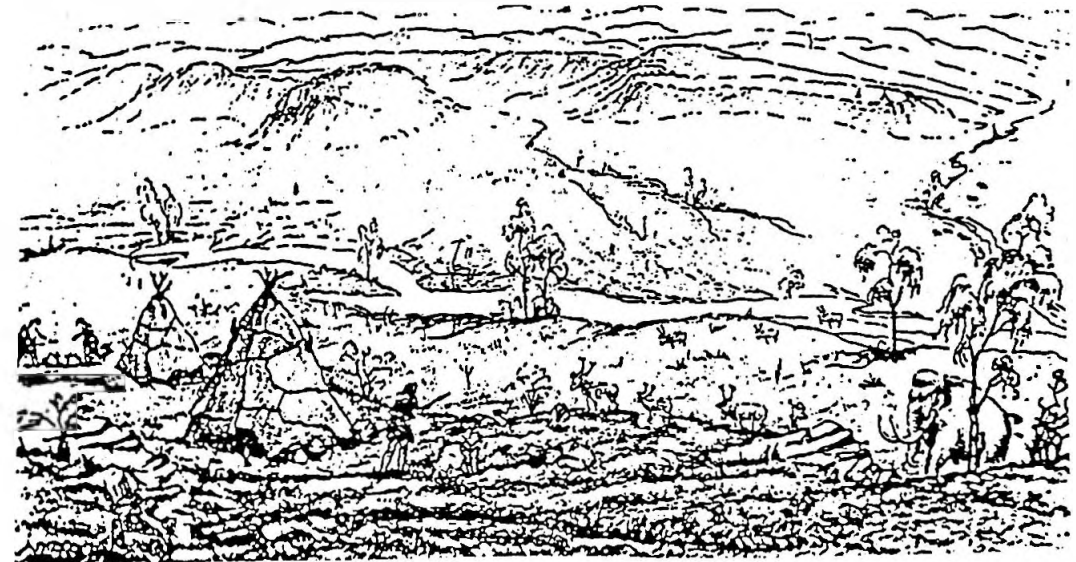


Fossils found in the area of MuttENZ/Pratteln dating from a time some 200 mio. years ago, when the ocean reached across our land.

* * *

Ice Age (some 20'000 B.C.)

Not only in the immediate surroundings of MuttENZ have bones of reindeer (1) been found, but also in the Jura (2) and in the neighbourhood of Schaffhausen (3). In those times, the Middle-Land was partly covered with glaciers, whereas the Jura was free of ice. From the findings of reindeer bones, it can be derived in which areas this animal found food. This is the so-called 'reindeer-line'. The reindeer is known to be a migrant animal, moving on over vast extensions while looking for food. It is also known that in the Winter the males rid themselves of the antlers and that in Spring the females give birth to the calves. From the fact that antlers have been found in Southern France and bones of very small calves in our area and further to the North, it can be seen that the reindeers spent their Winter in southern France and moved North to our area and further in the Spring. The reindeer provided the human being with his most essential needs: a very tasty meat and a warm fur for clothing and tents. The antlers and bones were transformed into arms and tools, the strong sinews used for sewing. For these reasons, the human beings of that epoch, dependant on the reindeer, followed the herds on their migrations.



Ice Age Reindeer Hunters in Front of Wartenberg and Rütihard

Also, the mammoth lived in this area. Mammoth teeth, skulls and bones are still being found; some can be seen in the local Museum at MuttENZ.

* * *

Stone Age (10'000 - 1'800 B.C.)

After the ice of the late Ice Age had melted, the summer heat grew too warm for the reindeer; they emigrated to the cooler North, to Scandinavia. Warm and heavy rainfall set in. Lakes sprang up after the withdrawing glaciers and also the Mediterranean, henceforth parting Africa from Europe. It did not

take long before fish and aquatic birds took possession of the lakes. The land became grown over by woods and the remaining wildlife found natural shelter. The epoch of the reindeer hunters was over - the human beings changed their eating habits, began to gather snails, catch fish and shoot birds. They now required other hunting equipment: tiny stones were used as points to arrows and harpoons. From that era, some tools called 'Silex' were found in MuttENZ.

Around 3'000 B.C., the first farmers settled in MuttENZ. Many stone tools give proof of their presence and whereabouts. The first farmers were migrant farmers, since neither fertilization of the fields, nor the plough were known to them. Therefore they had to move on as the fields became unfruitful. They kept the first domestic animals: goat, pork, lamb, horn-cattle and dogs. Tools of that era can be seen at the local Museum.



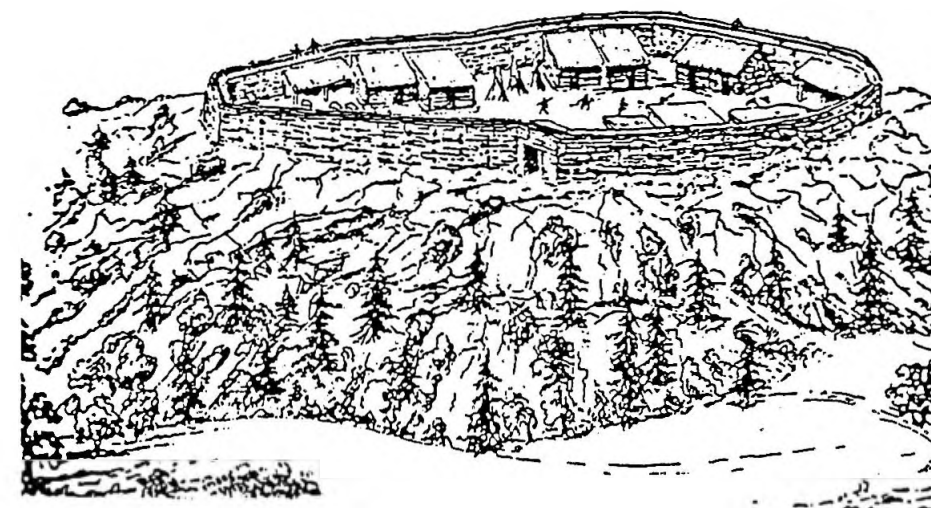
Stone Age Settlement on Geispel

* * *

Bronze Age (1'800 - 800 B.C.)

There was found to have existed an extended fortification on the Wartenberg (4) in the Bronze Age, covering an area of some 6'000 m². The rampart, consisting of built-up stones is estimated to have been some 3 meters thick and about 4 meters high. In times of danger, the men took up position behind the wall, catapulting stones at the approaching enemy. Their dwelling log-huts were leant against the inside of the wall.

Little is known of the Bronze Age, but it must have been a dangerous epoch, since other settlements were constructed likewise as a refuge. These people already kept horses. A wooden plough was known to them, as well as the sickle, made of bronze. They planted oats, barley, lentils, peas, beans, cabbage and carrots. It is still unknown how the Bronze Age people buried their dead, since no graves have been discovered so far. Other people of that era, the pile-builders, lived in lake-dwellings. Toward the end of the Bronze Age, the climatic conditions worsened. Continuous rains flooded the lake dwellings, compelling the people to abandon them.



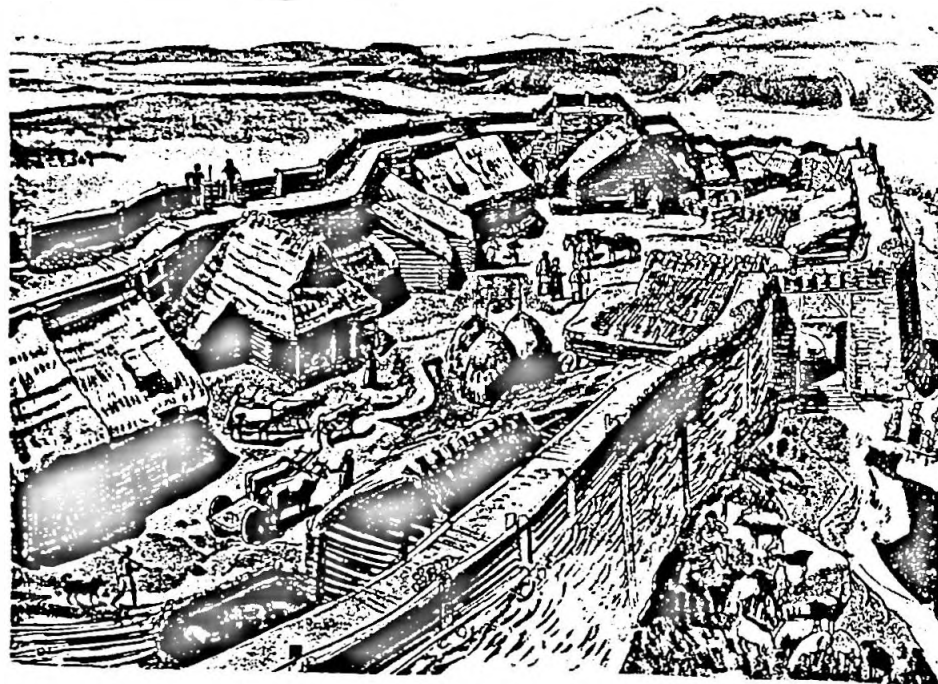
Bronze Age Settlement encircled by a Protective Wall on Top of the Wartenberg

* * *

Iron Age (Era of the Celts) - (800 - 50 B.C.)

The Celts (blue-eyed red-haired) belonged to the Indo-European group of tribes in conjunction with the Teutons, the Romanic peoples and the Slavs. They lived in the area between the Jura, the Alps and the Rhine, the area which is known today as the 'Swiss Middle Land', in those days called 'Helvetien'. The Celtic Helvetier populated 12 towns and some 400 villages. They buried their dead in grave-hills, of which some are still existent in the nearby wood, the 'Hard'. From findings in their graves, mostly jewelry (arm- and footrings, a collar, ornamented with corals and enamel) and very few arms, it can be gathered that the Celts were peaceable people. The sword, lance, shield - as well as the wheel (with 16 spikes) and the yoke - were already known to them.

In the year 58 B.C., a rich and powerful nobleman of the name of Orgetorix, who had some 10'000 men under his command, was successful in convincing a great majority of his people to emigrate with wife and children. His destination was the sunny South, where he knew they would find fruitful land. Thus, 25'000 Helvetier left their homes, burning them down behind them. It was a tremendous exodus moving South. They came as far as the Lake of Geneva, where they were met by massed Roman troops under the command of Julius Caesar, barring their way to the south. The Helvetier had no chance and moved Westwards instead, towards Gaul (France). The troops of Julius Caesar, however, much more powerful and skilled in military science, cut their way once again and beat the Helvetier in a battle near Bibrakte. Julius Caesar forced the Helvetier to return to their home-land.

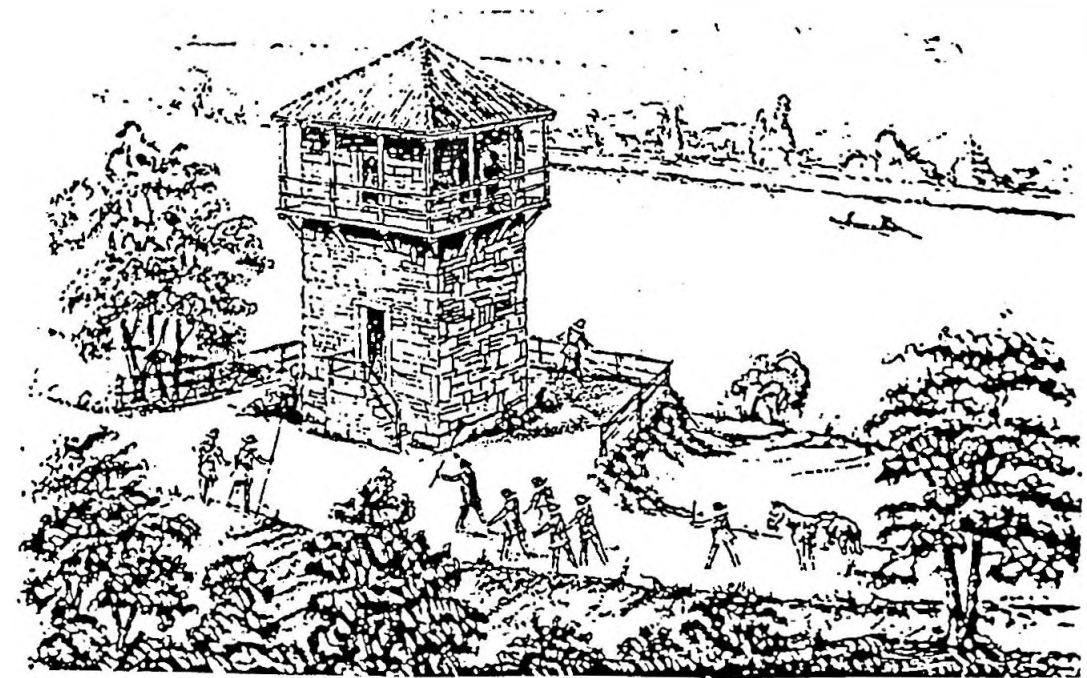


Celtic Settlement on Top of the Wartenberg

* * *

Roman Era (50 BC - 260 AD)

Helvetien was now a Roman Province. The burnt-down houses had to be rebuilt. The Romans, who came after the Helvetier, erected watch towers and citadels along the Rhine river, as military fortifications and strong points.

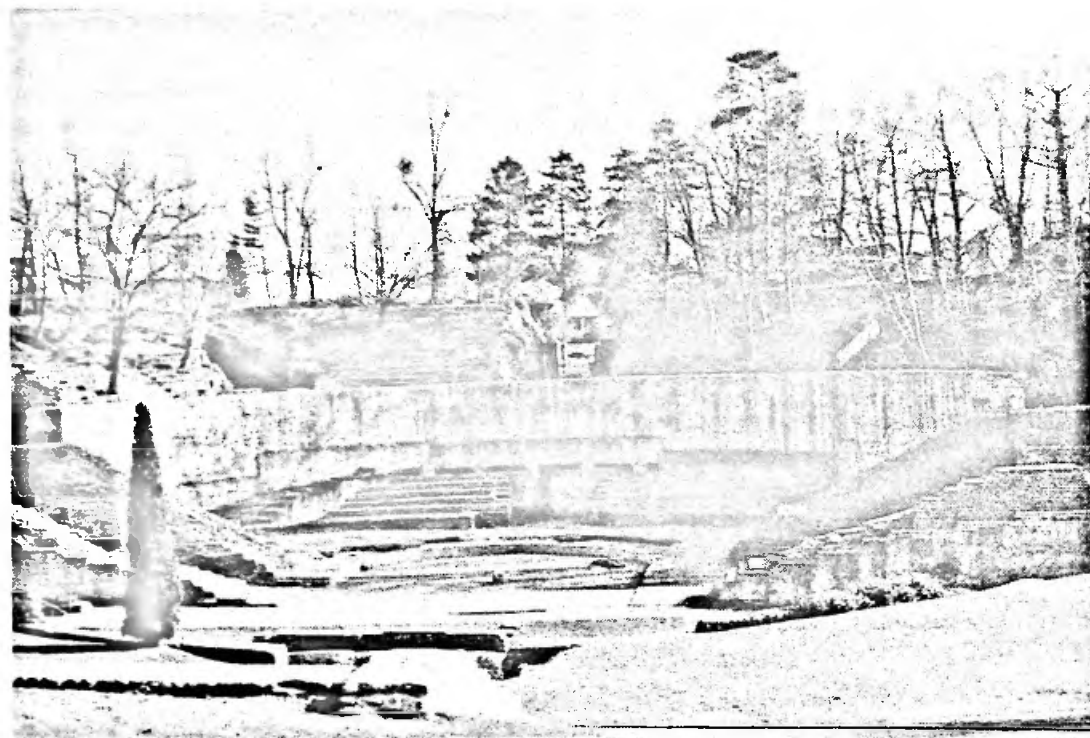


Roman Watch Tower
on the Rhine Bank



* * *

Apart from that they also built beautiful temples, theaters, luxurious bath-houses and exquisite villas. The ruins of Augusta Raurica (founded 44 BC) in Augst (5) give an idea of their culture. The Romans planted fruit trees and vine-grapes that they had brought from the South, they developed production, trade, traffic, fine arts and sciences - and they introduced more refined manners. Within the district of Muttentz, roads, tombs, foundation walls of some 10 country and farm houses, as well as a draw-well and a number of buried objects are remainders from the Romans.



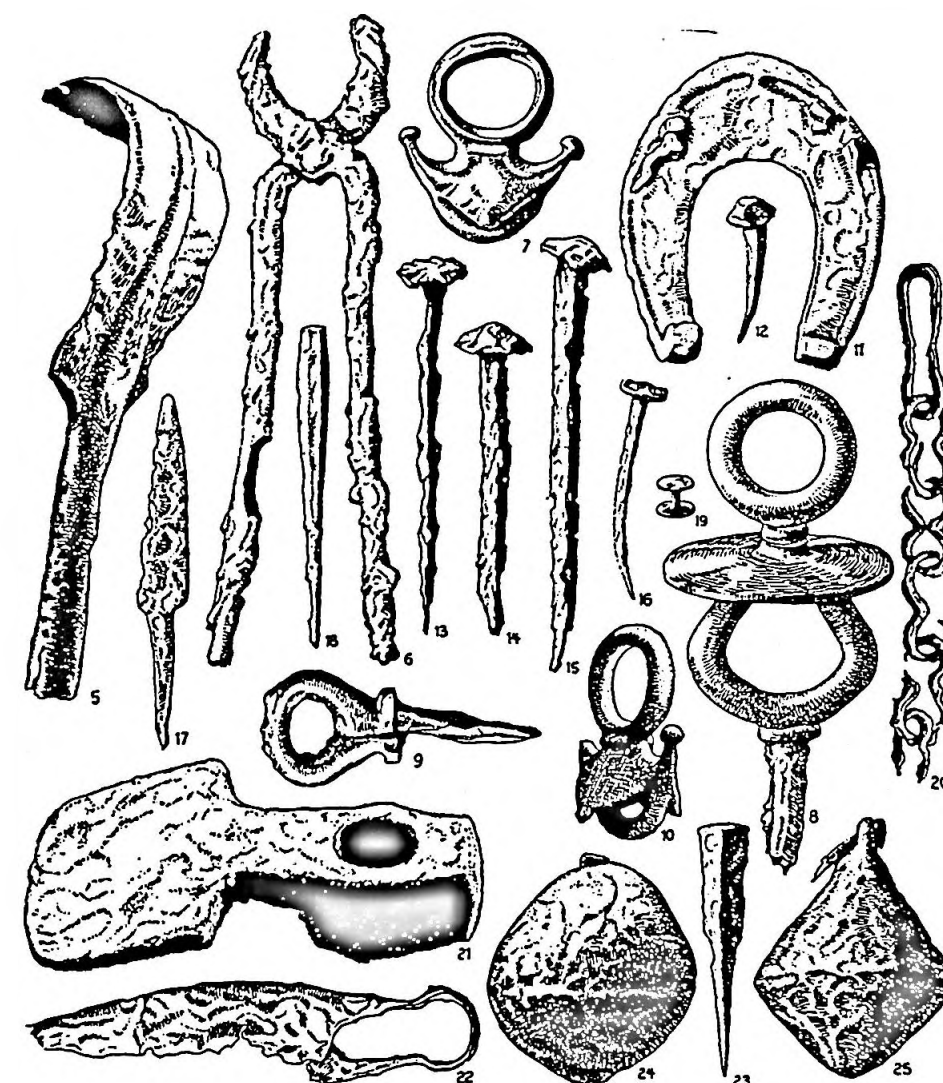
Roman Theatre



The first and the 20th Century grow together

Toward the end of the first century, the Roman legions moved Northwards, and a peaceful and prosperous era began for this country. Most of the Swiss cities were founded by the Romans.

At the beginning of the 3rd century, corruption, impetuosity and immorality at the court in Rome created confusion, disorder and uproar among the subjects, thus weakening the might of the Roman Empire. In 260 A.D., the 'Alemannen' (Alemanni) broke through the Roman-guarded frontiers and crossed the Rhine. Augusta Raurica, as well as the country and farm houses in Muttentz were destroyed by fire. Lately a great amount of coins were found dated of that era. Bunks of 1'000-5'000 coins dug up at one place bear witness of a hasty escape of their owners.



Roman Tools, findings made in Muttentz, now exposed at the Museum in Liestal.

* * *

The Alemanni (260 - 496)

The Roman Empire ended in the 3rd century. The Romans moving out of this country, were succeeded by the Alemanni who -tall, blond, blue-eyed- populated the fertile Rhine plain as settlers, taking over the deserted houses. Celtic names, such as 'Mittenza', 'Goleten', 'Birs', were presumably taken over from Celto-Romans with whom the Alemanni appear to have entertained some kind of friendly co-existence.

Stonebox graves found near and within St. Arbogast church walls are the eldest witnesses of the presence of the Alemanni.

* * *

The Franks (496-843)

The Franks (Franken) were a tribe of the Teutons (Germanen). In the 5th century, after having gained considerable power, they began to fight both the Romans and the Alemanni. Among other territories, such as the one of today's Switzerland, Germany and Northern Italy, they conquered Gaul (France) and founded the 'Frankenreich' - the Frankish Kingdom.

The Romans had been the first ones to bring Christianity to this area. But it was scarcely spread when the Alemanni made their invasion. They were pagans and refused to accept Christianity. It was really as late as 496 A.D., after the Alemanni had surrendered to the Franks, that Christianity was systematically introduced, together with the Imperial Laws of the Franks. It is assumed that the first church in Muttentz was erected in wood on the foundation walls of some former Roman building, possibly a temple. All houses of the Frankish era were built in wood, covered by thatched roofs.

In the year 771, the Frankish King Karl I inherited a mighty, well established kingdom. Like his ancestors, Karl was a keen warrior; he fought big battles during 30 consecutive years, adding vast territories to his realm. In the year 800, quite unexpectedly, Karl was crowned Emperor by the Pope in Rome and was henceforth known as 'Karl der Grosse' (Charles the Great) - Charlemagne. His Empire, the 'Frankenreich' (Frankish Kingdom) finally took over the might of the Roman Empire.

Karl's only living son, Ludwig 'the Pious', was the last monarch of the united Frankish Kingdom. Through continuous fights with his sons, Ludwig lost his authority; the Empire was shaken in its foundation.

- In the year 870, another partition took place, whereby the territories of today's Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Belgium and the Netherlands split off.

* * *

The Medieval Period, often spoken of as the 'dark Middle Ages', due to the cruelties committed and the widely spread superstition, had one great advantage over our time: rush and haste were non-existent. The only clocks in operation at the beginning of that era were: the sandclock and the sundial. Therefore, no-one counted by seconds - not to speak of tenths or hundredths of seconds. Two sundials can still be admired in Muttentz, one at the parsonage, the other one at St. Arbogast belfry.

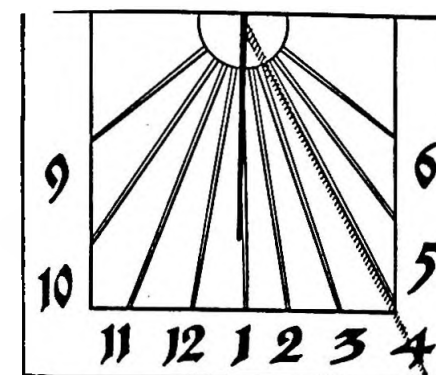
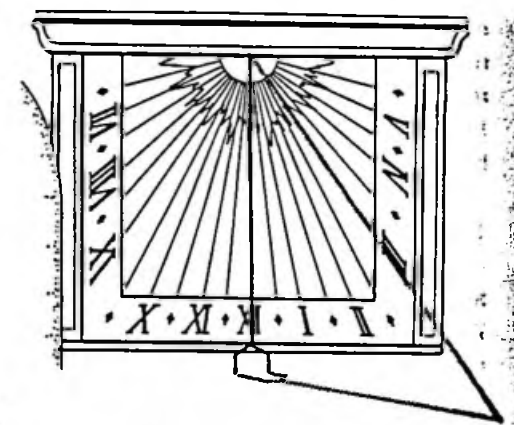


Abb. 45



At an unknown time, presumably before Charlemagne (742-814), Muttentz was appended by the Bishopric of Strasbourg (6). The Bishop of Strasbourg affiliated the church of Muttentz to the patronage of St. Arbogast, the Saint of Strasbourg, and in the 12th century, St. Arbogast church was entirely rebuilt. Around that time, the second and third citadels on top of the Wartenberg were constructed. Some time later, the Bishop of Strasbourg ceded his rights over Muttentz to the Counts of Homberg. They, from their side, passed them on to the Froburgers. In 1229, the Froburgers founded the convent Engental in Muttentz, and in 1306, they sold their rights over Muttentz to the Habsburg dynasty of Austria. The feudal tenants now were the 'Münche' who initiated the construction of the citadel Münchenstein in 1280. After the earth-quake of 1356, Konrad Münch had the partly destroyed St. Arbogast church restored and he reunited Muttentz with Münchenstein in 1378 for a joint control. The Münche (their names are derived from monk) now resided in Münchenstein. The citadels on top of the Wartenberg were deserted and gradually fell into ruins.

In 1470, the city of Basle acquired the rights over Muttentz. Muttentz and Münchenstein were jointly governed by a 'Vogt' - a Provincial Governor (or Prefect) - who resided in Münchenstein. For Muttentz he nominated an 'Untervogt' - an assistant. It was 'Vogt' Daniel Burckhardt, being the Godfather to Hans Spenhauer's and Elsbeth Reufftli's son Daniel, who brought the first-name 'Daniel' into our family (1662). This christian name became a family tradition up to our days.

In 1444, Muttentz was plundered by the 'Armagnaken', a French army that, thereafter, were beaten in the Battle of St. Jacob, a field between the City of Basle and Muttentz.

In 1501, Basle joined the Swiss Confederation, and thus, City and Province jointly became a Canton, the eleventh of the now 26 Cantons of Switzerland.

Landed Property and 'The Most Gracious Masters'

Politically, Muttentz now belonged to the City of Basle, but legally, a vast majority of both, farmland and private houses were owned by the numerous monasteries and churches of Basle and a small part by the Aristocracy of Basle, to whom the farmers had to pay ground-rent and tithe. The farmers of Muttentz worked as hereditary tenants. They did have the right to lease or sell their land, but the tithe and ground-rent remained and changed hands together with the land. The tithe was charged according to the revenue. Officers made estimates in the fields and vineyards on how much one tenth would amount to. The beneficiaries of the tithe were : the church, the Bishop, the Priest, and the poor likewise with 1/4th each. The ground-rent, on the other hand, was a private right of the landed proprietor. In 1528, the land properties (still not free properties) were anew divided among some three dozen names listed who, each year, had to deliver jointly 256 bushels of corn, 160 bushels of oats, 2 1/2 pounds in cash, 22 hens and 3 'Saum' (whatever that was!) of wine as revenue to their Masters, the St. Erasmus Monastery in Basle.

Both, the ground-rent and the tithe were a hard burden on the villagers. But their 'most Gracious Masters' who sat in the Council of Basle had acquired their rights in hard cash and would do anything to protect them. However, encouraged by the success of the peasants in Germany, the Tirol and Upper Basel Country, after their uprising in 1525, also the people of Muttentz claimed easing of the tributes and disposal of the convent Engental and the monastery Rotes Haus. In the course of the Reformation, the peasants became acquainted with the contents of the Bible and now based their claims on the Holy Script. The Council of Basle, somewhat disconcerted, offered some concessions which were consequently confirmed in the so-called 'Freiheitsbriefen' (charters).

The crops of both years 1528 and 1529 were very meagre. It was necessary for the Council to support their subjects in the Province. As a reward for their help, they claimed that the charters be handed back to them. The people of Muttentz opposed to this and consequently were declared 'bad

subjects'. There were two more uprisings between 1592 and 1594, and one more in 1653. The Council of Basle did not give in; they remained, steady and strong, the 'Most Gracious Masters' up to the year 1798, the time of the French Revolution.



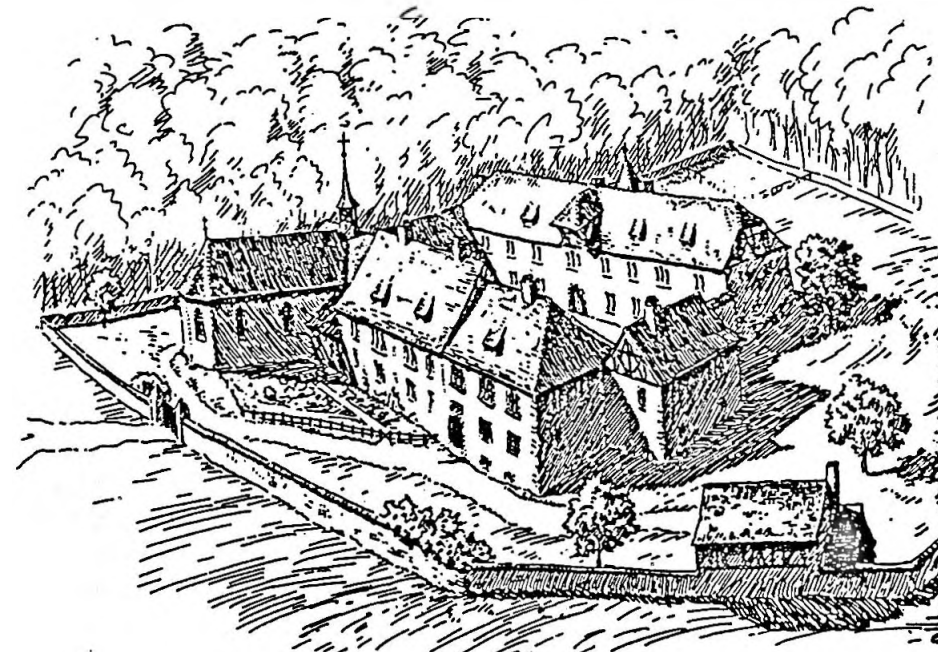
Typical Gothic Windows

* * *

16th Century - Era of the Reformation

Jörg Haas, the school-master of those days, made an attempt to fight the old-fashioned priests. People of MuttENZ yelled at the church paintings and were condemned for this ill-behaviour. A meeting of the villagers, bearing the purpose of opposing the priest, was thwarted; the 'modern fellow-believers' were locked into their assembly-room. It was only after the 'stormy carnival' in Basle of 1529 that the Council gave way, and on April 1, the New Religion was officially installed. In MuttENZ, all the church utensils were disposed of and Heinrich Schön was established as the first protestant clergyman. The inside of St., Arbogast church was white-washed and all the paintings, now considered objects of idolatry, disappeared under a coat of whitewash. The worship was now transferred from pictures to the needy living people who - according to the new doctrine - were the true pictures of the Lord and should be supported and comforted.

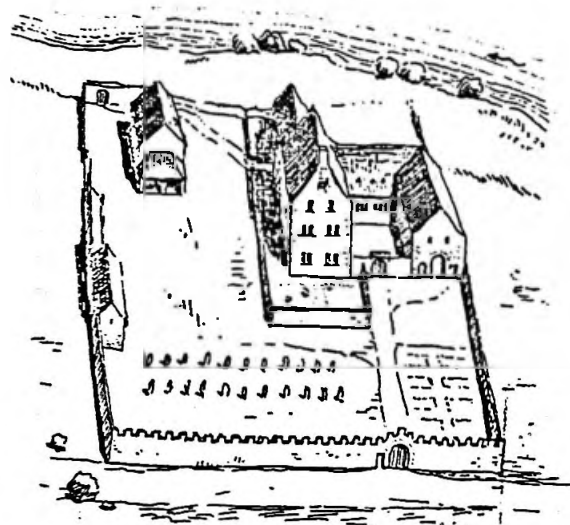
Before the time of Reformation, there was one Convent (Engental) 1268 - 1525 and one Monastery (Rotes Haus) at the outskirts of MuttENZ. Upon request of the villagers, the Council of Basle informed the nuns on February 13, 1525, that they were free to leave the Convent. It is not known how many took advantage of this opportunity. On May 3, revolting peasants marched toward Basle, plundering the Convent Engental as they passed by. They ate and drank all the provisions the nuns had. On July 15, the Council issued a prohibition for all Convents and Monasteries to accept novices. On September 26, by praising the advantages of profane life the Council again encouraged both nuns and monks to leave. Within one year, three nuns had left. They claimed back their dowry as well as a pay for the work performed over the years. Beginning of 1533, a mere four nuns remained within the walls of Engental. The Council of Basle worked out a pension plan for them and a year later they had all left the Convent. The cattle was sold and the premises destroyed.



Convent
Engental,
Reconstruction
Study
by C.A.Müller,
Basel
1937

Our local artist-painter, Karl Jauslin, illustrated the scene of the 'Eloping of the Nun', which took place 1487. A miller from Würzburg (Germany) by the name of Johann Seyffert, came for his beloved Barbara who managed to escape with the help of an old nun.

The Monastery Rotes Haus and its monks had a similar fate. After the last monk had left, premises and land were sold to citizens of Basle for 1'200 'Gulden' (guilders). They frequently changed hands and were finally bought by the world-renowned Chemical Concern Geigy who built huge factory complexes on this land and took up operation in 1938 under the name of 'Geigy Schweizerhalle'.



In 1534, the parsonage was built. It is one of the oldest buildings of Muttentz, still in use. The new Reformation rules contained both the Parochial Constitution and Moral Laws in one. Magistrates, clergyman and some sort of supervisors 'Bannbrüder' jointly watching over faith and good morals were sustained by a great majority of the community.

Already before the Reformation Muttentz has had its own school. From then on the village was granted a 'Depütanten Schule' with a teacher of somewhat higher standards, as well as a financial contribution from the State.

After the Reformation

After the Reformation, the Aristocracy, who sat in the Council of Basle, took over all rights on the properties from the monasteries and churches.

Both the old and new Religions maintained a rather peaceful co-existence throughout the country. The worship of Mary was not forbidden, and as late as 1571, a new church bell at St. Arbogast was decorated with the relief of Mary. Quite a few members of the Muttentz congregation maintained their habit of bowing to where the painting of St. Mary was under the coat of whitewash.

The clergyman of that time was a severe man who opposed strongly to bowling and card-playing. A frightening neckring, fastened to the church-gate, was a great support to him in keeping up moral and good order within his congregation. People -men, women and youths- who had been caught blaspheming, cursing or wishing evil to someone, were condemned to stand by the churchgate fastened to the neckring on the following Sunday through the time of the service, thus being openly exposed to the churchgoers. On top of this humiliation, they were fined two shillings.

* * *

17th Century

The Thirty Years' (or Religious) War (1618-48)

The Religious War had started in Prague, spreading to Germany and France and raged practically all over the Northern part of Europe for 30 years. Muttentz not only suffered under the burden of foreign refugees, but also from the Plague that first broke out in 1628. In the year 1629, 112 villagers died from it, equalling 1/7th of the population. But also a new handicraft was brought into Basle and its rural districts by the fleeing 'Huguenots' (7): the 'Posamenten' - the weaving of silk ribbons. A new possibility of making a living! In later years, the City of Basle experienced a never-known prosperity thanks to this new industry, which also initiated the now world renowned Chemical Industry, through the need of developing new dying systems. There is still a small number of ribbon factories left, both in Basle and the Upper Baselbiet, exporting their goods also to overseas countries. Hundreds of small farmers throughout the Baselbiet used to have a loom in their living room and the entire family took part in the ribbon making. Nowadays but a handful of home-weavers are left.

When the Religious War was over, both village and villagers were badly off and many a farmer sold land to a rich townsman. In 1674, the Plague returned to Muttentz and raged for four years. It was in September 1674 that Arbogast Spänhauer, aged 58, preceded in death four of his children, aged between

11 and 20 years. They all died within 8 days! Up to the year 1678, another six Spānhauers died from the Plague.

The Post-War Years

The 'Bauernkrieg', the peasants' rebellion of 1653 is one of the most unpleasant happenings in the Swiss history. The country people opposed to the hard sovereign of the towns and, after an unsuccessful revolt, were punished inhumanly. The Council of Basle appeared to be the most cruel of all toward their country subjects: 7 prisoners were decapitated, 1 hanged, 10 condemned to the penitentiary and 3 to the galleys. These unjust cruelties, never forgotten by the country people, started their passive resistance that endured up to the year 1833 when, after a battle between town- and countrymen, Basle Town (Baselstadt) and Basle Country (Baselland) became two independent Cantons. (see: 'Separation from the town of Basle').

To make the ill-feeling complete, the town of Liestal (to-day's Capital of Baselland) was deprived of its acquired rights and freedom.

In the year 1660, a regular school-system was installed and the going to school became compulsory for all the children. In those days, schooling was sponsored by the church.

The Swiss were renowned for being excellent warriors and sharp-shooters. Thus, on September 24, 1663, King Louis XIV of France proposed a pact to the 13 Swiss Cantons of that epoch, offering easing in custom's duties and other trade privileges, provided they be willing to allocate him 16'000 soldiers. The Swiss sovereigns were only too pleased to countersign this pact on behalf of their poverty-stricken country. The domestic army of those days was so terribly short of funds, that the soldiers were bound to produce their own clothing and arming. The rank of officers was awarded to townsmen exclusively. One more flaw in the constitution! Also hunting licences were a privilege of the townsmen. Another source for ill-feeling for the country people. However, what they resented most was the inconsider-ate habit of the gentlemen hunters to chase the animals across their meadows and cornfields.

* * *

18th/19th Century

By middle of the 18th century, both the financial and social situation of the villagers had not changed much to the better. The main population of Muttentz consisted of: 27 farmers and their families, 170 'Tauners' (farm hands) with their families and 40 widows. This was the state, when Elisabeth Spānhauer-Spitteler decided to leave for the American Colonies with her four children Heinrich, Wernet, Anna and Barbara. At the same time, the family of Claus Spānhauer + Ursula (Schwartz) emigrated with their children Jacob + Matheus. Nine years later, Heinrich returned to Muttentz on a visit and when he again headed for America, 66 emigrants from Muttentz left with him. Among them we find another Spānhauer family, the one of Stephan Spānhauer + wife Ursula (Brodbeck) with their son Friedrich. In 1750, another 11 people from Muttentz followed.

Napoleon - and his Effect on Switzerland and Muttentz

Between 1792-97, Napoleon's enormous army were sweeping across Europe. The mighty Napoleon purposely and strongly interfered with the Swiss home-policy and kept troops on our territory. Through his strategy of oppression with both Government and folks, he managed to have 16'000 Helvetic (Swiss) soldiers march with him against Russia in the year 1812. The Swiss men fought under the command of General Bleuler from Zürich and proved to be extremely brave. However, a mere 700 of them returned. Also Muttentz had been compelled to draft a number of men. After Napoleon's final defeat at Leipzig in 1813, the remaining Helvetic men turned against him by joining the Allied troops which consisted of the Russian, Prussian and Austrian armies, who pursued him jointly. The Helvetic Government had allowed the Allied troops to cross Switzerland, so this meant open war against France. Nevertheless, quite miraculously, there was hardly any bloodshedding on Helvetic (Swiss) territory. Napoleon was made a prisoner of war and deported to the island of Elba in the Mediterranean Sea, and a Peace Treaty was signed.

After Napoleon had escaped from Elba and returned to Paris, the Peace Treaty was suspended. He put together a new army, and again masses of Allied troops passed through Swiss territory (also Muttentz) towards France. At Waterloo (Belgium), 1815, the Allies succeeded in defeating Napoleon for good and he was deported to his final destination on the island of St. Helena, way out in the Atlantic Ocean. He died there in 1821.

In 1814, after Napoleon's surrender, the borderlines of the European countries were newly drawn. Switzerland now consisted of 22 Cantons and was no longer called 'Helvetic Republic'. The Congress of Vienna (1815) recognized and acknowledged the 'Eternal Neutrality' of Switzerland.

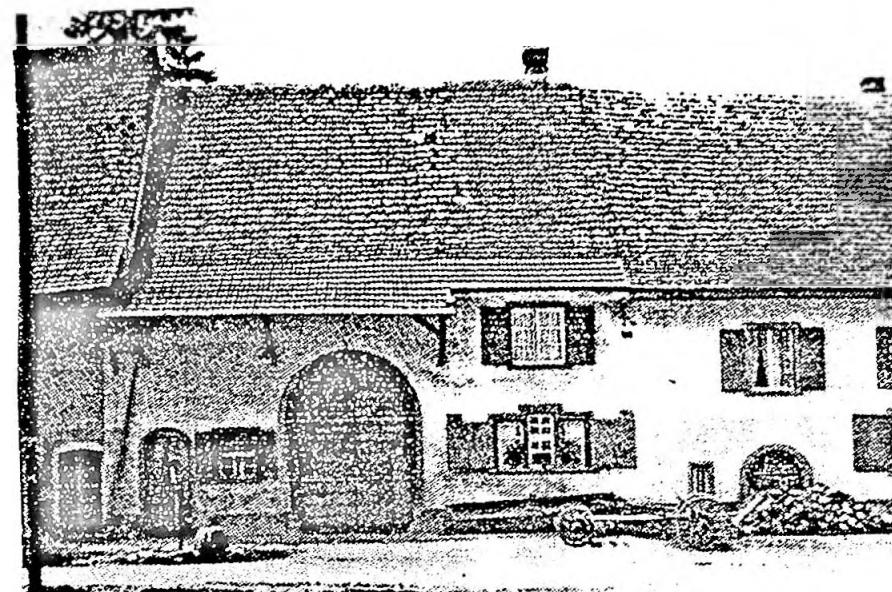
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From a notebook left by Daniel Tschudin-Spänhauer (1804-1885) the former owner of today's Farmhouse Museum (his wife being Elisabeth Spänhauer, 1806), we get an idea of how Napoleon's campaigns affected this part of Europe. He remembered the time of his boyhood as a time of Confusion, Disorder and Hunger. Daniel personally knew the men drafted from MuttENZ, and people had a feeling they would never see them again. After Napoleon's final defeat at Leipzig 1813, masses of soldiers of a multi-nation composition were swept across Swiss territories.

Daniel Tschudin, at that time 10 years of age, remembered this event "as if the earth had opened up, setting free all men that have ever populated this earth from the time of Creation". Uncountable masses of soldiers were pushing westwards in the direction of France. Three days before Christmas, our community had to put up with a massive contingent of troops that had crossed the Rhine at Birsfelden. All households had to accommodate up to 50 men. Daniel's parents, living in a modest house, were allocated 16 soldiers plus a sergeant and a medical doctor. The children had to move up to the attic and leave their room and beds to the worn-out men. The sergeant and doctor shared the nuptial bed. The family had to bring straw into kitchen and living-room for the remaining men to sleep on. The cow had to cede her place in the stable to two horses. Mother did not only have to do the cooking, but stay up and bake bread all night through. The hungry men devoured the bread still hot - and in the morning there was nothing left for us children.

The next morning, a drum called the men to assembly in front of our house. We children witnessed the incredible procedure of a shoe-inspection. The soldiers who had holes in their soles got a beating with hazelsticks. As this lot of men finally moved out, new contingents of soldiers poured into the village, whom again we had to accommodate and feed. This distress lasted until the Peace Treaty was signed (1814). We could hear the bombarding of the fortress of Huningue, just across the border from Basle, and our windows rattled. We boys climbed a nearby hill, whence we could watch the cannon-balls fly through the air. On April 15, 1814, Huningue capitulated. The Sunday after, father took his family to where the bombarding had taken place. Cannon-balls lay scattered all around. From a deep, broad ditch in front of the tower, hands, feet and heads of dead bodies stuck out from under a thin layer of earth. There was a terrible stench in the air.

Often farmers were compelled to follow the troops with their own horse and carriage in order to transport their belongings. Many of them did not return home till months later. The impoverished people were also stricken by successive crop failures between 1812 and 1819. Auction sales became the order of the day. However, since everybody was poor, people were not willing to buy, and more often than not only half of the actual value was paid. And many a man who had stood bail for a relative or a friend went bankrupt himself.



Farmhouse

Daniel Tschudin-Spänhauer



Farmhouse Museum



* * *

Liberation of the Country People

The French Revolution, and Napoleon's doings, had quite an impact on all European countries, thus also on Switzerland. For a limited time, i.e. from 1798 to 1814, Switzerland was called 'Helvetic Republic'.

The slogan of the French Revolution :

'FREEDOM, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY' also reached and shook up the people from Basle Country. Under pressure of the population, the Council of Basle issued a 'Freiheitsbrief' (charter) on January 20, 1798. The people of MuttENZ, crazy with joy over their (seemingly) newly acquired legal equality with the townspeople, planted a 'Freiheitsbaum' (freedom tree) in the church square.

In 1803, the new order was established, and MuttENZ installed their own Municipal Council, headed by a President.

In 1804, the Council of Basle agreed to free the peasants from ground-rent and tithe. The buying off rate was set at twenty times the yearly ground-rent, all in hard cash. They took the average revenue of the years 1778-79 as a basis. The money was payable within three years, plus 5% interest. These terms for exemption from ground-rent and tithe shifted another heavy burden on to the shoulders of both the villagers and the community - and many a small farmer, finding no other way of providing for the buying-off price, had to sell his property. The community, on the other hand, cleared vast extensions of wood, making the necessary money by selling the highly priced oak-wood.

This is how the Feudal Mastership over MuttENZ came to an end.

In the period of time between 1812-24, the whole district of MuttENZ was anew measured, and more precise maps were drawn. From 1814-20, a teacher by the name of Erhard Schneider, a scholar of the world-famous Heinrich Pestalozzi (founder of the public school-system), was forming in MuttENZ a number of teachers upon an initiative of the Council of Basle. Between 1824-26, another Teachers' Seminar was held in the parsonage of St. Arbogast. A later Swiss General, by the name of Rolle, was one of these pupils.

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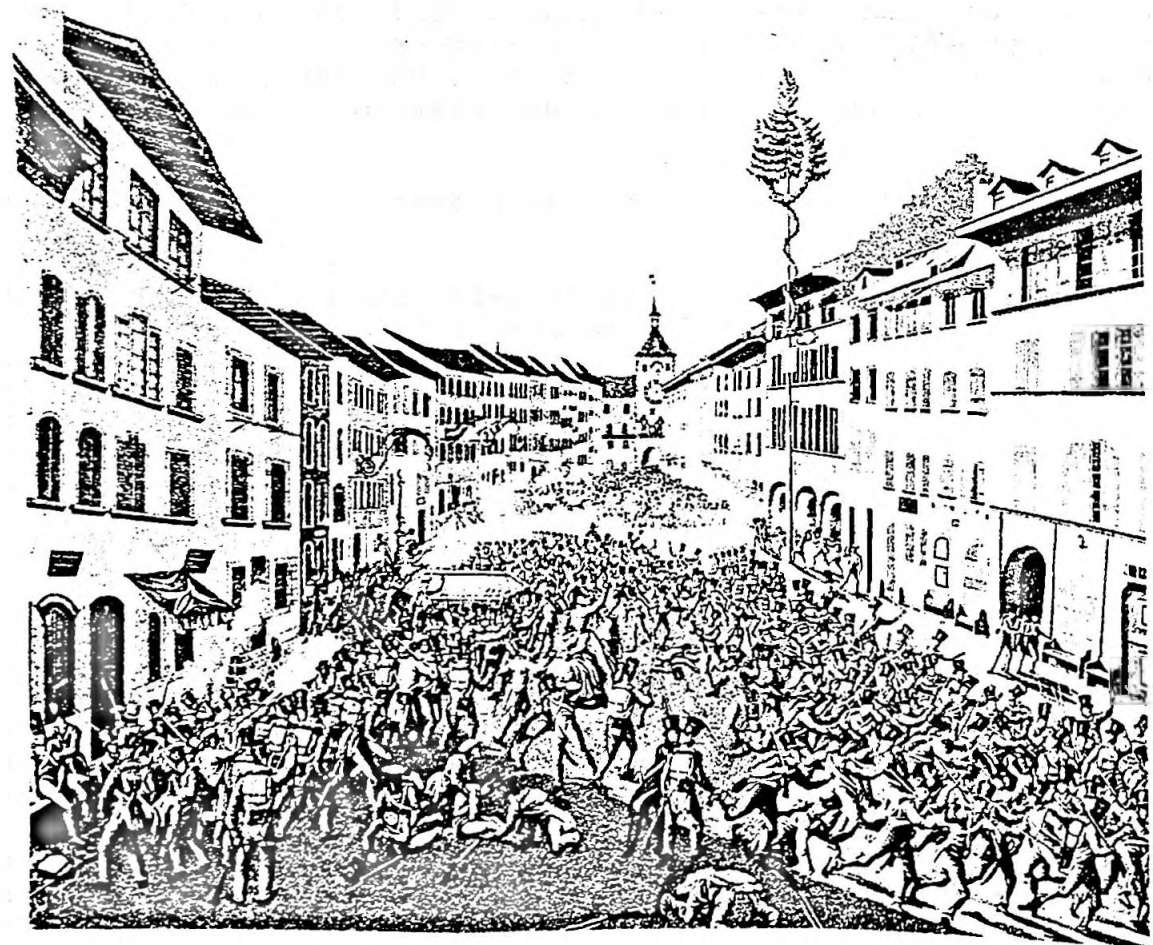
The Separation from the City of Basle

In the year 1814, and thereafter, the Council of Basle consisted of 90 members from the town and 60 delegates from the country - a misbalance which no-one seemed to have any objection to for a long period of time. Gradually, however, it became apparent to the country-people that they were in a disadvantage as against the towns-people. In 1829 it was resented that the Council of Basle had offered too little funds to the provincial population who were suffering from both flood-damage and the heavy taxation. The Council, on the

contrary, claimed a substantial piece of forest which had always belonged to the community of MuttENZ.



Cutting up Canton Basel



Battle in Liestal on 21 August 1831.

Once again under the influence of the happenings abroad -this time the French July-Revolution of 1830- 300 'patriots' from 20 municipalities gathered in MuttENZ on January 2, 1831, claiming Equality of Rights. Johannes Mesmer, the innkeeper of the 'Schlüssel' (the key) in MuttENZ, as well as Christoph Rolle, the school teacher and later General, were among the leaders.

In 1832, the country-people, disappointed and disillusioned, installed their own Provisional Administration under Stephan Gutzwiller. Johannes Mesmer was elected a member of the Provisional Government. Strangely enough, it was the very communities of the Lower Baselbiet that pleaded for a separation from the Town of Basle that now, in our days, request a reunion! Due to several minor fights, the men of MuttENZ guarded the border against Basle for two consecutive years.

The towns-people, annoyed by the disturbance from the Baselbiet, decided to show them by force of arms that might meant right. On August 3, 1833, they marched -well-armed-eastwards. MuttENZ was evacuated but, fortunately, spared by the soldiers. Captain Mesmer took post with his sharpshooters at the foot of the Wartenberg. Just outside of MuttENZ, the first battle took place. Many a man from MuttENZ, standing face-to-face with a towns-man, felt weak in his knees and deserted into the woods. As of today, there is a common grave of the 30 killed men within the churchyard of St. Arbogast.



Common Grave

The towns-men marched on past Pratteln, setting fire to a few houses, toward the 'Hülfteschanz', where a fierce battle brought defeat to the towns-men. To prevent more shedding of blood, Confederate troops -10'000 men in all- were sent out to occupy the entire Canton while the legal separation of Basle Town and Country was worked out and legally established. There are, henceforth, two Cantons : Baseltadt (town) and Baselland (country) also called 'Baselbiet'. The State's fortune was divided, whereby the country received 64%. The Council of Basle issued a verdict by which people were asked to respect the selfreliance of the country-people and to make an effort to live on friendly terms with them.

The Minister at St. Arbogast of those days of confusion, a Mr. Preiswerk from Basle and his family had to leave Muttentz in a hurry. Verena Spänhauer, sorry for the Minister's wife, who had always been kind to her and everyone, offered to help her move. Under cover of darkness, she carried a basket full of chinaware on her head from Muttentz to Basle for her, a good 6 miles. In a small village, where everyone knows everything about everybody, the news about Verena's help had instantly spread, giving way to the rumours that the Spänhauers were 'pro-Basle'. To scare their sympathy for the town right out of them, someone landed a bullet in a window-shutter of the Spänhauer living room.

* * *

In the course of time, it became impossible for the entire population of Muttentz to live on farming exclusively. After the separation, the village was lacking in industry and remained dependent on the town as far as jobs were concerned. The quarry on the Wartenberg offered some earning. The 'Paulus Cathedral' and the German railwaystation (8) 'Badischer Bahnhof' in Basle were partly built with stones of Muttentz' origin. However, with a sudden change in architecture, the demand for stones gradually shrunk to zero. Instead of the quarry, gravel works were taken into operation.

In 1835, a salt-spring was discovered near the former monastery 'Rothaus'. This was the beginning of a new and still prospering industry.

In 1845, 30 men from Muttentz participated in the 'Sonderbundkrieg' (9). The community added 16 Swiss Francs (some 5\$) to the soldiers' pay and the ones returning were treated to a good meal.

In 1854,
the village
received a
Railway-Station



In the year 1856, the Municipal Council of Muttentz made a survey in the Upper Baselbiet about the watch-making industry, with the intention to bring this prospering industry also to Muttentz. In spite of the Council's offer, to grant a

credit of 8'500 francs as an initial capital, no-one showed interest in taking up watch-making - and the idea was dropped altogether.

In the 1860s, there was one 'spacious' school, located where the Mittenza complex is today, containing: 3 classrooms for lower and upper grades, an apartment for the schoolmaster, a conference room for the Municipal Council plus one room each for the fire-engine and a large winepress.

In the year 1864, 30 'Posamenterstühle' (looms for ribbon weaving) were operating in private homes in Muttentz. In the course of the years, lack in demand for home-woven ribbons gradually brought an end to this line of handicraft and thus the extra earnings.



Home
weaving

The German/French War of 1870-71 swept a number of refugees from Germany and the Alsace (10) over this territory. In Muttentz, the civilian refugees were well looked after and cared for, whereas the soldiers were, as elsewhere, interned and guarded by local soldiers who, in return for this job, were paid some 40 Rappen (\$.25) per day.

The peasants' village of Muttentz and the suburban Birsfelden, both united into one community, had never really lived on friendly terms together. In 1874, they decided to part. Birsfelden became an independent community with 251 hectar territory (approx. 625 acres).

Since 1876, wrought-iron petrol lampposts illuminated the streets of Muttentz. From 1895 on, pipe-lines conducted the water right to the houses. In 1898, electricity was provided for and in 1924, gas.

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The Turn of the Century

Around the turn of the century, MuttENZ was still a farmers' village. At 7 a.m., the 'Betsi' - 'Betzeit' - (time for prayer), the nightwatchman used to send the children home that were still playing or strolling about in the streets.

MuttENZ had but a few minor stores, one grocery store, two sisters selling liquorice, salt and matches. The baker also sold petrol, another pair of sisters, pulling their cart from house to house sold vegetables in the streets.

The eating habits were still the same. The farmers used to eat five times a day: the first meal early in the morning consisted of coffee, bread + butter, cheese and 'Rösti' (Swiss kind of fried potatoes). At 10 a.m., sausage, bacon, wine and/or tea were consumed. For lunch they ate home-grown vegetables and own dairy products. Followed by 'Zobe', the 4 o'clock snack with bread and cheese. Supper again brought 'Rösti' on the table, eventually 'Geschwellti' (boiled potatoes), bread and cheese, butter and milk-coffee.

People began to seek work in factories in Basle and also in Münchenstein. In 1910, a factory worker made 10 Rappen per hour (\$.6); he used to work for ten hours a day on weekdays and 9 hours on Saturdays. To compare: one pound of white bread cost 25 Rappen in those days, thus 1.5 manhours' wage. Of course, they had no way of eating at a canteen or a cheap snack-bar. No such thing existed in those days, and the few restaurants were far too expensive for them. The great invention of Sandwich had not found its way to this part of the world yet, either. So it usually was a younger sister or brother who brought them their modest but cooked meal in a basket and on foot. They often walked an hour and more one way! One grandmother of the writer, Karolina Leupin, was the youngest child of her family and she used to make the luncheon trips to a ribbon mill in Basle, where her sister and brother laboured for many years and in any kind of weather.

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Explanatory Comments

- (1) Reindeer : a relative animal to the deer that has drawn back to the Northern parts of Scandinavia.
- (2) Jura : Pre-alpine hilly landscape.
- (3) Schaffhausen : Town at the north-east corner of Switzerland, bordering Germany
- (4) Wartenberg : a small mountain, sheltering MuttENZ from the south-east. It is topped by the ruins of three medieval citadels.
Warte = observatory
Berg = mountain
- (5) Augusta Raurica : a Roman settlement 5 miles north-east of MuttENZ, named after the Roman Emperor Augustus (63 BC-14 AD), a nephew and adoptive son of Julius Caesar. Augustus has reigned over the Roman Empire at the time Jesus Christ was born. As of today, there are a number of ruins that can be visited in the antique quarter of Augst, and also a museum. In the Amphi-Theater, plays and concerts are being given during the summer months.
- (6) Strasbourg : City in Northern France
- (7) Huguenots : The Protestants persecuted in France, second half of the 16th Century.
- (8) Railway-Stations: Basle has got three railway-stations:
- Bahnhof SBB (Schweizerische Bundesbahnen)
- the domestic railway company, owned by the Confederation
- Elsässer Bahnhof
- for trains from and to France
- Badischer Bahnhof
- for trains from and to Germany
- (9) Sonderbundkrieg : Swiss religious civil war.
- (10) Alsace : North-eastern Province of France, across the border from Basle.

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MODERN TIMES

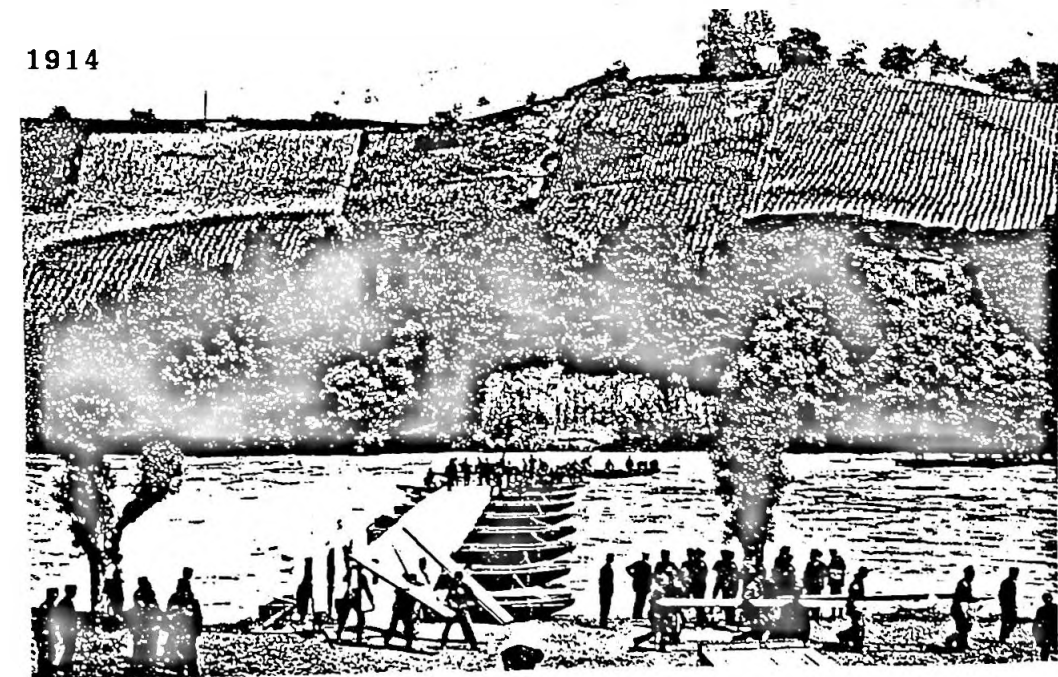
20th Century

World War I (1914-18) and the following Years

As in previous wars, MuttENZ -the municipality as well as the individuals- had to offer lodgings to a great number of Swiss soldiers, who were called to arms in order to protect the frontiers. Again in the 20th century, as heretofore the dreaded danger lay on the north bank of the Rhine - Germany. Ulrich Wille, the nominated General, had the Swiss troops under his command through the four years of war. Fortifications were built along the border lines. The Swiss were ready and willing to fight back, if attacked. Since also a great number of farmers and their horses were mobilized, food, heating and clothing became scarce, and the population grew needy. Just about everything was rationed and the ration-cards became even more precious than money. Prices went up tremendously. In 1917, e.g., a workman made a mere 27 Rappen per hour (\$.18). After the nationwide general strike in 1918, the social situation improved somewhat. In 1924, the wages were at 1 franc per hour (\$.65).

During wartime, schooling was strongly hampered not only with the absence of school-teachers (in our Canton an average of one third were constantly away in the army, Clergymen tried to fill in gaps), but also with lack of school-room, since a great number of them were used as troops' quarters.

1914



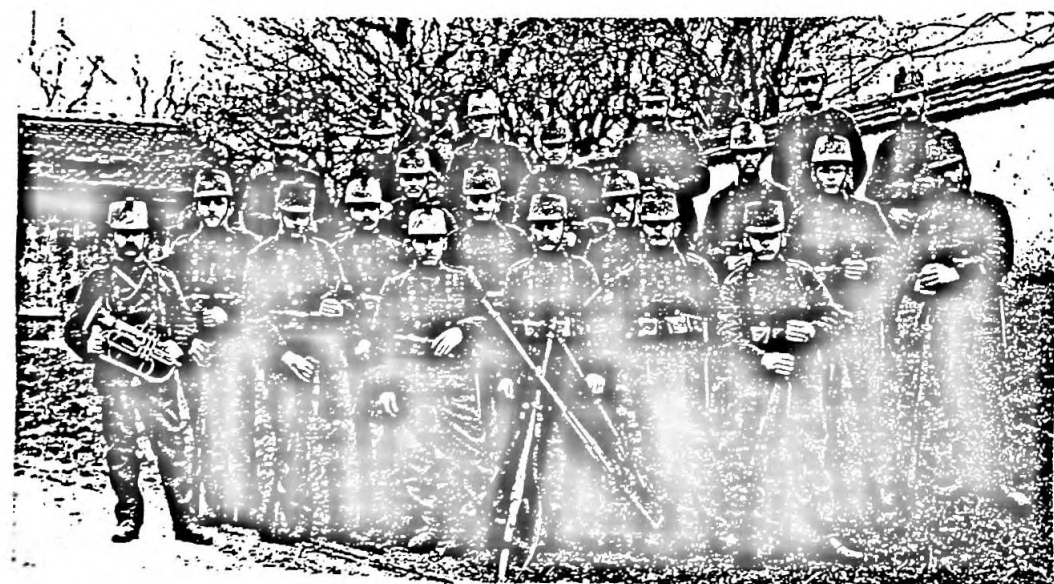
The joy over the armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), was overshadowed by social unrest, which was purposely stirred up by the Socialist Party and finally culminated into a nation-wide general strike. A number of men were again called to arms in

order to get things under control. This is a dark spot in Swiss history, as the army's interventions led to quite unmotivated violence and blood-shedding. However, after the general strike, the social situation of the population slowly improved.

Yet worse still was the outbreak of the 'black influenza' that caused thousands of dead. In the Canton Basel Country, 430 people or 5.3 out of 1'000 inhabitants -in Muttentz miraculously only 6 people in all- died from the 'black flu', which is believed to have been another spell of the plague, since the skin of the infected people turned black.



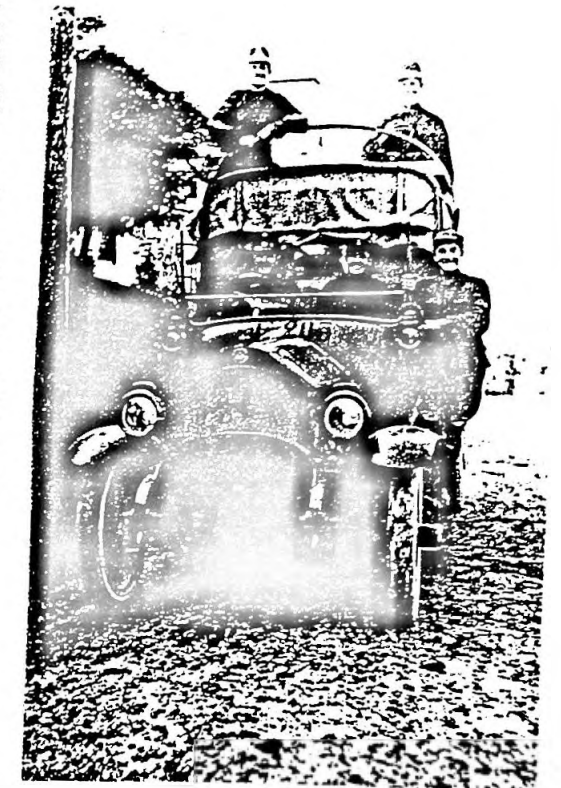
Caroline - Daniel - Blanche - Karolina 1916



1915



Emanuel Spänhauer 1919

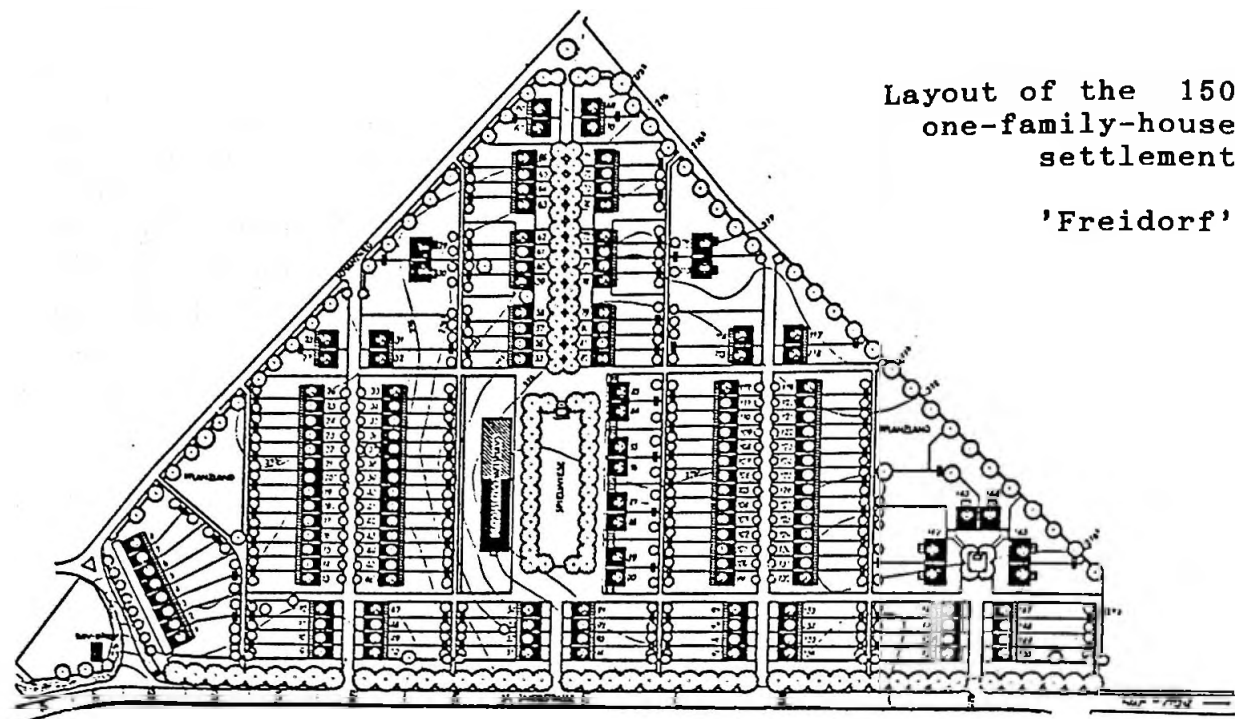


1917

Hard times of economic crisis followed the first World War. After the men had returned home from the military service -and right into the thirties- Muttentz, out of a population of 5'000, counted 250 unemployed men. The local industries at that time were: the gravel works, salt mining, the chemical-technical works, a crate-factory, as well as a concrete plant. The Municipal Council provided emergency work by way of tubing the village river under ground, laying a canalization system as well as draining the Rütihard (fields on top of a hill). The men took turns in filling these odd jobs, since there was simply not enough work for all of them. Mainly due to these circumstances, Muttentz expanded very slowly (1930: 5'033, 1945 : 6'000 inhabitants).

* *

In the years of crises following World War I, pioneer-minded men of the COOP Organization took up negotiations for both the purchase of land and the construction of a 150 one-family-house-settlement. In 1919, 85'000 m2 were bought West of Muttentz village and within two years' time, the settlement, named 'Freidorf' (= free village) was ready for families to move in.



Layout of the 150
one-family-house
settlement
'Freidorf'



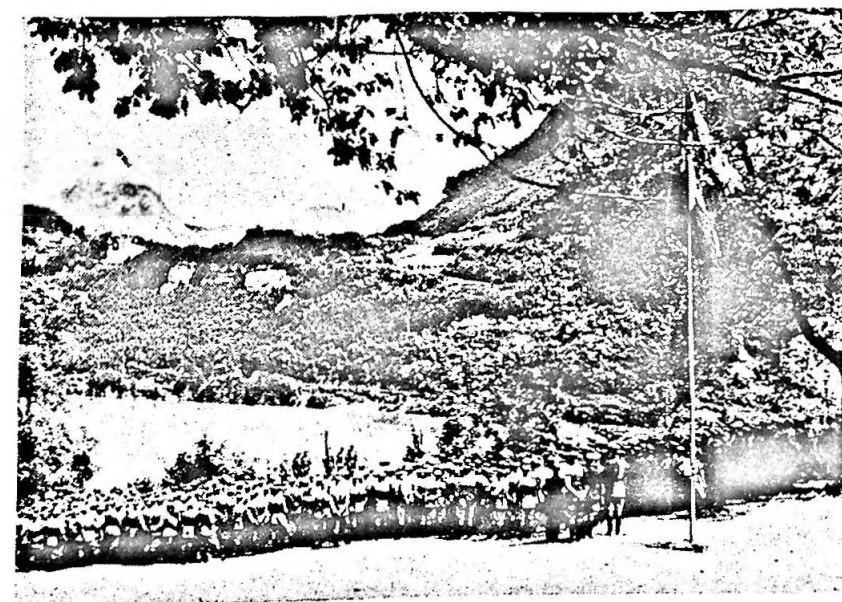
Freidorf

* * *

World War II (1939-45) - Memoirs of the Writer

The writer was twelve years old when the Second World War broke out, just old enough to live through those years aware of what was going on.

Upon the outbreak of World War II, our men again were called to arms and this time also women were encouraged to enrol. Henri Guisan was elected General and he commanded the entire army, including the airforce, right through the years of war. After his nomination, the General, loved and respected by the entire nation, summoned the field-officers to the Rütli (a meadow on the Lake of Lucerne), the very cradle of Switzerland where, in 1291, delegations of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden -the first three Cantons- had gathered to make their oath for the protection of freedom and independence. General Guisan and his officers renewed this oath of their forefathers on the very same spot.



Rütli 1940
General
with field-
officers

For Switzerland, the years of war were a tremendous nervous strain. The Germans set out to prepare their attack by scattering Nazi agents over our country. At the time of the outbreak of World War II, 15'000 German men resided in Switzerland. Only 3'000 of them had to join up; the rest lived on in Switzerland, a great number of them engaged in the German underground movement. Regardless of possible political consequences, the Swiss Government expelled a number of German Nazis who had become too active. Two of those had lived in Muttensz. But also among our own people we had betrayers, spies and agents. Our Federal Council was faced with the necessity to reintroduce the pain of death, in order to protect the country against traitors. In the course of the years of war, 530 agents had been arrested; 7 Swiss citizens and 25 aliens were executed by shooting.

The German victories all over Europe were rather depressing for us, remaining the only neighbouring country not attacked by Germany. The anxious question was: for how long? The war was raging all around our country. In May 1940, German troops concentrations could be observed on the north bank of the Rhine; they were ready to march in! A great number of people from the borderlands, shaken with fear, evacuated with their families and most precious belongings to the Alpine area, where they hoped for better protection. The writer will never forget the night, when her mother gathered up all the valuables about the house, cramming them into a trunk. Father was in the army and brother, too young for the army, served with the 'Ortswehr', a local civil defence. The next day, mother and I pulled the heavy trunk on our rack wagon (our only vehicle in those days, apart from the men's bicycles) to the railway station in Muttentz and sent it to my grand-parents, our only close relatives living away from Muttentz. They lived in Delémont, a mere 40 km from here.

Up to this day, it has never been known what prevented the Germans from invading Switzerland. Many people were tempted to give Churchill credit for it, others Mussolini. More likely, it was an act of God!

However, throughout the war, the Germans never ceased to fight a nervous cold war against Switzerland, and the Nazis demonstrated openly their hatred and contempt for us. They went as far as exerting pressure on our Government and press.

Since all the Continental countries entangled in the war had the black-out, Switzerland stuck out as a bright point that, involuntarily, served the British airforce as a direction-indicator, when setting off to nightly attacks of German territory. As a consequence of this, black-out was imposed on us under pressure of the German Government. So we lived in the dark for almost five years. Going out at night in the black-out was quite an adventure and made it necessary for everyone to carry a shaded torch with a blue light. Of course, as any teenager, I did go to dance courses, parties and the theater. At night, the street cars used to run in slow motion behind dim blue head-lights on a moderately reduced schedule. The last streetcar to Muttentz was due to leave at 11:30 p.m. from the centre of Basle. Every now and then I missed it. Taxi cabs were very scarce in those days - and so was money. The only alternative was to walk, which meant an hour under way in the dark. I don't remember ever having been scared walking home all by myself. I somehow always managed to have boy-friends living in the opposite direction. Applying the 'scouts' trot' -20 steps walk, 20 steps run- I used to cover the distance in half the time. One night, changing my step from walk into run by the bridge of the Birs, a man's voice cried: 'No use to run, girlie, mother will scold you anyway'. It was the sentinel keeping guard under the bridge.

We could hear the bombing from as far as Freiburg i/Br (50 Km) and saw the fires at night both in Germany and France.

When the Germans began to invade France, both parties used to shoot over Swiss territory (Basle). Around midnight they usually adjusted their guns and took up firing to and fro at 3 a.m. Two sirens were installed in Muttentz: one in the middle of the village, the other one in the Freidorf, next to our house. Since quite a few bombs had been dropped inadvertently on Swiss territory, mostly by Americans, the sirens blared each and every time aircrafts were approaching. The regulations made us descend to the cellars, a factor we gladly adhered to during school hours but gradually forgot about during night time. We felt that, if we had to, we'd much rather die in our beds.

During the periods of time, when my father was in military service, I used to sleep in his bed. Very late one night, Mama and I heard the sound of shooting coming nearer and nearer. When heavy boots approached our house and nervous shouts were heard, we had a frightening thought: The Germans have come! Mama began to weep - and I felt I had to do something. So I went to the window, peeped through the half-opened shutter and perceived a Swiss soldier. Hearing the sound of the shutter, the man looked up at me pleadingly: 'Please, may I use your toilet!' What a relief: His unit merely had a night's drill...

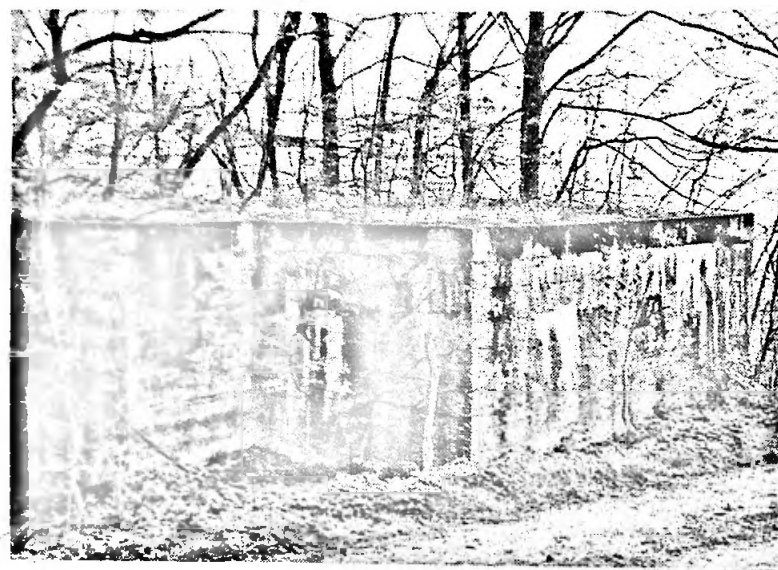
Food and clothing were rationed, and once again the ration-cards grew more precious than money. Also coal was very scarce, allowing for restricted heating only. For this reason, during the exceptionally cold winter of 1940, we were allowed an additional seven weeks' vacation from school. Gasoline was practically non-existent. The cars needed commercially were transformed to run on charcoal. It was a queer system fastened to the back of the cars for the burning of the charcoal.

The school-children from the age of 15 up had to work as farmhands during three weeks out of their 5 weeks summer holiday. This kind of 'civil service' has been maintained on a voluntary basis ever since. Personally, I feel that it is a most valuable experience for the city youth to get a close idea of how tough farmer's life can be, especially for small farmers who are struggling for their daily bread. Also every bit of ground, gardens, sports- and play-grounds were transformed into vegetable gardens and potatoe-fields. Our school-director was the greatest sight when gardening. He was very short and ever so fat; we used to call him 'Winnie the Pooh'. As he was unable to bend forward when doing his share of gardening in the school-yard, he adjusted his plump body onto a little stool, stretching his legs in opposite directions.

Again, thousands of refugees, mainly soldiers from as far as Poland and Russia, were swept into Switzerland - 300'000 in all - and we had to feed and clothe them all. They were interned, and it was quite a task to keep the hostile parties separated from each other. The Swiss Red Cross was very active throughout the years of war. With chartered trains they

brought in thousands of children for a lengthy stay with Swiss families.

*



Bunker shelter



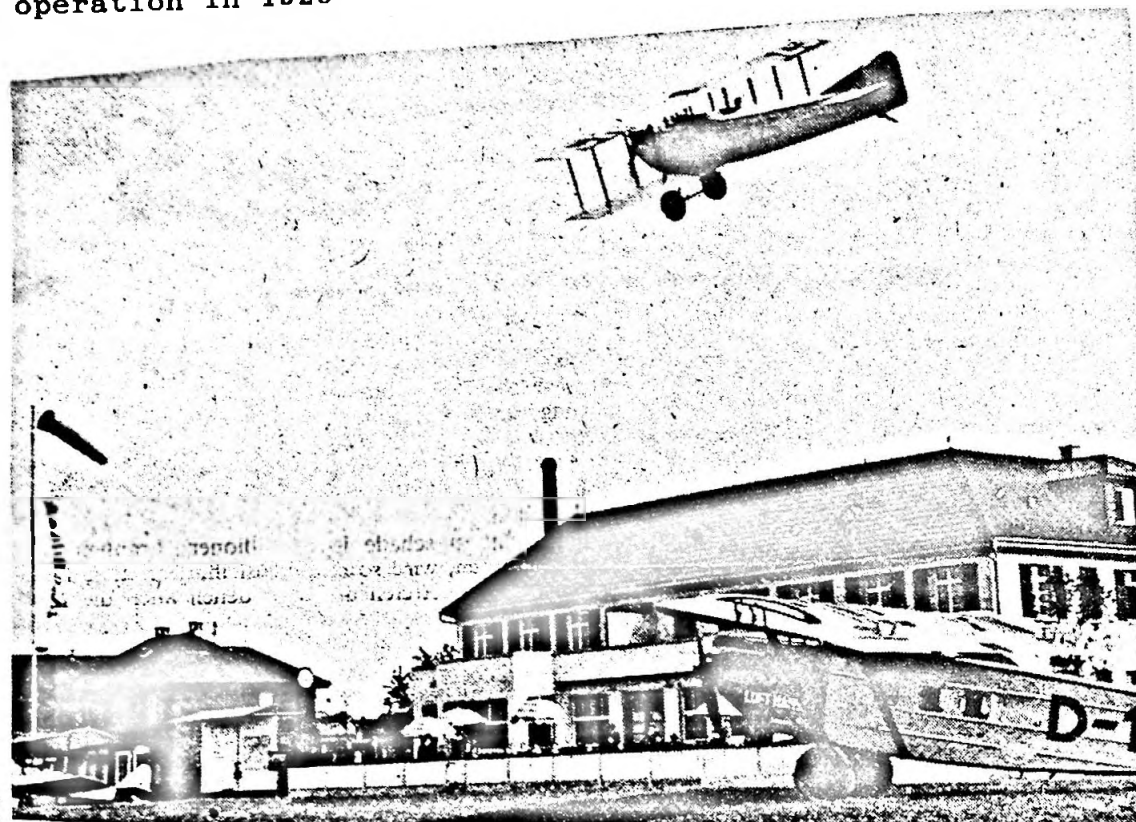
Fortification

Daniel Spänhauer
(b 1897)



Daniel Spänhauer jr.
(b 1922) in 1944

The first Airport of Basle 'Sternenfeld' was built in Birsfelden (formerly Muttenez territory) and taken into operation in 1923



*

After World War II international aviation became very popular. Also an enormous international trade set in to cover the world-wide needs. The waterway of the Rhine, connecting Switzerland with the North Sea, gained in importance. What was most urgently required in the Basle area now was an additional harbour for the loading and unloading of cargo vessels, with adjoining storehouses. It was found that the 'Sternenfeld', situated on the South Bank of the Rhine, offered the best location for this project, thus in 1946, the airport had to be moved. Within a mere two months, a new one was built near Blotzen, just across the border from Basel, on French (Alsacian) territory. This airport 'Basel-Mulhouse' was the first and only bi-national airport in the world. In 1970, additional and longer runways were built, more adequate buildings erected, which have again been enlarged in 1990. It is henceforth named 'EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg' and serves as a tri-national airport for Switzerland, France and Germany.

* * *

The Village grows into an Industrialized Town



It was after 1945 that Muttenez began to grow into an industrialized town, after the production boom had set in throughout Switzerland. A large rail freight yard was built on Muttenez territory, that expanded into the largest one in Switzerland. Old houses were restored, new houses built. The growing of the population called for additional school-houses, a new and larger Catholic and a second Protestant church. The latter called 'Kirchgemeindehaus Feldreben'. The construction of a vocational-school, a general and an engineering college, as well as a larger town-hall were planned and effected.



In spite of the growth of the community, the Council is anxious to conserve the ancient village and put many an old building under the law of preservation. Also the old Spänhauer farmhouse at the Baselstr. today owned by Martin Spänhauer, is under the law of preservation. This house was built in 1678 in the Gothic style and no alteration may be done to it without approval of the Office for the Preservation of Beautyspots.



There is practically no building land available in Muttentz any longer. Thus the land-prices in the residential zone vary now from Frs. 600.- to 1'000.- per m2 (400 - 665 \$). The land on which the Freidorf settlement was erected, was bought in 1919 at the time of economic crisis for Frs. 2.70/m2 or 1.80\$

The expanding industry, however, not only brought prosperity to Muttentz, but also pollution - and along with it new problems. A committee 'pro aere sano', of which the writer has been secretary on a voluntary basis for a number of years, came into action and, fortunately enough, proved to be quite a success. Under pressure from both, the committee and the population, the Canton employed an engineer for air-hygiene whose task it is to give practical and imperative advice to the air polluting industries. On May 20, 1973, our Canton accepted a law by way of public votes, whereby the factories causing pollution above tolerance, can be fined or restricted in production. Only eight days later, four factories in Pratteln (the neighbouring town East of Muttentz) felt the consequences of the new law.



Rail Freight Yard

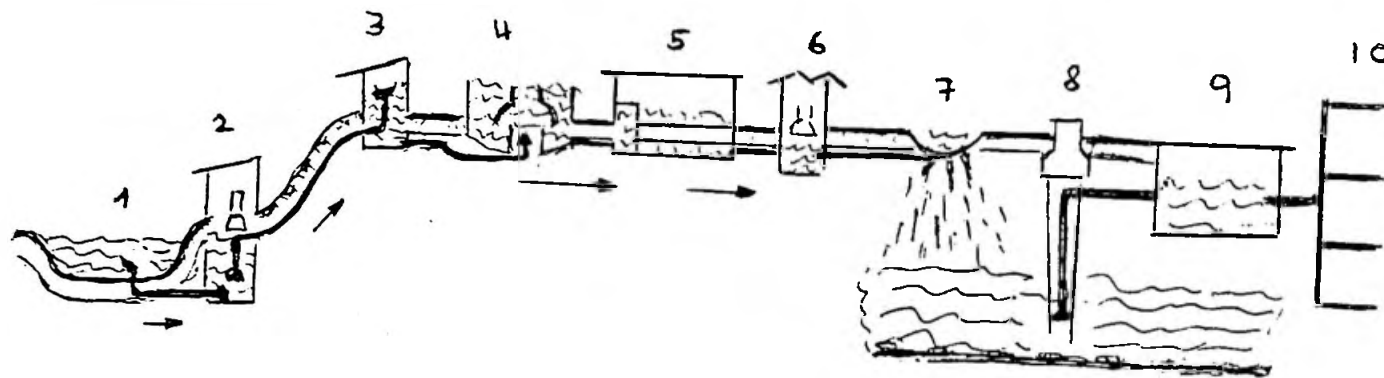


The Drinking Water System

The growing population made it necessary to search for new water supplies. In a joint venture with a number of other surrounding communities and the City of Basle, a corporation, the Hardwasser AG, was founded in 1955.

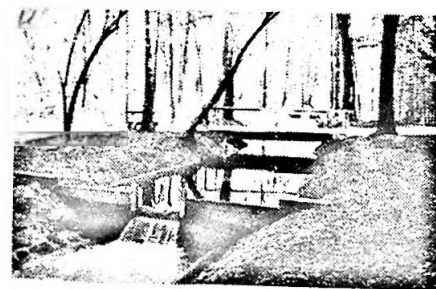
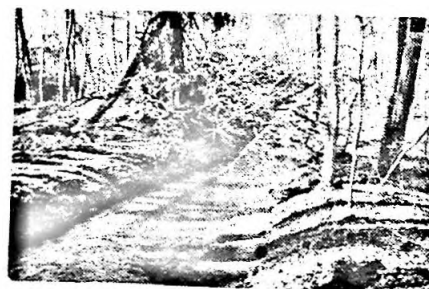
In 1989 the water was priced at 35 Rappen (\$.23) per m³, as against 50 Rappen (\$.33) we have to pay for sewage.

A fair percentage of our drinking water is taken from the Rhine river, a few kilometers upstream from Muttentz and processed according to the following scheme.



- 1 River Rhine
- 2 Raw Water Pump
- 3 Dosage
- 4 Decantation
- 5 Rapid Filter

- 6 Filtered Water Pump
- 7 Ditches/Basins in the 'Forest Hard' (see photos)
- 8 Groundwater Catchment/Wells
- 9 Drinking Water Reservoir
- 10 Distribution Pump System



Infiltration
Ditches



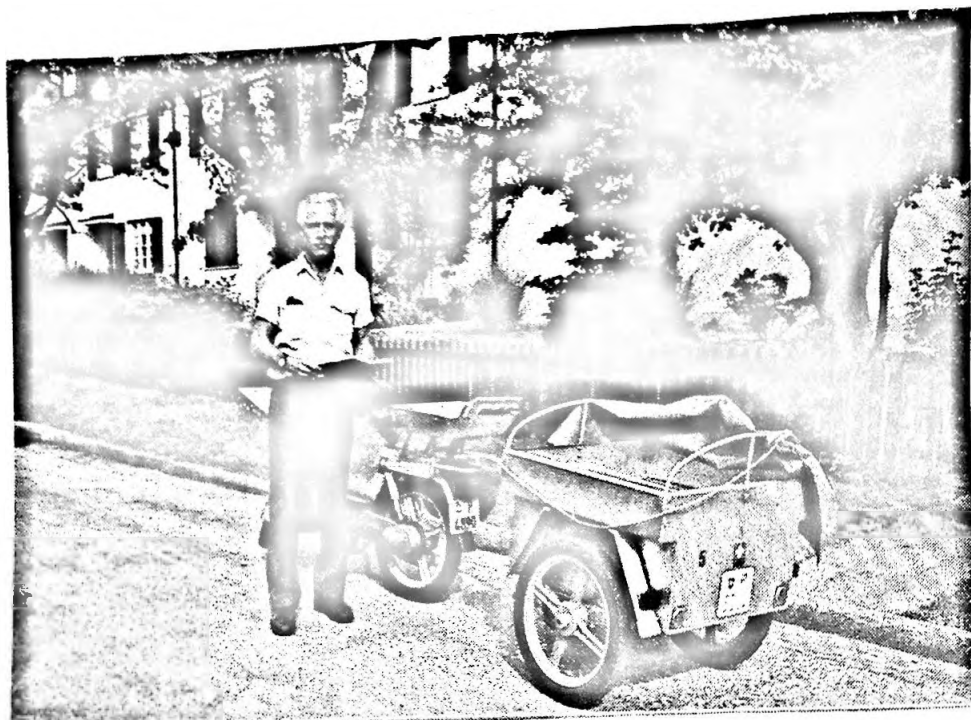
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Latest Achievements of Civilization

Dogs, men's best friends, have become a nuisance here as anywhere else in the Western World. In order to keep sidewalks and streets clean, dog's toilets were set up which are happily frequented.



Containers for recycling



Mailmen



* * * * *

FAMILY LORES

Diary of Verena Spänhauer, 1840 - 1913 (called: Bāsi Vreni)
from 1865 - 67

August 20, 1865. Last night, our sister Margareth left our home to seek happiness in the 'Welschland' (the French part of Switzerland). It has long been her desire to learn the French language - and now the opportunity has come to her through our friend Anna Eptinger of Basle, who provided her a job as maid in Moutier.

Accompanied by the warmest wishes for good luck from our family and all those she had begged goodbye, she left our circle with tears in her eyes. Her heart grew heavy to think she was leaving us for a lengthy period of time. We also shed tears, but soon we regained our happiness, knowing where she was going. If the good wishes of blessing from honest people do help, she will be alright. May she be spared haughtiness and physical illness and may God return her to us in due time safe and sound.

As for myself, I often have had the desire for a change, but my wish has not as yet been fulfilled. However, I will trust in God and follow the way the One who put life into me will lead me. In Him I trust with all my soul.



August 27, 1865. Two days ago, we received the first letter from our sister in Moutier; it made us very happy and reads as follows:

"Moutier/Grand-Val, August 22, 1865.

Dear Parents, Brothers and Sister.
Today I received your letter of Sunday with great pleasure, and I will gladly adhere to your wish and reply by return. My journey was quite pleasant. At the Post-Office in Basle, I had to wait for a long time, that is until 8 p.m. Then our names were called and the passengers had to board the stage-coach in the order we were registered. The first seat is in the front of the coupé. Then, the second seat is the one father said I should try to get, and the last one is up in the cabriolet. Myself and the maid, who also waited for so long, sat next to each other. It was quite entertaining in the stage-coach, although the conversation was mostly being led in French. Later in the night, I think everyone fell asleep. My eyes were aching from looking out into the dark night, but I was too excited to drop off asleep. In Aesch, Laufen and Delémont, the horses were exchanged and some passengers changed, too. Certainly, quite a bit could be told about the journey and the country-side. However, since it was night, I could not see much, although I was constantly looking out of the window. The little town of Laufen with its neat and high houses I liked very much, also Delémont. A long way from Delémont, we passed a tremendous rock which looked almost like a real mountain. At 2 o'clock in the morning, we finally reached Moutier. The postoffice is at the right-hand side. The postman, who had to help with the unloading, awaited me in Mr. & Mrs. Roy's staed. The trunk was delivered the next morning.

So I arrived here safe and sound, and I do like it. Mr. & Mrs. Roy have three children, and four girls from the German part of Switzerland are boarding here, and they also have a farm hand. They all are very kind to me. I often think of home, but I never have time to get bored. One of the children is 13 1/2, two of them 12 years old. In the nearby institute, Louise Marchand is working, the one who learned German at the Hotel 'Rössli' in Muttentz. Yesterday, Sunday afternoon, Elisa Merilla, who also learned German at the 'Rössli' in Muttentz, came to visit me. She lives some 30 minutes from here. You see that I have enough entertainment and thanks God I am healthy. Last Sunday I attended a French service in church. It is a new and very beautiful church. Every third Sunday a service is being held in German. Thus I will have the opportunity to attend to one every two weeks from now. At the present time, we have rainy weather.

I cannot write much about the village, since I have not seen much of it as yet. But I did like the things I saw so far. Most of the people are working in the watch factory and do farming besides. They wear excessively nice clothes. On Sunday, I saw two girls in church without coats, and all the girls wear expensive hats decorated with flowers.

May I ask you to send my old shoes, as I have to get the potatoes from the field, and it is a shame to mess up my new shoes. (Also Mrs. Roy says so). It will not cost much. Mrs. Roy has paid me back the Frs. 7.30 for my travelling expense.

I have to say goodbye for now. Give my regards to everyone and tell my uncles and aunts that I am sorry I did not beg them goodbye. Although I had plenty of time, I did not want to show off in my new clothes!

Also regards from Mr. & Mrs. Roy. Please do write soon,
Yours daughter and sister Margreth"

Sept. 3, 1865. Today is my name-day, the Verena Sunday: At the same time, it is my dear sister Katharina's 23rd birthday, which represents a rare coincidence. Yet, I am dominated by changeable feelings, as we have, also today, escorted the mortal remains of a young girl-friend of Katharina's to her last resting place. This virgin Katharina Leupin was a virtuous and modest girl. Many a tear was shed at her open grave.

Sept. 14, 1865. Less than a fortnight after a blossom of youth was returned to the womb of the earth, again a young girl aged 23 was carried to her last resting place. This Eva Mesmer had always enjoyed good health, was introvert, faithful and almost indispensable to her mother. Her early departure is deeply deplored, which was witnessed by the many attenders at her funeral.

Oct. 1, 1865. Today, Father and Mother travelled to Moutier to pay a visit to my sister Margreth and to present her with the sweetest fruits we have: Grapes, and also with a piece of olive-green linen for a new winter dress. The year is slowly drawing to its end. As I let my thoughts drift, mixed ideas cross my mind - sad and joyful memories. But focussing into the future, I keep wondering how this year may end. Yet, this should be left to The Lord's wise dispensation.

I cannot recall a year with more unusual weather conditions than this one. At the beginning of the year, we had cold, rigorous weather up to the end of March, and we all were longing for Spring. On April 1st, the skies cleared, the temperature turned mild and milder, and there was not a drop of rain all month long. The month of May brought a few showers, yet the grass would not grow, so the hay was scarce and of bad quality. The rain in June was good for the fruit. July was hot and dry all along. The cherry harvest was abundant. For plucking cherries and taking them to the market we had dry weather all along. The grain crop was good, too, but for the potatoes and grass it was far too dry. September again was very hot and dry. This is the worst drought I have experienced. Yet, the wine promises to be of excellent quality.

Good Friday, 1867. Today, at the anniversary of our Lord's death, there are exactly 4 weeks since we suddenly lost a brother in an accident. I shall try and dedicate a few words of love and sorrow on his behalf. Brother Friedrich was born on June 9, 1848 as the youngest of us five children. He was of delicate health as a child, but gradually gained strength, especially during the last year of his life. He was intelligent and quite knowledgeable and he had a tendency toward music. Friedrich played the zither very well, much to our enjoyment. He was very friendly with children, and there were always a few of them to keep him company when he was working at home. Despite his weaknesses, which all human beings have, and which we now cover with love, everyone seemed to like him. He was a loyal and faithful friend and he certainly knew how to entertain, especially children. Here, Verena's diary ends.

PS. Friedrich's tombstone is depicted on the right of page 36 though the inscription is not legible.

* *



Bäsi Vreni with her father (behind her), her brother-in-law Gottlieb Gysin, who went on an inspection visit to Lenoir, NC in 1888, and nephews and nieces.

The following information was told to the writer by Miss Margrit Gysin (1885 - 1984) - 'Bäsi Grittli'

Margaritha Spänhauer (b. 1846) - the teller's mother - who described her trip to Grandval, was later married to Gottlieb Gysin.

In the year 1886, Dr. James Spainhauer (dentist) of Lenoir, N.C., approached the Spänhauer families in Muttentz by writing. The letter came to Daniel (b. 1844) Spänhauer - the writer's greatgrandfather. It was very difficult for the two parties to correspond, since none of them knew the language of the other. James' idea was to have a Spänhauer family from Muttentz come over to North Carolina and cultivate his farm. To make his offer more tempting, he sent pictures of both the farm house and his family. Daniel, having had a growing family and owning a major farm in Muttentz, did not venture to make the suggested inspection trip to North Carolina. In his stead he delegated his brother-in-law, Gottlieb Gysin. Gottlieb crossed the ocean in 1888. After a 14 days' voyage, he was met (presumably in Philadelphia) and taken to Lenoir.

Upon his return home, Gottlieb described the land to be an absolute wilderness. 'There were no bridges; horse and carriage had to cross the river beds. And there was no pub for miles and miles around'.

Gottlieb found the whole prospect rather depressing, all the more as he could not make conversation with his hosts. Having, at that time, had 6 children of his own and a wife reluctant to leave her country, Gottlieb rejected Dr. James' offer.

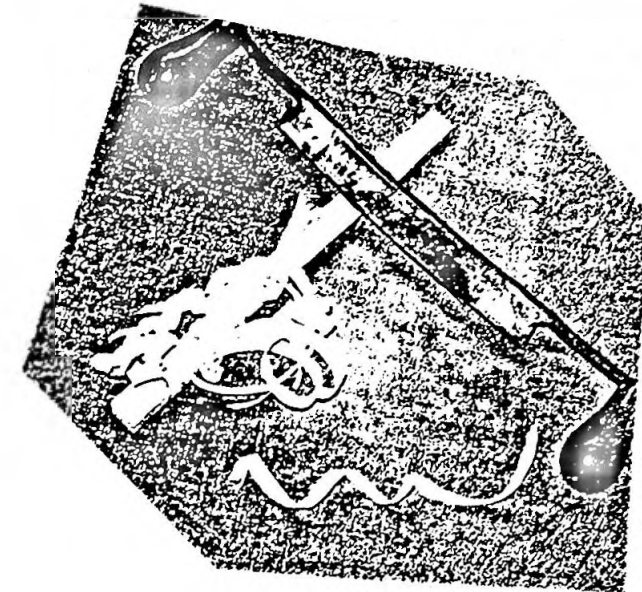
Daniel, impressed by Gottlieb's report was only too happy to remain on his own soil.

* * *



FAMILY NAME

It could be that the name of Spänhauer was derived from work done with this kind of tool, with which wood was chipped.



Over the centuries, there were a number of spellings. The following registrations are stored in the States Archives of Basel, beginning 1513:

Spenhower	Spähhnauer
Spenhouwer	Spohnhauser
Spenhauwer	Spönhauer
Spenhauer	Spännhäuwer
Spänhauer (1553)	Spennhauer
	Spaenhauer (1898)

At the time of writing, there were living in MuttENZ:

9 Spänhauer families with	22 grown-ups,
	2 teenagers and
	2 children
3 Spaenhauer families with	8 grown-ups,
	2 teenagers and
	2 children

EMIGRATION

Information drawn from the book entitled 'Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies', compiled by Dr. Albert Faust and Cains M. Brumbaugh, edited in 1968 in Baltimore by the Genealogical Publishing Co.

It is necessary to bring before our minds the attitude of the European governments toward emigration in the eighteenth century. The old tradition was, that emigration was a crime, and punishable as such, equivalent to desertion, a deliberate shirking of one's obvious duty to the fatherland. There were economic reasons for this policy. The loss of sturdy people such as belonged to the emigrating class, meant so many hands less for the farms and trades, so many soldiers less for the protection of the country.

Each government, especially in Central Europe, with the instinct of preservation, jealously guarded its population against leaving its borders. Martin Luther read into the thirty-seventh psalm the duty to remain in the fatherland and make an honest living therein. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries tried to prohibit emigration by law.

Thus we find in Switzerland that during the most critical emigration period, between 1734 and 1750, decrees or mandates were issued against emigration every few years. The populous Protestant Cantons Bern, Zürich and Basel were most affected, and of these Zürich proceeded most energetically against the so-called 'emigration fever', preventing property sales by those wishing to leave, and proclaiming punishments for agents and distributors of literature. This was followed shortly after by the mandate of January 29, 1735, which added sterner measures, deprivation of citizenship and landrights forever, penalties for purchasers of emigrant property and severe punishment of agitators. Basel did not act as promptly, being obliged by her location to keep the gateway open. But as soon as they felt the dangerous force, they attempted by the same methods as Zürich to stem the rising tide.

In 1740 there was once more a considerable number of applicants and among them fewer poor and paupers than in 1738. They were examined by the deputies to whom henceforth all matters of emigration were referred. The applicants complained of lack of sufficient work and a decrease of their property in spite of their utmost efforts. Times were rather hard and it was scarcely possible for them to find means to pay the 5 percent interest which they had to give to their 'honourable' creditors. Since ruin was staring them in the face, they wished to seek homes and sustenance in another part of the world while they still had some property left.

The emigrants from Muttensz were firmly resolved to go, so firmly that even the agent Hans Spring, who was enlisting emigrants for Carolina, could not divert them from their purpose. The Council consented to the emigration of all who had applied up to March 16. Those who had less than 100 pounds were released from the payment of dues as they had been in

1736, but the others did not obtain any material reduction in the computation of their ten percent tax and had to pay five pounds for the manumission of each of their children

The following members of the Spänhauer family sailed from England on May 5, 1740 on board the 'Friendship', arriving in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, in August:

- Elsbeth Spenhauer, widow of Wernet Spenhauer, and her 4 children:
 - Heinrich, 1716
 - Wernet, 1719
 - Anna, 1720
 - Barbara, 1723

Elsbeth had to pay the following taxes prior to their departure :

10% tax on lb. 1000 worth of property	100,-
fee	10,-
dito for the 4 children	20,-

	130,-

- Claus Spenhauer, 59 (Elsbeth's brother-in-law), painter
 - + wife Ursula Schwartz, with their children:
 - Jacob, 1723
 - Matheus, 1726
 - + servant Verena Tschudi
- Catharine Spenhauer, 1690, Wernet's sister
 - + husband Hans Jacob Pfau, shoemaker
 - + 2 children
- Elsbeth Spenhauer, 59,
 - + husband Heinrich Brodtbeck
 - + 5 children

Those who sailed for Philadelphia this time had a very bad passage. Nearly sixty people from the Canton of Basle died, mostly of hunger. For they had a very rough voyage with storm so that they lost their provisions and cooking-kettles.

There was no emigration of any consequence from Basel to the Colonies during 1742-48

The news that nearly 60 of those who had started from Basel for Pennsylvania in 1740 had perished on the voyage or immediately afterward must have had a depressing effect which may have been intensified by the ghastly account of another voyage on which the survivors were said to have cooked and eaten the dead bodies of their starved comrades.

In the latter part of 1748, Heinrich Spänhauer sailed for Europe to collect the inheritance which his grandfather had left to his mother.

In March 1749, the Council of Basel ordered Heinrich to leave the Canton within 48 hours. He went to Bern to get some papers legalized by the British Ambassador, was accused by the government of soliciting emigrants and stayed for a while at MuttENZ and Pratteln without permission, for which these two villages had to suffer.

Hieron d'Annone, the pastor of MuttENZ, makes the following statement:

May 8, 1749, many people from the Canton of Basel, among them also 66 persons from MuttENZ, with whom I have had much to talk and to do, left by water (i.e. on the Rhine) for the New-land. The government disliked to see it, and remonstrances have not been lacking, but because most of them were needy and 'übel gesittet' (of bad behaviour) people, it was easier to get over their loss.'

March 28 he had said of Stefan Spänhauer that he had a good name.

March 22, it was resolved that all who had applied up to the time, numbering 382 with their families, would be permitted to go 'in order that they might see how foolishly they had acted'. They should however not only forfeit their land-right and not set foot again upon the soil of the Canton under heavy penalties, but also leave eventual inheritances of theirs to the discretion of the government, and get out of the country as soon as they had settled their affairs.

Several circumstances conspired to make the year 1749 the principal year of emigration from Basel to the Colonies. Hard times and frequent and ill-arranged compulsory service, statute-labors, caused the poor people, who form the great majority of the emigrants of the year, to think that they could nowhere be worse off than at home, and at the same time the presence of three former countrymen from Pennsylvania, among them Heinrich Spänhauer, brought the alluring prospects of the New-Land palpably before their eyes. Those who left departed about May 8 and went down the Rhine in four ships. On the sea voyage they went in two ships in one of which 5 adults and 16 children died of the sea sickness. In Pennsylvania they went to join their countrymen with whom they were acquainted, as far as they had not first to work out their passage money.

From those who came over in 1749 are the following Spänhauers from MuttENZ:

- Stephan Spänhauer, day-labourer, 1728, permitted to leave gratis
- + wife Ursula Bröbbeck, aged 24
- + Friedrich, their son, 1748
- + Ursel Spänhauer, sister of Stephan, 1723, unmarried

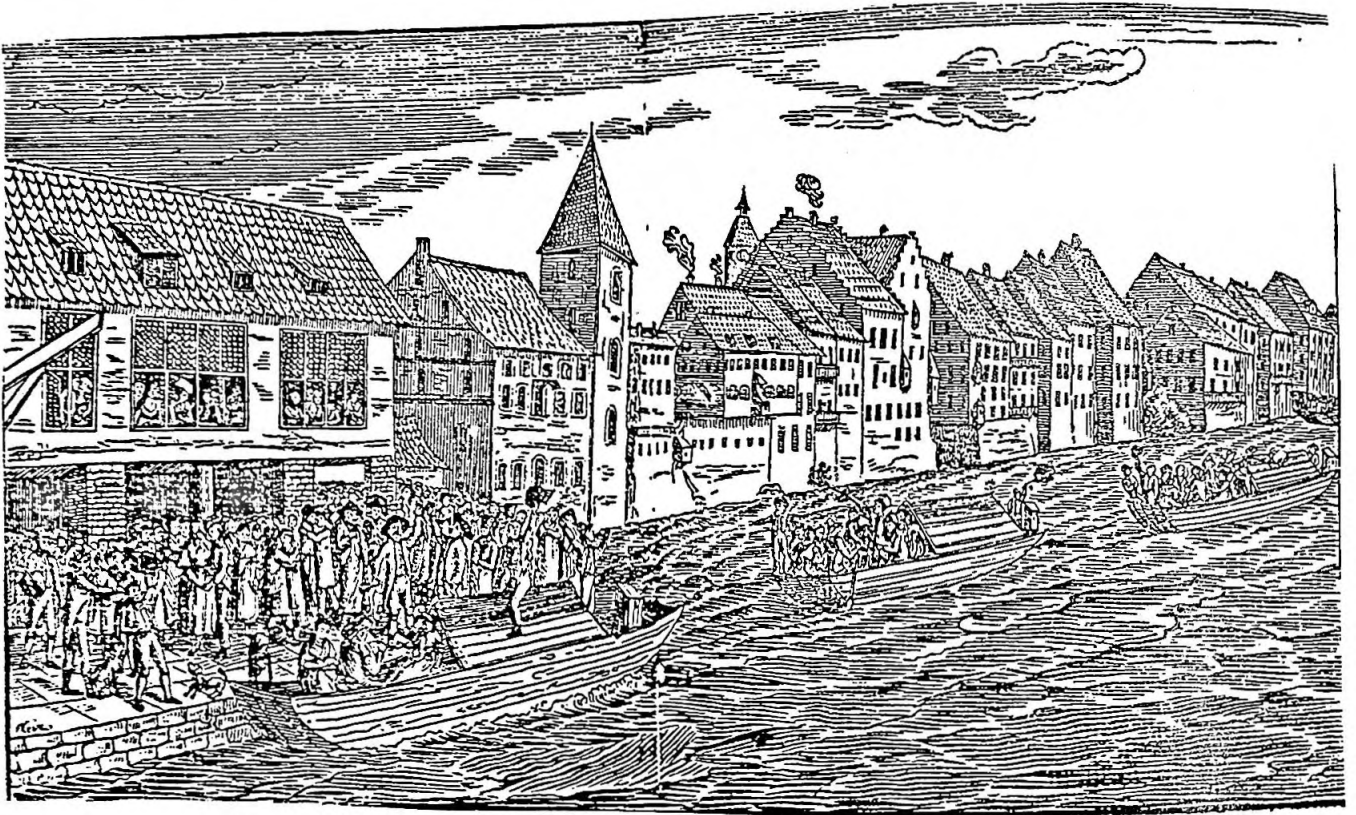
In 1819, the son of Hans Jakob Spänhauer (1770-1812) + Maria Lüdén

- Daniel Spänhauer, 1799, emigrated to America to join his mother, now married to Georg Jauslin.
- 'He lived for some years in St. Louis, MO. From there he went to New Orleans, LA, together with a friend from near MuttENZ. There, Daniel took fever and died in 1824 or 25. He never married.' (Extract from a letter of Fritz Spaenhauer, MuttENZ, dated March 6 1868).



In horse-drawn carriages like this one, but much much bigger, Emigrants travelled from MuttENZ to the place of embarkation in Basel.

Embarkation in Basel



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Besuch im Bauernhausmuseum

Donnerstag, der 27. Sept. 90.

Besuch aus Amerika: Spainhour / Spinner

Nachkommen einer 1700 n. America ausgewanderten Frau.

Edith Spainhour - Edith B. Spainhour Mutter

David R. Spainhour und Erin
Mary S. Lambert, St. Paul, Minnesota
(Spainhour) USA

Frances (SPAINHOUR) & Sam M. Polk - HIGH POINT, N.C. USA

Frank Peter, Jr. Chicago, Illinois USA

Juanita Spainhour Sims, Charlotte, N.C. USA

Richard and Margaret Spainhour (Arthur) (et. f.) USA

Harner and Frankie Spainhour High Point N.C. USA

Frankie Spainhour Muller & John Muller Cypress, Ca. USA

Jacqueline Spainhour Shelton (Mrs. Marcus Reich Shelton)

Marcus Reich Shelton Winston-Salem, N.C. USA

David H. Spainhour MOUNTAIN SIDE, N.J., U.S.A.

Helen Spainhour HICKORY, NC. USA

A. Marcelline Spainhour Lockhart, Simpsonville, S.C., U.S.A.

Nichol Abram Lockhart, Simpsonville, S.C., U.S.A.

Jack M. Whit. Kernville, N.C.

Maxine & Archie Johnson - Hometown, Texal,

John M. Spainhour CHARLOTTE, NC USA

Willie Spainhour Bass, Chapel Hill, N.C.

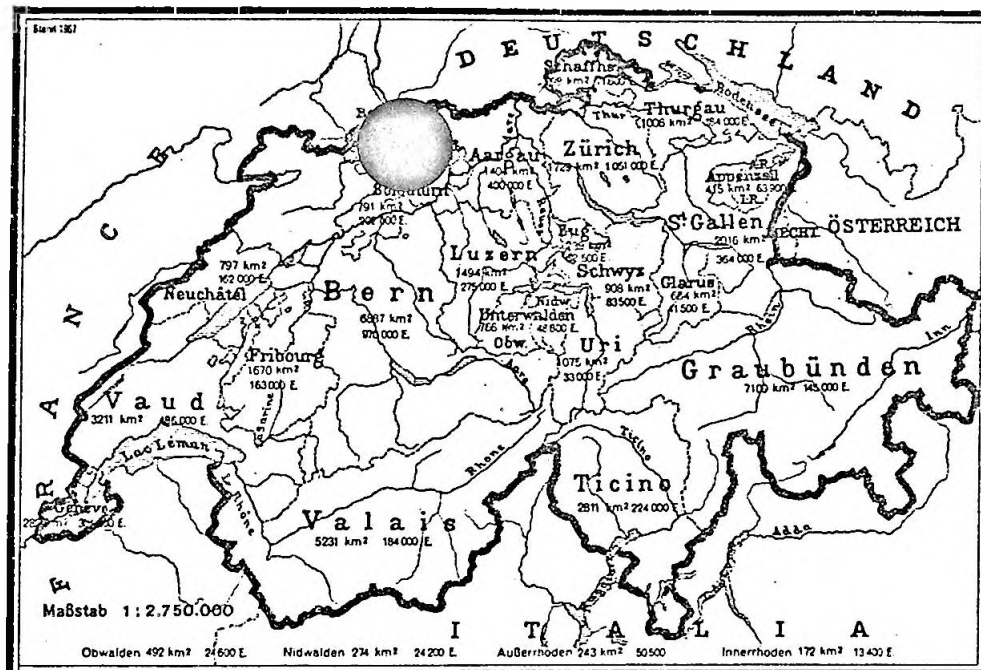
Quincy Spainhour Mills, Concord, N.C.

Mary Spainhour Cooper, N. Myrna Beach, Fla.
 Hazel Little Clemmons 710 U.S.
 Dayrell & Beverly Spainhour Appie Valley, Mo USA
 Eleanor M. Spainhour, Princeton, N.J. USA
 Mary & Sonya Spainhour, Des Moines, Iowa U.S.A.
 James M. Snow - Atlanta, Ga. U.S.A.
 Frances A. Conrad - Bethania, N.C. U.S.A.
 Bob & Barbara Laughon - Columbus, Ohio - U.S.A.
 James & Virginia Spainhour - Ashcroft Heights, Illinois - USA
 Catherine Carter 4321 TRENDSON Rd PFAFFTOWN, NC USA
 William & Kathleen Spainhour Glendale, CA
 Dorothy Horton East Moline, Illinois
 Sue Clark Omaha, NE USA
 Freddie R. Spainhour Dallas, Texas USA
 Stephen E. Spainhour, Greensboro, NC USA
 Heidi Tiefenbacher, 4020 Basle / CH
 Sue & Millee Cortesi Lincoln, Nebraska USA
 Dorothy & Edwin Spainhour Greensboro, North Carolina USA
 Jeannette Spainhour Gregory & Herbert W. Hammond La.
 Anna W. Hitchmuth, Williamsburg, Virginia
 Alma Chamblee Rt. 4 Box 142 Canton, Tx, 75103 USA
 Molla Spainhour Young Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.
 Helen Spainhour Kenna Dallas, Texas U.S.A.
 Charles Spainhour 117 Hemlock St Aiken SC USA
 John Spainhour 116 Winters St Ripley WV USA
 Thomas Spainhour, Schlossberg St 7, Arlington BC.
 Thomas Spainhour, Hudson, W. Devonshire USA

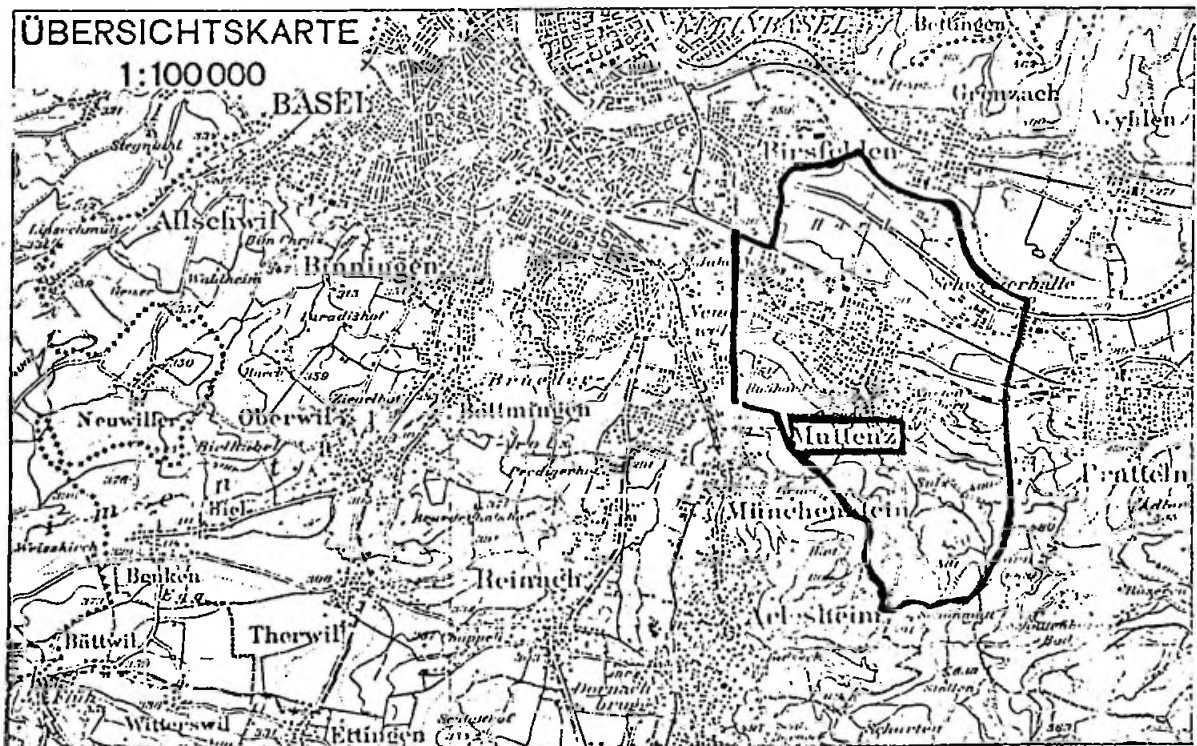


Muttchen

Switzerland



Muttenz



GENERAL INFORMATION

In the Roman Era (50 BC - 260 AC), the name for Muttentz was Montetum. The 'Alemanni' (260-496) called it Mittenza, and around 1230, the name changed into Muttence, and over Muttentz finally into Muttentz.

Muttentz has two natural borders. Towards Münchenstein and Basle, at the West end: River Birs; at the North end: River Rhine forms the separation from Germany.

The still existing wildlife is a variety of birds, deer, fox, badger (only few), hare and squirrel - and once in a while a wild boar keeps the hunters on the run.

The Muttentz town-hall - bearing the name of 'Mittenza' - is located in the center of the town at an altitude of 291 meters (equalling 955 ft.). The altitude of the community ranges between 255 meters (down by the Rhine) and 651 meters (highest point). Its extension is 1'665 hektar (equalling 4'165 acres), whereof 1/3rd are woods. The farmland is constantly shrinking, due to heavy construction. The number of operated farms has decreased in the last 25 years by one half to 14 (beginning of the year 1973).

As of today, there are 2'264 private houses, 96 official buildings, 94 store and office buildings, 236 factories + workshops, 7 hotels, 26 pubs + restaurants, 3 churches (2 protestant with 4 clergymen, 1 catholic with 2 priests), 2 chapels, 7 medical doctors, 5 dentists, 2 pharmacies, 3 drugstores, 1 super-market, 10 kindergardens, 6 primary schools and 2 high-schools + colleges each, 1 technical university. The population in 1972 was 16'000.

The Municipal Council consists of 7 members, of which 1 president. They meet once a week and are elected or re-elected (no limit to re-election) every 4 years.

The average rainfall per year is: 80-100 cm, i.e. 35-40"

The average temperatures are:	in January:	0°C = 32°F
	in July:	19°C = 66°F
	per year:	10°C = 50°F

In the year 1800, Muttentz counted 820 inhabitants; in 1850: 1'322. People almost exclusively lived on farming. Since that time, the population has been steadily growing, and in the years after World War II, a real population explosion took place. The statistics show the following picture (see next page!)

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M u t t e n z

Year	Population	thereof Citizens	other Swiss	Aliens	Prot.	Cath..	Dwelling Houses	House- holds	Factories/ Laborers	Trades/ Tradesmen
1748	1'000 a)						212	250		
1774		832					204	223		
1800		820					208			
1860	1'704	991	627	86			226	328		
1900	2'502	1'033	1'165	304	2'253	234	294	496		
1930	4'966	1'052	3'488	426			826	1'209		
1940	5'917	1'022	4'594	301	4'879	920	1'125	1'671		216 / 1'343
1950										
1960	11'963 b)	1'075	9'541	1'347	8'264	3'475	2'016	3'485	25 / 1'070 46 / 3'030	
1970	15'506				9'517	5'375				415 / 8'090
1972	16'001	1'683	11'819	2'499	9'582	5'702 c)				
1974	16'702				9'887	6'022	2'264	5'589	45 / 4'122	

a) In 1750, there were: 27 farmers + families
170 peasants + " } in Muttentz, incl. Birsfelden
40 widows (!)

b) At the threshold of 10'000 inhabitants, Muttentz -so far village- became a 'town'.

In 1960: 3% of the population made their living on farming + forestry
38% " " " " " " " " trade + banking
59% " " " " " " " " construction, labouring, industries

c) A big number of Italian laborers with large families brought up the rate of catholics. The number of their children is so large that three additional school classes had to be added to each grade.
Apart from Protestants and Catholics, there are 10 Jews and 628 of other or no confession living in Muttentz.

In the year 1919, the city tramway was extended from Basle to Muttentz. This meant a temptation for many a cityman to build a house and move out to Muttentz.

In 1921, the construction of the Freidorf, a cooperative settlement of 150 one-family houses, was taken up, adding - after completion - another 150 families to the population figure of Muttentz. During the economic crisis of the twenties, there was a minor construction boom in Muttentz, mainly stimulated by the local authorities with the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. Whereas in 1910, Muttentz consisted of 349 private houses with 579 homes, the number increased to 826 houses with 1'209 living quarters in 1930. When, in the forties, the industries began to stretch out to Muttentz and the Lower Baselbiet, a never expected construction boom set in.

In the course of the last hundred years, the population of Muttentz has multiplied by seven, but in the last ten years, the growth of the population was the fastest ever. A hundred years ago, most citizens of Muttentz lived right in Muttentz, and the great majority of the population consisted of citizens. (It is to be explained that citizenship in Switzerland sticks to people like their name. No matter where they are born or where they move to - they may keep their citizenship over generations, unless someone chooses to become naturalized elsewhere or do military service for another country. Many a citizen has never lived to see his actual home-town.)

In 1960, although one third of the population had grown up in Muttentz, the proportion of the citizens as against the total population was a mere 10%. In spite of the many Italian laborers there are, the percentage of the aliens has not changed remarkably in the last 100 years, since in former years, refugees from the war of 1870/71 (German/French War), as well as the First and Second World Wars held the level.

An earlier statistic shows that in 1958, Muttentz was the third biggest community of the Kanton Baselland with 11'000 inhabitants, as against e.g. 9'700 of the Capital, Liestal! The Lower Baselbiet, at the outskirts of the city of Basle, has become highly industrialized in the last hundred years; therefore, here, the explosion of the population was much bigger than in the Upper Baselbiet, where Liestal is located.

In order to keep the construction boom under control, special laws were established. The territory of Muttentz was divided into six zones, whereof zone 1) is limited to one and two family houses with at the most two stories. Zone 2 : one, two and more family houses up to two stories high. Zone 3 : Multi-family houses up to three stories high. Zone 4 : Multi-family houses up to four stories high. Zone 5 : Ancient village. Zone 6 : Industrial zone, south of the rail tracks. Zone 7 : Green zone. Zone 8 : Minor sky-scrappers up to twelve stories high.

Social Life

Muttenz has a whole variety of clubs. The saying goes in Switzerland: "Let three Swiss get together - and they will found a club".

- Social Institutions

- Once a month, on a Saturday, there is a gathering at the 'Kirch-gemeindehaus', the Church Congregation House, as we call the second protestant church (besides St. Arbogast Church) - and which holds large, convertible facilities - for a joint soup-lunch. This coming together for 'Suppe + Spatz' ('soup + sparrow' - stock-meat!), as we say, with coffee and home-baked cakes to follow, is very popular and very well frequented. The idea is to consume a modest meal at a reasonable price - and to offer the money saved to the needy people in one or another part of the world. Everyone seems to be looking forward to these gatherings, where one may walk into an old friend lost from sight.
- 'Gemeinnütziger Verein für Alterswohnungen' - a union sponsoring the construction and maintenance of homes + low-rent apartments for old people.
- 'Hauspflege-Verein' (home-nursing) - providing for temporary house-keepers who take charge of sick people, above all mothers, and their households.
- 'Altersstube' (old folks' lounging - literally translated). With the exception of the summer months, men and women beyond the age of 65 come together one afternoon per month. They are being treated to tea and buns and entertained with lantern lectures or films. Occasionally, a missionary returning from overseas will tell them about his adventurous experiences in far distant countries. Before Christmas, they have a Christmas party and each spring they go for a bus excursion. These meetings are zealously frequented. There is a gym class for old people once a week, and on Friday afternoons, the public indoor swimming pool is being warmed up by several degrees and reserved to the aged people.
- 'Mittwoch Club' - the Wednesday club. A group of a dozen men from the age of 65 up (the eldest being 89 at the time of writing) meet every Wednesday at 2 p.m. for a walk through the fields and woods of 1 - 2 hours and - most important - a glass of wine.
- 'Frauenvereine' (women's clubs) - getting together once a week with their knitting and needle-work. Also they go for excursions once or twice a year.
- 'Samariter-Verein' (samaritans) - giving evening classes about how to attend on sick and injured people and offering their services on varied occasions, such as during sport's festivities a.s.o.
- 'Verkehrs- & Verschönerungsverein' - in charge of traffic problems as well as embellishment of the area, providing for facilities such as putting up of finger-posts and benches, and also decorating public fountains with flowers, planting flowers on public grounds etc.

- 'Trachtengruppe' - national costume club
 - 'Verein für Volksgesundheit' - society for public health
 - 'Naturfreunde' - nature's friends
 - 'Ornitologischer Verein' - union for the protection of the birds
 - 'Rebbauern' - vine growers' association
 - 'Gartenbauverein' - hobby gardeners
 - 'Verein pro Wartenberg' - taking charge of the restoration work of the citadels
 - 'Schachclub' - chess club
 - 'Abstinenten' - blue cross
 - 'Sparverein' - savings' union, founded in 1930, at the time of the economic crisis, with the aim to encourage people to put money aside.
- Music Societies
- Two extremely good brass-bands (senior and junior)
 - Yodelers' Society
 - Women's choir for folk songs, founded in 1886
 - Youths' choir
 - Choir of the soccer club
 - Men's choir, founded in 1881
 - Protestant and catholic church choirs
- Sports' Clubs
- 'Kegelclub' - bowling club, a Swiss national sport, different from the American bowling
 - 'Fussballclub' - soccer club
 - 'Schützengesellschaft' - shooters' union
 - 'Schwinger Club' - some kind of wrestling
 - 'Skiclub'
 - 'Jagdgesellschaft' - hunters' union
 - 'Hundesport' - dog's training
 - 'Männer- und Frauenturnvereine' - gym classes for men and women, with a special day-class for mother+child (pre-school children)
 - 'Wasserfahrverein' - canoeing
 - 'Feuerwehrverein' - firemen's club
 - 'Leichtathletik-Verein' - athletics' club
- Political Parties
- Muttenz, like Switzerland as a whole, has three major parties, the socialists, the free democrats and the 'Christliche Volkspartei', the catholics' party, as well as a number of minor parties.

* * *

The Young Generation of Muttenez

In the year 1965, interviews were made with the 175 teenagers in their last year of schooling. The results were quite informative, drawing a picture of the mentality of the local youth.

It was found that only 3/4th of the juveniles received a regular monthly allowance from their parents, of which 42% ranged between 1 - 5 francs (30¢ - 2\$), 28% 5 - 10 francs (2 - 3½\$) and a mere 5% over 10 francs. 55% of the teenagers earned own money occasionally or regularly.

91% of the interviewed young people owned a bicycle and only 5% a motor-cycle. (Unfortunately, the percentage of motor bicycles has gone up considerably since, which is quite a nuisance - noise-wise!). One boy declared proudly that, although he could afford to buy a motor bike he did not care to have one.

53% of the youngsters had spent holidays abroad.

14% never watched TV, 28% were watching but 1 - 4 times a month, 41% 1 - 5 times a week and 17% daily. (Of course, this rate has gone up in the meantime, too).

40% used to read regularly the daily paper.

Whereas the vast majority of the city children never saw their fathers at work, 70% of the teenagers of Muttenez confirmed to have watched their fathers work at their job.

64% regularly took part in their family's Sunday excursions and 95% used to help their mothers with the house work.

* * *

MUTTENZ

IN THE

CHANGE OF TIMES

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Pre-historic Era

As early as the pre-historic era, human beings found food and protection in this country-side. Many findings date back to the late Glacial Epoch, the early Stone Age (around 10'000-8'000 B.C.), as well as the Bronze Age (1'800-800 B.C.) A furnace was found, dating back to the late Iron Age (800-400 B.C.). Old graves and names give proof of the Celts' presence in our district.

Glacial Epoch (some 20'000 B.C.)

Not only in the immediate surroundings of Muttenez have bones of reindeer (1) been found, but also in the Jura (2) and in the neighbourhood of Schaffhausen (3). In those times, the Middle-Land was partly covered with glaciers, whereas the Jura was free of ice. From the findings of reindeer bones, it can be seen up to which area this animal found food. This is the so-called 'reindeer-line'. The reindeer is known to be a migrant animal, moving on over vast extensions as he is looking for food. It is also known that in the Winter the males rid themselves of the antlers and that in Spring the females give birth to the calves. From the fact that antlers have been found in Southern France and bones of very small calves in our area and further to the North, it can be seen that the reindeers spent their Winter in Southern France and moved North to our area and farther in the Spring. The reindeer provided the human being with his most essential needs: a very tasty meat and a warm fur for clothing and tents. The antlers and bones were transformed into arms and tools, the strong sinews used for sewing. For these reasons, the human beings of that epoch got dependant on the reindeer and followed the herds on their migrations.

At the same epoch, the mammoth lived in this area. Mammoth teeth, cranes and bones are still being found; some can be seen in the local Museums at Muttenez and Liestal.

Stone Age (10'000-1'800 B.C.)

After the ice of the late Glacial Epoch had melted, the summer heat grew too warm for the reindeer; they emigrated to the cooler North, to Scandinavia. Warm and heavy rainfall set in. Lakes sprang up after the withdrawing glaciers and also the Mediterranean, henceforth parting Africa from Europe. It did not take long before fish and aquatic birds took possession of the lakes. The land became grown over by woods and the remaining wildlife found natural shelter. The epoch of the reindeer hunters was over - the human beings changed their eating habits, began to gather snales, catch fish and shoot birds. They now required other hunting equipment: tiny stones were used as points to arrows and harpoons. From that era, some tools called 'silex' were found in Muttenez.

Around 3'000 B.C., the first farmers settled in MuttENZ. Many stone tools give proof of their presence and whereabouts. The first farmers were migrant farmers, since fertilization of the fields, as well as the plough were unknown to them. Therefore they had to move on as the fields became unfruitful. They kept the first domestic animals: goat, pork, lam, horn-cattle and dogs. Tools of that era can be seen at the local Museum.

Bronze Age (1'800-800 B.C.)

There was found to have existed an extended fortification on the Wartenberg (4) in the Bronze Age, covering an area of some 6'000 m² (equalling some 6'500 sq.yds). The rampart, consisting of built-up stones (without cement!) is estimated to have been some 3 yds thick and about 4 yds high. In times of danger, the men took up position behind the wall, catapulting stones at the approaching enemy. Their dwelling log-huts were leant against the inside of the wall.

Little is known of the Bronze Age, but it must have been a dangerous epoch, since other settlements were constructed likewise as a refuge. These people already kept horses, and the plough was known to them, made out of wood, as well as the sickle, made of bronze. They planted oats, barley, lentils, peas, beans, cabbage and carrots. It is still unknown how the Bronze Age people buried their dead, since no graves have been discovered so far.

Other people of that era, the pile-builders, lived in lake-dwellings. Toward the end of the Bronze Age, the climatic conditions worsened, Continuous rains flooded the lake dwellings and compelled the people to abandon them.

Iron Age (Era of the Celts) - (800-50 B.C.)

The Celts belonged to the Indo-European group of tribes in conjunction with the Teutons, the Romance peoples and the Slavs. They lived in the area between the Jura, the Alps and the Rhine, the area which is known today as the 'Swiss Middle Land', in those days called 'Helvetien'. The Celtic Helvetier populated 12 towns and some 400 villages. They buried their dead in grave-hills, of which some are still existant in the nearby wood, the 'Hard'. From findings in their graves, mostly jewelry (arm- and footrings, a collar, ornamented with corals and enamel) and very few arms, it can be gathered that the Celts were peaceable people. The sword, lance, shield - as well as the wheel (with 16 spokes) and the yoke - were already known to them.

In the year 58 B.C., a rich and powerful nobleman of the name of Orgetorix, who had some 10'000 men under his command, was successful in convincing a great majority of his people to emigrate with wife and children. His destination was the sunny South, where he knew they would find fruitful land. Thus, 25'000 Helvetier left their homes, burning them down behind them. It was a tremendous exodus moving South. They came as far as the Lake of Geneva, where they were met by massed

Roman troops under the command of Julius Caesar, barring their way to the South. The Helvetier had no chance and moved Westwards instead, towards Gaul (France). The troops of Julius Caesar, however, much more powerful and skilled in military science, cut their way once again and beat the Helvetier in a battle near Bibrakte. Julius Caesar forced the Helvetier to return to their home-land.

Roman Era (50 B.C. - 260 A.C.)

Helvetien was now a Roman Province. The burnt-down houses had to be rebuilt. The Romans, who came after the Helvetier, erected watch towers and citadels along the Rhine, as military fortifications and strong points. Apart from that they also built beautiful temples, theaters, luxurious bath-houses and exquisite villas. The ruins of Augusta Raurica (founded 44 B.C.) in Augst (5) give an idea of their culture. The Romans planted fruit trees and vine-grapes that they had brought from the South, they developed production, trade, traffic, fine arts and sciences -- and they introduced more refined manners. Within the district of MuttENZ, roads, tombs, foundation walls of some 10 country and farm houses, as well as a draw-well and a number of lost objects are remainders of the Romans.

Toward the end of the first century, the Roman legions moved Northwards, and a peaceful and prosperous era began for this country. Most of the Swiss cities were founded by the Romans.

At the beginning of the 3rd century, corruption, impetuosity and immorality at the Court in Rome created confusion, disorder and uproar among the subjects, thus weakening the might of the Roman Empire. In 260 A.C., the 'Alemannen' (Alemanni) broke through the Roman-guarded frontiers and crossed the Rhine. Augusta Raurica, as well as the country and farm houses in MuttENZ were destroyed by fire. A great amount of coins have been found dated of that era. Bunks of 1'000-5'000 coins dug up at one place bear witness of a hasty escape of their owners.

The Alemanni (260-496)

The 3rd century brought end to the Roman Empire. The Romans moved out of our country, succeeded by the Alemanni who - tall, blond, blue-eyed - populated the fertile Rhine plain as settlers and occupied the deserted houses. Celtic names, such as 'Mittenza', 'Goleten', 'Birs' were presumably taken over from Celtoromans with whom the Alemanni appear to have entertained some kind of friendly co-existence.

Stonebox graves near and within the St. Arbogast church walls are the eldest witnesses of the presence of the Alemanni.

The Franks (496-843)

The Franks (Franken) were a tribe of the Teutons (Germanen). In the 5th century, after having gained considerable power, they began to fight both the Romans and the Alemanni. Among other territories, such as the one of today's Switzerland, Germany and Northern Italy, they conquered Gaul (France) and founded the 'Frankenreich' - the Frankish Kingdom.

The Romans had been the first ones to bring Christianity to this area. But it was scarcely spread, when the Alemanni made their invasion. They were pagans and refused to accept Christianity. It was really as late as 496 A.C., after the Alemanni had surrendered to the Franks, that Christianity was systematically introduced, together with the Imperial Laws of the Franks. It is assumed that the first church in Muttensz was erected in wood on the foundation walls of some former Roman building, possibly a temple. All houses of the Frankish era were built in wood, covered by thatched roofs.

In the year 771, Karl inherited a mighty, well established kingdom. Like his ancestors, Karl was a keen warrior; he fought big battles for 30 consecutive years, adding vast territories to his realm. In the year 800, quite unexpectedly, Karl was crowned Emperor by the Pope in Rome and was henceforth known as 'Karl der Grosse' (Charles the Great) - Charlemagne. His Empire, the 'Frankenreich' (Frankish Kingdom) took over the succession of the Roman Empire both in importance and might.

Karl's only living son, Ludwig 'the Pious', was the last monarch of the united Frankish Kingdom. Through continuous fights with his sons, Ludwig lost his authority; the Imperialism was weakened in its foundation.

In 843, after Ludwig's death, the Frankish Kingdom was split up in three parts:

- West 'Frankenreich' - Frankreich (France)
- East 'Frankenreich' - Germany
- the territories in between - Lotharingen (after the Emperor Lothar)

In the year 870, another partition took place, whereby the territories of today's Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Belgium and the Netherlands separated.

The Middle Ages (800-1600)

The Medieval Period, often spoken of as the 'dark Middle Ages', due to the cruelties committed and the widely spread superstition, had one great advantage over our time: rush and haste were non-existent. The only clocks in operation at the beginning of that era were: the sand-clock and the sundial. Therefore, no-one counted by seconds - not to speak of tenths or hundredths of seconds.

- Patronage

At an unknown time, presumably before Charlemagne (742-814), Muttenez was appended by the Bishopric of Strasbourg (6). The Bishop of Strasbourg affiliated the church of Muttenez to the patronage of St. Arbogast, the Saint of Strasbourg, and in the 12th century, St. Arbogast church was entirely rebuilt. Around that time, the second and third citadels on the Wartenberg were constructed. Some time later, the Bishop of Strasbourg ceded his rights over Muttenez to the Counts of Homberg. They, from their side, passed them on to the Froburgers. In 1229, the Froburgers founded the monastery Engental in Muttenez, and in 1306, they sold their rights over Muttenez to the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria. The feudal tenants now were the 'Münche' who initiated the construction of the citadel Münchenstein in 1280. After the earth-quake of 1356, Konrad Münch had the partly destroyed St. Arbogast church restored and he reunited Muttenez with Münchenstein in 1378 for a joint control. The Münche now lived in Münchenstein. The citadels on the Wartenberg were deserted and gradually fell into ruins.

In 1470, the city of Basle acquired the rights over Muttenez. Muttenez and Münchenstein were jointly governed by a 'Vogt' - a Provincial Governor - who lived in Münchenstein. For Muttenez he nominated an 'Untervogt' - an assistant. It was 'Vogt' Daniel Burckhardt, being the Godfather to Hans Spenhauer's and Elsbeth Reufftli's son Daniel, who brought the first-name 'Daniel' into our family (1662). This name became a family tradition up to our days.

In 1444, Muttenez was plundered by the 'Armagnaken', the French army that, thereafter, were beaten in the Battle of St. Jakob, a field between the City of Basle and Muttenez.

In 1501, Basle joined the Swiss Confederation, and thus, city and province jointly became a Canton, the eleventh.

- Landed Property and 'The Most Gracious Masters'

Politically, Muttenez now belonged to the City of Basle, but legally, a vast majority of both, farmland and private houses were owned by the numerous monasteries and churches of Basle and a small part by the Aristocracy of Basle, to whom the farmers had to pay ground-rent and tithe. The farmers of Muttenez thus worked as hereditary tenants. They did have the right to lease or sell their land, but the tithe and ground-rent remained and changed hands together with the land. The

tithe was charged according to the revenue. Officers made estimates in the fields and grapeyards on how much one tenth would amount to. The beneficiaries of the tithe were: the church, the Bishop, the Priest, and the poor likewise with 1/4th each. The ground-rent, on the other hand, was a private right of the landed proprietor. In 1528, the land properties (still not free properties) were anew divided among the farmers. The first Spenhauer, Hans, can be found among some three dozen names listed who, each year, had to deliver jointly 256 bushels of corn, 160 bushels of oats, 2½ pounds in cash, 22 hens and 3 'Saum' (whatever that was!) of wine as revenue to their masters, the St. Erasmus monastery in Basle.

Both, the ground-rent and the tithe were a hard burden on the villagers. But their 'most gracious masters' who sat in the Council of Basle had acquired their rights in hard cash and would do anything to protect them. However, encouraged by the success of the peasants in Germany, the Tirol and Upper Baselbiet, after their upraise in 1525, also the people of Muttentz claimed easing of the tributes and disposal of the monasteries Engental and Rotes Haus. In the course of the Reformation, the peasants became acquainted with the contents of the Bible and now based their claims on the Holy Script. The Council of Basle, somewhat disconcerted, offered some concessions which were consequently confirmed in the so-called 'Freiheitsbriefen' (charters).

1528/29 were two meagre years. It was necessary for the Council to support their subjects in the province. As a reward for their help, they claimed that the charters be handed back to them. The people of Muttentz opposed to this and consequently were declared 'bad subjects'. There were two more upraises from 1592-94 and another one in 1653. The Council of Basle did not give in; they remained, steady and strong, the 'most gracious masters' up to the year 1798.

- Reformation

In 1525, upon request of the villagers of Muttentz, the Council of Basle closed both monasteries Engental and Rotes Haus. On August 10, the latter was sold to citizens of Basle for 1'200 'Gulden' (guilders). It frequently changed hands and was finally bought by the world-wide Chemical Concern, Geigy; they built huge factory complexes on this land that started operation in 1938 under the name of 'Geigy Schweizerhalle'.

Jörg Haas, the school-teacher of those days, made an attempt to fight the old-fashioned priests. People of Muttentz hollered at the church paintings and were condemned for this ill-behaviour. A meeting of the villagers, bearing the purpose of opposing the priest, was thwarted; the 'modern fellow-believers' were locked into their assembly-room. It was only after the 'stormy carnival' in Basle in 1529 that the Council gave way, and on April 1, the new Religion was officially installed. In Muttentz, all the church utensils were disposed of and Heinrich Schön was established as the first clergyman. The inside of St. Arbogast church was white-washed and all the paintings, objects

of idolatry, disappeared under a white coat. The worship was now transferred from pictures to the needy living people who - according to the new doctrine - were the true pictures of the Lord and should be supported and comforted.

In 1534, the parsonage was built. It is one of the oldest buildings of Muttentz, still in use. The new Reformation rules contained both the parochial constitution and moral laws in one. Magistracy, clergyman and some sort of supervisors 'Bannbrüder' were jointly watching over faith and good moral, sustained by a great majority of the community.

Muttentz has had its own school already before the Reformation. From then on they were granted a 'Depütanten Schule' with a teacher of somewhat higher standards, as well as a financial contribution from the State.

- After the Reformation

After the Reformation, the Aristocracy, who sat in the Council of Basle, took over all rights on the properties from the monasteries and churches.

Both the old and new Religions maintained a rather peaceful co-existence throughout the country. The worship of Mary was not forbidden, and as late as 1571, a new church bell at St. Arbogast was ornated with the relief of Mary. Quite a few members of the Muttentz congregation maintained their habit of bowing to where the painting of St. Mary was under the coat of whitewash.

The clergyman of that time was a severe man who opposed strongly to bowling and card-playing. A frightening neckring, fastened to the church-gate, was a great support to him in keeping up moral and good order within his congregation. People - men, women and youths - who had been caught blaspheming, cursing or wishing evil to someone, were condemned to stand in the neckring by the churchgate on the following Sunday through the time of the service, thus being openly exposed to the churchgoers. Apart from this humiliation, they were fined two shillings.

17th Century

- The 'Thirty Years' (or Religious) War' (1618-48)

During the years of the Religious War that had been started in Germany and raged practically all over the Northern part of Europe: from France right across to Prague, Muttentz not only suffered from foreign beggars, but also from the Pest that broke out in 1628. In the year 1629, 112 people died from it, equalling 1/7th of the population. But also a new handicraft was brought into the village by the fleeing 'Huguenots' (7): the 'Posamenten' - the weaving of ribbons.

A new possibility of making a living! In later years, the City of Basle experienced a never-known prosperity thanks to this new industry. There is still a small number of ribbon factories left, both in Basle and the Upper Baselbiet, exporting their goods also to overseas countries. Hundreds of minor farmers throughout the Baselbiet used to have a loom in their living room and the entire family took part in the ribbon making. Today, there are but one to two dozens home-weavers left.

When the Religious War was over, both village and villagers were badly off and many a farmer sold land to a rich townsman. People were discouraged, and the land frequently changed hands. In 1674, the pest returned to MuttENZ and raged for four years. It was in September 1674 that Arbogast Spänhauer, aged 58, preceded in death four of his children, aged between 11 and 20 years. They all died within 8 days! Up to the year 1678, another six Spänhauers died from the plague.

The Post-War Years

The 'Bauernkrieg', the peasants' rebellion of 1653 is one of the most unpleasant happenings in the Swiss history. The country people opposed to the hard sovereign of the towns and, after an unsuccessful revolt, were punished inhumanly. The Council of Basle appeared to be the most cruel of all toward their country subjects: 7 prisoners were decapitated, 1 hanged, 10 condemned to the penitentiary and 3 to the galleys. These cruelties, never forgotten by the country people, started their passive resistance that endured up to the year 1833 when, after a battle between town- and countrymen, Basle Town (Baselstadt) and Basle country (Baselland) became two independent Cantons. (see: 'Separation from the town of Basle.

To make the ill-feeling complete, the town of Liestal (today's Capital of Baselland) was deprived of their acquired rights and freedom.

In the year 1660, a regular school-system was installed and the going to school became compulsory for all the children. In those days, schooling was sponsored by the church.

The Swiss were renowned for being excellent warriors and sharp-shooters. Thus, on September 24, 1663, King Louis XIV of France proposed a pact to the 13 Swiss Cantons of that epoch, offering easing in custom's duties and other trade privileges, provided they be willing to allocate him 16'000 soldiers. The Swiss sovereigns were only too pleased to countersign this pact on behalf of their poverty-stricken country. The domestic army of those days was so terribly short of funds, that the soldiers were bound to produce their own clothing and arming. The rank of officers was awarded to townsmen exclusively. One more flaw in the constitution! Also hunting licences were a privilege of the townsmen. Another source for ill-feeling for the country people. However, what they resented most was the inconsiderate habit of the gentlemen hunters to chase the animals across their meadows and corn-fields.

18th Century

By middle of the 18th century, both the financial and social situation of the villagers had not changed much to the better. The main population of MuttENZ consisted of: 27 farmers and their families, 170 'Tauners' (farm hands) with their families and 40 widows. This was the state, when Elisabeth Spänhauer-Spitteler decided to leave for the American Colonies with her four children Heinrich, Wernet, Anna and Barbara. At the same time, the family of Claus Spänhauer + Ursula (Schwartz) emigrated with their children Jacob + Matheus. Nine years later, Heinrich returned to MuttENZ on a visit and when he again headed for America, 66 emigrants from MuttENZ left with him. Among them we find another Spänhauer family, the one of Stephan Spänhauer + wife Ursula (Brodbeck) with their son Friedrich. In 1750, another 11 people followed.

- Napoleon

Between 1792-97, while Napoleon's army swept over Europe, 200 Confederate soldiers were lodging in MuttENZ. The mighty Napoleon purposely and strongly interfered with the home-policy and kept troops on our territory. Through his strategy of oppression with both government and folks, he managed to have 9'000 Helvetic soldiers march with him against Russia. They proved to be extremely brave men. However, a mere 700 of them returned. After another battle at Leipzig, where again Helvetic troops had to fight for Napoleon, they turned against him by joining the Allies. Since the Helvetic government had allowed the Allied troops to cross Switzerland, this meant open war against France. Nevertheless, quite miraculously, there was hardly any bloodshedding on Helvetic territory.

- 'Freedom and Equality'

After the French Revolution, the slogan of 'freedom, equality and fraternity' had shaken up also the people from the Baselpiet. Under pressure of the population, the Council of Basle issued a 'Freiheitsbrief' (charter) on January 20, 1798. The people of MuttENZ, crazy with joy over their newly acquired legal equality with the townspeople, planted a 'Freiheitsbaum' (freedom tree) in the church square.

19th Century

Freeing of the Country People

From 1803 on, after the new order was established, Muttenez formed their own Municipal Council, headed by a President.

In 1804, the Council of Basle decided to free the peasants from ground-rent and tithe. The buying off rate was set at twenty times the yearly ground-rent, all in hard cash. They took the average revenue of the years 1778-79 as a basis. The money was payable within three years, plus 5% interest. The exemption from ground-rent and tithe shifted another heavy burden on to the shoulders of both the villagers and the community - and many a small farmer, finding no other way of providing for the buying-off price, had to sell his property. The community, on the other hand, cleared vast extensions of wood, making the necessary money by selling the highly priced oak-wood.

This is how the feudal mastership over Muttenez came to an end.

In the period of time between 1812-24, the whole district of Muttenez was anew measured, and maps were drawn.

From 1814-20, a teacher by the name of Erhard Schneider, a scholar of the world-famous Heinrich Pestalozzi (founder of the public school-system), was forming in Muttenez a number of teachers upon an initiative of the Council of Basle. Between 1824-26, another Teachers' Seminar was given in the parsonage of St. Arbogast. A later Swiss General, by the name of Rolle, was one of these pupils.

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- The Separation from the Town of Basle

In the year 1814, and thereafter, the Council of Basle consisted of 90 members from the town and 60 delegates from the country - a misbalance which no-one seemed to have any objection to for a long period of time. Gradually, however, it became apparent to the country people that they were in disadvantage as against the towns-people. In 1829 it was resented that the Council of Basle had offered too little funds to the provincial population who were suffering from flood-damage and, at the same time the Council refused to lower the heavy taxation. They, on the contrary, claimed a substantial piece of wood which had always belonged to the community of Muttentz.

Once again under the influence of the happenings abroad - this time the French July-Revolution of 1830, 300 'patriots' from 20 municipalities gathered in Muttentz on January 2, 1831, claiming equality of rights. Johannes Mesmer, the innkeeper of the 'Schlüssel' (the key) in Muttentz, as well as Christoph Rolle, the school teacher and later General, were among the leaders.

In 1832, the country people, disappointed and disillusioned, installed an own provisional administration under Stephan Gutzwiller. Johannes Mesmer was elected a member to the provisional government. Strangely enough, it were the very communities of the Lower Baselbiet that pleaded for a separation from the town of Basle that now, in our days, request a reunion! Due to several minor fights, the men of Muttentz guarded the border against Basle for two consecutive years.

The towns-people, annoyed by the disturbances from the Baselbiet, decided to show them by force of arms that might meant right. On August 3, 1833, they marched - well-armed - eastwards. Muttentz was evacuated but, fortunately, spared by the soldiers. Captain Mesmer took post with his sharpshooters at the foot of the Wartenberg. Just outside of Muttentz, the first battle took place. Many a man from Muttentz, standing face-to-face with a towns-man, felt weak in his knees and deserted into the woods. As of today, there is a common-grave of the 30 killed men within the churchyard of St. Arbogast. The towns-men marched on past Pratteln, setting fire to a few houses, toward the 'Hülftenschanz', where a fierce battle brought defeat to the towns-men. To prevent more shedding of blood, Confederate troops - 10'000 men in all - were sent out to occupy the entire Canton while the legal separation of Basle Town and Country was worked out and established. There are, henceforth, two Cantons: Baselstadt (town) and Baselland (country) also called 'Baselbiet'. The State's fortune was divided, whereby the country received 64%. The Council of Basle issued a verdict by which people were asked to respect the self-reliance of the country-people and to make an effort to live on friendly terms with them.

The Minister of those days of confusion, a Mr. Preiswerk from Basle and his family had to leave Muttentz in a hurry. Verena Spänhauer, sorry for the Minister's wife, who had always been kind to her and everyone, offered to help her move. Under cover of darkness, she carried a basket full of chinaware on her head from Muttentz to Basle for her, which is some 6 miles' way. In a small village, where everyone knows everything about everybody, the news about Verena's help had instantly spread, giving way to the rumours that the Spänhauers

were 'pro-Basle'. To scare their sympathy for the town right out of them, someone landed a bullet in a window-shutter of their living room.

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In the course of time, it became impossible for the entire population of Muttentz to live on farming exclusively. After the Separation, the village was lacking in industry and remained dependent on the town as far as jobs were concerned. The quarry on the Wartenberg offered some earning. The 'Paulus Cathedral' and the German railwaystation (8) 'Badischer Bahnhof' in Basle were partly built with stones of Muttentz' origin. However, with a sudden change in architecture, the demand for stones practically shrunk to zero. Instead of the quarry, gravel works were taken into operation.

In 1835, a salt-spring was discovered near the former monastery 'Rot-hus'. This was the beginning of a new and still prospering industry.

In 1845, 30 men from Muttentz participated in the 'Sonderbundkrieg' (9). The community added 16 Swiss francs (some 58) to the soldiers' pay and the ones returning were treated to a good meal.

In 1854, the village received a railway-station.

In the year 1856, the Municipal Council of Muttentz made a survey in the Upper Baselbiet about the watch-making industry, with the intention to bring this prospering industry also to Muttentz. In spite of the Council's offer, to grant a credit of 8'500 francs as an initial capital, no-one showed interest in taking up watch-making - and the idea was dropped altogether.

In the year 1864, 30 'Posamenterstühle' (looms for ribbon weaving) were operating in private homes in Muttentz. In the course of the years, lack in demand for home-woven ribbons gradually brought an end to this line of handicraft.

The German/French War of 1870-71 swept a number of refugees from Germany and the Elsass (10) over this territory. In Muttentz, the civilian refugees were well looked after and cared for, whereas the soldiers were, as elsewhere, interned and guarded by local soldiers who, in return for this job, were paid some 40 Rappen (10¢) per day.

The peasants' village of Muttentz and the suburban Birsfelden, both united in one community, never really lived on friendly terms together. In 1874, they decided to part. Birsfelden became an independent community with 251 ha territory (approx. 625 acres).

Since 1876, wrought-iron petrol lampposts lighted the streets of Muttentz. From 1895 on, pipe lines conducted the water right to the houses. In 1898, electricity was provided for and in 1924, gas.

The Turn of the Century

Around the turn of the century, Muttenez was still a farmers' village. At 7 a.m., the 'Betsi' - 'Betzeit' - time for prayer, the night-watchman sent the children home that were still playing or strolling about in the streets.

There were but a few minor stores, one grocery store, two sisters selling liquorice, salt and matches. The baker also sold petrol, another pair of sisters, pulling their cart from house to house, sold vegetables in the streets.

The eating habits were the same as theretofore. The farmers used to eat five times a day: the first meal early in the morning consisted of coffee, bread+butter, cheese and 'Rösti' (Swiss kind of fried potatoes). At 10 a.m., sausage, bacon, wine and/or tea were consumed. For lunch they ate home-grown vegetables and own dairy products. Followed 'Zobe', the 4 o'clock snack with bread and cheese. Supper again brought 'Rösti' on the table, eventually 'Geschwellti' (boiled potatoes), bread and cheese, butter and milk coffee.

Farmers' sons and daughters, working in mills either in Basle or Münchenstein, had no way of having lunch at a canteen or a cheap snack-bar. No such thing existed in those days, and the few restaurants were far too expensive for them. It usually was a younger sister or brother who brought them their modest but cooked meal in a basket or an old perambulator - and on foot. They often used to walk one hour and more one way! One grandmother of the writer, Caroline Leupin, was the youngest child of her family and she used to make the trip to a ribbon mill in Basle, where her sister and brother laboured, and back, for many years and in any kind of weather.

20th Century

Up to the year 1910, the non-farmers bought their milk from the farmers, and many a farmer took his milk to his private customers in Basle. Then, the dairy co-operation was founded, the 'Milchgenossenschaft', where they delivered their milk to.

In 1910, there were 71 dairy farms with 229 cows, producing 88'000lbs
To compare: per month
in 1965, a mere 22 " " " 219 " produced 103'000lbs

In the year 1930, a viniculture association was founded. The statistic report 60'000 kilos of grapes (130'000 lbs) as having been harvested in 1965.

The working people began to seek work in factories in Basle and also in Münchenstein. In 1910, a factory worker made 10 Rappen per hour (3¢); he used to work for 10 hours a day on week-days and 9 hours on Saturdays. To compare: One pound of white bread costed 25 Rappen in those days.

- The First World War (1914-18) and the Years After

As in previous wars, MuttENZ - the municipality as well as the individuals - had to offer lodgings to a great number of Swiss soldiers, who were mobilized to protect the frontiers. Again in the 20th century, as during the past 2'000 years, the dreaded danger lay on the north bank of the Rhine - Germany. Ulrich Wille, the nominated General, had the Swiss troops under his command through the four years of war. Fortifications were built along the border lines. The Swiss were ready and willing to fight back, if attacked. Since a great number of farmers and their horses were called to arms, food, heating and clothing became scarce, and the population grew needy. Just about everything was rationed and the ration-cards became even more important than money. Prices went up tremendously. In 1917, e.g., a workman made a mere 27 Rappen per hour (8¢). After the general strike in 1918, the social situation improved somewhat. In 1924, the wages were at 1 franc per hour (2.60\$)

The joy over the armistice in 1918 was clouded over by the outbreak of the 'black flu' that caused thousands of deaths. People as of today believe that this was another spell of the plague.

Bad times followed the First World War. After the men had returned home from the military service - and right into the thirties - MuttENZ, out of a population of 5'000, counted 250 unemployed men. The local industries then were: the gravel works, salt mining, the chemical-technical works, a crate-factory, as well as a concrete plant. The Municipal Council provided emergency work by way of tubing the village river under ground, laying a canalization system as well as draining the Rütihard (fields on top of a hill). The men took turns in filling these odd jobs, since there was simply not enough work for all of them. Mainly due to these circumstances, MuttENZ expanded very slowly (1930: 5'033, 1945: 6'000 inhabitants).

- The Second World War (1939-45) - Memoirs of the Writer

The writer was twelve years old when the second world war broke out, just old enough to live through those years fully aware of what was going on.

Upon the outbreak of the Second World War, our men again were called to arms. Henri Guisan was elected General and commanded the entire army, including the airforce, right through the years of war. After his nomination, the General, loved and respected by the entire nation, summoned the field-officers to the Rütli (a meadow on the Lake of Lucerne), the very cradle of Switzerland where, in 1291, delegations of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden - the first three Cantons had gathered to make their oath for the protection of freedom and independence. General Guisan and his officers renewed this oath of their forefathers on the very same spot.

For Switzerland, the years of war were a tremendous nervous strain. The Germans set out to prepare their attack by keeping Nazi agents

scattered over our country. At the time of the outbreak of World War II, 15'000 German men resided in Switzerland. Only 3'000 of them were called to arms; the rest lived on in Switzerland, a great number of them engaged in the German underground. Regardless of possible political consequences, the Swiss Government has exterminated a number of German Nazis who had become too active. Two of them had lived in MuttENZ. But also among our own people we had betrayers, spies and agents. Our Federal Council was faced with the necessity to reintroduce the pain of death, in order to protect our country against traitorousness. In the course of the years of war, 530 agents have been arrested; 7 Swiss citizens and 25 aliens were executed by shooting.

The German victories all over Europe were rather depressing for us, the only neighbouring country not attacked by Germany. The war was raging all around our country. In May, 1940, German troop concentrations could be observed on the north bank of the Rhine; they were ready to march in! A great number of people from the borderlands, shaken with fear, evacuated with their families and most precious belongings to the alpine area, where they hoped for better protection. The writer will never forget the night, when her mother gathered up all the valuables about the house, cramming them into a trunk. The next day, the two of us - father being away in military service and brother, yet too young for the army, with the 'Ortswehr', a local civil defence - pulled the heavy trunk on our rack wagon (our only vehicle in those days, apart from the men's bicycles) to the railway station in MuttENZ and sent it to my grand-parents in Delémont (some 25 miles from here!!). They were our only close relatives living away from MuttENZ.

Up to this day, it has never been known what prevented the Germans from invading Switzerland. Many people were tempted to give Churchill credit for it, others Mussolini. More likely, it was an act of God!

However, throughout the war, the Germans never ceased to fight a nervous cold war against Switzerland, and the Nazis demonstrated openly their hatred and contempt for us. They went as far as exerting pressure on our Government and press.

Since all the Continental countries entangled in the war had the black-out, Switzerland stuck out as a bright point that, involuntarily, served the British airforce as a direction-indicator, when attacking German territory at night time. As a consequence of this, black-out was imposed on us under pressure of the German Government. So we lived in the dark for almost five years. Going out at night in the black-out was quite an adventure and made it necessary for everyone to carry a shaded torch with a blue light. Of course, as any teenager, I did go to dance courses, parties and the theater. At night, the street cars used to run in slow motion behind dim blue head-lights on a moderately reduced schedule. The last street-car to MuttENZ was due to leave at 11:30 p.m. from the centre of the city. Every now and then I missed it. Taxi cabs were very scarce in those days - and so was money. The only alternative was to walk, which meant an hour under way in the dark. I don't remember ever

having been scared walking home all by myself. I somehow always managed to have boy-friends living in the opposite direction. Applying the 'scouts' trot' - 20 steps walk, 20 steps run - I used to cover the distance in half the time. One night, changing my step from walk into run by the bridge of the Birs, a man's voice cried: "No use to run, girlie, mother will scold you anyway". It was the sentinel keeping guard under the bridge.

We could hear the bombing from as far as Freiburg i/Br (25 miles) and saw the fires at night both in Germany and France. When the Germans began to invade France, both parties used to shoot over Swiss territory (Basle). Around midnight they usually laid their guns and took up firing to and fro at 3 a.m. Two sirens were installed in Muttentz: one in the middle of the village, the other one in the Freidorf, next to our house. Since quite a few bombs had been dropped inadvertently on Swiss territory, mostly by Americans, the sirens blared each and every time aircrafts were approaching. The regulations made us descend into the cellars, a factor we gladly adhered to during school hours but gradually forgot about during night time. We felt that, if we had to, we'd much rather die in our beds.

During the periods of time, when my father was in military service, I used to sleep in his bed. Very late one night, Mama and I heard the sound of shooting coming nearer and nearer. When heavy boots approached our house and nervous shouts were heard, we had an anonymous thought: The Germans have come! Mama began to weep - and I felt I had to do something. So I went to the window, peeped through the half opened shutter and perceived a Swiss soldier. Hearing the sound of the shutter, the man looked up at me pleadingly: "Please, may I use your toilet"! What a relief: His unit merely had a night's drill ...

Food and clothing were rationed, and once again the ration-cards grew more precious than money. Also coal was very scarce, allowing for restricted heating only. For this reason, during the exceptionally cold winter of 1940, we were allowed an additional seven weeks' vacation from school. Gasoline was practically non-existent. The cars needed commercially were transformed to run on charcoal. It was a queer system fastened to the back of the cars for the burning of the charcoal.

The school-children from the age of 15 on had to sacrifice three weeks out of their 5 weeks of summer holiday to farming. This kind of 'civil service' has been maintained on a voluntary basis ever since. Personally, I feel that it is a most valuable experience for the city youth to get a close idea on how tough farmer's life can be, especially for small farmers who are struggling for their daily bread. Also every bit of ground, gardens, sports- and play-grounds were transformed into vegetable gardens and potatoe-fields. Our school-director was the greatest sight gardening. He was very short and ever so fat - we used to call him 'Whinnie the Pooh' - he was unable to bend forward. To do the gardening in the school-yard, he adjusted his plump body onto a little stool, stretching his legs in opposite directions.

Again, thousands of refugees, mainly soldiers from as far as Poland and Russia, were swept into Switzerland - 300'000 in all - and we had to feed and clothe them all. They were interned, and it was quite a task to keep the hostile parties separated from each other. The Swiss Red Cross was very active throughout the years of war. With chartered trains they brought in thousands of children for a lengthy stay with Swiss families.

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- The Village grows into an industrialized Town

It was after 1945 that MuttENZ began to grow into an industrialized town, after the production boom had set in throughout Switzerland. A large rail freight yard was built that developed into the largest one in Switzerland. Old houses were restored, new houses built. The growing of the population called for additional school-houses, a new and larger catholic and a second protestant church. The latter called "Kirchgemeindehaus Feldreben". The construction of a trade-school, a general and a technical college, as well as a larger town-hall were planned and effected.

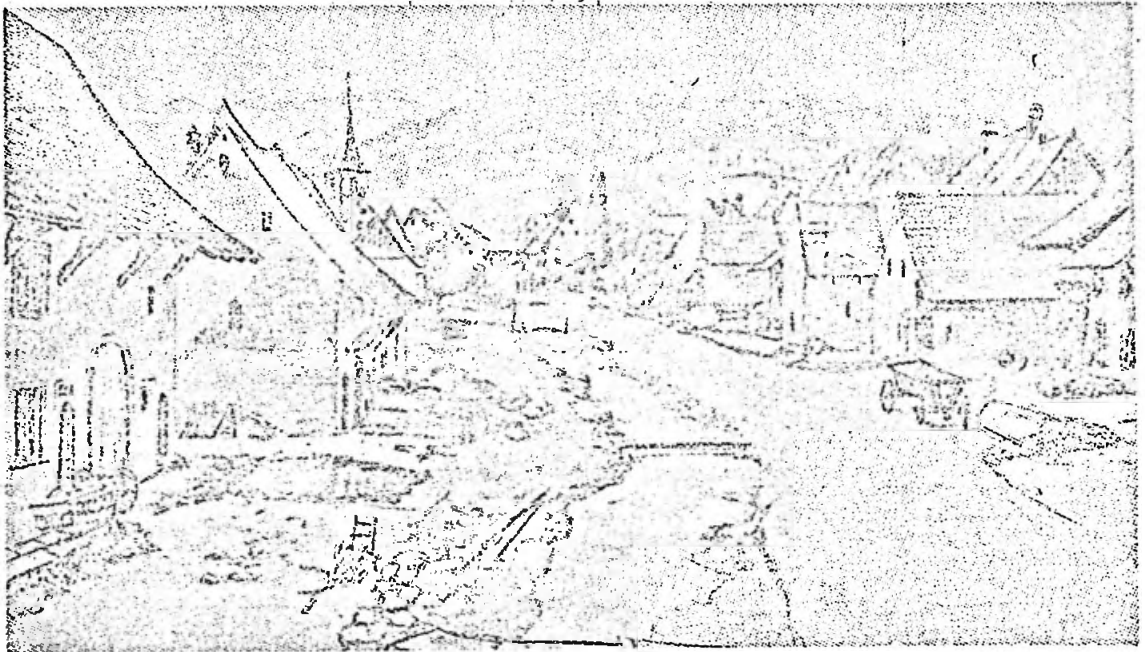
The expanding industry, however, not only brought prosperity to MuttENZ, but also pollution - and along with it new problems. A committee 'pro aere sano', of which the writer has been secretary for a number of years, came into action and, fortunately enough, proved to be quite a success. Under pressure from both, the committee and the population, the Canton engaged an engineer for air-hygiene who has the task of giving practical advice with the character of implication to the pollution-bound industries. On May 20, 1973, our Canton accepted a law by way of public votes, whereby the factories causing pollution above tolerance, can be fined or restricted in production. Only eight days later, four factories in Pratteln (the neighbouring town East of MuttENZ) felt the consequences of the new law.

In spite of the growth of the community, the Council is anxious to conserve the picture of the ancient village and has set many an ancient building under the law of preservation. Also the old Spänhauer farm-house at the Baselstrasse 31, today inhabited by Hans Spänhauer, is under preservation. The house was built in 1678 in the Gothic style and no alterations or restorations may be done to it without approval of the Office for the Preservation of Beautyspots.

* * *

Explanatory Comments

- (1) Reindeer: a relative animal to the deer that has drawn back to the Northern parts of Scandinavia
- (2) Jura: Pre-alpine hilly landscape
- (3) Schaffhausen: City at the north-east corner of Switzerland, bordering Germany.
- (4) Wartenberg: a small mountain, sheltering MuttENZ from the south-east. It is topped by the ruins of three medieval citadels.
Warte = observatory
Berg = mountain
- (5) Augusta Raurica: a Roman settlement 5 miles north-east of MuttENZ, named after the Roman Emperor Augustus (b. 63 BC, d. 14 AC), a nephew and adoptive son of Julius Cesar. Augustus has reigned over the Roman Empire at the time Jesus Christ was born. As of today, there are a number of ruins that can be visited in the antique quarter of Augst, and also a museum. In the amphi-theater, plays and concerts are being given during the summer months.
- (6) Strasbourg: City in Northern France
- (7) Huguenots: The Protestants persecuted in France
- (8) Railway-Stations: Basle has three railway-stations:
- Bahnhof SBB (Schweizerische Bundesbahnen)
- the domestic railway company, owned by the Confederation
- Elsässer Bahnhof
- for trains from and to Germany *France*
- Badischer Bahnhof
- for trains from and to Germany
- (9) Sonderbundkrieg: Swiss religious civil war
- (10) Elsass: North-eastern Province of France, across the border from Basle.



Die Hauptstresce von Muttenz um 1860, nach einer Zeichnung von Jean Baur (1815—1868).

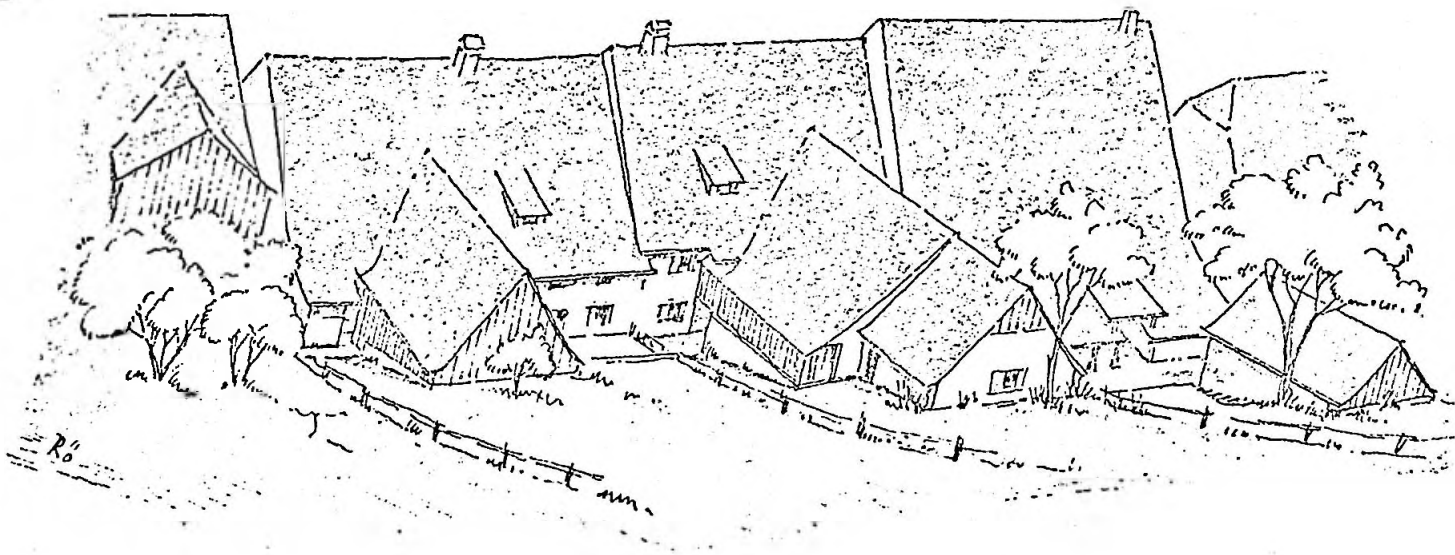
Muttenz main street in the year 1860 - drawing by Jean Baur

The Ancient Village

As of today, the ancient farm houses form the center of the town. They are lined one next to the other, stretching in five directions from St. Arbogast church.

AK 3 1970
Kathe D

In the summer, people keep Geraniums on the outer window sills, which gives those neat houses an even more cosy touch. The parsonage, built in 1534, is one of the oldest buildings still inhabited (by a Minister and his family).



Back view of a range of farm houses

The ancient farm houses are all more or less alike. The low ceilings and low and narrow doors are typical. Originally, most houses were but one story high, covered with thatched roofs. The second stories were built up later and the roofs covered with tiles. The dwelling house, barn and stable form one complex under one and the same roof. In olden days, the toilet used to be out in the barn, next to the pigs' stable. Until a few years ago, the manure was kept in a square yard in front of the cows' stable. From the neatness of the heap, the quality of the farmer was derived. Prior to a feast or religious holiday, the farmers used to make a special effort, braiding with much skill the manure heaps on the sides.

AK ~ 1970
Imperial 12 (Ginger/Black)
Ker 12

The barn has a huge door, allowing for the hay and crop cart to pass under. Cut into the large door is a small one for the people to go through (see above picture).

From the barn, there is also an interior connecting door to the dwelling house, and on the opposite side one to the stable.

When the clay floor of the barn had become worn out from the many steps passing over, the farmer would cover it with a new layer of clay and invite the children of the neighborhood to trample it even, an activity that used to be great fun. In the evening, an accordion player animated the youngsters to dance. In a most pleasant way they were stamping the floor into a harder and more even surface.

The dwelling houses have huge cellars, where people used to store their vegetables, the bread and the wine. All the farmers maintained their own grape yard and made their own wine. Many a farmer found his wine production more profitable than the rest of his crops. In this area, you find - as of today - all-round farms exclusively, originally serving the purpose of feeding the own family. Farmers who produced

wine in excess of their own need, sold it to the local pubs or, if they felt like pouring it out to guests themselves, nailed a fir-wreath to their front-door. This meant that one was welcome to go in and buy a drink of wine.

The main floor of the dwelling house consisted of the kitchen, a large living room and the parents' bed-room. In the living room, against the kitchen wall, stood the 'Kachelofen', a tiled stove with more or less elaborate ornaments. The tiled stove was heated from the kitchen through a small iron door, thus keeping the living room clean from ashes and soot.

The doors leading from one room to another were purpously excessively low and narrow, forcing people to fold up into a humble posture.

The kitchen was the center of both house and activities. The house was entered through the kitchen door. The animals, in the stable, were placed in such a way as to face the kitchen. From the kitchen, one got into the living room - and from there into the parents' bed-room. Also from the kitchen, the stairs lead to the upper bedrooms of the children and the attic. The kitchen chimney was the 'smoke-chamber' for sausages, ham and bacon. Through it, raindrops occasionally fell down into the soup pot. A saying goes: "When you throw a snow ball into the chimney, as certain as anything an irritated woman will appear in the kitchen door".

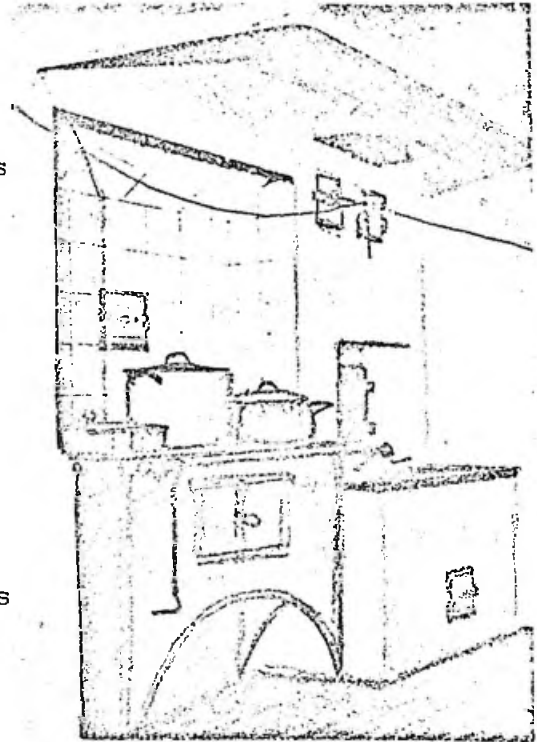
At a later period, when the wood stoves gave way to electric ones, the chimneys were walled up and the kitchens grew both warmer and cleaner. However, the 'smoke-chamber' was gone, too. Proper Smoke rooms had to be installed in the attic.

The kiln for the distillation of spirits was, in many houses, also located in the kitchen. No wonder, the kitchens used to be black all over from soot.

The waterstand, made out of copper or wood, covered by a lid, was also part of the kitchen inventory. It usually held 20-30 liters of water that was brought in from the fountain. The sewage used to be gathered in a tub beneath the waterstand and was emptied as occasion demanded. The waterstands were removed from the kitchens in 1895, when the water pipes were laid and proper sinks were installed.

The pride of every house-wife were copper or brass pots and pans shining from the kitchen walls.

During the coldest period of the winter, the hens, fenced in under the staircase, were allowed to live in the kitchen.



The stove heating the living room was a huge construction of tiles, at times beautifully painted.



Tile made in 1749
by Rudolf Weiss,
potter of Muttenez

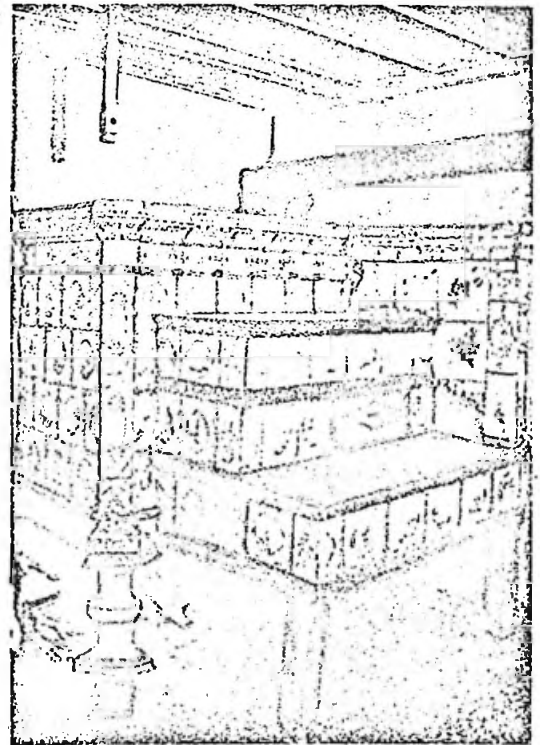
Usually, the tiled stoves were shaped into a bench or rather two benches on two levels, where the family and the house-cats liked to warm their bodies.

The stoves had a small compartment, where apples were roasted - a delicacy! and where the canvass sacks, filled with cherry seeds, were warmed up. Those sacks served as 'hot water bottle' and remained warm all night through.

Each living room had a niche or a board over the door where the house-bible and hymn-books were kept. A petrol lamp lit the family table. In 1904, the petrol lamps gave way to the electric light.

A chest of drawers was, besides a solid table and a sofa, the most important piece of furniture. Well-off families would also have a secretary with a secret safe, as well as a cupboard. Often the living-room also held a double bed and served, at the same time, as bedroom for the parents. Families, as a rule, counted between 8-15 heads, thus making it necessary to install sleeping facilities wherever possible.

A cuckoo-clock ticked from the wall and announced the hour. The walls were decorated with birth and confirmation certificates, wedding and other souvenirs cherished by the family. Epigrams, religious and patriotic pictures, pinned to the walls, revealed the spirit of mind prevailing under that particular roof. Besides the kitchen, the living-room was the only room that could be heated, thus the whole family gathered there in the evening. Story-tellers were welcome guests to



break the monotony of the evening leisure, also neighbors dropping in and joining in the singing of the family.

People of Muttentz called their bedrooms 'Chammere' - chambers. Households of a certain standard kept a washstand with ewer and washing-basin in the bedrooms and had beds with regular mattresses. The majority of beds, however, just held a sack of straw or dried leaves, covered by an eiderdown and a sheet. A heavy featherbed in a red and white checked case served as cover. Two to three children used to sleep in one and the same bed. Large families also used the attic, right under the roof, as bedroom. There, it often happened that rain and snow would wet the beds - the cold wind blowing in through the woodwork of the roof freezing featherbeds and tips of noses into icicles.

There was no room for the 'little place' - the "Abort" - within the Muttentz farmhouse. 'Ab-ort' means off-room, and according to its meaning, it was away from the dwelling house, namely in the barn. When the water pipes were laid to the houses, the first water closets moved into the dwelling houses.

The Village River

The village river - prior to being canalized in the 1930s - originally served many purposes: at the upper part of the village, it kept a mill in operation. Further down, it used to water meadows and fields. Within the village, where it was flowing alongside the main-street, it served as washhouse to the farmers' wives. From the adjoining houses, stairs descended to the river. A number of little bridges connected the river banks. It is said that each and every genuine Muttentzer at least once in his life time took an involuntary bathe in the river.

Once in a while, after a heavy rainfall, the industrious river turned into a threat to both people and cattle. Swelling into a torrent, it would flood house, stable and fields.

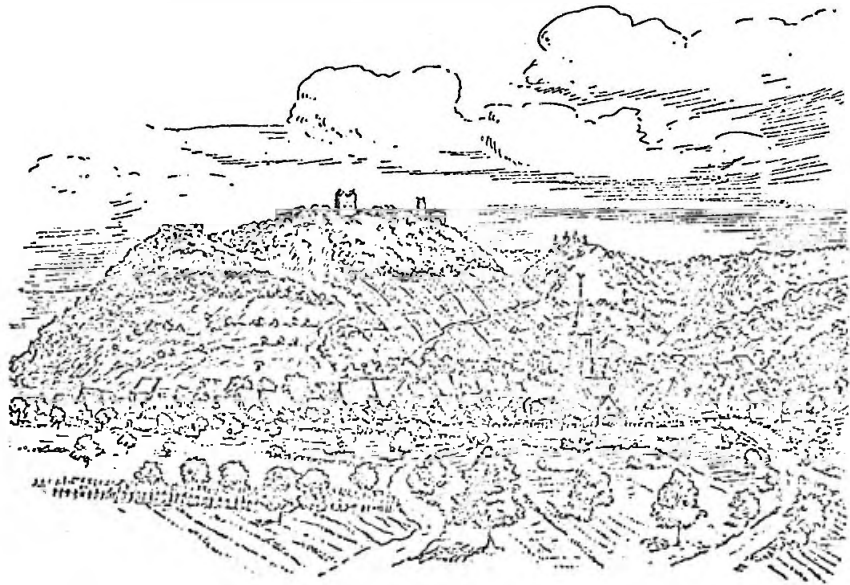
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THE WARTENBERG AND ITS THREE CITADELS

(Warte = observatory
Berg = mountain)



Engraving by Emanuel Büchel, 1764

Findings made reveal the fact that, as early as the Bronze Age (1800-800 BC), the Wartenberg was populated. From the fact that the Romans (50 BC - 260 AC) had erected watch-towers for the surveyance and security of the military road, leading from the Elsass to Augusta Raurika and farther into the country, it can be gathered that they had already recognized the excellent strategic location of the Wartenberg.

The first of the three Citadels topping the Wartenberg was presumably constructed in the 9th century, whereas the other two date back to the 12th century. Practically nothing is known of their inhabitants in that epoch.

From 1306 through 1515, the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria functioned as sovereigns also over Muttenez, including Kleinrheinfelden (now Birsfelden).

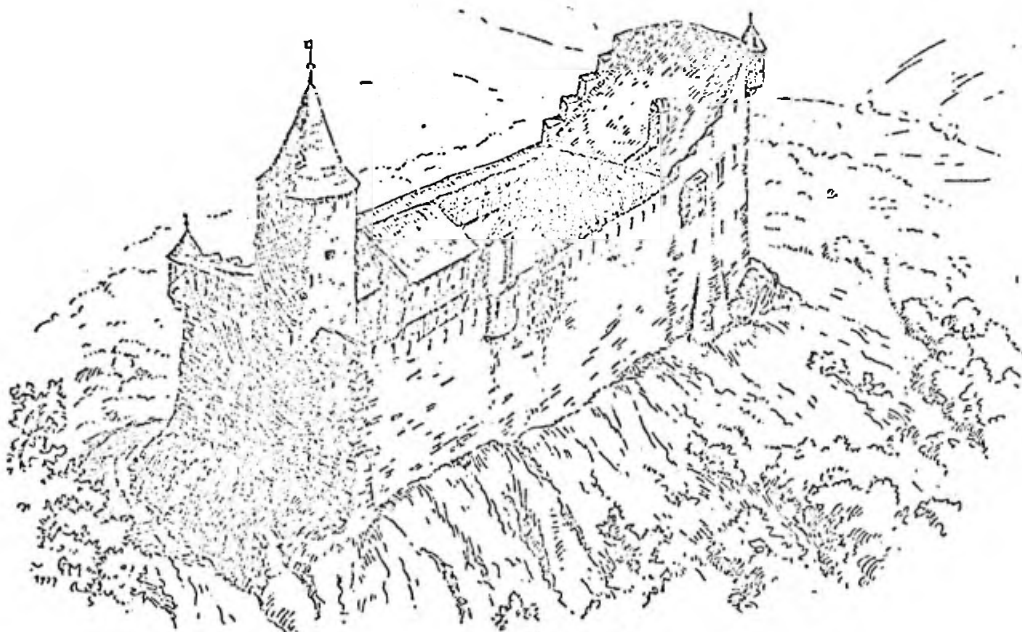
In 1289, the three sons of Earl Ludwig I of Homberg, who all lived in Rapperswil on the lake of Zürich, became owner of the Citadels on the Wartenberg through a heritage of their mother's. This Homberg family, however, have never inhabited the Citadels but loaned them to their managers, the 'Marschalken'. After Ludwig I of Homberg had been killed in a battle near Berne, his three sons sold the Citadels to the two brothers Chuno + Hugo zer Sunnen from Basle at a price of 300 Silver Mark. This deal took place on January 13, 1301. Since Chuno and Hugo could not make the money available, the City of Basle dispursed it on their behalf. In 1371, through another heritage, the Citadels changed into the hands of the Münch dynasty, who ruled, as Prefects, over Muttenez and Münchenstein jointly for generations.



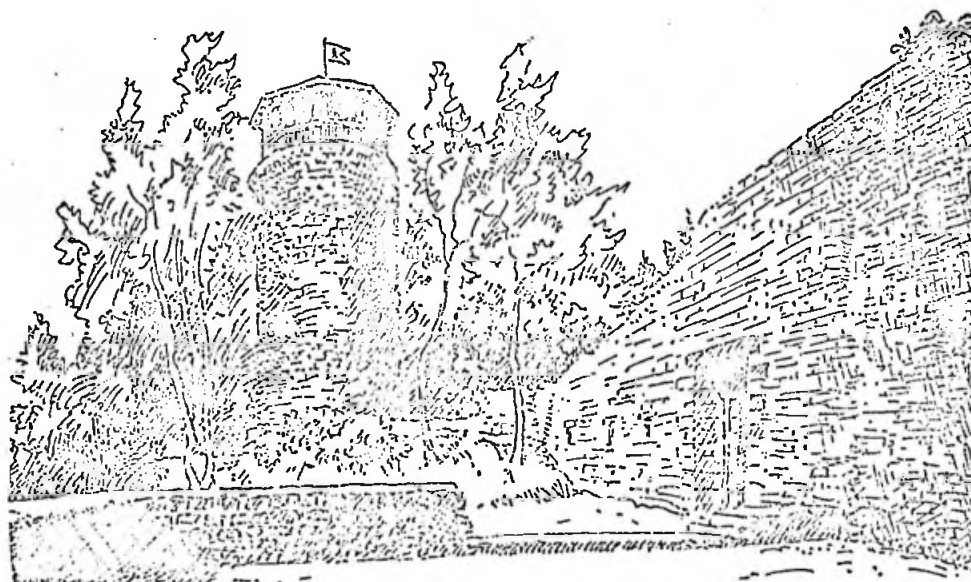
Coat of Arms of the Homberg - Froburg Dynasty



Coat of Arms of Hans Thüring Münch of Münchenstein, called 'Löwenberg' and his wife, Fröwelina of Eptingen. In the belfry of St. Arbogast Church, MuttENZ.



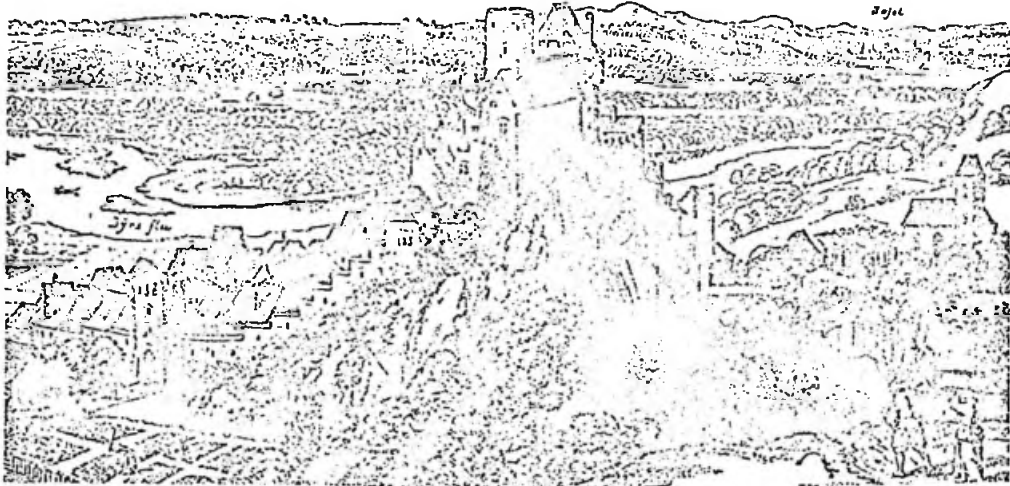
The southern Citadel in the 14th Century.
Reconstruction study by C.A. Müller, Basle.



The southern Citadel in ruin, as of today.
Pen-drawing by C.A. Müller, Basle.

The Münchs, however, chose to live in the Citadel of Münchenstein, which was built by their ancestor Conrat in 1270, hence giving up the Citadels on the Wartenberg. After the earthquake of 1356, these began to fall into ruins. People from Muttenez helped themselves to stones and whatever they could use from the Citatels. Over 500 years, no-one cared about the ruins. Then, in 1929, some people, interested in history and archaeology, came together and founded the 'Burgen Komitee' - the Citadels' Committee. In the years of crisis to follow, the committee engaged some unemployed young men and made them do

restoration work. On May 2, 1935, the first Wartenberg feast took place. An organization committee invited the public to visit the ruins. St. Arbogast church and the ruins were decked with flags. In the afternoon, the Wartenberg was literally black with people.



The Citadel of Münchenstein, as it presented itself in the 18th century, according to an engraving by Mattäus Merian.

In 1939, after the Second World War had burst out, the excellent strategic location of the Wartenberg, from where vast extensions of French and German frontier-land can be overseen, was once more remembered. The Wartenberg was declared a 'fortification zone', closed from the public by barbed-wire entanglements. Bunkers and tank-bars were erected. Within the ruins, the troops installed observation posts and anti-aircraft defence. In one of the Citadels, the soldiers built underground lodgings - and the ancient four meter deep cistern was laid free and taken back into operation. The antique objects, above all ceramics of the Bronze Age, the Roman Era and Middle Ages which the soldiers came across, are now displayed at the 'Kantons-Museum' in Liestal.

In 1941, the soldiers repaired the Citadel gate and a good piece of the wall with ashlar from the Jura. Under the sponsorship of the newly founded 'Pro Wartenberg', new restoration work was undertaken in 1950.

On Carnaval's eve, each year, a big bond-fire is lit near the ruins when night is dawning. Hundreds of school-children light their torches at the bond-fire and - as they proceed down-hill - look like an enormous glow-worm.

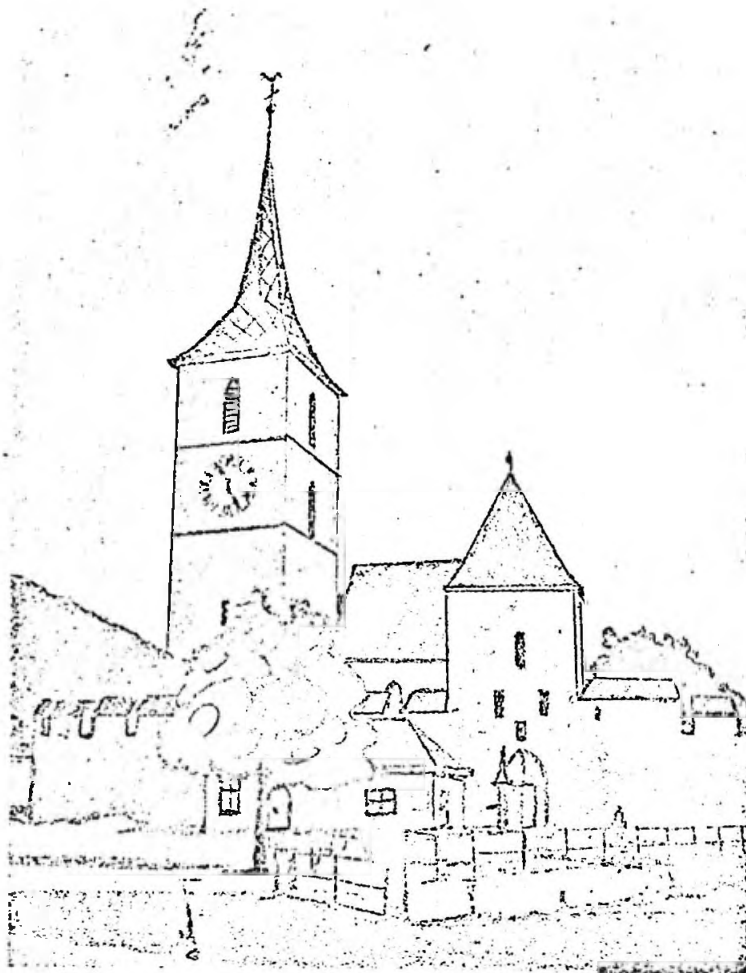
On sunny Sundays, from spring to autumn, a Swiss flag greets onlookers from the middle Citadel.

Today, the Wartenberg, that is the North-West side of it, is the finest residential area of MuttENZ. On the South side, grapes are still grown.

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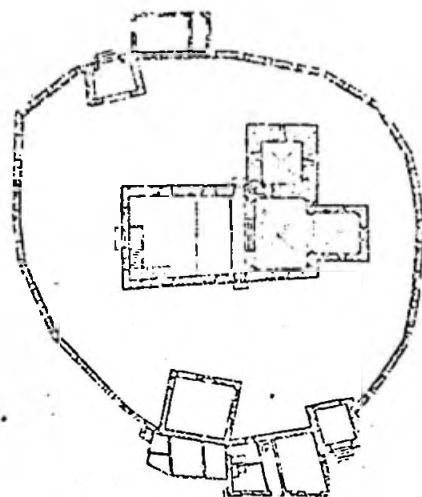
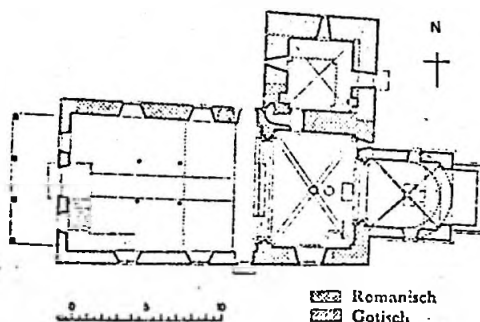
Die Kirche St. Arbogast

ST. ARBOGAST CHURCH

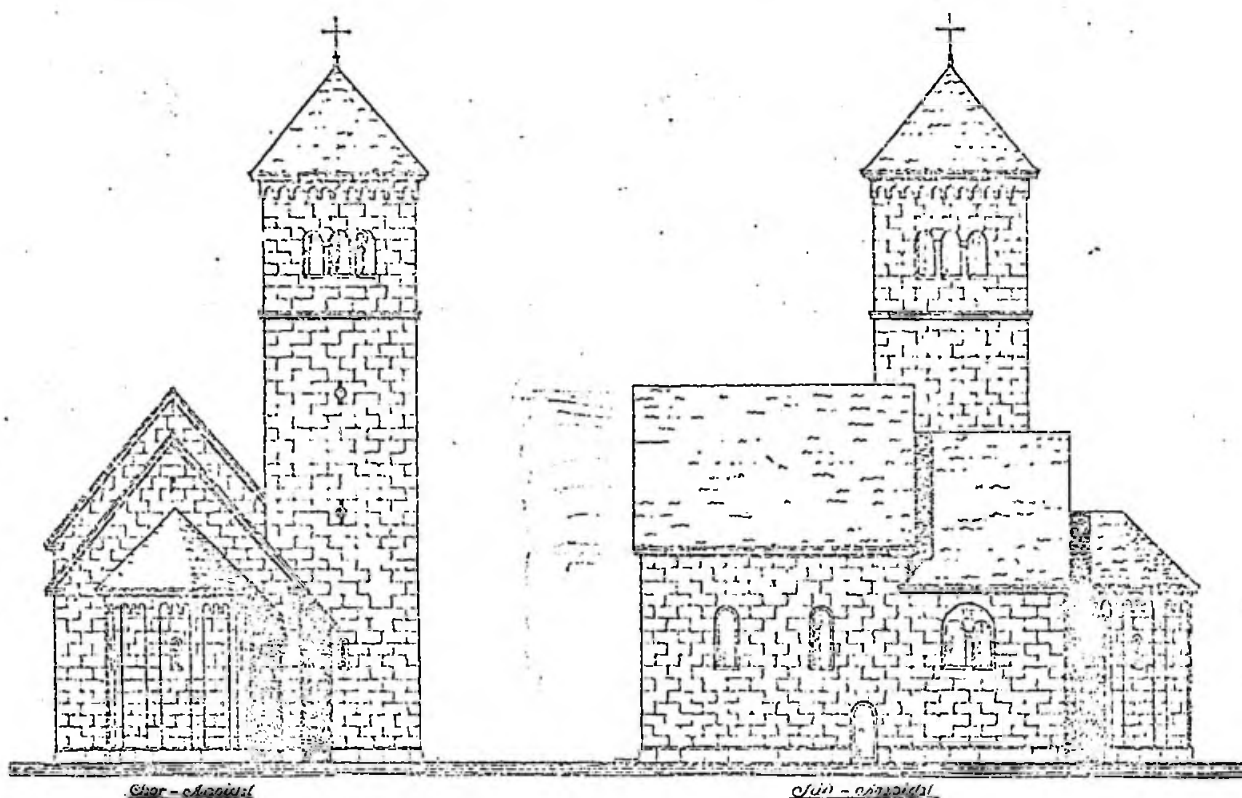


Under the Bishopric of Strasbourg, the church of Muttentz was named after its Patron Saint: St. Arbogast. Around 600 AC, Saint Arbogast was the Bishop of Strasbourg. He had the ability of healing sick people.

St. Arbogast church is the only still existing fortress church in Europe. It used to serve as shelter to the villagers at an epoch when the Citadels on the Wartenberg that had primarily served as refuge, began to fall into ruins and - as of today - is still in use (as church, not as shelter!)



In the 12th century, the church was entirely rebuilt. Around 1230, it is mentioned for the first time as being 'the greatest sight of the village'.



Alte romanische Kirche in Mattenz (Rekonstruktion) vor dem Erdbeben im Jahre 1356.

The ancient church, in the Romanesque style, prior to the earthquake of 1356

After the heavy earth-quake of 1356, the partly destroyed church was reerected and restored by Prefect Konrad Münch. In remembrance, he placed his family coat of arms in the choir, where it still can be seen. In 1380, his son Hans Münch had the church encircled by a 7 meter high crenelated wall and two impressive gate-towers, with the purpose of providing better protection to the villagers. The north gate he had ornated with a Münch coat of arms in red sand-stone. In 1435, Hans Münch's wife, Agnes von Brandis, a noble-lady from Berne, donated a church-bell in honor of St. Arbogast. This bell can be heard daily - as of today - at vespers' time. Their son, Hans Thüring Münch, was the builder of the today's church tower in 1430. His family coat of arms can be admired at the westside of the tower.



Arnold zum Lufft, Priest from 1474 through 1517, is said to have built the nave with the Gothic ceiling around 1504 (see pages 4+5 of the booklet), the way it presents itself today. Between 1507-13, he had the whole church decorated with beautiful paintings.



Muttenz, Pfarrkirche. Wandbild im Vorchor. Szene aus der Arbegastlegende (29). Um 1450
Pause von Karl Jauslin



Muttenz, Pfarrkirche. Joachim und Anna an der goldenen Pforte (Südwand 2) und Geißelung (Nordwand 21). Nach 1507. Pausen von Karl Jauslin

copies by the painter Karl Jauslin of Muttenz

In the course of the Reformation, the congregation of Muttentz accepted the new religion, thus St. Arbogast church became a protestant church in the year 1529. During the time of Reformation, the crucifixes and other sacramental accessories were disposed of. The paintings disappeared under a coat of white-wash but are, today, in the process of being restored. They once before, in 1882, were freed from the whitewash and carefully copied by local painters. Karl Jauslin of Muttentz copied 18 of them. These copies are stored away in the State's Archives of Basle. After the copying was done, the paintings disappeared once more under a coat of whitewash.

In 1630, the St. Arbogast church was equipped with bigger windows (cutting off parts of the paintings, as it was found), and the belfry was made one story higher.

Between the years 1747 and 1770, Muttentz had a legendary cleric who is still respectfully remembered as of today: Hieronimus Annoni. A street is named after him. He was an exceptionally good preacher. People poured into church also from surrounding communities, even from Basle. To keep things under control, delegations sent down to the Birs bridge tried to persuade people from Basle to return home. The church council was faced with the necessity of enlarging the church. However, Hieronimus Annoni died before these plans were effected - and thereafter the church was more than big enough again.

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St. Arbogast church, partly built in the Romanesque style and partly in the Gothic style has found, long ago, the interest of the archaeologists. When in 1972, restorations of the church became due, the archaeologists found their time had come to set foot into it. The floor was removed, they began digging and, lucky enough, disclosed two former foundation walls, somewhat smaller but parallel to the existing ones, as well as stone-box graves that date back to the era of the Alemanni. They are still hopeful to lay open remainders of a Roman temple. Wishful thinking? Time will tell!

*

In 1806, a new altar was erected and the first organ placed into the church, replacing the trombones that used to accompany the singing congregation.

In the year 1922, the wrought-iron stoves were removed from the church and replaced by an electric heating. In 1926, a new organ was installed. The former one had served for 120 years.

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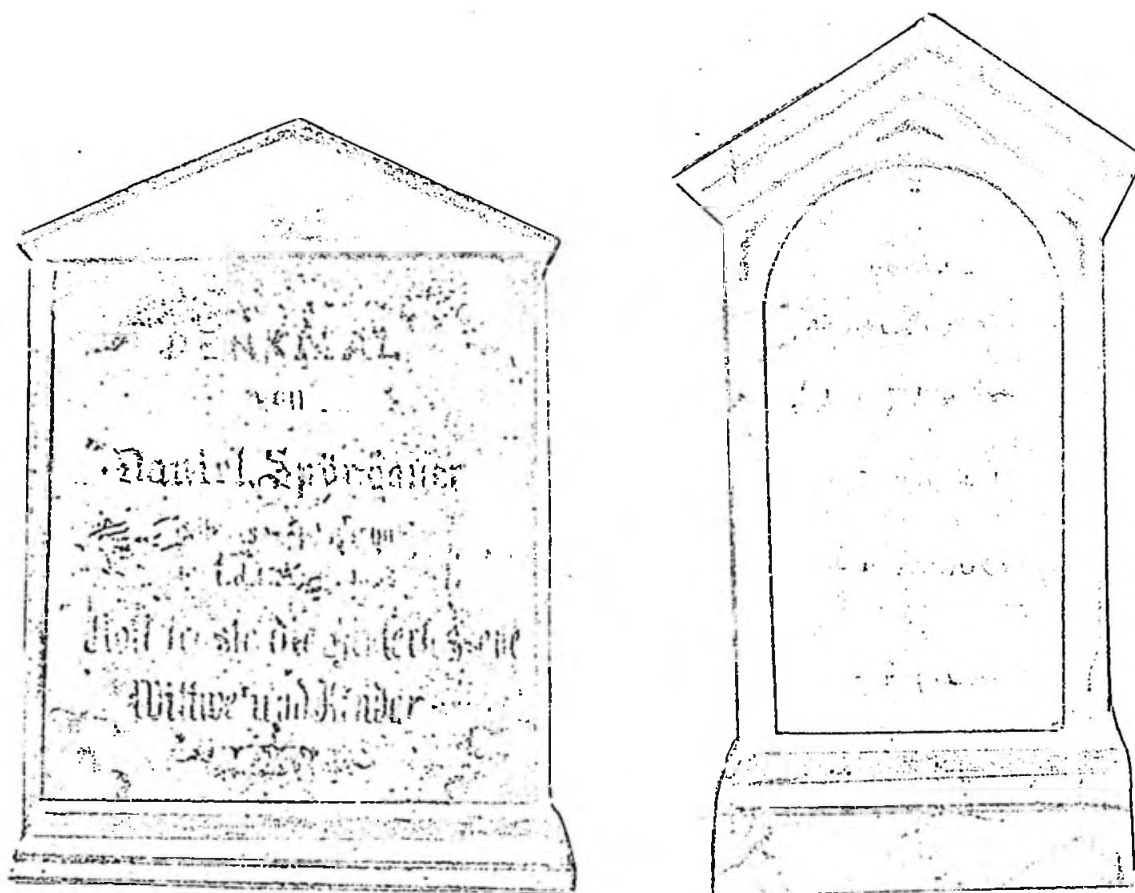
The bells of St. Arbogast church count among the most ancient ones in this country. The eldest one, donated by Agnes von Brandis, bears the date 1435 and is jointly dedicated to St. Arbogast and St. Pantaleon. St. Pantaleon is said to have worked in this area around 200 AC. The second eldest bell is dated 1494, the third one 1571. In 1767, two minor bells were melted and poured into a bigger one.

The belfry, as of today, holds six bells. The last two were hoisted in 1949 by 657 schoolchildren. The biggest one, weighing 1,980 tons, was donated by the citizens of Muttentz, the other one, 1,402 tons of weight, by the local chemical industry.

*

In olden times, the dead were burried in the churchyard; high dignitaries within the church itself.

The pictures below show two grave-stones of Spänhauers, the one on the left of Daniel Spänhauer, born Sept. 8, 1809, deceased Aug. 15, 1842. The inscription reads: "May God comfort the widow and children". The stone on the right is the one of Friedrich Spänhauer who was killed in an accident on March 22, 1876 at the age of 18. "He now is counted among the children of God and his heritage is among the Saints. Dedicated by his mourning elders, sisters and brothers".



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In 1860, the churchyard had grown too small and a new cemetary, some 100 yards away from the church, was taken into operation.

* * *

Entries contained in the St. Arbogast Church Books

from 1748 through 1830

In the year 1748, Hieronymus Annoni, Minister of MuttENZ, started to write down in his church book information about historical and other events. His successors made a tradition of this, which they maintained up to the year 1830.



Hieronymus Annoni
gehoren 1697, gestorben 1770
Pfarrer in MuttENZ von 1746 bis 1770
(Photorepro von J. R. Suter, Basel)

In the year 1748, Muttentz consisted of 212 houses, 250 households and 1'000 souls.

On May 8, 1749, many people boarded boats in Basle in the direction of Holland with the intention to emigrate and seek better living conditions in America. There were 66 from Muttentz. 1)

In the summer of 1750, another two households of Muttentz, 11 people in all, emigrated to America. These were evil people and thus their departure a relief to the village. 2)

August 26, 1750: A bad thunder-storm, followed by heavy rain, flooded the village. The little river swelled into a stream and swept away anything near, even trees and all the little bridges. Many a house and stable were under water. It was a danger to people and cattle.

On November 2, 1755, the earth-quake that destroyed Lissabon and other towns could be felt in Muttentz. Every year afterward, on this very day, Thanksgiving was held.

In 1757 the assistant to the provincial governor gave up his job. Another one, a nice and friendly man, was elected and presented to the people by the provincial governor (Landvogt) Christ on December 11. 3)

1758 was an unusually wet year. The harvest was exceptionally bad, the fruit could not be stored. A field suddenly gave way and dropped into depth - an obvious result of an earth-quake. People were rather disconcerted.

On March 14, 1768, a 'necessitous' marriage was consummated. The night before, the bride was touched and mistreated by a group of fellows in such a way that a magisterial investigation was necessary. Two fellows were put to the penitentiary, 5 others condemned to three years military service.

A farmhand, by the name of Waldburger, in a spell of wantonness, swam across the Rhine. On his way back, however, he drowned before the eyes of his friends and was never found again.

August 2, 1772: After 8 PM there was a very bad thunderstorm. The lightning struck the house of the blacksmith, Hans Georg Hornecker, right through from the roof to the cellar and all across the house. What stupefaction! The parents and children stood in the living room and prayed. The eldest daughter, Elisabeth, born in 1767, stood behind the window. The lightning struck the child and killed her on the spot. The parents fell to the floor, but the youngest boy who stood beside Elisabeth, remained erect and nothing happened to him. "This shows how God proves mighty in the weak!"

On August 4, the child was buried. All the church bells tolled. The entire congregation gathered in church, and I held a very earnest ceremony about Job.

The year 1775 was a year blessed by God, especially for Muttenez. The crops grew big and rich, the hay was of excellent quality and there was fruit in abundance. The vineyard bore more than anyone could remember. But the summer was a frightful one, both for town and country. The arsenal got struck by lightning and burned down completely. Seven days later, there were more thunderstorms, one after the other, threatening to destroy the whole town and village. The lightning struck five times, but praise God, without causing fire. "May God be blessed, amen."

1776 was the coldest Winter in Europe; no one has ever experienced an equally cold spell before. Not even the eldest books mention such low temperatures.

1782: The church tower required some overhauling. The cock was removed from the peak and carefully carried into the Minister's house, where drinks were offered to the thirsty men.

October 5, 1800: Five houses, in all 7 households, burned down. The fire broke out in the afternoon, started by a 5-year-old boy. The damage was estimated at some Sw.frs. 11'000.-. From church collections, both in Basle and Muttenez, some 4'859 francs could be distributed among the impoverished people. In the same year there was a bad epidemic, the putrid fever, causing 16 deaths. In one house the whole family lay ill in one room: mother, father and five children. The father died.

1803: two families emigrated to Southern Russia, one of which, having used up all their belongings before they even reached Vienna, returned to Muttenez. "Blessed be he who does not see and yet believes."

On March 16, 1806, the Minister was happy to hold his first sermon in the newly decorated church. They had painted the pulpit and covered it with a new cloth. A new altar had been erected with stones from Muttenez. Voluntary donations allowed for the purchase of an organ. It has eight registers, was built in Basle and cost 1'200 pounds.

"The Lord, whom we serve in His house, may give us, with the renewed church, also a renewed heart and encourage us to sing with the new organ to His praise and give us the strength that we may live up to the vow we made before the altar."

P.S. The voluntary collection amounted to 1'317 Franken 4 Batzen, equalling 1'097.16.8 pounds. The missing amount was covered by the municipal money-bag.

In the Spring of 1807, the community has cleared all the streets from mud. For four weeks, ten carts and twelve volunteers have constantly been at work. The government was so pleased about this well-doing that they presented the municipal purse with 300 Franken.

1811 was a very early year, allowing for the crops to be brought in already on the 5th July. On September 13, the red grapes were picked for 8 consecutive days and thereafter the white grapes.

The weather was so good that we shall have an excellent wine.

March 31, 1813: A fire broke out on the hay-stack in Heinrich Aebin's house, just opposite the parsonage. Fortunately it was absolutely windstill and thanks to the eager help of a large number of people, the entire house, with the exception of the hay stack 4), could be preserved.

"God be praised that this great danger had ended so well". It has not been possible as yet to find out how the fire started and what caused it. God and time will tell.

April 1: The two beautiful linden trees were planted between the bridge and the fountain on the church square.

August 1: God be praised! We now know what - or rather who - started the above fire! It was found that Aebin's maid, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, started the fire by revenge, because her master had, a few days earlier, turned her lover out of her bed, giving him a good beating. The criminal court decided that she be officially exposed 5) and put into the penitentiary for six years.

Toward the end of the year 1813, the Confederated troops crossed the French border from Basle in order to fight for freedom and independence. 6). A great number of soldiers took quarters in Muttentz to the effect that in each and every house some 20-30 men were lodging. It was then that Muttentz got a new Minister, coming from a peaceful, well-protected valley in the alps, who was somewhat alarmed at being faced with these war-doings. With him a squadron of Austrian dragoons arrived in Muttentz. That evening, the windows were rattling from the bombing of the fortress of 'Hünningen' 7). At the same time also the typhoid fever had reached our village that brought death to thousands of people far and near. The village was full of ill people. Everyone looked depressed. But the pity of God helped us overcome. The epidemic was less strong in Muttentz than elsewhere, and only 12 people died from it.

After Paris was captured and Napoleon deposed and exiled, peace returned to us.

"Let us be grateful to the Almighty."

1815. Napoleon escaped from the island of Elba and returned to France. This is a frightful event, also to us. Warriors from all over the country hurried to the frontiers to protect our country. Thus Muttentz again had a remarkable amount of soldiers to lodge. They were drilled day and night in and around our village. There were artillery and supply units. However, the two brave men Blücher and Wellington - with the blessing of God - saved us from another attack, and Napoleon was deported to St. Helena. "Now the longed-for peace should be ours."

1816. This summer has been exceptionally wet and cool. The crops were poor and we are facing the forthcoming winter with dread.

1816/17. The fear we had in the summer of 1816 became only too true! Food was very scarce and hoarding and usury made the situation even worse. Toward the end of the year, the food prices were constantly going up. Our Government was compelled to arrange imports from Poland and Prussia. The shipments, however, arrived too late for the hungry population. To help people survive, the Council of our Canton issued a proclamation by which five sacks of potatoes per resident were permitted. Those who had bigger stocks had to sell 20% of the surplus to the Council with the purpose of securing enough potatoes for planting in Spring. By these means we could secure 101 sacks in Muttenez.

By the end of the year, Basle installed a welfare office that was to keep up correspondence with the congregations all over our Canton, giving practical advice to the parish. Among other things they suggested that we open a soup-service with the purpose of feeding the poor and hungry, of which we had about one hundred. Consequently, every second day between March 18 and July 22, soup was distributed, 5'641 helpings in all, without counting the ones offered to poor passers-by. Between 78 and 97 helpings were served each time. The costs were covered by the more fortunate people of our community. Basle has established a spinning-mill, where the needy women of the rural districts can earn some money.

Finally the food arrived from Poland and Prussia. Our community received 2'951½ pounds of flour at 1-2½ Batzen and 166½ pounds free of charge, 225 bushels of wheat at 7 Franken and 264½ pounds of rice free of charge. The documents, invoices, book-keeping etc are stored away at the parsonage, bundled into a parcel bearing a label: "Documents Concerning the Years of Hunger 1816-1817".

This year of hunger meant quite a bit of extra work and problems for the Ministers. However, they got to know their congregation, rich and poor, far better than within ten years under normal conditions. But one also learned to thank and praise our Lord much better and the harvesting of the crops in 1817 turned out to be a real folk's feast.

As a result of the inflation, many Swiss left in Spring for America. From Muttenez there were 21, among others: Hans Georg Jauslin, tailor, with his wife Elisabeth (former wife of Jakob Spänhauer, whose son Daniel, born 1799, followed them two years later), two children of his first marriage, one child of this second marriage and an illegal child of Elisabeth's.

September 22, 1818: A delegation came to inspect both church and school. To the great satisfaction and hope of Minister and School-teacher, they could be convinced that the schoolroom was far too small for all these children, since the delegation hardly found room to stand.

"God be praised", this was a good year, fertile and even earlier than 1811. Also the wine promises to be at least as good and abundant as the one of 1811.

January 3, 1819: The anniversary of the Reformation was celebrated. On the evening of January 2, all the bells tolled for 10 minutes, which made a great impression on everyone - that it might just as well have lasted for an hour! A program was distributed to the congregation. All the school-children assembled in the school-room 15 minutes ahead of time and crossed over to the church two by two, lead by the school-teacher. The boys were seated in the choir and the girls on the two long benches. All the officials of the community, dressed in black coats, met at the parsonage from whence they formed a procession and moved solemnly into the church. The best singers of the school-children sang a hymn, then the congregation sang another one; then we all prayed. The altar was decorated merely with the Bible and the Chalice as a symbol of the Reformation which formed the subject of the sermon. In the afternoon the school-children, of which each and everyone was presented with the New Testament, were catechized.

On May 3, another 11 persons left for America, among others Daniel Spänhauer (see above!)

On October 20, the new school-room was inaugurated. The cost amounted to 2'400 Franken.

1820. It was necessary to re-cover the church roof. For this purpose, the cock was removed and covered with a coat of gold.

1825. Friedrich Meyer, a married man, emigrated to America, leaving his wife and child behind. However, she must have approved of this, since she had offered to pay for the passage!

1829, July 3: The church tower was struck by lightning, fortunately without starting a fire. There was some damage done to it and repair work was necessary.

The Winter of 1829/30 was exceptionally cold. The spell lasted for a whole month with temperatures as low as 20° Réaumur (approx. - 20° F). We fear that the vineyard and fruit trees may have suffered. Later it was found that the vineyard had been harmed somewhat; otherwise it turned out to be a good and fertile year. There was fruit in abundance.

* * *

Comments on the 'Entries in St. Arbogast Church Books'

- 1) '66 people from Muttentz leaving for America': As a result of Heinrich Spenhauer's visit to Switzerland in 1749. See also "Extract from the book 'Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies' "
- 2) In the book 'Lists of Swiss Emigrants...' it is reported:
"The old tradition persisted that emigration was a crime and punishable as such, equivalent to desertion -- a deliberate shirking of one's obvious duty to the fatherland. There were economic reasons for this policy. The loss of sturdy people, such as belonged to the emigrating class, meant so many hands less for the farms and trades, so many soldiers less for the protection of the country in a possible struggle for existence. The danger of overpopulation was not present in the 18th century. Each government especially in central Europe, jealously guarded its population against leaving its borders. Martin Luther read into the thirty-seventh psalm the duty to remain in the fatherland and make an honest living therein. The 17th and 18th centuries tried to prohibit emigration by law.
During the most critical emigration period between 1734 and 1750, decrees were issued in Switzerland against emigration every few years. The populous protestant Cantons Berne, Zurich and Basle were most affected and proceeded energetically against the 'Emigration Fever'. "
- 3) 'Landvogt'. All through the Middle Ages, the Swiss towns and villages were governed by 'Landvögte' - prefects (provincial governors). They had the reputation of being cruel, severe and unjust.
- 4) 'Hay stacks'. In those days, the farmers kept their hay right under the roof of their dwellinghouses.
- 5) 'Official Exposure'. A disgraceful way of punishing evel-doers was to lock them in the pillary, where all the passers-by could look at them, insult them, even spit at them. See also chapter 'After the Reformation' (neckring fastened to the church gate).
- 6) During the Era of Napoleon, the major part of Switzerland was - quite unwillingly - a French protectorate. (see also chapter '18th century - Napoleon'.
- 7) Hüningen: a French town just across the border from Basle.

Auszug aus dem Kirchenbuch der "Moravians" (Glaubensgemeinschaft,
vom Reformator Hus in Böhmen und Mähren gegründet), mit Bezug auf
die Spainhour-Familie.

- 1740 Elisabeth Spoenhauer-Spitteler wandert, nach Ableben dreier Kinder und ihres Ehegatten, mit den vier überlebenden Kindern nach Amerika aus. Sie landeten in Philadelphia/Pa.
Kinder: - Johann Heinrich
 - Wernhardt (später Werner)
 - Anna
 - Barbara
- 1744 Anna kehrt nach Muttentz zurück und heiratet hier
- 1744 Johann Heinrich heiratet eine Elisabeth
- 1749 Werner heiratet Verona Wristler
- 1750 Sohn John Jacob geb., Mütter stirbt, als er 6 Monate alt war
- 1751 Werner heiratet ein zweites Mal, eine Elisabeth Lohner.
6 Kinder
- 1763 übersiedelt Werner+Familie nach Bethania, wo auch Johann Heinrich (Henry) wohnt
- 1762 heiratet Maria Elisabeth Spoenhauer, Tochter von Henry, einen Peter Hauser in Bethania.
- 1764 tritt Heinrich in die Kirchgemeinde Bethania ein.
Am 19. Jan. reist er nach Salisbury, die District Hauptstadt, um zu wählen.
Am 11. Mai wird ihm ein Sattel und Zaumzeug gestohlen, sowie 3 Hemden, die Peter Hauser gehörten und im Waschzuber eingeweicht waren. Er kann auch das Pferd nicht mehr finden.
Am 6. Juni muss Peter Hauser, in seiner Funktion als Polizist einen Negersklaven, der seinem Herrn davon gelaufen ist und offensichtlich nicht ganz richtig im Kopf ist, ins Gefängnis stecken.
- 1765 Am 7. Januar legt Peter Hauser am Gericht in Salisbury sein Amt als Polizist nieder.
Am 22. Februar versuchte in der Nacht ein Dieb, bei Heinrich Getreide zu stehlen. Er konnte aber vertrieben werden. Ein Dieb, der gestohlene Tierhäute verkaufte, sie wieder stahl und weiter verkaufte, wurde nach Salisbury zum Auspeitschen gebracht. Als sein Körper entblösst wurde, stellte man fest, dass er zuvor schon dieselbe Strafe erlitten hatte. Er war also ein notorischer Dieb und wurde auch der Diebstähle bei Heinrich bezichtigt.
- 1766 Heinrich wird ein Posten am Gericht angeboten, weil er, obwohl "nur" Farmer, Englisch spricht und das englische Gesetz recht gut kennt.
- 1769 gehört Heinrich Spoenhauer einem Baukomitee zur Erstellung des Gemeindehauses an.

- 1770 wird Heinrich zum Kirchenaufseher gewählt
- 1773 heiratet John Jacob Ann Catherine Volk
- 13 Kinder
- 65 Grosskinder
- 1774 Henry Spoenhauer jun. möchte gerne heiraten und hat an Michael Hausers Tochter Elisabeth gedacht. Die "Aeltesten Konferenz" der Kirche wird um ihren Segen gebeten, ohne welchen eine Heirat nicht denkbar wäre. Er bekommt den Segen, und eine Delegation bittet in seinem Namen die Eltern Hauser um die Hand ihrer Tochter Elisabeth. Die Hochzeit kann gefeiert werden.
28. März: aus Volks Stall wurde ein gutes Pferd gestohlen und ein alter Klappergaul zurückgelassen.
- 1775 tritt verschiedentlich eine Schwester Spoenhauer auf, die offenbar Hebammendienst leistet.
- 1782 Johannes heiratet Elisabeth Helsabeck
- 6 Kinder, u.a. ein Emanuel und ein Martin Thomas.
- 1817 heiratet Martin Thomas Spainhower eine Elizabeth Aldridge.
- 10 Kinder
- 1855 jüngster Sohn John Henry geboren
- 1880 heiratet dieser Martha Elizabeth Moser
- 8 Kinder
- 1884 3. Kind: Oscar Lee, Grossvater von Judy, geb. Er selbst hat
- 9 Kinder
- 1912 Hunter Delos Spainhour, Vater von Judy, geb., heiratet
- 1935 Agnes Elizabeth Collins
- 4 Kinder: '36 Barbara Ann
'46 Judy
'50 Catherine Elizabeth
'56 Randy Delos

* * * * *

service, statute-labors, caused the poor people, who form the great majority of the emigrants of the year, to think that they could nowhere be worse off than at home, and at the same time the presence of three former countrymen from Pennsylvania who were followed by a fourth brought the alluring prospects of the New-Land palpably before their eyes. Those who left departed about May 8 and went down the Rhine in four ships. On the sea voyage they went in two ships in one of which 5 adults and 16 children died of the sea sickness. In Pennsylvania they went to join their countrymen with whom they were acquainted, as far as they had not first to work out their passage money.

From those who came over in 1749 are the following Spänhauers from Muttentz:

- Stephan Spänhauer, day-labourer, 1728, permitted to leave gratis
 - + wife Ursula Brodbeck, aged 24
 - + Friedrich, their son, 1748
 - + Ursel Spänhauer, sister of Stephan, 1723, unmarried

sequently settled in Pennsylvania. An interesting example of this is the case of the family K  lliker (Kelker), who very soon settled four miles from Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Our manuscript tells us that Heinrich K  lliker, with three sons and two daughters left Herrliberg in 1743, destined for Carolina. This corresponds to the family tradition which Rupp received from the great-grandson Rudolph F. Kelker, whose ancestor's name is not in the Philadelphia ship-lists.³ Our manuscript moreover supplies not only the names of the parents, but also of all the children and their ages.

In order to understand the manuscript before us, it is necessary to bring before our minds the attitude of the European governments toward emigration in the eighteenth century. The liberality of view that developed in the nineteenth century, *i.e.*, of toleration if not encouragement, and a disposition to aid the emigrant to a betterment of his condition, by means of transportation facilities and an intelligent view of what was before him, this humanitarian policy is modern. The old tradition was, that emigration was a crime, and punishable as such, equivalent to desertion, a deliberate shirking of one's obvious duty to the fatherland.

There were economic reasons for this policy. The loss of sturdy people such as belonged to the emigrating class, meant so many hands less for the farms and trades, so many soldiers less for the protection of the country in a possible struggle for existence. The danger of over-population was not present in the eighteenth century, that became the problem of a later age. The enormous increase in population in Europe during the nineteenth century is one of the most remarkable facts in history, and brought to the foreground entirely new economic questions. Certainly the point of view on the question of emigration changed entirely. But in the manuscript before us we are dealing with an earlier age, when each government, especially in Central Europe, with the instinct of self-

³ See Manuscript (MS), No. 42, and I. D. Rupp, *Thirty Thousand Names*, New edition, 1898, p. 167, note. Rupp reports a family tradition that Heinrich K  lliker and his family were twenty-eight weeks crossing the ocean, that two sons and one daughter died on the way, that they landed in Carolina, but that Heinrich K  lliker was an elder of "Berg Kirch" near Lebanon as early as 1745. The certificate of character given the departing K  llikers and preserved by the descendants, is signed by the same pastor Conrad Ziegler who also sent in the report to the Z  rich government in 1744. The mother's name, according to our MS was "R  gula" Br  tscher, but "Barbara" Br  tscheri, according to Rupp's reading of the family certificate. It is probable that Rupp mistook the more frequent name Barbara for the less common Regula (probably badly written), and did not notice that the family name ended in "in" (not "i"), a (feminine) termination frequently added to the names of women.

preservation, jealously guarded its population against leaving its borders. An egress though slight might bring up the horror of depopulation and resultant annihilation. Martin Luther read into the thirty-seventh psalm the duty to remain in the fatherland and make an honest living therein. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries tried to prohibit emigration by law.

Thus we find in Switzerland that during the most critical emigration period, between 1734 and 1750, decrees or mandates were issued against emigration every few years, in 1720, 1735, 1736, 1738, and 1749, again in 1753, and 1754, repeated in 1771 and 1773. The populous Protestant cantons Bern, Z  rich and Basel were most affected, and of these Z  rich proceeded most energetically against the so-called "emigration fever." She published the first severe edict, November 3, 1734, forbidding emigration to Carolina, preventing property sales by those wishing to leave, and proclaiming punishments for agents and distributors of literature. This was followed shortly after by the mandate of January 29, 1735, which added sterner measures, deprivation of citizenship and landrights forever, penalties for purchasers of emigrant property and severe punishment of agitators. Bern and Basel did not act as promptly, the former retaining for a time the policy of favoring the emigration of the homeless and sectarian classes, the latter being obliged by her location to keep the gateway open. But as soon as they felt the dangerous force, they attempted by the same methods as Z  rich to stem the rising tide.

Z  rich had cause to be terrified. In some of her districts the "fever" of emigration produced something like a stampede, *e.g.*, in the district of Eglisau, as the manuscript shows. It is hardly surprising therefore that, to get at the facts, the authorities of Z  rich attempted to get a census of the emigrants. That is what the manuscript before us actually is. The central authorities, in the year 1744, sent a circular letter to all the districts of Z  rich, which in turn sent the message to all the parishes, demanding to know the names, with dates of birth, departure etc., of every man, woman and child who had left the country between 1734 and 1744 with the purpose of going to Pennsylvania or Carolina. The persons who executed the order were the local preachers, whose signatures appear in the manuscript attesting the accuracy of their reports. Each report is numbered, and there are as many as ninety-eight numbers or reports in the manuscript.

The reports are not alike either in form or content. Each minister chose a scheme of notation as he pleased. In some cases

and warnings on the part of the deputies were in vain, all the more so because they talked disparagingly against Carolina, while it was to Pennsylvania that at least the emigrants from Muttentz were firmly resolved to go, so firmly that even the agent Hans Spring, who was enlisting emigrants for Carolina, could not divert them from their purpose. The Council therefore consented to the emigration of all who had applied up to March 16. Those who had less than 100 pounds were released from the payment of dues as they had been in 1736, but the others did not obtain any material reduction in the computation of their ten percent tax and had to pay five pounds for the manumission of each of their children.

In the absence of entries in MP we turn to the lists of emigrants of March 5 and 16, found in CAM, and give them in our usual order of Aemter and villages. After that we first introduce those listed in FAF who paid their manumission fees and ten percent tax and see then which of the remaining emigrated and which stayed at home.—Those who sailed for Philadelphia this time had a very bad passage. According to Gerster nearly sixty people from the Canton of Basel died, mostly of hunger. 'For they have had a very rough voyage with storm so that they have lost their provisions and cooking-kettles.'

List of March 5, 1740

N.B.: In this list and that of March 16, '& f.' = & family, is substituted for 'with wife and children.'

[Amt] Varnsburg
Arristorff:
Johannes Christen & f.
Heini Jäger & f., also his son's wife and their children.
Martin Keller & f.
Bus:
Geörg Schneider, unmar.
Diegten:
Mathis Mohler, unmar.
Ormalingen:
Anna Barbara Anisshauslein, (unmar.).
Riggenbach:
Hans Jacob Handschin & f., [also] his daughter's husband
Hans an der Eck and his children.

[Amt] Liechstuhl

Frenkendorf:
Heinrich Giger, unmar.
Fühlstorff:
Hans Fluebacher.

Gibenach:

Jacob Bitterlin & f.

[Amt] Mönchenstein

Mönchenstein:

Jacob Küentzlin & f.

Muttentz:

Heinrich Brodbeckh & f.
Jacob Brucker, unmar.
Hans Brüderlin with his sisters and child, also Barbel Mössmer.
Heinrich Heu(!) & f.
Claus Meyer, unmar.
Hans Meyer & f.
Jacob Pfau, with wife, married and unmarried children.
Bernhard Ramstein & f.
Jacob Ramstein & f.
Claus Seiler & f. and maid-servant.
Hans Seiler.
Hans Bernhard Seiler.
Claus Spänhauer & f.
Elsbeth Spittlerin, Jacob Spänhauer's widow, with children.

[Amt] Waldenburg

Bretzweil:
Durs Tschopp & f.

List of March 16, 1740

Augst:	[Amt] Varnsburg	Selbensperg:
Jacob Schmidhauser & f.		Friderich Salathe & f.
Diegten:		[Amt] Mönchenstein
Martin Hefclfinger & f.		Mönchenstein:
Rüneberg:		Johannes Kapp, the waggon-maker, & f.
Martin Wagner & f. and		Muttentz:
Heini Wagner, his brother.		Hans Seiler, unmar.
Zeglingen:		Brattelen:
Heinrich Riggenbacher & f.		Hans Frey, the mason, & f.
[Amt] Homburg		
Mettenberg:		[Amt] Waldenburg
Hans Jacob Buser & f.		Oberdorf:
[Amt] Liechstuhl		Hans Krattiger & f.
Fühlstorff:		
Hans(!) Häner & f.		

I. Emigrants recorded in FAF

N.B.: What is put in parentheses and what follows after the financial statements is taken from other sources.

AMT FARNSBURG

Arisdorf

From Hans Christen of Arristorff, (33 years of age).

Ten percent tax on lb. 2870 worth of property	287.—
Pro manumissione for himself and his wife	20.—
Ditto for their child	5.— 312.—

Elsbeth Giegelmann, his wife, 35 years of age.

Elsbeth, their child, bapt. July 27, 1732.

In Oct. 1748 he was at Lebanon, Pa., and signed a letter by Durs Thommen as a witness. In 1763, or 1764 he visited his old home (AA).

From Heini Jäger of Arristorff, (60 years of age).

Ten percent tax on lb. 1470 worth of property	147.—
Pro manumissione for himself and his wife	20.—
Ditto for their child	5.—

Furthermore pro manumissione for his son and his son's

wife	20.—
Ditto for their 2 children	10.— 202.—

Maria Heinimann, Heini Jäger's wife, 40 years of age.

Their children:

1. Anna, bapt.	Nov. 9, 1721
2. Heinrich, bapt.	July 6, 1715

Ursel Würtz, Heinrich's wife, 24 years old.

Heinrich's and Ursel's children:

1. Johannes, bapt.	May 14, 1737
2. Heini, bapt.	Oct. 20, 1739

From Martin Keller of Arristorff, (bapt. July 11, 1706).

Ten percent tax on lb. 2750 worth of property	275.—
Pro manumissione for him and his wife	20.—
Ditto for their 3 children	15.— 310.—

mission and was formally received into the Reformed Church again, on which occasion four of his children were baptized together. He was given a chance to make a new start at home, but the worst was still to come two years later in 1734.

His eldest son, a boy of nineteen, had been seized with the rage of the youth of his village for gambling and carousing and not being able to get the money he wanted at home he tried to find it in other ways. Seduced by a young companion who was ahead of him on the road of evil, he finally committed together with him a cold-blooded murder, all the circumstances of which up to their execution are related in minute detail in RP and a whole fascicle of original documents. The crime was ghastly and cruel the atonement. Their victims were a young married couple whose little boy they spared. First they tried to choke them to death. Then the woman's throat was cut and, when in spite of that she reappeared behind them, she was finished with an axe, as was her husband who was also giving signs of life again. In its turn Justice was not satisfied with taking their lives. After they had been subjected to torture to extort further confessions from them, they were sentenced first to receive eight strokes from below upward, then three heart-thrusts and if they were not yet dead, to be choked completely to death. After that their bodies were to be twined on wheels.

Four years later Fridlin Nägelin emigrated with his wife and remaining children when in addition to these experiences he was on the point of losing his homestead again. He could not be diverted from his purpose.

Ziefen

Fritz Reher, 30 years of age.
Anna Senn, his wife.

1. Anna, 2. Esther, their children.

He expected a balance of 70 pounds. Testim. C.

Hans Reher, aged 38.
Kunigunda Liechtli, his wife.

Their children:

- | | | |
|--------------------|------|----------|
| 1. Maria, bapt. | Jan. | 30, 1724 |
| 2. Durs, bapt. | Apr. | 2, 1725 |
| 3. Anna, bapt. | June | 15, 1727 |
| 4. Salome, bapt. | Jan. | 9, 1729 |
| 5. Johannes, bapt. | Feb. | 4, 1736 |

Failed about nine years ago and had not been getting on since. Supported himself by tending herds. Testim. C.

1739

The emigrants of this year whom we have been able to find left without permission.

Marquise

Martin Schaffner, 'Bannbruder,' lace-maker, KB, cooper, aged 45.
Verena Tschudi, daughter of the 'Geschworener,' his wife.

Their children:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------|
| 1. Barbara, bapt. | Sept. | 6, 1722 |
| 2. Margreth, bapt. | July | 28, 1726 |
| 3. Verena, bapt. | Aug. | 15, 1728 |
| 4. Anna, bapt. | Febr. | 8, 1733 |

Hans Jacob Madöri, smith.

Esther Rudi, from Waldenburg, his wife.

Their children:

- | | | |
|----------------------|------|----------|
| 1. Hans Jacob, bapt. | Jan. | 17, 1734 |
| 2. Sebastian, bapt. | Oct. | 13, 1737 |

Martin Schaffner is among those who were refused permission to emigrate the preceding year though he had tried every possible means to obtain it. He and some others had gone so far as to send a special quite pathetic supplication to the Council in which emigration was called the only resort looming up amidst the dark clouds of their misery that might better their condition and save them from utter ruin, and in which they offered to pray incessantly for the welfare of Council and country and rejoice at all good news from home if their request were granted. As a result of the refusal he left this year to the damage of his creditors and those who had gone bail for him, which, as Adam Buser stated to the Schultheiss in 1749 (AA, Report of March 11), would not have happened if he had received permission in 1738. The report read in Council May 30, 1739, presumes that he and Hans Jacob Madöri had gone to Carolina while Adam Buser speaks of his having gone to Pennsylvania.

Hans Joggi Hersperger and Hans Heinrich and Heini Wagner of Läuelfingen, who also started for America, returned to their families from London, and Jacob Degen of Mönchenstein will be found among our emigrants of uncertain date.

In 1740 ?

1740

This year there was once more a considerable number of applicants and among them fewer poor and paupers than in 1738. They were examined by the deputies to the 'Landessachen' to whom henceforth all matters of emigration not directly concerning the factories were referred. The applicants complained of lack of sufficient work and a decrease of their property in spite of their utmost efforts. Times were rather hard and it was scarcely possible for them to find means to pay the 5 percent interest which they had to give to their 'honourable' creditors. Since ruin was staring them in the face, they wished to seek homes and sustenance in another part of the world while they still had some property left. Their families were of the same mind as they were. Remonstrances

Catharina Spenhauer, his wife.

Their children:

1. Johannes, bapt.....Dec. 20, 1716
2. Joseph, bapt.....Febr. 20, 1720
3. Catharina, bapt.....May 2, 1723
4. Ursula, bapt.....Apr. 8, 1725

He had to leave his two married children and a corresponding part of his property at home. He was living and doing well in America in 1748.

From *Jacob Ramslein*, of Muttentz, (45 years of age).

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| Ten percent tax on lb. 610 worth of property..... | 61.— | |
| Pro manumissione for him and his wife..... | 20.— | |
| Ditto for their 8 children a 5 lb..... | 40.— | 121.— |

Barbara Welterlin, Wällterlin and -li, his wife, 45 years of age.

Their children:

1. Anna, bapt.....Dec. 1, 1720
2. Jacob, bapt.....Apr. 12, 1723
3. Elsbeth, bapt.....July 20, 1725
4. Heinrich, bapt.....Aug. 3, 1728
5. Barbara, bapt.....Apr. 23, 1730
6. Maria, bapt.....Dec. 14, 1732
7. Johannes, bapt.....July 31, 1735
8. Ursula, bapt.....Sept. 28, 1738

From *Claus Seyler* of Muttentz, (65 years of age).

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Ten percent tax on lb. 2360 worth of property..... | 236.— | |
| Pro manumissione for him and his wife..... | 20.— | |
| Ditto for their 2 children..... | 10.— | 266.— |

Anna Uerbin, his wife, 50 years of age.

1. Niclaus, bapt.....Febr. 7, 1717
2. Anna, bapt.....Jan. 17, 1731

From the deceased *Wernel Spehauer's* (correctly *Spenhauer's*) widow (Elsbeth Spitteler) of Muttentz.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Ten percent tax on lb. 1000 worth of property..... | 100.— | |
| Pro manumissione..... | 10.— | |
| Ditto for the 4 children..... | 20.— | 130.— |

Her children:

1. Heinrich, bapt.....Aug. 2, 1716
2. Wernet, bapt.....July 16, 1719
3. Anna, bapt.....Dec. 29, 1720
4. Barbara, bapt.....Jan. 3, 1723

Heinrich also signed the letter by Durs Thommen of Oct. 27, 1748, mentioned above with Hans Christen. Soon afterwards he sailed for Europe to collect the inheritance which his grandfather had left to his mother. March 1, 1749, the Council consented (CAM), but two weeks later he and Jacob Joner were ordered to leave the Canton within 48 hours. They went to Bern to get Wernhard Stoler's (see 1738) papers legalized by the British Ambassador, were accused by the government of Bern of soliciting emigrants and stayed for a while at Muttentz and Pratteln without

permission, for which these two villages and their officials had to suffer.

AMT WALDENBURG

Oberdorf

From *Hans Krattiger*, (son of Hans deceased), of Oberdorff, (aged 40).

- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| Ten percent tax on lb. 130 worth of property..... | 13.— | |
| Pro manumissione for him alone, no manumission being charged for his family..... | 10.— | 23.— |

Barbel Sigrist, his wife, 39 years of age.

Their children whose ages cannot be verified:

1. Barbel.....8 years old
2. Heinrich.....5 years old
3. Hans Ulrich.....2 years old

He seems to be the carpenter of Oberdorf whose death is reported by Gerster and whose wife and three children were in Philadelphia in a rather wretched condition.

II. Emigrants

AMT FARNSBURG

Augst

* *Jacob Schmidhanser*, shoemaker, aged 54.

Margreth Gysin, his wife.

Their children: Verena, Hans Martin, Hans Heinrich, Salome, Anna Cathrina, Ester, bapt. between 1722 and 1737.

Gave up emigrating and died at Augst May 17, 1761.

Buus

Hans Georg Schneider, orphan, bapt. Apr. 24, 1712.

Has no property.

Verena Häfelfinger from Diegten, his wife, whom he must have married shortly before starting, because he is recorded as unmarried in a report read Apr. 20 (RP 112). GAV 15, Oct. 30, 1747, and Jan. 26, 1750, their emigration is confirmed by relatives who have not heard from them.

Ormalingen

Anna Barbara Anisshäusslein, 25 years of age.

Has no property. Her parents and brother and sister are in America. She must therefore be identical with Barbara Anisshäusslein, daughter of Ester Breiting, emigrant of 1736 above, and have postponed her emigration until the present time.

Rittenberg

Heini Wagner, Jacob's son, dumb, unmarried, bapt. Dec. 6, 1711.

Has no property.

Martin Wagner, his brother.

Maria Grieder, his wife.

Their children:

1. Hans Jacob, bapt.....June 1, 1732
2. Maria, bapt.....June 9, 1736

Their emigration is not only attested by KB, which however erroneously adds 'To the New-land' also to the name of Anna, bapt. Febr. 9, 1738, and

AMT LIESTAL

Füllinsdorf

Häner, Claus, of Füllistorff, [shoemaker, aged 35], was manumitted with his wife and six children, with whom he has a mind to go to Pennsylvania, and it was resolved that he should be released from the payment of the ten percent tax and from the payment of the manumission dues for his children, but pay the latter for himself and his wife. June 21, 1741.

Pays: Pro manumissione.....20.—
Letters.....3.— 23.—

Elsbeth Roppel, his wife, aged 36.

Their children:

1. Niclaus, bapt.....June 16, 1726
2. Johannes, bapt.....Nov. 6, 1729
3. Margreth, bapt.....Sept. 23, 1731
4. Elsbeth, bapt.....Sept. 15, 1733
5. Joseph, bapt.....Apr. 21, 1737
6. Verena, bapt.....Apr. 30, 1740

Had intended to emigrate the preceding year.

AMT MUENCHENSTEIN

Benken

Lützel, Lienert, of Benckhen, who has a mind to go to Pennsylvania with his two children, was released from bondage with these two children, the latter gratis, he however on payment of the manumission and ten percent tax dues. June 10, 1741. . . . [Reported that he has a balance of lb. 292.10. June 28].

Pays: Pro manumissione.....10.—
Ten percent tax.....29.5
Letter.....1.10 40.15

The Land Commission had been opposed to his emigration 'because, as was well known, the journey was very unsafe and in America the war between Spain and England was waged very fiercely' (RP 113, June 10, 1741).

His children:

1. Anna Elisabeth, bapt.....Apr. 14, 1729
2. Clara, bapt.....Sept. 24, 1730

Bottmingen

Jundt, Jacob, of Bottmingen, who has a mind to go to Pennsylvania, was manumitted with

Elisabeth Märcklin, his wife, and five young children on payment of the ten percent tax and manumission dues for himself and his wife. . . . (Reported that he has a balance of lb. 986.—). May 20, 1741.

Pays: Pro manumissione.....20.—
Ten percent tax.....98.12
Letters.....3.— 121.12

Their children:

1. Hans Jacob, bapt.....Aug. 14, 1729
2. Elisabeth, bapt.....Febr. 11, 1731
3. Hans Heinrich, bapt.....July 12, 1733
4. Anna Maria, bapt.....Febr. 27, 1736
5. Matthias, bapt.....Febr. 7, 1740

Jacob Seyler, emigrant of 1749, found them in poor circumstances in the vicinity of Philadelphia. They had no land of their own, had to buy their bread at the baker's and were daily taking milk to the market.

1742-1748

While the principal year of emigration from Zürich, which led to the preparation of the lists published in Volume I of this Series, fell in this period, there was no emigration of any consequence from Basel to the Colonies during this time. We know of one certain and a few possible cases which will be found below among the emigrants of uncertain date, and it is not probable that any considerable number of others will yet be discovered.

The news that nearly sixty of those who had started from Basel for Pennsylvania in 1740 had perished on the voyage or immediately afterward must have had a depressing effect which may have been intensified by the ghastly account of another voyage on which the survivors were said to have cooked and eaten the dead bodies of their starved comrades, printed in the '*Verbesserte und Neuer Vollkommener Staats-Calender, Genannt der Hinckende Bott*' for 1743. To these were added the dangers of the war, which was raging not only on land, but also on the seas, and which was perhaps better known in Basel than in Zürich. Finally in 1748, when peace was restored, some families, numbering a hundred persons, allowed themselves to be lured to Surinam¹ by an agent who had come with a recommendation by the city of Amsterdam and had been endorsed by the government, instead of waiting for a chance to go to the American Colonies.

1749

Several circumstances conspired to make this year the principal year of emigration from Basel to the Colonies. Hard times and frequent and ill-arranged Fronungen, statute-labors, caused the poor people, who form the great majority of the emigrants of the year, to think that they could nowhere be worse off than at home, and at the same time the presence of three former countrymen from Pennsylvania who were followed by a fourth, Jacob Jöner, Heinrich Spenhauer, Werner Stohler and Hans Adam Riggensbacher, brought the alluring prospects of the New-land palpably before their eyes. A report of the Obervogt of Farnsburg, dated March 14, describes the evil effects of the Fronungen (compulsory service) and the manner in which the emigration movement spread.

The poor people were chased about the country and nevertheless,

¹ In Dutch Guiana, South America.

owing to their living mostly far away from the place of the Fronung, did not get much work done. But on the other hand they neglected thereby their work at home and were necessarily ruined on account of poor sustenance and the high price of the bread which they borrowed of the millers [because they could not pay for it]. In addition these poor day-laborers suffered from the fact that on account of the many Fronungen the peasants reduced as much as possible the number of their teams and were no longer willing to plough their poor land except at a higher price.

Regarding the emigration he says that those who desired leave to go were sitting continuously together and talking of the happy state they had in view. This was causing a regular mania among the people, so that all sorts of persons reported for emigration, even young lace-maker boys and girls. He then asks whether it might not be well to send the seducers and the worst of the emigrants as quickly as possible out of the country before still more confusion should arise.

The government adopted at once the first point of this suggestion and notified Joner and Spenhauer that they must leave within 48 hours, and ordered the arrest with consequent expulsion of Stohler. A week later, [March 22, it was resolved that all who had applied up to that time, numbering 382 with their families, should be permitted to go 'in order that they might see how foolishly they had acted' (CAM). They should however not only forfeit their land-right and not set foot again upon the soil of the Canton under heavy penalties, but also leave eventual inheritances of theirs to the discretion of the government, and get out of the country as soon as they had settled their affairs. The children were released from the payment of manumission, but, with a few exceptions, both manumission and emigration tax were exacted even of those who had less than 100 pounds. Only those who had nothing but the household goods which they wished to take along went free.]

When on March 29 the granting of further permissions was stopped, there were in Amt Münchenstein alone still twenty who wished to apply (RP 122, 196), and of course there were others in other districts who had failed to make up their minds in time. Some of these went without permission in the general turmoil, but it is not possible to ascertain all their names. Probably they were less numerous than such as had received permission and stand recorded as emigrants in MP, but lost courage or found it impossible to go. Those who left, departed about May 8, and went down the Rhine in four ships, accompanied by Jacob Joner, whom one

of them afterward accused of having taken undue advantage of them, a charge which we have not been able to verify. On the sea voyage they went in two ships, and in Joner's there died 5 adults and 16 children of the 'sea sickness.' In Pennsylvania they went to join their countrymen with whom they were acquainted as far as they had not first to work out their 'freight' (passage-money).

I. Emigrants recorded in MP

N.B.: MP furnishes the names of the single emigrants and of the heads of the families with the number of men, women and children of whom each party consisted (e.g., 1.1.3 = one man, one woman, 3 children, —.1.— = one woman), and the dues which they paid. Everything else has been added from other sources.

The pastor of Sissach, to whose parish also Böckten, Itingen and Zunzgen belong, says in all his notes in KB that his emigrants went to Carolina instead of saying that they went to America.

AMT FARNSBURG

Augst

Melchior Reinger, day-labourer, bapt. July 3, 1701. 1.1.—.

Released from payment of dues.

Verena Lüdin, his third wife.

No children. Honest and industrious.

Boeckten

Marti Gass, carpenter. 1.1.5.

Released from payment of dues.

Anna Häring from Arisdorf, his wife.

Their children:

1. Anna, bapt. Oct. 19, 1738
 2. Martin, bapt. June 5, 1740
 3. Johannes, bapt. Sept. 9, 1742
 4. Hans Jacob, bapt. Febr. 28, 1748
- Heinrich, the fifth child, bapt. July 1747, died March 8, 1749, before the departure of the others.

KB confirms their actual emigration by the entry: 'Goes to Carol. with wife and children A. 1749 in May.' He is one of the two men, to whose testimonial the pastor of Sissach, who never makes an individual statement about the character of an emigrant, attached the note to the Landvogt, cited at the close of our Introduction. He was never heard of again (GAV, 20, 427).

Marti Gass, carpenter. 1.—.—.

Manumission. 10.—
Probably identical with the preceding.

Buus

Sebastian Hassler, day-labourer. 1.1.1.

Released from payment of dues. [Owned 100 pounds in cash.]

Barbara Degen from Muttentz, his wife.

1. Child of 12 weeks, not recorded in KB

Johannes Tschudin, joiner. I.I.I.

Permitted to leave gratis.

Verena Mangold, his wife.

1. *Johannes*, their son, bapt. March 19, 1748

Stephan Wyrsslin's children. —, —, 6.

Ten percent tax [on lb. 397.17.10] 39.15.—

Children of his wife by her first husband *Joh. Weibel* and one by him:

1. *Barbara Weibel*, bapt. Jan. 23, 1731

2. *Anna Maria Weibel*, bapt. June 14, 1733

3. *Arbogast Weibel*, bapt. May 22, 1736

4. *Catharina Weibel*, bapt. Oct. 18, 1739

5. *Anna Weibel*, bapt. Apr. 23, 1741

6. *Ursula Wyrsslin*, bapt. Dec. 6, 1744

Hieron. d'Annone, the pastor of *Muttenz*, in his *Diary*, Vol. III, makes the following statement about the emigrants above and a few others, some of whom are not on any list: "May 8, [1749] many people from the Canton of *Basel*, among them also 66 persons from *Muttenz*, with whom I have had much to talk and to do, left by water [i.e., on the *Rhine*] for the *New-land*. The government disliked to see it, and remonstrances have not been lacking, but because most of them were needy and 'übel gesittete' people, it was the easier to get over their loss."

March 28 he had said of *Hans Rudi Brodbeck*, *Jacob Lüdin* and *Stefan Spänhauer* that they had a good name, and Febr. 25 he had attested that *Heinrich Brodbeck*, *Hans Mössmer*, *Theodor's* son, *Jacob Mössmer*, *Bernhard Ramstein* and *Stefan Würsslin* were not compelled to emigrate on account of any ill conduct.

Pratteln

Niclaus Dill, correctly *Till*, linen-weaver, aged 26. I.I.—.

Manumission 20.—.—

Ten percent tax [on lb. 154.4.6] 15. 8. 6 35.8.6

Esther Schwillion, *KB Chevillon*, his wife, bapt. Dec. 20, 1722.

Hans Jacob Honecker, carpenter, 32 years of age. I.I.I.

Permitted to leave gratis.

Anna Bleyler from *Zollikon*, Canton of *Zürich*, his wife, aged 24.

1. *Hans Jacob*, their son, bapt. Apr. 14, 1748

Have led a Christian life and not given cause for complaint.

Johannes Meyer, day-labourer, aged 27. I.I.—.

Ten percent tax [on lb. 490.6.10] 49.1

Manumission 20.— 69.1

Elisabeth Schwillion, *KB Chevillon*, sister of *Esther* above, his wife, bapt. Aug. 14, 1718.

* *Hans Jacob Nebiger*, shoemaker, 43 years old. I.I.—.

Permitted to leave gratis.

Barbara Giger from *Füllinsdorf*, his wife, aged 41.

Gave up emigrating. In the following year *Jacob Joner* claimed the credit for it (AA).

AMT RIEHEN

Hans Schuldheis, bapt. July 15, 1703. I.I.2.

Pays: Ten percent tax [on lb. 383.15] 33. 9. 4

Manumission dues 20.—.— 53.9.4

Eva Soldner, his wife, bapt. Dec. 8, 1705.

Their sons:

1. *Hans Georg*, born or bapt. Dec. 3, 1730

2. *Hans*, born or bapt. Febr. 20, 1735

Parents quiet, industrious, without having given cause for complaint. Sons have the reputation of being pretty bad boys.

AMT WALDENBURG

Arboldswil

Hans Stohler, for a while school teacher. I.I.—.

Ten percent tax [on lb. 79.—.8] 7.18

[Manumission not charged.]

Ursula Thommen, his wife.

Has always conducted himself well.

Durs Thommen, *Christen's* son. I.I.2.

Manumission 20.—.—

Ten percent tax [on lb. 572.19] 57. 5. 6 77.5.6

Elsbeth Rudin, *KB Raystlin*, his wife.

Their children:

1. *Hans Jacob*, bapt. Febr. 19, 1736

2. *Anna*, bapt. Dec. 10, 1737

Has always endeavoured not to give cause for complaint.

Bennwil

Joggi Schwab, tinner. I.I.2.

Manumission 20.—.—

Ten percent tax [on lb. 1553.15.4] 155. 7. 6 175.7.6

Maria Schwab, his wife.

Their children:

1. *Margaretha*, bapt. Sept. 28, 1738

2. *Anna Maria*, bapt. Jan. 10, 1745

Is entitled to good testimonials from the entire community.

Heini Vogt, day-labourer. I.I.4.

Manumission 20.—.—

Ten percent tax [on lb. 198.18.4] 19.17. 6 39.17.6

Barbara Roth, his wife.

Their children:

1. *Heinrich*, bapt. March 21, 1728

2. *Johannes*, bapt. Jan. 22, 1730

3. *Martin*, bapt. Febr. 26, 1736

4. *Barbara*, bapt. Jan. 15, 1741

Bubendorf

Joggi Weissner, [usually *Wissner*], *Heini's* son. I.I.—.

for Manumission 211.—.—

[Apparently released from payment of tax.]

Barbara Schaub, his wife.

Jacob Wissner [Weissner], the young. I.—.—(I).

Dues not paid, [i.e., gratis]. Has only 30 pounds.

Anna Buser, his wife.

1. *Anna*, their child, bapt. Apr. 30, 1748

Always industrious.

PHOTOKOPIE AUS DEN BESTÄNDEN
DES STAATSARCHIVS BASEL

Archivsignatur: *Bibl. Hq 72 bis*

Spanhauser (Spanhauser) Hs. Merid. m. 1565
+ Specht Elisabeth

Spänhauser Daniel v. Mu S.C.B. Adalor m. 2.2.1899
+ Grether Elisabeth, geb. Kuhn v. Bs

Spänhauser Emil v. Mu, Postangest.
+ Kreyenbühl Anna v. Pfaffnan / Lu m. 28.9.1893

Taufen

Spänhauser Elisabeth b. 24.3.1897 (mit d registriert)
● des Karl Friedrich & Elise geb. Löliger
Commun v. Mu

Spänhauser Emil b. 2.7.1894
des Spänhauser Emil + Anna Kreyenbühl v. Mu
Postangestellter

Spänhauser Friedrich b. 3.1.1905 (mit d registriert!)
des Karl Friedrich & Elise geb. Löliger

Im Adressbuch 1888 fand ich den 1. Spänhauser,
(mit ae Schreibweise) Emil, Magaziner, Schneiderg. 28, Bs

Div. Schreibweisen

- Spanhauser
- Spanhouwer
- Spanhauser
- Spenhauser
- Spenhouwer - Spenhower
- Spänhauser
- Spöthhauser (-li)
- Spohnhauser
- Späenhauser

Stadtbuch v. Basel

Beatus Spänhauser (Spenhauser) RID 4 m. vor 1553

- Elisabeth RID 45 b. 27.1.1553
 - Joh. Heinrich 46 26.3.1554
 - Dorothea 47 11.3.1555
 - Joh. Heinrich 48 20.6.1560
 - Andreas 49 6.2.1564
- an Peter 26.6.1562

Spänhauser Anna Friederike, Schneiderin v. Mu RID 364
+ Engel Iguay Braun, Nagazuer m. 6.7.1909

Spenhower (auch Spenhouwer) Heinrich v. Mu + BS
b. 1513

Spenhouwer Heinrich m. ca. 1535
- Heinrich b. 14.7.1536

Spenhauser Jacob v. Mu m. ca. 1606
+ Steiner Barbara
- Johannes b. 21.6.1607 Riehen

Spänhauser Jacob v. Mu m. ca. 1608 RID 10
● + Lindt Barbara v. Mu
- Catharina b. 26.5.1663

Spenhauser Anna m. 1539
+ Billinger Anthone (Anthone)

Spänhauser Anna m. 20.3.1634
+ Pfau Crispinus v. Kiestal

Spenhouwer Antonius m. vor 1554
+ ?

- Chrischona b. 13.5.1554

Spenhouwer Balthasar m. ca. 1555 + ?
- Margaretha 12.2.1559

Info v. Todesanzeigen

Karl Sp. - Lüdip 31.7.1880 - 25.1.1967
~~Karl Sp. - Lüdip~~

Emma Marsding-Sp. † 17.9.1965 (42j.)

Kinder v. Karl: Emma + Elisabeth
Marsding Wilhelm Schömann

Krieger Edgar San. Just. 11.2.1944 - 5.1969

Vernier Sp. - Gloor d. 8.1.1985 Mutter b. 1916
be. Gedy

Anita + Jürg Schenker - Sp. + Pascal

Dieter Sp. + Erika Waldmeier

Oliver + Caroline Tanja + Michael

Marianne Sp. + Peter Arbener

Fritz Sp. - Stucki b. 1.8.1907 d. 7.11.1977

Karel Sp. - Stucki

Heidi + Guionel Bernhard - Sp. + Egon

Elena + Hans Daldes - Sp. Markus + Urs

Daniel 31.12.1874 - 8.7.1960

Karolina Sp. - Lempiu 17.8.1873 - 10.6.1953 } m. 26.11.1896

Daniel + Blandine m. 22.7.1922

Gosse d. 19.12.1978

Daniel 26.2.1959

Beie 14.12.81

Lothar 24.4.68

Spanhauser (Spanhauser?) H. Ullrich
m. 156 S St. Leonhard
+ Spedler Elisabeth

Taufen: Schulbader

Spanhauser Daniel v. Mu S.C.B. Arbeiter
+ Grether Elisabeth, geb. Kuhn v. Bs
m. 2.2.1899 St. Peter (Nr. 5)

Spanhauser Emil v. Mu Postangestellter
+ Kreyenbühl Anna v. Pfaffau Lu
m. 28.9.1893 St. Peter (Nr. 35)

Taufen: Schulbader

Spanhauser Elisabeth b. 24.3.1897
des Carl Friedrich & Elisabeth geb. Höpfer
Commis v. Mu St. Leonhard

Spanhauser Emil b. 2.7.1894
geb. 12.2.1894
des Emil + Anna Kreyenbühl
Postangestellter v. Mu St. Peter
(1894 Nr. 112)

Spanhauser Friedrich b. 3.1.1905
geb. 5.3.1905
des Carl Friedrich & Elisabeth geb. Höpfer
Commis v. Mu St. Leonhard
(1900 S. 390)

"Excerpt from Jam. Ref" 2.

Daniel, born April 22, 1799

This Daniel Spae emigrated to America in 1819, lived for some years at St. Louis, Mo., then with a friend from near Maitland, Sw. They went to New Orleans, La., where Daniel took fever and died in 1824 or 1825. He never married.

Extract from letter from Trish Spauldine dated March 6, 1886.

226) J. Jac. Sp. + Barb. Späb. (Bunffame)

- Daniel b. 1769 9.7. d. 11.11.1828
m. 13.6.1803
+ A. Cath. Meyer b. 1.10.1777

- ✓ - A. Catharina b. 8.8.1804 m. 21.11.1831 Joh. Georg Tschudin
- Elisabeth b. 27.2.1806
- Anna Maria 11.3.1808 d. 13.8.1811
- Daniel 20.4.1810
- Heinrich b. 22.9.1813 d. 5.9.1814
- Anna Margareta 8.10.1816 d. 6.7.1829 ✓

268) Daniel Sp. + Elisabeth Frey

- Daniel b. 23.12.1775 m. 26.9.1802
+ Barbara Seiler b. 21.5.1780

- Daniel 8.9.1809
- Nicolaus 18.7.1813 d. 26.7.1813
- Anna Magdalena b. 11.1826 ✓

~~356 Daniel~~
182) ~~7. 3. 1770~~

Daniel Sp. + Elisabeth Frey (356)

+ J. Jac. Späth. b. 1. 4. 1770 m. 19. 11. 1798 d. 20. 4. 1802 ✓

+ A. Maria Lindig b. 25. 3. 1770 d. 14. 3. 1812 ✓

- Daniel 22. 4. 1799 → 3. 5. 1819 nach Amerika ✓

- Joh. Jacob 23. 9. 1801 d. 23. 9. 1801 ✓

356) Daniel Sp. + Elis. Brodbeck

- Daniel b. 20. 10. 1743 d. 1802 27. 4. ✓
m. 12. 6. 1769 ✓

+ Elisabeth Frey b. 22. 4. 1765 d. 31. 3. 1831 ✓

(182) - Joh. Jacob b. 1. 4. 1770 m. 19. 11. 1793 d. 20. 4. 1802 ?
+ Anna Maria Lindig

- Elisabeth 26. 9. 1773 m. 23. 4. 1804 d. 29. 2. 1809 ✓
+ Friedrich Schaub

268) - Daniel b. 13. 12. 1775 m. 26. 9. 1802 ✓
+ Barbara Seiler

- Heinrich 13. 7. 1779 d. 12. 10. 1804 ✓

Bitte dem Peter nach

<u>1. Gen. Geb</u>	<u>Verheiratet mit</u>	<u>Kinder</u>	<u>Geb</u>
Daniel 1874	Katharine ^{Luisin} Haus	Daniel	97
		Caroline	98
Fritz 1879	Luisa Hausen	Fritz	hupp. 1885
Karl 1880	Erika Huber Schmid	Werner	hupp. 1885 f. uel. Griner Kurt
Marie 1882	Otto Schmid	Bathel	Warending +
Hans 1877	Sophie Hausen	...	...
Emanuel 1887	Amalia Gysin	Otto Reim	Friedrich, Markus Konrad
		Hans, Sophie, Marie	
		Paul	Wendi bäliger
		Edgar	

Hast Du noch Adressen verglichen?

Data stored in the State's Archives in Basle (Basel)

Name	Married	Church	Name	Children
Spenhower Heinrich (also Spenhouwer)	1513			
Spenhauwer Heinrich	1535	St. Alban		Heinrich 1536
Spenhauer Anna	1539	St. Alban	Billinger Anthoné	
Spänhauer Beatus	1553		Elisabeth	Elisabeth 1553 Joh. Heinricius 1554 Dorothea 1555 Joh. Heinrich 1560 Andreas 1564
Spenhauwer Antonius	1554	St. Chrischona		
Spenhauwer Balthasar	1555	St. Alban		Martin 1556 Anna 1557 Margaretha 1559 Hans 1562
Spohnhauser Hans Ulrich	1565	St. Leonhard	Specht Elisabeth	
Spönhauer (li) Elisabeth	1587	St. Peter	Wagner Andreas	
Spenhauer Elisabeth	1589		Martin Andreas	
Spänhauer Jacob	1608		Linck Barbara	Jakob 1609
Spännhäuwer Hans	1621		Margreta Güettlin	
Spänhauer Hanns	1627		Eger Magdalena	Catharina 1627 Magdalena 1630
Spänhauer Anna	1632	St. Elisabeth	Haas Jakob	
Spänhauer Anna	1634	Pfau Crispinus	Pfau Crispinus	
Spänhauer Anna	1638	St. Elisabeth	Friedlin Obermeyer	
Spenhauer Hans	1661	Riehen	Stürm Ursula	Hans 1662

Spönhauer Leonhard	1663	St. Theodor	Schiplin Catharina	Catharina	1663
Spänhauer Anna	1669		Fuchs Hans Jacob		
Spänhauer A. Margreth	1705		Jantz Hans Jakob		
Spenhauer A. Margarethe	1725	Riehen	Wackernell Hans Georg		
Spenhauer Gertrud	1735		Freivogel Johann		
Spänhauer Elisabeth	1736	St. Alban	Baumann Johannes		
Spennhauer Elisabeth	1774		Sutter Niclaus		
Spänhauer Anna Friederike	1909	Münster (cathedral)	Braun Eugen Ignaz		

Teil

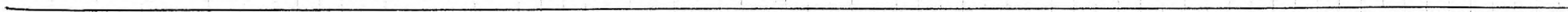


Hans Späthausen b. - - d. - 1551
+ - - - -

x Bruder von Hans + Barbara in
Vorfriedung erwähnt, ebenso
Schwester, die in Reimsch verheiratet ist

Kinderbücher erst ab 1624

- Hans b. d. m.
- Bernhard* b. . . d. . . m. . .
- Tochter mit Hans in Reimsch verh.
- Barbara (1551 bei Vaters Tod noch
mündig bekam Vapt =
Vormund)
- Jacob 1551 Bruder



Kirchenbücher erst ab 1624

Hans Späthauer b. ... d. 1551

+ ?

- Hans b d +

- Bernhard* b d +

- Tochter mit Mann in Reinsach

- Barbara (1551 noch unmündig, bekam Vogt (Vormund))

- Jacob es. Bruder

* Bruder von Hans + Barbara in Vogtrechnung erwähnt. Auch Schwester, in Reinsach verheiratet, erwähnt.

Bernhard Späth
+ 1st Anna Schwarz

b. d. ... - Barbel 6.6.1624 -

- Abtost 25.10.1625 - +

- Abtost 5.11.1626 -

- Anna 1.11.1629 - +

- Nicolaus 16.3.1632 -

- Nicolaus 16.6.1633 -

- Anna 7.12.1634 -

- Maria 4.11.1636 -

- Johannes 20.5.1638 -

- Agnes 25.5.1646 -

* - Hans Jakob 26.6.1649 - 25.7.1729

Bernhard b. d. ...
m. 16.7.1632
+ 2nd Barbel Wapner

* Jacob Späth b. 26.6.1649 - d. 25.7.1729
m. 2.5.1681

2nd Maria Baumann 1660 - 2.10.1695

Arbogast Sp. 1578. d. 18.3.1630 | m. 1601
+ Anna Wartmann 1580
d. 1631

Hans Sp. b. 1614 d. 1675 | m. 1638
+ Elisabeth Sims 1610-1683

5 Töchter + 1 Sohn

Wernherd Sp. b. 1651 d. 1713 | m. 1679
+ Barbara Seiler b. 1656 d. 1708

1. Altesina 1680 | m. 1710
+ Hans Jakob Pfister
emigrated + 2 sons
+ 2 daugh.

2. Barbara 1683-1733 | m. 1708
+ Hans Jakob Kuhn

3. Johannes 1685-1761 | m. 1711
+ Maria Pfister

4. Werner, 1688-1737 | m. 1714
+ Elisabeth Spitzler
emigrated + 2 sons
+ 2 daugh.

5. Wilhelm 1690- | m. 1722
+ Ursula Scherz
emigrated + 2 sons

6. Elisabeth 1692 |
+ Heinrich Brodbeck
emigrated + 3 sons
+ 2 daugh.

ancestors?

+ Stephan Sp. b. 1720
+ Ursula Brodbeck
+ son Friedrich b. 1742
Ursel Spä, sister of Stephan b. 1723

Söhne von Arbogast

1. Wernherd 1602- |
m. 1625
+ 1st Anna Schwarz
+ 2nd Barbel Wagner
m. 1632

Arbogast 5.11.1626 -
- Nicolaus 16.3.1632 - ... 1632
- Nicolaus 16.6.1633 -
m. 8.12.1662
+ Maria Gschwind
- Johannes 20.5.1638 → ?
- Hans Jakob 26.6.1649 → ?

2. Hans 1614-11.3.1675 |
m. 29.5.1638
+ Elisabeth Sims
d. 21.11.1683

6 children USA line

3. Arbogast 1616-1674 |
m. 1650
1st Maria Ruoff
2nd Elisabeth Vögten
m. 1656

- Michael 3.5.1653 m. 10.1.76 Barbara Jäger
- Arbogast 19.3.1652 → 1674
- Peter 26.9.1659 →
- Christianus 3.2.1661 →

David 1897 + 3.2.1897
David 1922
Ella 1924

Trauerregister

- ✓ 7.1.1656 Hans Sp. ¹⁶³⁵ - 5.10.1702 Eltern?
+ Elisabeth Rünftlin
- 16.7.1632 ^W Bernhard Sp. 1601 - 11.7.1659 Eltern? ?
✓ + Barbel Wagner 1603 - 1672 v. Mündenstein
- 18.5.1636 Hans Sp. + Anna Schwalb v. Pfaffen
✓ ~~ca. 1634~~ ~~Hans~~ 16.7.1637 Heinrich Sp.
- 29.4.1663 Hans Sp. ^{20.5.1638} b. ~~17.5.1642~~ d. 26.3.1699
✓ m. 29.4.1663 + Ursula Spürgi b. d.
- an 1662 ^{b. 25.6.1651 m. 23.6.1679} Bernhard Sp. + Barbara Seiler & ja b. 1656 d. 26.2.1702
- Eltern Hans 1635 + Elisabeth Rünftlin
ca. 1665 Jakob zw. 25.4.1681 zw. Rud. Feld + Maria Brunner
b. 1.12.1656 - 24.4.1727
Bruder v. Peter
~~Hans Jakob 21.5.1694 - 21.2.1754~~
ca. 1665 Heinrich 16.7.1637 - 23.8.1678
m. ?
+ Cath. Schürpfen 1636 - 23.8.1678
- ✓ 1691 Peter Sp. b. 5.2.1660 - 13.6.1736
m. 12.1.1691 + Magdalena Huber b. d. 10.12.1732
- ca. 1720 Hans Jakob b. 12.12.1697 - 9.6.1742
22.1.1722 + ? Barbara Wirtz (= Wirtz)
Kinder?
- 3.6.1720 Jakob Sp. Sp. + Margarethe ~~Wachterin~~ od. Wachterin
~ 19
- 6.7.1834 Daniel Indudin
+ Elisabeth Sp. b. d.
- 8.1.1849 + Kath. Karoline Zeller
- 10.7.1859 + Maria Elisabeth Bar v. Vardenwarp (Zürcher)
5.10.1702 + Hans Sp. 90 j. also geb. 1617. 30/11/1702?
- 17.3.1833 Daniel Sp. + Elisabeth Pfister
8.9.1209 - 7.2.1249 m. Leonhard Schmid

Band 1

- ~~1. 11. 1636 Mariagärl. v. Bernhard + Barbara Wagner~~
~~1. 5. 1638 Johannes Sp. v. Bernh. Sp. + Barbara Wagner~~
 23. 12. 1638 Johannes v. Claus Vögler + Anna Sp.
~~12. 5. 1639 Barbara v. Hans Sp. + Elisabeth Vögler~~
~~18. 2. 1639 Elisabeth Hans Sp. + Anna Schwäblich~~
 bis p. mit 9. 12.

7. 12. 1634 Anna v. Bernhard Sp. + Barbara Wagner
 16. 7. 1637 Kirsten v. Hans Sp. + Anna Schwäblich

- ~~12. 6. 1720 Jacob Sp. + Margaretha Wagner~~
~~22. 11. 1722 Hans Jacob Sp. + Barbara Wörk = Witt ~~3. 17~~~~
~~12. 3. 1723 Hans Jacob Sp. + Anna Webers v. Niederst.~~

29. 10. 1820 Leonhard Schmidt + Anna Maria Tausch

26. 3. 1843 " " + Elisabeth Pfister

verwittwete Späthauer v. Daniel 8. 9. 1809
- 7. 2. 1842

Peter Sp. + Magd. Heber
m. 1691

+ Hans Jakob Sp. b. 21. 5. 1694 m. 1) 12. 3. 1725 Anna Weber
 d. 21. 2. 1754 2) 17. 3. 1749 Anna Thoma

(siehe Brodbeck!)

Unterlagen von Neuere Linie noch unbekannt

Wernhardt Sp. ? 1580 - 1655 ?
 + Anna Schwaib 1st - 1671-? m. ...
 1632

Barbel Wagner 2nd - nächste Seite

Arbogast (3) 5.11.1626 - 1.8.1684
 + Elisabeth Vögeli m. 25.3.1656

Arbogast Sp. 4.2.1624 - 16.9.1674 (Pest)
 + Maria Ruff 1630 m. ...

Michel (2) Sp. 3.4.1653 - 24.1.1679 (Pest)
 + Barbara Degen m. 10.1.1676

1. Barbara b. 6.1624 - 30.4.16..
 m. Mathis Odsenmann 28.11.1643
 2. Arbogast 25.10.1625 - 6.12.1625
 3. Arbogast 5.11.1626 - 1.8.1684
 m. Elisabeth Vögeli 25.3.1656
 4. Anna 1.11.1629 - 29.1.16..
 5. Nicolaus 16.3.1632 - 12.4.16..

1. Barbara 11.1.1657 - 24.9.1674 (Pest)
 2. Elisabeth 18.4.1658 - 21.9.1674 (Pest)
 3. Peter 26.9.1659 - 31.12.1682
 4. Christian 3.2.1661 - 5.5.1...
 5. Elisabeth 1.11.1663 - 22.9.1674 (Pest)

1. Veronica 24.12.1651 - 21.2.1...
 m. Adam Glintz 23.3.1679
 2. Michel 3.4.1653 - 24.1.1679
 m. Barbara Degen 10.1.1676
 3. Arbogast 24.3.1654 - 24.9.1674 (Pest)

1. Anna Maria 12.8.1677 - 8.1.1678 (Pest)

Am 31.1.90
 an Peter

Hans Sp.

+

m.

Stamm-Elder von W. B. + B. g.

Hans 1635 - 5.10.1702

+ Elisabeth Rünftlin ... - 13.12.1696
(od. Reuffen)

m. 7.1.1656

Oberste Familie

"Family Tree"
by Carl Fried-
rich Sprengel

Stamm-Vater

1. Hans

1635 - 5.10.1702

?

?

1. Jakob

1.12.1656 - 24.4.1727

2. Hans Jakob

22.12.1657 - 13.6.1664

3. Peter

5.2.1660 - 13.6.1736 →

4. Daniel

13.4.1662 - 6.12.1734

5. Hans Rudolf

23.10.1664 - 2.6.1675

6. Katharina

27.1.1667 - 25.2.1684

7. Margaretha

28.11.1669 - 18.5.1703

8. Hans Werhardt

20.5.1673 - 14.5.1697

Peter Sp
+ Magdalena Huber
m. 12.1.1691

5.2.1660 13.6.1736
- - - - 10.12.1732

Hans Jakob
+ Anna Weber
m. 12.3.1725

17.6.1694 - 26.7.1754
1702 - 15.12.1747

1. Niclaus 29.12.1691 - 2.2.1692 ⁽²⁾
2. Leonhard 5.2.1693 - 18.9.1693
3. Hans Jakob 17.6.1694 - 26.2.1754
4. Elisabeth 8.10.1695 - 7.11.1731
5. Magdalena 19.10.1697 - 18.3.1710
6. Margaretha 5.5.1700 - 11.3.1762
m. Leonhardt Waelterin
7. Anna 31.10.1712 - 19.4.1764
m. H.J. Brodbeck
8. Niclaus 23.2.1706 - 4.3.1706

1. Hans Peter 14.12.1725 - 18.12.1725
2. Hans Jakob 23.12.1727 - 20.12.1792
nach früheren Nütigen gehört die
Barbara 18.11.1736 - 13.12.1804
welche Hans Jakob Sp. 10.2.1776 - 21.9.1776
heiratete, hierher. Abbluten

~~W. B. Hoff~~ W. B. Hoff

Hans Jakob

9.10.1692 - 27.8.1751 (od. 64?)

(N. 3. Vorderer Seite)

+ Barbara Würtzlin (?)

m. 12.1.1722 ✓

Stefan g.

25.1.1728 - 2.7.1748

+ Ursula Brodbeck

m. 15.1.1748 ✓

1. Ursula 12.7.1723 - 24.3.1741 ✓

2. Hans Jakob 18.11.1725 - 5.10.1726 ✓

3. Stefan 25.1.1728 - 2.7.1748 ✓
m. Ursula Brodbeck 15.1.1748

4. Barbara 9.10.1724 - 18.11.1772 ✓
m. Ulrich Brückler 1750 ✓

5. Hans Jakob 23.6.1732 - 14.1737
18.2.1748

1. Friedrich 19.5.1749 - 12.9.1779 ✓

g

Haus

①

W.B.

Haus (Hausen Sohn) 1635 - 1702
Elisabeth Rämpflein ~~1655~~ - 1696
/ m. 7.1. 1656

Jakob 1656 - 1727
- Haus Jakob 1657 - 1664
- Peter 1660 - 1736
x - Daniel 1662 - 1734
- Haus Rudolf 1664 - 1675
- Kathrein 1667 - ~~67~~
- Margreth 1669 - ~~69~~
- Haus Wernhard 1673 - 97

Daniel 1662 - 1734
Barbara Stohler 1687 }

- ~~Johann~~ 1689 - 1761
- Elisabeth 1691 - 1691
- Haus Jakob 1692 - 1764
- Barbara 1695 - ~~95~~
- Anna 1698
x - Daniel 1702 - 1761
- Friedrich 1705 - 1709

Daniel 1702 - 1761
Elisabeth Brodbeck 1703 - 1788 }

- Barbara 1733 - 40
- Margaretha 1734 - 1817
- Catharina 1737
- Daniel 1740
x - Daniel 1743 - 1808

Daniel 1743 - 1808
Elisabeth Wey - 1831

- Haus Jakob 1770 - 1802
- Elisabeth 1773 - 1809
- Daniel 1775 - 1854
- Heinrich 1779 - 1804

Wib. + B.g.

Haus Sp.

Haus Sp. 1635 - 5.10.1702

+ Elisabeth Ränfftein (od. Ränfftei) ¹⁶⁵¹ - 13.12.1696
m. 7.1.1656

Wib. Daniel (4)

B.g. Jakob (1)

Peter Sp. 5.2.1660 - 13.6.1736

+ Magdalena Huber ~~12.1.1694~~ - 10.12.1732
m. 12.1.1691

Grosskochen = Barbara Sp.
m. to Haus Jakob Sp.

Haus Jakob Sp. 17.6.1694 - 26.2.1757
+ Anna Weber 1702 - 15.12.1747
m. 12.3.1725

Haus Sp. 635 - 5.10.1702

1. Jakob 1.12.1656 - 24.4.1727
2. Haus Jakob 22.12.1657 - 13.6.1664 7j.
3. Peter 5.2.1660 - 13.6.1736
4. Daniel 13.4.1662 - 6.12.1734
5. Haus Rudolf 23.10.1664 - 2.6.1675 11j.
6. Katharina 27.1.1667 - 25.2.1684 17j.
7. Margaretha 28.11.1669 - 18.5.1703
8. Haus Wehrhardt 20.5.1673 - 14.5.1697 24j.

1. Niclaus 29.12.1691 - 2.2.1692
2. Leonhardt 5.2.1693 - 12.9.1693
3. Haus Jakob 17.6.1694 - 26.2.1754
4. Elisabeth 8.10.1695 - 7.11.1731
5. Magdalena 19.10.1697 - 18.3.1710
6. Margaretha 5.5.1700 - 11.3.1762
m. Leonhardt Waellerei
7. Anna 31.10.1712 - 19.4.1764
m. H. J. Brodbeck
8. Niclaus 23.2.1706 - 9.3.1706

1. Haus Peter 14.12.1725 - 18.12.1725
2. Haus Jakob 23.12.1727 - 20.12.1798
3. Magdalena 7.11.1728 - 3.4.1729
4. Maria 6.7.1732 - 7.7.1732
5. Anna Margaretha 3.10.1734 - 25.6.1817
m. F. Rudin
6. Barbara 18.11.1736 - 13.12.1804

Peter Sp. 5.2.1660 - 13.6.1736

W's

Daniel 1775 - 1854
Barbara Seiler 1808 - 1856

~~- Hans Jakob 1775 - 1802~~
~~- Elisabeth 1775 - 1809~~

- Daniel 1809 - 1842
- Anna Magdalena 1826 - 1892

Daniel 1809 - 1842
Elisabeth Pfister 18¹⁴~~33~~ - 1895

- Elisabeth 1833 -
- Anna Maria 1835
- Daniel 1837 - 1887
- Luise 1838 -

Daniel 1837 - 1887
Emilie Kempin 1842 - 1881

~~- Jakob 1825 - 1891~~
x - Carl Friedrich 1864 - 1924
- Daniel 1866 - ~~1899~~¹⁹²⁹?
- Emilie 1867 - 1933
- Karl 1869 - 1875
- Alfons 1870 - 1913
- Emilie 1872 -
- Wilhelm 1873 - 1884

arrived in Wets
- Jakob 1875 - 91
- Karl 1880 - 1954
- Anna-Friederike 1881
~~- Karl 1900 - 1961~~

Carl Friedrich 1864 - 1924
Elise Koeliger 1870 - ~~1874~~[?]

- Elisabeth 1897
- Friedrich 1905

Friedrich 1905
Anna Richter 1916

- Peter 1942
- Thomas 1944
- Andreas 1948
- Felix 1952
- Sylvia 1956

✓
T

Daniel Sp. b. 1702 d. 1761 } Daniel b. 1743 m. 1769 d. 1802
 + Elisabeth Brodbeck ? } (keine Geschwister? ...)
 doch: Siehe Spae

Daniel b. 1743 m. 1769 d. 1808 } ♂ Hans Jakob b. 1770 d. 1802
 + Elisabeth Trey ? } | Elisabeth b. 1773 d. 1809
 | Daniel b. 1775 d. ?
 | Heinrich b. 1779 d. 1804

Daniel b. 1775 m. 1808 d. ? } Daniel b. 1809 d. 1848
 + Barbara Seiler b. 1856 } | Nidams b. 1813 d. 1813
 | Anna Magdalena b. 1826 d. ?
 - Jakob Haane

⊕ Sohn von Hans Jakob Sp. + Maria Lidu
 Daniel b. 1789 emigrated to America May 3, 1819

- Wertheim Späth
1688-1737
~~+ Elisebeth~~

Werner Spoenl.
1719-87

- John Jacob Spainhower
1750-1822

- Solomon Spaulding.
1784-1869

- William Washington
Spauldine 12/19-

-Ethan F. Spaulding
1851-193

-Wilbur A. Spanish
1899

- 1 - James
- John
- Joseph

Am 8. 11. 88 an Peter gesandt

W. b.

10) Daniel b. 1866 - 1929
m. Elisabeth Gether b. 1864, m. 1899 } no children

Emil b. 1867 - 1933
m. Anna Kreyenbühl 1872 m. 1893 - Emil 1894

Emil b. 1894
m. Emma Fehr

} 2 daughters
Erika + ?
* Frau Dr. Wagner, Birm. Pöden

~~Alphons~~ b. 1870 - 1913

m. Elise Maurer b. 1865 m. 1892

- Alfons 1892-98
- Elise 1893 -
- Emilie 1895 -
- Adèle 1896 -
- Anna 1897
- Maria 1898
- Fritz 1900
- Luise 1901
- Karl 1902-23
- Johannes 1903-03
- August 1905-05
- Ernst 1907-17

Karl 1880 - 1950 Farmer
m. Louise Henny 1879 - 1949
in Le Mont / Lausanne

Farmers:
- Eugène-Charles 1900
- Ernest 1903

Eugène-Charles Farmer: 1900
+ Violette Dupernet

- Pierre 1933
- Daniel 1938

WB

Pierres
2.11.22 7.12

Pierre 1933
+ Renée Dufaur 1927

| no children

Daniel 1939 Post office Clerk
+ Moiseite Nobs 1937

- Yves 1962

Ernest 1903
+ Hélène Guex 1913

| - no children

(PS interesting to establish, that bei 5 der obigen Ehepaare die Frau älter ist als der Mann!)

Hans Sp. Tarnes
+ Rosa Gleichauf
m.

1. Rösli, Office Clerk ^{clerk} b. 17.5.1937
+ Michel Rohrbach, Detective ^{m.} b. 16.8.1952
1. Beat ~~Trustee~~ (own Co.) b. 17.11.1935
2. Heinz ~~Bar~~, Confectioner, b.

2. Hansueli, Taxis ^{own Company} b. 3.8.1940

3. Martin, Plasterer, own Company b. 10.5.1942

Hansueli Sp. Taxis ^{own Company} b. 3.8.1940
+ Maria Pfeiler b. 2.5.1937
m. 28.5.1966

1. Christine, Sadbearbeiterin, 9.9.¹⁹67
2. Claudia scholar 3.1.1970
3. Thomas scholar 16.12.1971

Martin, Plasterer ^{own Company} b. 10.5.1942
+ Ruth Thommen b. 23.10.1945
m. 20.11.1965

1. Markus, Plasterer 10.5.1966
2. Roger Plasterer 28.9.1967
3. Brigitt Apprentice (banking) 19.3.1970

Roger, Plasterer b. 28.9.1967
+ Brigitt Stalder b. 2.6.1969
m. 11.6.1988

1. Marco 25.12.1986

B.9

-3 Ururur: Daniel Späthauer + Catharina Meyer
 b. 9.7.1769 + 1822 m. 13.6.1803 1777 - 11.6.1856
 4.11.

1/ Catharina 8.3.1804 - 30.6.1875 + Georg Tschudi	2/ Elisabeth 1806 - ?	3/ Anna Maria 1808 - 1811	4/ Daniel 20.4.1810 - 28.5.1898 m. 10.2.1840 + Verena Seiler 1811 - 2.8.1893
5/ Heinrich 1813 - 1814		6/ Margarita 1816 - 1829	

✓

-4 Urururur: Jacob Späthauer + Barbara Seiler
 b. 1732 + ? m. oder Späth?

1/ Daniel 9.7.1769 - 1828 11.11.	2/ Johann Jakob 1765 - 3.12.1836
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-2

Ur-Ur : Daniel Späthauer + Verena Seiler
1810 + 1811 +
farmer

1 Verena 1840 - 1913 rd	2 Catharina (m. Leubsdor) 1842 - ?	3 Daniel m. Leupin 1844 - 1900
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4 Margarethe (m. Gysin) 1846 - ?	5 Frh 9.7.1848 - 22.3.1867 Handelgrube!
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-1

Ur : Daniel Sp. + Marie Leupin
1844 - 1900 1845 - 1931

S. 26

Alte - 2 Kopf leiden

Daniel Sp. 11.4.1844 - 26.4.1900

+ Marie Kempin 22.4.1845 - 19.1.1931

m. 6.4.1874

1. Daniel 31.12.1874 - 8.7.1960 Konsumverwahr

2. (Hans) Johann 26.6.1877 - 11.1.1946

3. Frh 9.4.1879 - 23.10.1954

4. Karl 31.7.1880 - 25.1.1967 Magazine

5. ^{m. - Lüdlin} Elise 10.8.1882 - 14.19.58
(Anna Maria)

6. Jakob 12.9.1885 - 1972 ?

7. Emanuel 1887 - 1972
Amalie GyninDaniel Sp. 20.4.1810 - 28.5.1898 ^{elb. Sp.}

+ Verena Seiler 18.11 - 2.8.1893

m. 10.2.1840

1. Verena 30.11.1840 - 1913

2. Catharina Elisabeth 3.9.1842 -

3. Daniel 11.4.1844 - 26.4.1900

+ Marie Kempin
4. Margaretha 9.11.1846 - 20.11.19005. Friedrich 9.7.1848 - 22.3.1867 wurde in eine
Mardelgrube am Wartenberg verschüttet & erdrückt.

Daniel Sp. 9.7.1769 - 11.11.1828

+ Catharina Meyer 1777 ~~1777~~ - 11.6.1856

m. 13.6.1803 v

1. Anna Catharina 8.8.1804 - 30.6.1875

2. Elisabeth ^{m. G. Isidudin 21.11.1831} 27.2.1806 - 12.9.1810

3. Anna Maria 11.3.1808 - 13.8.1811

4. Daniel 20.4.1810 - 28.5.1898

5. Heinrich 22.9.1813 - 5.9.1814

6. Anna Margaretha 8.10.1816 - 6.7.1829

	Beruf	geb.
Fritj Späthauer	Fasler	9.4.1879
+ Luise Hauser	Posamentierin	11.8.1881

Heinrich	gest.	Kinder	geb.	gest.
23.10.1957		Fritj	1.8.1907	7.11.1977
30.10.06		Luise	22.5.1909	
	26.9.1961	Lina	3.5.1912	1.7.1962
		Werner	31.7.1916	8.1.1985
		Kurt	12.6.1926	

Käthe Späth.	Wernaacherin	22.5.1909
+ Hans Baumgartner	SBK-Mitarb.	3.12.1914

19.4.1941

Lina Sp.	Schneiderin	13.5.1912
+ Walter Griner	Zimmermann	5.6.1910

17.1962	Waltraud	11.10.36
21.9.35	Hilke	12.9.49

Werner Sp.	Kaufm.	
+ Heidi Gloor	Isolant	31.7.1916
Teil. 61.25.74	Schneider	2.4.1917

18.10.1941 8.1.1985

Anita	30.9.1943
Dieter	10.8.1949
Marianne	18.5.1957

Kurt Sp.	Elektriker	12.6.1926
+ Evi Häusermann	Schneiderin	21.11.1928

21.5.1953

Vroni	1.6.1954
Kurt	13.10.1956

Vroni Sp.	Techn. Zeichn.	1.6.1954
+ Fritj Weidmann	Chem. HTL	2.5.1952

8.8.1980

Beruf	Sachbearbeiter
Iris	21.10.1980
Dominik	9.9.1983

Heidi Sp.		21.7.1916
+ Heidi		
Anita Sp.	Büro/Verk.	30.9.1943
+ Fritj Schenker	Apotheker	13.3.1944

24.6.67

Pascal	18.6.1969	Zimmermann
--------	-----------	------------

Dieter Sp.
+ Nelly Beijing
Marianne

~~Barf~~
Automat.
Zalmaygeh.
Zürich

geb
10.8.1949
30.10.53
185.1957

div. nat
21.8.73
div.

geb

Kindes geb gest.
Oliver 22.12.1974
Caroline 28.6.1977

Descendant Report for: Hans Spaenhauer
Prepared: 26 Jan 1990

	Hans	NAME	SEX	AGE	---	BORN	--	MARRIED	-	YRS	---	DIED	--
	4	Spaenhauer, Hans ✓	M	67		???	1635					5 Oct 1702	
		SP Räuftlin, Elisabeth ✓	F					7 Jan 1656 ✓	40*			13 Dec 1696	
		1 Spaenhauer, Jakob <i>Kud. Feld m. 2nd. Anna Thommen</i>	M	70		1 Dec 1656 ✓						24 Apr 1727	
		2 Spaenhauer, Hans Jakob <i>Sohn SP Margartha Vaeliack</i>	M	6		22 Dec 1657 ✓						13 Jun 1664	
10)		3 Spaenhauer, Peter ✓ <i>Name? 3.6.1719</i>	M	76		5 Feb 1660 ✓						13 Jun 1736	
		SP Huber, Magdalena	F					12 Jan 1691	41*			10 Dec 1732	
		1 Spaenhauer, Niclaus <i>Hans Jakob 10.6.1726</i>	M	0		29 Dec 1691						2 Feb 1692	
		2 Spaenhauer, Leonhardt <i>SP Barbara Spaenh. 23.2.1762</i>	M	5		5 Feb 1693						18 Sep 1698	
		3 Spaenhauer, Hans Jakob	M	59		17 Jun 1694						26 Feb 1754	
		SP Weber, Anna <i>Hans?</i>	F	45		???	1702	12 Mar 1725	22*			15 Dec 1747	
		1 Spaenhauer, (John) Peter	M	0		14 Dec 1725						18 Dec 1725	
		2 Spaenhauer, Hans Jakob	M	70		23 Dec 1727						20 Dec 1798	
		3 Spaenhauer, Magdalena	F	0		7 Nov 1728						3 Apr 1729	
		4 Spaenhauer, Anna	F	5		28 May 1730						8 Apr 1736	
20)		5 Spaenhauer, Maria	F	0		6 Jul 1732						7 Jul 1732	
		6 Spaenhauer, Anna Margaritha	F	82		3 Oct 1734						25 Jun 1817	
		SP Rudin, J.	M								??*	???	
		7 Spaenhauer, Barbara ✓	F	60		18 Nov 1736						13 Dec 1804	
		SP Spaenhauer, Hans Jakob ✓ <i>Sohn von Hans Jakob</i>	M	72		10 Jun 1726	23 Aug 1762	36*				21 Sep 1798	
		1 Spaenhauer, Hans Jakob ✓ <i>+ Margartha Vaeliack</i>	M	70		29 Sep 1765 ✓						24 Feb 1836	
		2 Spaenhauer, Daniel ✓ <i>SP 3.6.1719</i>	M	59		9 Jul 1769 ✓						11 Nov 1828 ✓	
		SP Meyer, Catharina ✓ <i>Jakob 1.12.1656-24.4.1727</i>	F					13 Jun 1803 ✓	25*			11 Jun 1856	
		1 Spaenhauer, Anna Catharina <i>(Eud. Feld)</i>	F	70		8 Aug 1804 ✓						30 Jun 1875	
		SP Tschudin, (6) <i>+ 1 dec = 10*</i>	F					21 Nov 1831	43*			???	
30)		2 Spaenhauer, Elisabeth <i>Daniel Tschudin</i>	F	54		27 Feb 1806 ✓	6.1.1834					12 Sep 1868	
		3 Spaenhauer, Anna Maria <i>Hans + E. Rauh</i>	F	3		11 Mar 1808 ✓						13 Aug 1811 ✓	
		4 Spaenhauer, Daniel	M	84		20 Apr 1810 ✓						28.5.1878-??-1895 ✓	
		SP Seiler, Verena ✓	F			1811	10 Feb 1840	53*				7 Aug 1893	
		1 Spaenhauer, Verena	F	72		30 Nov 1840						???	1913
		2 Spaenhauer, Catharina Elisabeth	F			34 Sep 1842						???	
		SP Laubscher, Hans	M								??*	???	
		3 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	55		11 Apr 1844						26.10.1930	
		SP Leupin, Maria	F	85		20 Apr 1845	16 Apr 1874	25*				???	1931
		1 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	85		31 Dec 1874						9 Jul 1960	
40)		SP Leupin, Karlina	F	80		17.11.1873	26.11.1896	20				10.6.1953	
		1 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	22.3.1897		22.7.1922	14.12.1947	1981				1981	
		SP Weber, Blanche	F	71		13.12.1897						24.11.1968	
		1 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	37		18.10.1922						36.10.1959	
		2 Spänhauer, Edith	F			2 Apr 1927						???	
		2 Spänhauer, Caroline	F			3.10.1898						19.10.1978	
		2 Spänhauer, Hans	M	69		26 Jun 1877						+ 11.1.1946-??-1947	
		SP Hauser, Sofie	F	70		21.1.1877						+ 18.12.??-1947	
		1 Spänhauer, Sofie	F	54		26.1.1901						+ 13.1.??-1955	
		SP Gautschi, Hans	M			10.??-1902						??*	???
50)		2 Spänhauer, Hans	M	73		23 Jul 1902						11 Mar 1976	
		SP Gleichauf, Rosa	F	59		13 Aug 1911	3 Jul 1936	34*				8 May 1971	
		1 Spänhauer, Rösli	F			17 May 1937						???	
		SP Rohrbach, Michel	M			17 Nov 1935	16 Aug 1958	??*				???	
		2 Spänhauer, Hans Ulrich	M			3 Aug 1940						???	
		SP Pfeiler, Maria	F			8 May 1937	28 May 1966	??*				???	

bitte alle "ae" vor dem 20. Jahrhundert
durch "ä" ersetzen.

	NAME	SEX	AGE	---	BORN	--	MARRIED	-	YRS	---	DIED	--
	1 Spänhauer, Christina	F			9 Sep 1967						???	
	2 Spänhauer, Claudia	F			3 Jan 1970						???	
	3 Spänhauer, Thomas	M			16 Dec 1971						???	
	3 Spänhauer, Martin	M			10 May 1942						???	
	SP Thommen, Ruth	F			23 Oct 1945	20 Nov 1965	??*				???	
	1 Spänhauer, Markus	M			10 May 1966						???	
	2 Spänhauer, Roger	M			28 Sep 1967						???	
	SP Stalder, Brigitte	F			8 Jun 1969	11 Jun 1988	??*				???	
10>	1 Spänhauer, Marco	M			24 Dec 1986						???	
	3 Spänhauer, Brigitte	F			19 Mar 1970						???	
	3 Spänhauer, Marie	F	58		1919, 1983						24.5.1962	
	SP Bielser, Hans	M			12.5.69						???	
	4 Spänhauer, Paul	M			???	1986					???	
	SP Kiener, Marie	F			???	1913					??*	???
	1 Spänhauer, Verena	F			1949						??*	???
	SP Rüttemann, Willi	M			1942						??*	???
	2 Spänhauer, Paul	M			???	1947					???	???
	SP Furter, Ruth	F									??*	???
20>	5 Spänhauer, Verena	F	32		24.03.1911						24.10.1943	
	276 SP Löliger, Hans	M			10.2.1909						??*	???
	3 Spänhauer, Fritz	M	75		9 Apr 1879						23 Oct 1954	
	SP Hauser, Luise	F	80		11 Aug 1881	30 Oct 1986	47*				26 Sep 1961	
	1 Spänhauer, Fritz	M	70		1 Aug 1907						7 Nov 1977	
	SP Stucki, Liesel	F			20 Mar 1911	29 Sep 1934	43*				???	
	1 Spänhauer, Heidi	F			19 May 1936						???	
	SP Bernhard, Emanuel	M			???	1931	19 Apr 1958	??*			???	
	2 Spänhauer, Erna	F			11 Jan 1938						???	
	SP Dalcher, Hans	M			9 Nov 1936	18 Nov 1960	??*				???	
30>	2 Spänhauer, Luise	F			22 May 1909						???	
	SP Baumgartner, Hans	M			3 Dec 1914	19 Apr 1941	??*				???	
	3 Spänhauer, Lina	F	50		3 May 1912						1 Jul 1962	
	SP Griner, Walter	M			5 Aug 1910	21 Sep 1935	26*				???	
	4 Spänhauer, Werner	M	68		31 Jul 1916						8 Jan 1985	
	SP Gloor, Heidi	F			2 Apr 1917	18 Oct 1941	43*				???	
	1 Spänhauer, Anita	F			30 Sep 1943						???	
	SP Scheurer, Jürg	M			13 Mar 1944	24 Jun 1967	??*				???	
	2 Spänhauer, Dieter-Werner	M			10 Aug 1949						???	
	SP Bejng, Nelly	F	32		18 May 1957	24 Aug 1973	??*					
40>	1 Spänhauer, Oliver	M	15		22 Dec 1974							
	2 Spänhauer, Caroline	F	12		28 Jun 1977							
	3 Spänhauer, Marianne	F			18 May 1957						???	
	5 Spänhauer, Kurt	M			18 Jun 1926						???	
	SP Häusermann, Eva	F			21 Nov 1928	21 May 1953	??*				???	
	1 Spänhauer, Vroni	F			1 Jun 1954						???	
	SP Weidmann, Fritz	M	37		2 May 1952	8 Aug 1980	??*				???	
	2 Spänhauer, Kurt	M	13		31 Oct 1956						???	
	4 Spänhauer, Karl	M	86		31 Jul 1880						25.10.1967	
	2nd SP Lüdin, Elise	F	42		???	1887					??*	???
50>	1st SP Gruber, Elise	F	40		???	1880					??*	???
	1 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	F			???	1918					???	
	SP Wilhelm, Thomas	M			???	1911					??*	???
2nd Elise Lüdin	2 Spänhauer, Emma	F	43		???	1922					???	1965
	SP Marending, Paul	M			???	1920					??*	???
	5 Spänhauer, Marie	F			10 Aug 1882						1.4.1958	

98/P

	NAME	SEX	AGE	---	BORN	--	MARRIED	-	YRS	---	DIED	--
	SP Schmid, Otto	M	79	2374	1884		??*		1972	1963		
	6 Spänhauer, Jakob	M	0	29 Sep	1883					11 Oct	1883	
	7 Spänhauer, Jakob	M		12 Sep	1885					???		
	8 Spänhauer, Emanuel	M	85	???	1887					???	1972	
	SP Gysin, Amalie	F	82	???	1882		??*		???	1964		
	1 Spänhauer, Edgar	M		???	1930					???		
	SP Brodbeck, Edith	F		???	1932		??*		???			
	1 Spänhauer, Hanspeter	M		???	1960					???		
10>	4 Spaenhauer, Margaritha	F		9 Apr	1846					20 Apr		
	SP Gysin, Gottlieb	M					??*		???			
	5 Spaenhauer, Friedrich	M	18	9 Jun	1848					22 Mar	1867	
	5 Spaenhauer, Heinrich	M	0	22 Sep	1813					5 Sep	1814	✓
	6 Spaenhauer, Anna Margaritha	F	12	8 Oct	1816					6 Jul	1829	✓
	8 Spaenhauer, Ursula	F	21	26 Apr	1739					30 Nov	1768	
	9 Spaenhauer, Magdalena	F	27	22 Jan	1747					7 Jan	1775	
	SP Pfirter, Hans	M					??*		???			
	4 Spaenhauer, Elisabeth	F	36	8 Oct	1695					7 Nov	1731	
	5 Spaenhauer, Magdalena	F	12	19 Oct	1697					18 Mar	1710	
	6 Spaenhauer, Margaritha	F	61	5 May	1700					11 Mar	1762	
	SP Nätterlin, Leonhardt	M					??*		???			
	7 Spaenhauer, Anna	F	61	31 Oct	1702					19 Apr	1764	
	SP Brodbeck, H. J.	M					??*		???			
	8 Spaenhauer, Niclaus	M	0	23 Feb	1706					9 Mar	1706	
	4 Spaenhauer, Daniel	M	72	13 Apr	1662					6 Dec	1734	
	SP Stohler, Barbara	F				4 Jul 1687	42*		2 Mar	1730		
	1 Spänhauer, Johann	M	0	3 Feb	1689					4 Sep	1689	
	2 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	F	0	15 Mar	1691					22 Mar	1691	
	3 Spänhauer, Hans Jakob	M	71	9 Oct	1692					27 Aug	1764	1751 ?
30>	SP Würtzlin, Barbara	F				12 Jan 1712	52*		???			
	1 Spänhauer, Ursula	F	17	12 Jul	1723					24 Mar	1741	✓
	2 Spänhauer, Hans Jakob	M	0	18 Nov	1725					5 Oct	1726	✓
	3 Spänhauer, Stefan	M	20	25 Jan	1728					2 Jul	1748	✓
	SP Brodbeck, Ursula	F				15 Jan 1748	40*		???			
	1 Spänhauer, Friedrich	M	30	19 May	1749					12 Sep	1779	✓
	4 Spänhauer, Barbara	F	49	9 Oct	1729					18 Nov	1778	✓
	SP Bruderlin, Ulrich	M				???	1756	22*	???			
	5 Spänhauer, Hans Jakob	M	30	23 Jun	1732					1 Apr	1763	✓
	4 Spänhauer, Barbara	F	54	10 Sep	1695					4 Jul	1750	
40>	5 Spänhauer, Anna	F	16	11 Sep	1698					13 Oct	1714	
Excerpt	6 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	59	17 Dec	1702					22 Dec	1761	
	SP Brodbeck, Elisabeth	F	85	???	1783	16 Jan 1732	29*		???	1788		
	1 Spänhauer, Barbara	F	7	23 Jan	1733					1 Oct	1740	
	2 Spänhauer, Margaretha	F	82	17 Oct	1734					25 Jun	1817	
	3 Spänhauer, Catharina	F	1	3 Feb	1737					2 Dec	1738	
	4 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	0	26 Jun	1740					6 Jul	1740	
	5 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	64	20 Oct	1743					27 Apr	1808	
	SP Frey, Elisabeth	F				12 Jun 1769	38*		3 Mar	1831		
	1 Spänhauer, Hans Jakob	M	32	1 Apr	1770					20 Apr	1802	
50>	SP Lüdin, Anna Maria	F				19 Nov 1798	3*		???			
	1 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	24	22 Apr	1799					???	1824	
	2 Spänhauer, Hans Jakob	M	0	23 Sep	1801					29 Sep	1801	
	2 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	F	35	26 Sep	1773					23 Aug	1809	
	SP Schaub, Friedrich	M							??*	???		
	3 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	78	23 Dec	1775					10 Jun	1854	

	NAME	SEX	AGE	--- BORN ---	- MARRIED -	YRS	--- DIED ---
	SP Seiler, Babara	F	48	??? 1808	26 Sep 1808	45*	3 Apr 1856
10>	. . . . 1 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	32	8 Sep 1809			17 Aug 1842
	SP Pfirter, Elisabeth	F			18 Mar 1833	9*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	F	51	2 Sep 1833			31 Aug 1885
	SP Schwob, Benedict	M				??*	???
	. . . . . 2 Spänhauer, Anna Maria	F		5 Apr 1835			???
	SP Messmer, Hans	M			9 May 1855	??*	???
	. . . . . 3 Spänhauer, Luise	F	44	18 Jul 1835			Jan 1880
	SP Stohler, Fritz	M				??*	???
	. . . . . 4 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	50	4 Mar 1837			5 Jul 1887
	SP Leupin, Emilie	F	38	12 May 1842	6 Mar 1864	16*	5 Feb 1881
	. . . . . 1 Spänhauer, Carl Friedrich	M	59	27 Sep 1844			???
	SP Löliger, Elise	F	73	???	1870	??*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spänhauer, Elisabeth	F	77	???	1897		???
	. . . . . 2 Spaenhauer, Friedrich	M	83	3 Jan 1905			12 Jun 1988
	SP Richter, Irna	F		19 May 1916		??*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spaenhauer, Peter	M		16 Dec 1942			???
	SP Noor, Corry	F		25 Apr 1946	4 Nov 1967	??*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spaenhauer, Andreas	M		23 Feb 1973			???
	. . . . . 2 Spaenhauer, Sandra	F		28 Feb 1975			???
	. . . . . 2 Spaenhauer, Thomas	M		11 Oct 1944			???
	SP Schaffhauser, Brigitte	F				??*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spaenhauer, Stefan	M					???
	. . . . . 2 Spaenhauer, Claudia	F					???
	. . . . . 3 Spaenhauer, Andreas	M		26 Feb 1948			???
	SP Angst, Johanna Margaretha	F		30 Oct 1949	27 Jun 1974	??*	???
	. . . . . 1 Spaenhauer, Andrea Carina	F		4 Jul 1978			???
30>	. . . . . 2 Spaenhauer, Angela Benigna	F		4 Jul 1980			???
	. . . . . 4 Spaenhauer, Felix	M		11 Jun 1952			???
	. . . . . 5 Spaenhauer, Sylvia	F		3 May 1956			???
	. . . . . 2 Spänhauer, Daniel	M	62	23 Jul 1866			???
	. . . . . 3 Spänhauer, Emil	M	65	6 Dec 1867			???
	. . . . . 4 Spänhauer, Karl	M	5	15 May 1869			19 Apr 1875
	. . . . . 5 Spänhauer, Alfons	M	42	18 Nov 1870			???
	. . . . . 6 Spänhauer, Emilie	F		9 Mar 1872			???
	. . . . . 7 Spänhauer, Wilhelm	M	10	15 Oct 1873			9 May 1894
	. . . . . 8 Spänhauer, Jakob	M	15	23 Dec 1875			???
	. . . . . 9 Spänhauer, Karl	M		29 Jan 1880			???
40>	. . . . . 10 Spänhauer, Anna Friederike	F		25 Jan 1881			???
	. . . . . 2 Spänhauer, Niclaus	M	0	18 Jul 1813			26 Jul 1813
	. . . . . 3 Spänhauer, Anna Magdalena	F		6 Nov 1826			???
	SP Maurer, Jakob	M				??*	???
	. . . . 4 Spänhauer, Heinrich	M	25	13 Jul 1779			10 Oct 1804
	. . . . 7 Spänhauer, Friedrich	M	4	24 Mar 1705			12 Apr 1709
	5 Spaenhauer, Hans Rudolf	M	10	23 Oct 1664			8 Jun 1675
	6 Spaenhauer, Katharina	F	17	27 Jan 1667			25 Feb 1684
	7 Spaenhauer, Margaretha	F	33	28 Nov 1669			18 May 1703
	8 Spaenhauer, Hans Wernhardt	M	23	20 May 1673			14 Apr 1697

Hr. W. Hug

Hofackerstr. 7 Muttenz
Muttenz

23/8

G 61 1821

D 51 272

Mitteng 91032

Muttenz 1226

Muttenza 1267

Woher kam Urgrossvater?

Los Angeles. Es ist fast rührend, wie oft man in den Vereinigten Staaten als Ausländer den Satz zu hören kriegt: «Ach – Sie sind neu hier? Meine Vorfahren waren ebenfalls Immigranten, you know, aus Deutschland. Oder war es vielleicht Oesterreich?» Spielt ja keine Rolle, woher genau Urgrossvater kam, es ist ja auch schon ewig lang her, seit er, seine ganzen Habseligkeiten in einem Bündel zusammengeschnürt, in New York vom Zwischendeck des Ozeandampfers stieg, um sich in der Neuen Welt eine neue, bessere Existenz aufzubauen.

Von Rod Ackermann

Urgrossvater muss, wie die allermeisten Einwanderer, seinen Nachkommen nicht sehr viel über die alte Heimat erzählt haben, denn für ihn waren Erinnerungen nicht selten schmerzlich oder peinlich oder beides zusammen. Bald wurde die alte Sprache aufgegeben, und unter dem Einfluss der ungestümen Assimilierungskraft Amerikas verschwanden die Bindungen allmählich bis auf wenige Reste. Urgrossvater war Amerikaner geworden – nicht nur auf dem Papier, sondern auch im Geiste.

Die Resten der Erinnerungen ans Herkunftsland sind bei den Nachfahren oft bis zur Unkenntlichkeit verwitert. «Meine Familie kommt aus der Schweiz», beschied mir ein Mann mit Nachnamen Morton einmal stolz, «aus Entriken». Ich musste zu meiner Blamage zugeben, dass mir der Fleken namens Entriken leider nicht bekannt sei und ich daher auch nicht wisse, ob dort noch Leute namens Morton wohnten. Der Mann war enttäuscht – er hatte sich die Schweiz vermutlich als eine Art Berglergemeinschaft vorgestellt, wo jeder jeden kennt.

Aber der Stolz auf den Vorfahren, der die Reise übers grosse Wasser wagte, schwingt auch bei jenen Nachkommen mit, die weder Sprache noch Sitten noch irgendwelche, sonstige Erinnerungen aus der alten Heimat in ihre Existenz hinüberretten mochten

oder konnten. Auch wenn vom besagten Urgrossvater oder Grossvater auch nicht viel mehr bekannt ist als der Name und das ungefähre Datum der Einwanderung, so besitzen diese Angaben den Wert der Wurzel im Familienstammbaum und wird alles, was damit zusammenhängt, romantisiert und glorifiziert.

Es gehört zu meinen schönsten Erlebnissen in dieser Beziehung, die restlos amerikanisierte Enkelin eines Savoyarden einmal mit einer alpinen Spezialität überrascht zu haben: einem Original-Raclette aus Käse made in Haute-Savoie, geschmolzen über der Holzkohlenglut im Garten, begleitet von neuen Kartoffeln, Perlzwiebeln und Cornichons nebst Walliser Weisswein. Das kulinarische Erlebnis – «das Beste, was ich je hatte», schwärmte die Savoyarden-Nachfahrin – zeitigte den spontanen Entschluss, an die Geburtsstätte des Grossvaters zu reisen und unbekannte Verwandte aufzuspüren.

Wohl jenen, die solche Fahrten noch tun können: Vielen Neuimmigranten ist die Reise zurück nämlich unmöglich. Der Universitätsprofessor, dessen Wiege im nördlichen Korea stand und (inzwischen erwachsenen) Söhne ausschliesslich Englisch sprechen, redet selten und ungern über die Heimat, die er als Jüngling verliess und die er voraussichtlich nie mehr sehen wird, der (weisse) südafrikanische Medizinstudent, der sein Geburtsland und seine Familie in Zorn und Protest verliess, hat sich einen betont amerikanischen Akzent zugelegt, um zu vertuschen, woher er kommt und wohin er nicht eher zurückzukehren gedenkt, als die Sklaven ihre Ketten abgelegt haben, wie er es ausdrückt.

Eines Tages werden auch die Nachfahren des Nordkoreaners und des Südafrikaners nur noch schwache Erinnerungen an ihren Ahnen haben. Es ist zu hoffen, dass sie nie vergessen, weshalb er seinerzeit in die USA kam: weil dort Chance bestand, sich ohne Rücksicht auf schmerzliche oder peinliche Erfahrungen von früher eine neue Existenz aufzubauen.

Gary & Sonya Spainhower
230 BeckyLynn Blvd.
Des Moines Ia, 50317

March 14 ,1997

Rep. 21.3.97

Dear cousin:

I hope this letter finds you in good health & spirit. Everyone here here are fine just plug'n along. Sonya and I have job's where we work from 7:00 am. till 3:30 pm. 5 days a week and have saturday & sunday off, and boy are we glad to see saturday ha! ha!.

We have no new grandchildren and none in the words, but two changes have taken place, Brent & Marnie have broken up. we hated to see that happen, but these kids these days just don't have the will to take some of the hard knocks that life throws at them, it is much easier to run, the other change is that Bradley landed a job with the Iowa State University at Ames, as grounds keeper. Bradley & Tracey now live in Story City and that is only 30 miles to the north. We will see them more often now.

I sent the VCR tapes to Peter and sorry of the 95 ReUnion I hope you had a chance to see them. I am so sorry that I didn't get Alex Spainhower playing the Violin solo I know that would have ment so much to you.

Last year 1996 was for our family a get together year, first Ardith and Paul moved from Missouri to Minnesota so they could be closer to there children. Ardith and Paul invited us to come to visit them in the month of June so we could set out side and barbarq, and when we arrive my brother Chris and his wife Suzy from Missouri were there, and then came my Mother , Greta and Barton who live in Nevada , and Darrell and Beverly. We were going to have a house warming for Ardith and Paul. We stayed for four dayes catching up on the past. There are so many things to talk about . Then on september the 7th Greta and Barton celebrated there 50th wedding anniversary. There Daughters Diana and Sherie worked very hard to bring everything together.

Peter

Sonya and I decided to take a vacation and attend the anniversary also. I have a motor club insurance that offers roadway assistance and a routing service, they sent us maps and all of the points of interest along the way. The points of interest we decided to see were Yellowstone national park, (in the state of Wyoming) the Grand Teton national park, (The Tetons reminded us of the beautiful mountains in Switzerland), Craters of the Moon National Park (the lava beds were really strange, and lonely) in the state of Idaho. Yellowstone is really something to see. We stayed at the park overnight in an Army barracks cabin built in the 1920s, the animals were so tame, the cabibou roamed the streets, and the Buffalo grazed in the fields along the road side. Old Faithful is still working well every twenty minutes. We could have wondered round some more, but no time left so on to Gardnerville Nevada, and let the ceremony begin. Diana & Sherie had everything ready to go when we arrived. People came from all over the U S A. I didn't know Barton & Greta knew so many people. Sure did have fun.

While we were in the State of Nevada I wanted to go see the beautiful lake Tahoe and some of the Gambling palaces like ,The Gold NUGGET, SHARKIES, and a few of the night clubs. We don't gamble, but it is fun to go see. So many things to see, but now we must get back home.

Brent was living at home at that time and took care of things while we were gone, Sonya was so suprised when she came in the house and everything was clean and no dishes in the sink, and even the carpet was vacuumed. So different when he was going to school.

The rest of the year we spent getting ready for winter. We had such a beautiful fall this year nice up to December, and then a lot of cold, but not much snow in the Des Moines area.

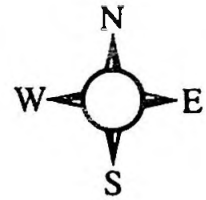
Well I will close for now,

Lots of Love

Gary & Sonya
Spainhower

Gary & Sonya Spainhower

Central Winston-Salem



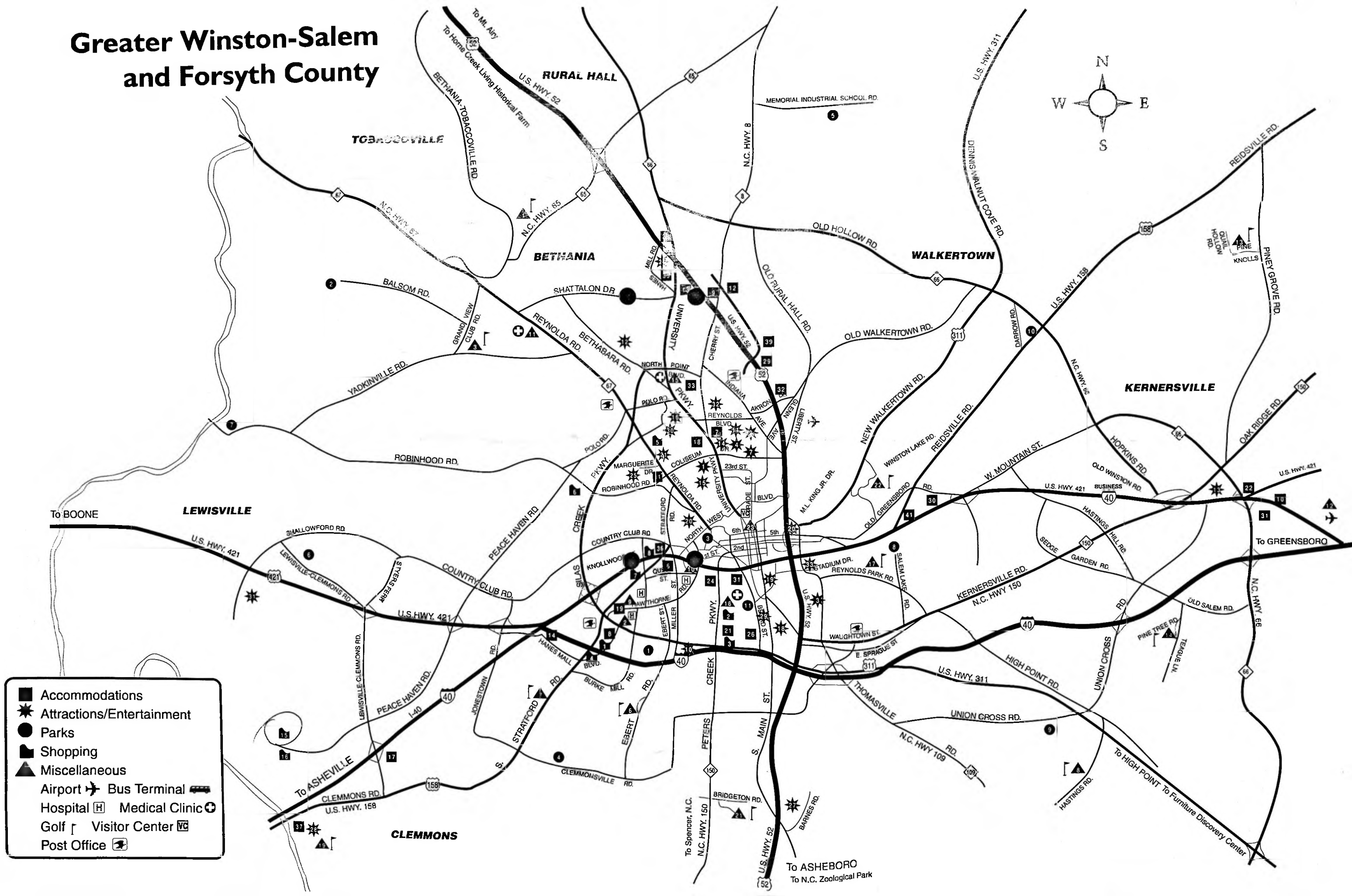
Winston-Salem
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The information contained in this map is believed to be true and accurate at the time of printing. We cannot be responsible for errors and omissions.

For additional information about Winston-Salem, contact the Convention and visitors Bureau of the Greater Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Greater Winston-Salem and Forsyth County



Accommodations

1. Adam's Mark Winston Plaza Hotel
2. Augustus T. Zevely House Bed & Breakfast
3. Best Western Regency Inn
4. Brookstown Inn
5. Colonel Ludlow Inn
6. Comfort Inn - Cloverdale Place
7. Courtyard by Marriott
8. Days Inn / Hanes Mall
9. Days Inn North
10. DCU Inn
11. Graylyn Conference Center of Wake Forest University
12. Green Valley Motel
13. Hampton Inn
14. Hampton Inn I-40/Stratford Rd.
15. Hawthorne Inn & Conference Center
16. Henry F. Shaffner House
17. Holiday Inn - Clemmons
18. Holiday Inn North
19. Holiday Inn West
20. Innkeeper Motel (Broad Street)
21. Innkeeper Motel (Peters Creek Parkway)
22. Kings Inn (Kernersville)
23. Kings Inn (Winston-Salem)
24. Knights Inn
25. Lady Anne's Bed & Breakfast
26. Lowe-Alston House Bed & Breakfast
27. The Marque of Winston-Salem
28. Mickle House Bed & Breakfast
29. Motel 6
30. Myer Lee Motel
31. Quality Inn Kernersville
32. Ramada Inn North - Airport
33. Residence Inn by Marriott
34. Salem Inn
35. Sheraton Inn Winston-Salem
36. Stratford Inn
37. Tanglewood Manor House and Lodge
38. Thomas-Welch House
39. Travel Host of America
40. Wachovia Bed & Breakfast
41. Winston Motel

Shopping (selected)

1. Hanes Mall
2. Marketplace Mall
3. Parkway Plaza
4. The Pavilions
5. Reynolda Village
6. Sherwood Plaza Shopping Center
7. Stratford Oaks Mini Mall
8. Thruway Shopping Center

Parks

1. Bolton Park
2. C.G. Hill Memorial Park
3. Hanes Park
4. Hobby Park
5. Horizons Park
6. Joanie Moser Memorial Park
7. Old U.S. 421 River Park
8. Salem Lake
9. Union Cross Park

10. Walkertown Community Park

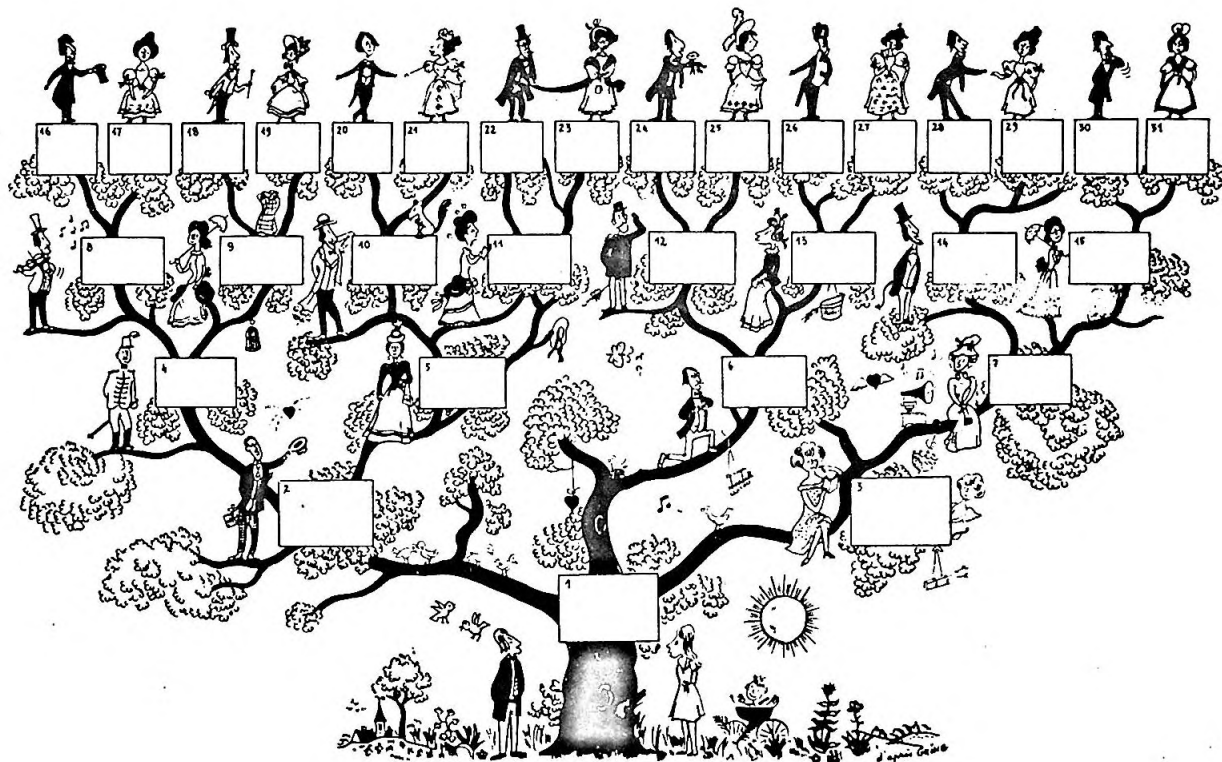
11. Washington Park

Attractions and Entertainment

1. Arts Council Theatre
2. Benton Convention Center
3. Bowman Gray Stadium
4. Coliseum Annex / Education Building
5. Delta Arts Center
6. Diggs Gallery
7. Dixie Classic Fairgrounds
8. Elms Ballroom
9. Ernie Shore Stadium
10. Forsyth Technical Community College
11. Groves Stadium
12. Historic Bethabara Park
13. Historic Koerner's Folly
14. Lawrence Joel Veterans Memorial Coliseum
15. Little Theatre of Winston-Salem
16. Museum of Anthropology
17. Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA)
18. North Carolina School of the Arts
19. Old Salem
20. Piedmont Craftsmen
21. Reynolda House Museum of American Art
22. Salem Academy and College
23. Sawtooth Center / Winston Square Park
24. SciWorks
25. Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (SECCA)
26. Stevens Center for the Performing Arts
27. The Stroh Brewery Company
28. Tanglewood
29. Vintage Theatre
30. Wake Forest University
31. Westbend Vineyards
32. Whitaker Park
33. Winston-Salem State University

Miscellaneous

1. Bethania Golf Course [
2. Forsyth Memorial Hospital [H]
3. Grandview Golf Club [
4. Greater Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce/CVB
5. Greyhound / Trailways Bus Lines [bus icon]
6. Heather Hills Golf Course [
7. Hillcrest Golf Club [
8. Maple Leaf Golf Club [
9. Medical Park Hospital [H]
10. N.C. Baptist Hospital [H]
11. Old Town Immediate Care, PA [+
12. Piedmont Triad International Airport [plane icon]
13. Pine Knolls Golf Course [
14. Pine Tree Golf Club [
15. PrimeCare Medical Center [+
16. PrimeCare Medical Center [+
17. Reynolds Park Golf Course [
18. Smith Reynolds Airport [plane icon]
19. Tanglewood Golf Course [
20. Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic [+
21. Wilshire Golf Course [
22. Winston Lake Golf Course [
23. Winston-Salem Visitor Center [VC]



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Hans b. 1614 d. 27. 12. 1678
m. Elisabeth Sins
m. Elisabeth Schwab?

Hans d. 27. 12. 1678
Wife = ?

Hans Jakob b. 10. 6. 1726
" b. 30. 6. 1732 - 18. 2. 1798
Esterh?

Hans b. 1635 - 1702 - son of Hans

~~Hans Sp. d. 1551. b. - ?~~
~~+ ?~~

Friedrich Spaenhauer 1905 - 1988

Am 12. Juni ist FRIEDRICH SPAENHAUER im Kreise seiner Familie in seinem Heim an der Schlossbergstrasse in Muttenz friedlich entschlafen. Seine letzten Jahre hat er ganz seiner Familie und seinem Garten gewidmet. Er war bescheiden, gütig und naturliebend und hat sich nur ungern aus der Ruhe bringen lassen. Seit 1949 war er Mitglied unserer Vereinigung; doch hat er nie aktiv an unsern Veranstaltungen teilgenommen. Deshalb blieb er dem Grossteil unserer Mitglieder unbekannt. Als Feldgeologe verdient er von uns für seine Arbeiten in der Schweiz und im Ausland hoch geschätzt zu werden. Als Petroleumgeologe zeigte er einen kritischen Sinn, der auf grosse Erfahrung schliessen liess.



SPAENHAUER ist am 3. Januar 1905 als Bürger von Basel und Muttenz in Basel geboren, als Sohn des Buchhalters CARL FRIEDRICH SPAENHAUER und der ELISE, geborene LÖLIGER. In seiner Vaterstadt besuchte er die Primarschule, das humanistische Gymnasium und die Universität. Im Juni 1926 erwarb er die Lehrbefähigung für die Mittel- und Oberstufe in den Fächern Geographie, Botanik und Mathematik und anschliessend wandte er sich ganz der Geologie mineralogisch-petrographischer Richtung zu. 1927-29 erfolgten die Feldaufnahmen für seine Doktorarbeit im Silvretta-Kristallin, im Rahmen der von Professor M. REINHARD geleiteten Gemeinschaftsarbeit mit A. STRECKEISEN, P. BEARTH und E. WENK. Ihm fiel die Grialetsch-Vadret-Sursura-Gruppe zu, basierend auf STRECKEISENS Gesteinseinteilung und chemische Untersuchungen. Er beschäftigte sich dabei besonders mit der Entstehungsgeschichte der Amphibolite. Der Feldarbeit in wenig erschlossenem Gebiet, die er nach dem Doktor-examen fortführte, lagen hohe bergsteigerische Leistungen, oft gemeinsamen mit seinen Kameraden, zugrunde. Am 30. August 1932 wurde P. BEARTHs dreissigster Geburtstag auf dem Gipfel des Piz Kesch gefeiert. Die jungen Herren fühlten sich damals schon «ziemlich alt». Den Druck ihrer geologischen Karten durften die vier Silvrettapioniere noch in jungen Jahren erleben.

Als Assistent von Professor REINHARD hat er sich mit mineralogischen und kristallographischen Problemen beschäftigt. Sein Vorgesetzter war dabei ein strenger und ordnungsliebender Lehrmeister. 1934 erfolgte dann die Anstellung bei der BPM, zunächst als Feldgeologe in Cuba, 1936 bis 41 in Trinidad und dann wieder in Cuba.

Im Dezember 1938 heiratete FRIEDRICH SPAENHAUER in Trinidad Fräulein IRMA RICHTER. Der Ehe sind vier Söhne, PETER FRIEDRICH, THOMAS PAUL, ANDREAS MARTIN und FELIX MARKUS, sowie die Tochter SILVIA CHRISTINE entsprossen. Trotz vielfältiger Abwesenheit berufshalber hat Vater SPAENHAUER, reichlich unterstützt von seiner Gattin, für die gute Erziehung und Ausbildung sein Bestes gegeben. Dies

haben sie ihm herzlich verdankt. Als nach dem Krieg, 1948 bis 1951 die junge Familie in Indonesien, in Balikpapan zu weilen hatte haben die Wirren und Entbehrungen, welche die Entlassung der jungen Republik Indonesien in die Unabhängigkeit bedeuteten, drei schwierige Jahre mit sich gebracht. Deshalb wurde dann die Versetzung ins Hauptbureau nach dem Haag als Schritt nach vorne empfunden. Dort wirkte SPAENHAUER als Experte, besonders für den Einstieg in neue Konzessionsgebiete in Europa und im Mittleren Osten. Über das letztere Gebiet hat er unter E. KÜNDIG ein grosses Kartenwerk 1:1 Million kompiliert.

Nach seiner Pensionierung ist die Familie nach Muttenz gezogen. Hier, am Fusse des Wartenberges, wo 170 Jahre früher PETER MERIAN als kleiner Bub seine ersten Fossilien gesammelt hatte, hat er sich wohl gefühlt. Revisionsarbeiten am Blatt Bellinzona des Geologischen Atlas der Schweiz, in der Wurzelzone südlich der Moesa, waren SPAENHAUERs letzte geologische Arbeit. Daneben machte er Studien für eine Familienchronik.

Frau SPAENHAUER und ihren Kindern und Enkeln sprechen wir unser Beileid aus. Mit ihnen teilen wir ihre Trauer um den Verstorbenen, dem wir ein gutes Andenken bewahren.

PIERRE SODER

Publikationen F. SPAENHAUER

- 1930 - mit H. EMDEN - Über Diastereometrie V. Diastereometrie und Krystalsymmetrie des Ehedrins. - *Helv. chim. acta*, 13: 3-9, 2 Taf.
- 1932 - Petrographie und Geologie der Grialetsch-Vadret-Sursura-Gruppe. - *Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt.*, 12: 29-146, 4 Taf. (Geol. Karte in 2 Farben, 1:50'000).
- 1932 - Kristallographische Untersuchungen an Hydrocinchonin-dihydrobromid C₁₉H₂₄ON₂ 2 HBr. - *Zschr. f. Kristallogr.*, 83: 113-116.
- 1933 - Die Andalusit- und Staurolitvorkommen der Silvretta. - *Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt.*, 13: 323-346.
- 1934 - mit P. BEARTH und A. STRECKEISEN - Davos-Flüelapass-Grialetschhütte-Scalettapass-Engadin. In: *Geolog. Führer d. Schweiz*, hgg. von der Schweiz. Geol. Ges., Fasc. 13: 1034-1039.
- 1934 - Die Kristallform des 9.9.10.10 Terraisobutyldihydroantracen C₃₀H₄₄. - *Zschr. f. Kristallogr.*, 88: 176-177.
- 1934 - Kristallographische Untersuchungen am Anhydrid der 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tertiärer butyl-Benzosäuren. - *Zschr. f. Kristallogr.*, 88: 330-332.
- 1935 - Geol. Atlas der Schweiz, 1:25'000, Bl. 9, Scaletta (SA 423), mit Erläuterungen, zus. mit P. BEARTH, H. EUGSTER, W. LEUPOLD und A. STRECKEISEN.
- 1941 - Geol. Atlas der Schweiz, 1:25'000, Bl. 14 Ardez (SA 420), mit Erläuterungen, zus. mit P. BEARTH, C. CADISCH, E. WENK.
- 1948 - Geol. Atlas der Schweiz, 1:25'000, Bl. 20, Zerneß (SA 424), zus. mit H.H. BOESCH, J. CADISCH, W. HEGWEIN und E. WENK. (Erl. 1953: BOESCH, CADISCH, WENK).
- 1974 - Geol. Atlas der Schweiz, 1:25'000, Bl. 66, Bellinzona, mit R. BAECHLIN, F. BIANCONI, A. CODONI, E. DAL VESCO, F. KNOBLAUCH, E. KÜNDIG, M. REINHARD, A. SPICHER, V. TROMMSDORF und E. WENK (Erl. 1981: SPICHER & WENK et al.).

Direktion
Historisches Museum
Steinenberg 4
4051 BASEL

27. Juli 1989

Betr. Wappentafel Spenlihauser

Ich wäre Ihnen zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mir mitteilen könnten, wo die Wappentafel der Spenlihauser zu finden und zu besichtigen ist. Vor der Renovation soll sie in der Nordwand Ihres Verwaltungsgebäudes eingemauert gewesen sein.

Auch würde mich interessieren zu vernehmen, wo dieser Stein vor dem Ankauf durch das Historische Museum war.

Verwandte von mir scheinen zu wissen, dass er in eine Hausmauer ausgangs St. Albanvorstadt eingemauert war. Dieses Haus sei beim Bau (oder Verbreiterung) der Wettsteinbrücke abgerissen worden. Fraglich wäre dann, wie diese Tafel dann in den Besitz des erwähnten Herrn Habertli von Flüh gekommen ist.

Ich wäre Ihnen sehr dankbar für eine Aufklärung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

8. Peter Wenzel

**HISTORISCHES
MUSEUM
BASEL**



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Frau
Edith B. Spänhauer
Freidorf 55

4132 MuttENZ

Basel, den 3. August 1989

Betrifft: Wappentafel Spenlihauer

Sehr geehrte Frau Spänhauer,

Die in Ihrem Brief vom 27. Juli 1989 erwähnte Wappentafel Spenlihauer wird derzeit im Magazin aufbewahrt und kann nicht besichtigt werden.

Dass der Stein aus der St. Albanvorstadt Basel stammt, ist nicht bekannt. Dies scheint auch unwahrscheinlich zu sein, handelt es sich beim Wappen doch um dasjenige, der in Flüh ansässigen Familie Spenlihauer. Der ursprüngliche Standort, das Restaurant zur Krone in Flüh, fiel 1936 einem Brand zum Opfer (vgl. Nat.-Zeitung vom 28.10.1936).

Mit freundlichen Grüssen
HISTORISCHES MUSEUM BASEL

Franz Egger

Dr. des. Franz Egger,
Konservator

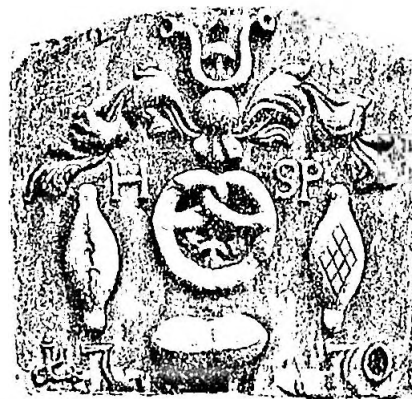
Vorw. Hist. Museum - Frau Wellmann
Besuchszeit Mi nachm. 16 - 18h
- Hr. Brömmann (4) & seiner
Bekannter



Abb. 350. Flüh, Magdalenenbrünnlein. Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts. – Text unten.

Stock, baut sich eine steinerne *Bildnische*¹ auf, die von einer bombierten Deckplatte mit basisartigem Aufsatz und großer Steinkugel bekrönt ist. Hinter Eisengitter eine pathetische Holzstatue der *hl. Magdalena* (H. 150 cm), mit aufgelösten Haaren und beschwörender Gebärde, Ende 18. Jahrhundert (Abb. 350).

Im *Historischen Museum Basel*: 1. *St. Anna selbdritt*² (Lindenholzfigur, H. 67 cm; Inv.-Nr. 1930/409). Die ins Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts datierte Statue weist noch Spuren der alten Bemalung auf, ist aber teilweise verstümmelt. So fehlen das Jesuskind samt der rechten Hand der *hl. Anna* und die Arme der zu ihrer Linken sitzenden *Marja*. Knapp umrissenes Werk, gekennzeichnet durch wenig differenzierte Drapierung, hohe Gürtung und ein breit rahmen-



des Kopftuch, welches nur das freundliche, sinnende Gesicht freiläßt. 2. *Wappentafel Spentlihauser*, 1770 (Abb. 351; Sandstein, bemalt, 60 x 61 cm; Inv.-Nr. 1895/167). Flache Platte, oben im Stüchbogen geführt, mit originellen, hoch reliefierten

¹ RM 297/715: Gesuch um Errichtung eines kleinen Bethauses, 1794. DIETLER, Am. 5/81 v, erwähnt nur ein Bildstöcklein, das wohl an Stelle der geplanten Kapelle errichtet wurde.

² Nach Angabe des Verkäufers aus Flüh; sie soll vom Schloß Landskron stammen.

Abb. 351. Flüh, Wappentafel Spentlihauser. 1770. Historisches Museum Basel. – Text oben.

Historisches Museum Basel

1895.167. Wappentafel, roter Sandstein, bemalt.

Eingemauert in der Nordwand des Verwaltungsgebäudes am Steinenberg.

Beschreibung: Auf glatter Fläche in der Mitte eine Bretzel, darin
Wappenfiguren: rechts und links je ein Wecken. Darunter ein Wecken, da-
neben Jahreszahl 17 * 70

Oben ein Helm mit Helmdecken und Helmzier. Initialen H * SP
61 cm Breite; 60 cm Höhe.

Herkunft: Aus Flüh. Von einer Bäckerei, die 1895 umgebaut wurde. Das
Wappen befand sich oberhalb der Haustüre eingemauert. 1895 vom Histo-
rischen Museum gekauft bei einem Herrn Haberthür in Flüh.

Wappen der in Flüh (Flühen?) ansässigen Familie Spenlihauser, die das
Wappen der Spöndli von Zürich führen (Vergleiche im Buch von
Dietrich Meyer: Wappenbuch von Zürich, 1605, fol48)

XVIII

1895/167

K.

habentür, Flühen

fr. 70.-

Wappentafel. Sandstein bemalt.

Auf glatter Fläche in der Mitte eine Bretzel
darin Wappenfiguren:

rechts und links je ein Wecken.



Unten ein Wecken, daneben Jahrzahl

17 * 70

Ober ein helm mit helmdecken und helm-
zier:



Unten den helmdecken

Initialen: H * SP.

61 cm breit, 60 hoch.

Aus Flühen. Von einer Bäckerei, 1895 umge-
baut, oberhalb der hausthür

Hof
V. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Wappen der in Flühen ansässigen Familie Spenlihauser, die

(vgl. Pl. 44.) das Wappen der Spondli von Zürich führen (vgl. Dietrich Meyer, Wappenbuch von Zürich 1608)

Photographiert

Negativ Nr. 22.0.11...

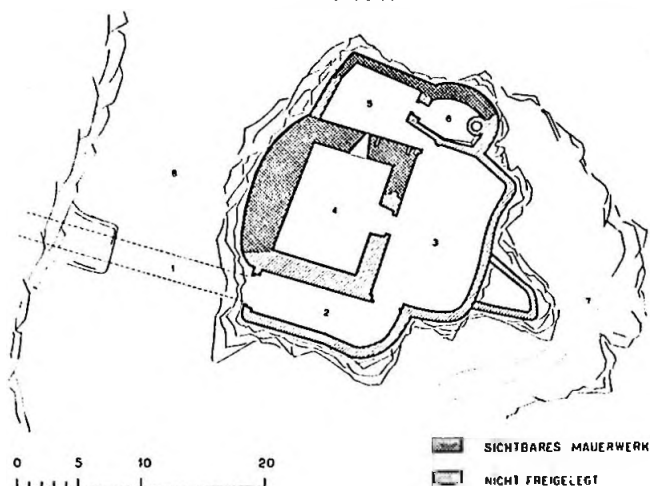


Abb. 352. Burgruine Sternenberg. Grundriß im Maßstab 1:600. – Text unten.
1. Torbrücke – 2. Torzwinger – 3. Hof – 4. Wohnhaus – 5. Höllein – 6. Zisternerraum – 7. Vorwerk – 8. Halsgraben.

Emblemen: In der Mitte eine als Wappenschild¹ dienende Bretzel, begleitet von den Initialen H SP und drei Wecken. Oben stilisierter Helm mit geblatteter Decke und Kleinod; unten Jahrzahl 1770.

Über die Ruine *Alt-Landskron* in der Grenzecke, östlich der großen Burgruine, bei Grenzstein Nr. 14, ist aktenmäßig nur sehr wenig überliefert², bildlich nur die Mauer eines Außenwerkes auf dem Grenzplan von Spengler (siehe Bilddokumente, S. 318). Dagegen wurden kürzlich die Reste des Grundrisses festgestellt³, die nur zum kleineren Teil auf Solothurner Gebiet liegen. – Erhalten sind anscheinliche Reste der südlichen Umfassungsmauer, Spuren eines Rundturmes sowie zwei Halsgräben. Der größte Teil der Burganlage ist durch Festungsbauten von 1690 überlagert.

BURGRUINE STERNENBERG

In der zweiten Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts sollen die Edelknechte von Hofstetten die Burg als Lehen der Grafen von Thierstein besessen haben⁴. Später gelangte die Besetzung in raschem Wechsel unter anderem an die Fröweler, die Roseck und die Eptinger von Wildenstein. Um die Zeit des St. Jakoberkrieges (1444) fiel die Burg einem Brand zum Opfer und blieb seither Ruine⁵. 1666 berichtet Franz Haffner:

* 1 Nach dem Katalogeintrag führten die in Flüh ansässigen Spendlhauer das Wappen der Spändli von Zürich (DIETRICH MEYER, Wappenbuch (Zürich 1605, Fol. 48)).

* 2 DIETLER, Handschr. Materialien, 2/44 (StA. Sol.).

3 Von W. Meyer, Basel, dem wir die obigen Angaben verdanken.

4 Ein direkter Beleg wird nirgends angegeben, dagegen werden die Herren von Hofstetten in den Urkunden mehrmals genannt. JÄGGULI datiert die Erbauung der Burg in die erste Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts.

5 JÄGGULI, a. a. O. Sternenberg heißt 1416 Veste, 1525 Burgstall, ebenso 1578 (RM B2/69v).

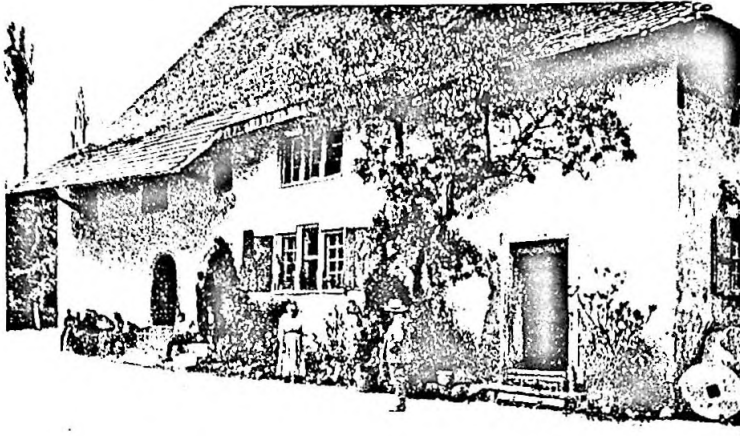


Abb. 349. Flüh. Alte Ansicht der Mühle mit Wohnhaus. - Text unten.

Dieser traufseitig zweistöckige Massivbau¹ ist in seinem Habitus erhalten, durch spielerische Holzlauben an der nördlichen Giebelseite jedoch beeinträchtigt. Aus dem Beginn des 16. Jahrhunderts dürften – außer der rundbogigen Türe an der Nordostecke (1512) – die labyrinthartig ineinanderlaufenden, meist tonnengewölbten Kellerräume stammen, welche zum Teil die Badekabinen enthielten. Sonst erinnert in dem oft umgebauten Gebäude mit dem zentralen, zweigeschossigen Vestibül nichts mehr an die früheren Jahrhunderte als die schweren Mauern, welche ein breitbehängiges, an den Giebelseiten abgewalmtes Satteldach tragen. Das ursprüngliche Tanzhäuschen ist bis zur Unkenntlichkeit umgestaltet, während der ehemalige «Rote Ochsen» seinen urtümlichen Charakter weitgehend bewahrte. Erhalten haben sich auch die beiden Holzlauben an der östlichen Traufseite. Der Haupteingang am Steinweg trägt Wappen und Initialen des Erbauers D NB (Durs Nußbaumer) und die Jahrzahl 1692.

Wirtschaft zur Rose. 1688 Bewilligung zum Bau eines gemauerten Hauses und zum Tavernenrecht (Schild: blaues Feld mit weißer Rose); doch muß im Hause eine Wachtstube eingerichtet werden². Das zweistöckige Hochparterregebäude, mit rundbogiger Kellertüre, steht am Fuß des Schloßbergs und des Steinwegs und ist kürzlich mit Riegelzutaten versehen worden. Neuere Anbauten verbinden die «Rose» mit der nordseits gelegenen *Scheune* mit altem Fachwerkgiebel.

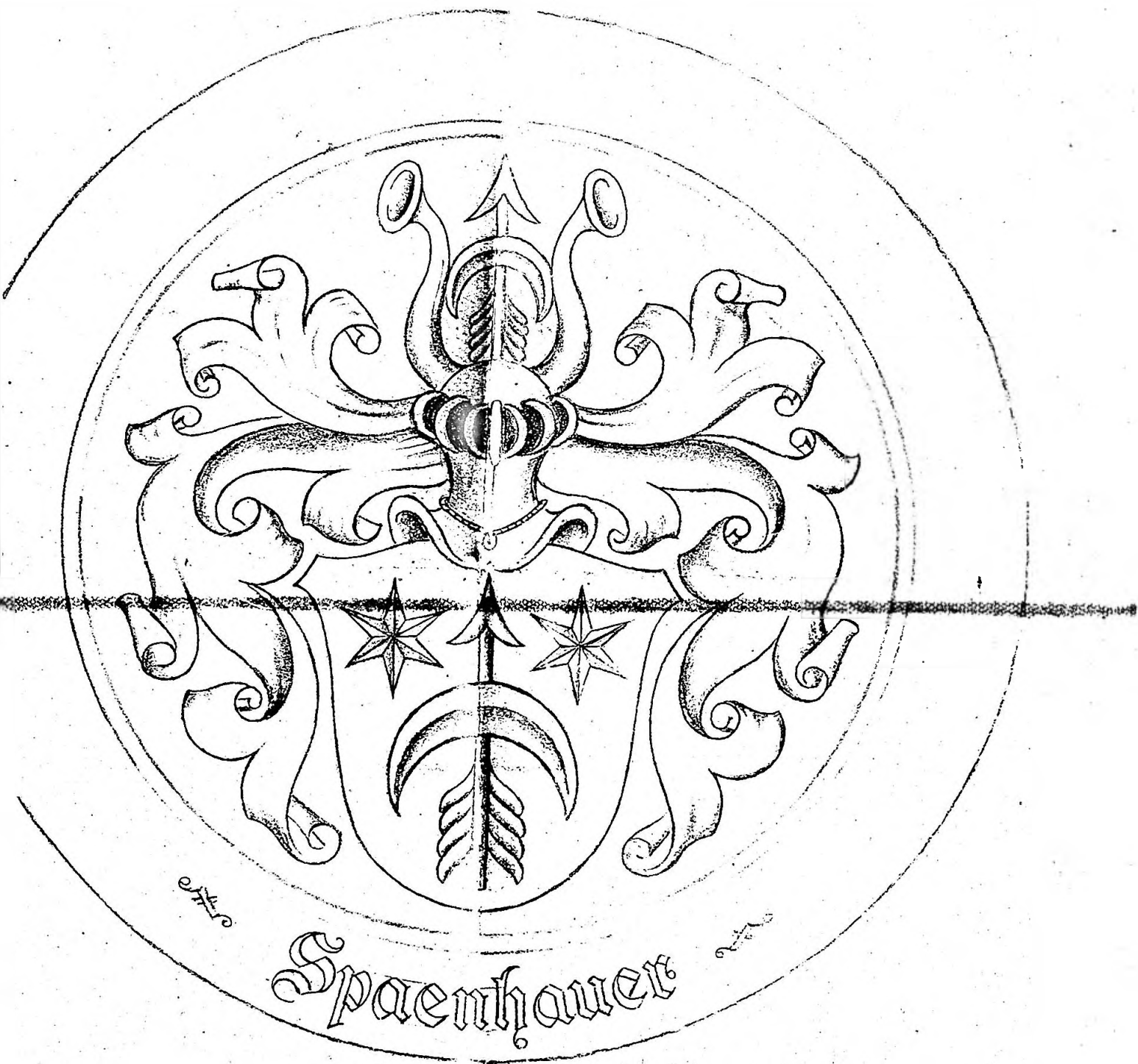
Die Mühle. Erwähnt 1461³ und dargestellt auf dem Mirakelbild von 1543 als Mauerbau mit teils rundbogigen Fenstern und unterschlächtigem Wasserrad. 1640 Neubau (Jahrzahl am Fenstersturz), 1708 Vergrößerung und Scheunenbau.⁴ Wohl im 18. Jahrhundert Anbau einer Öle. – Die Mühle liegt am Zusammenfluß der beiden

¹ Spengler ist, dem heutigen Bestand zufolge, ähnlicher als Büchel, der eine einstöckige Traufseite, Satteldach und südlichen Treppengiebel gibt, was bei den von ihm abhängigen Ansichten prononcierter wiederkehrt. War seine Sicht behindert?

² RM 192/74 I.

³ Denkwürdige Sachen 2/48. Vgl. Anm. 1 nebenan.

⁴ RM 210/926; 211/123.





I.

II.

III.

IV.

General

1900-1901

1902-1903

4. Karl Gräbner - Gruber 31.7.30
+ Emma 25.1.19
+ Erika 2.1.19
+ Frida 2.1.19

5. Maria Schmidt - Gruber 10.8.77
+ Otto 2.1.19
+ 21.3.19

4a. Paul Gräbner 21.4.18
+ Emma 22.3.19
+ Paul 4.11.20
+ Emma 1.1.19

5a. Otto Schmidt - Gruber 12.9.07
+ Emma 17.6.13

5b. Frieda Schmidt - Gruber 1.1.19
+ Otto 20.5.16

5c. Emma Schmidt - Gruber 2.1.19
+ Otto 20.1.16

5d. Maria Schmidt - Gruber 12.4.19
+ Otto 19.2.19

5e. Emma Schmidt - Gruber 10.3.19
+ Otto 3.5.15

4b. Frieda 11.2.19
+ Otto 5.5.55

5aa. Barbara 2.6.15
+ Otto 2.6.15

5ab. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5ac. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5ad. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5ae. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5af. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5ag. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5ah. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5ai. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5aj. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5ak. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5al. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5am. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

5an. Emma 1.4.19
+ Otto 3.7.15

6. Hermann Gräbner - Gruber 23.4.19
+ Emma 10.3.19
+ 5.12.19
+ 3.3.19

6a. Emma Gräbner - Gruber 21.10.19
+ Otto 12.1.19

Frau Vreni Kühn-Löliger
Schwarzwackerstr. 55

4303 KAISSERAUGST

29. Januar 1990

Liebe Vreni,

Seit einiger Zeit beschäftige ich mich mit dem Erstellen eines Stammbaums und dem Organisieren eines internationalen Familientreffens in Muttens. Und heute erfahre ich von Rösli, dass es DICH gibt. Ich kenne sowohl Deinen Vater und auch René und habe ihnen auch eine Einladung für besagtes Familientreffen geschickt.

Ich hole nun das Versäumte nach und sende auch Dir eine Einladung.

Darf ich Dich gleichzeitig um Angabe folgender Daten bitten?

Dein Geburtsdatum sowie dasjenige Deines Mannes, Euer Hochzeitsdatum sowie Namen und Geburtsdaten Eurer Kinder.

Ich danke Dir im voraus für Deine Mühe und entschuldige mich gleichzeitig für diesen unerwarteten "Überfall".

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

[illegible]

1	<p>Daniel 31.12.74 + 4.4.52</p> <p>+ Karolina Kupin 12.7.23 + 10.6.53 Schulstr. 23</p>	<p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>Karl 31.7.24 + 15.4.64</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Marie 11.7.71 + 4.4.52</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Emanuel 24.7.24 + 27.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>
2a	<p>Daniel 22.3.92 + 13.7.92</p> <p>+ Karolina Kupin 12.7.23 + 10.6.53 Schulstr. 23</p>	<p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>Karl 31.7.24 + 15.4.64</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Marie 11.7.71 + 4.4.52</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Emanuel 24.7.24 + 27.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>
3	<p>Daniel 17.10.52 + 21.4.57</p> <p>+ Karolina Kupin 12.7.23 + 10.6.53 Schulstr. 23</p>	<p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>Karl 31.7.24 + 15.4.64</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Marie 11.7.71 + 4.4.52</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Emanuel 24.7.24 + 27.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>
2b	<p>Karolina 13.7.95 + 10.6.53</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>Karl 31.7.24 + 15.4.64</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Marie 11.7.71 + 4.4.52</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>	<p>+ Emanuel 24.7.24 + 27.10.54</p> <p>+ Luise 11.7.71</p> <p>+ Fritzy 24.7.24 + 23.10.54</p> <p>Prattelerstr. 21</p>

Leupin

- Elsi Leupin-Jordan, Barenfelsstrasse 19
- Hym " - Haas, " 5
- Ed. " - Wesmer Gumpengasse 44
- Karl " - Häberlin Traust. 7
- Hilly " - Minger Thattelstr. 4
- Fritz " - Heimo, Hasburgallee
- - Adele Landry-Leupin " 68
- Bertha Brüdertlin-Leupin, ~~Schoenwerder~~ ~~Holzstr. 38~~ ~~Baselstr. 44~~
- Alice Carabelli-Leupin, Basel, Birsstr. 42
- Karl Leupin-Günig, Urdorf (Zd.)
- Ernst " - Arm Hast. 19, Zurich 3
- - Fritz " - Merkli Gablerstr. 6, 8 2
- Louis Hergiz-Leupin, Ketting, Hockerbrüg
- Elsy ~~Heister~~ ~~Heister~~ Leupin, ~~Hast. 173~~ ~~Maststr. 38~~ Basel
- Bertha Gries " ~~Gumpenstr. 13~~ ~~Baselstr. 13~~
- ~~Lüttli Gysin~~ ~~Baselstr. Ketting~~
- L. Pürker-Fiegler Hauptstr. 4 5

Daniel Gränhanes - Lupsin, Mutteng,	Klydsstr. 29
Hans Gränhanes - Gleichauf, "	Baselgasse 31
Paul " - Kiener, "	21. Prieschalden 16
Maria Bieleser - Gränhanes, Dratteln	Muttengstr. 41
Heidi Tiefentaler - Gantschi, Basel	Lachenstr. 16
Hans-Rudolf Gantschi - Kohler Mutteng	Brunnenmattstr. 4
Peter Soliger Siestal	Heidenlochstr. 15
Fritz Gränhanes - Fricki, Mutteng,	Hirtengrabenweg 25
Luisa Baumgartner - Gränhanes "	Drattelerstr. 21
Ling Gries - Gränhanes "	Hirtengrabenweg 23
Werner Gränhanes - Gloor "	" 27
Kurt Gränhanes - Häusermann "	Sonnenmattstr. 19
Karl Gränhanes - Lüdlin "	Baselgasse 12
Gummi Karending - Gränhanes "	" 12
Emanuel Gränhanes - Gysin "	Stöckertweg 2
Edgar Gränhanes - Rodbeck "	Joh. Brüdertstr. 16

Daniel Spänhauer
Freidorf 55
MUTTENZ

Otto Schmid-Spänhauer, Muttenz, Rindgasse 38
Friedrich Fugenschmidt-Schmid, Basel, Hiltlansingstr. 33
Krug Schmid-Jordan, Muttenz, Hauptstr. 77.
Markus Schmid-Herzig, Basel, Flughafenstr. 6
Konrad Schmid-Henschmann, Lofingen, Hirt
Hauptstrasse 15.
O. Otto Schmid-Dürz, Muttenz, Reiterstr. 20
Adolf Gantschi-Bühlermann, 4, Georgelstr. 28

S p ä n h a u e r - F a m i l i e n - R e g i s t e r

Ich habe mich entschlossen, nicht nur einen Spänhauer-Stammbaum zusammenzustellen, sondern von nun an auch ein Familien-Register zu führen. Dazu brauche ich allerdings Deine persönliche Unterstützung, und ich bitte Dich, den nachfolgenden Fragebogen baldmöglichst ausgefüllt an mich zu retournieren und mir von nun an jedwede Aenderung, wie Adresse, Telefon-Nummer, Verheiratung, Zuwachs und Todesfälle zu melden.

Besten Dank zum voraus!

Herzliche Grüsse

Euer

.....

Name, Beiname

Vorname

geboren

gestorben

Adresse

Tel. Beruf

~~Joel Ben~~
~~Gihle mann~~
~~Frankmann~~ X
~~Nemut~~ X
~~Irly Buchhard~~ X
~~Schwarz~~ X
~~Jabu~~
~~Brey - dard 21/4/5~~
~~Schach~~ X
~~Spärf~~ X
~~Pipf Beer~~
~~Jatzi~~
~~Mosmann~~
~~Lottner Frau~~
~~4 Lottner~~ X
~~Bicktion VSK~~
~~100t. Reinschwaren~~
~~Hüpi~~
~~Häpel~~
~~Irly fallupar~~ X
~~Buplar 90 Bern~~
~~Sch warbe~~
~~Spater~~
~~Kapp~~ X
~~Knecht F Dr~~
~~Lempu Edi~~ X

~~Schon Haus~~ X
~~Horpenapp~~ X
~~Flaner Jungen~~ X
~~Paul Lecher fess~~
~~Irly Lecher Vandal~~
~~Kudolf Lecher Bw pday~~
~~Bren~~
~~Schach~~ X
~~20 Vorwardte Spant.~~
~~20 Leupin~~
~~Hatzi~~ X
~~Juandinger~~ X
~~Schwarz Bucher haljalle~~
~~Pitschi~~ X
~~Off~~
~~Lin~~
~~Stödeli~~
~~Bleuerkerper Buserweg~~
~~Bisfelder~~
~~Hausser Paul~~ X
~~Gysin Katteler~~ X
~~Tongo~~
~~Ming~~
~~Delf Katteler~~
~~Schmid-Tröndlin Paul, Polym~~
~~H. Baldinger, 21. Polym 7/5~~

~~Romney~~
~~Pleoph~~
~~Bicktion F. restone~~
~~Philipp~~
~~Jun Jf~~
~~Bebeli~~
~~Bebeli~~
~~Reisel~~
~~Schweidli~~
~~Hes~~
~~Moser~~
~~Kelin~~
~~Arti~~
~~Strub~~
~~Chäber~~
~~Dr. Baek~~
~~Rob. Bult~~
~~Bauer~~
~~fun~~
~~deri~~
~~Gir~~
~~Irly Müller~~
~~Gysin Katteler~~
~~Merki C.~~
~~Max~~
~~Dalser~~
~~Antoni~~
~~Grundan~~
~~92~~

Belle von +
 36 Ave
 17

Buts
 49
 49
 49

Larsida

Schindler

Hüller Bad. Ragaz

Christens Hans, Mont-du-Lossier

Marie Martella-Misteli

Franz Bangerter, Biel / Fribourg

- [illegible]

- Frau. Hans Meier - Wehren Birschstr. Birsfelden
- Frau Schurr Libellenweg 7 Zürich 48
- Frau. Maurer - Latscha, Heidorf 57
- , Lempin Merkli Faf Gablenz b. Zürich 21
Mme & Mlle Kanert - Griedler Grande Rue 28
- Frau. Vögeli Rössligasse Montreux
+ Frau. Probst, Camestibles, Rue de la Maltrière De la Cour
- Frau. Berni, Vestretes u. Rotte Co. Arlesheim
M & Mme Paul Straube, Fotograf, Av. de la Gare
- , Anna Morche Am d'Arde Plaine du Mont 70 Bordeaux
- H. Gysin - Hausen, Solothurn, Säckelg., Solothurn 19
- ✓ Frieda & Emma Schmid Longwy 30
- J. Lebi - Wörell Wicques
- W. Schneider-Hausen Feldkreuzweg Nukunf
- C. Spürker-Düster - Liestal alt Zuehbinder
- C. Schürer-Kauter "
- C. Gerber-Seiler Basel Dornstr. 30.
+ H. Schützbach, Delémont
- Lande, chaux-fuy, Delémont
- Gb. Schulz 29
- L. Kupper 29
- G. Gögli 29
- Marti 29
- J. Oberer Basch, Allschwilstr. 94
- Fam. Bernard - Lys. Delémont, Rue de l'Eglise
- Mat. Herz " Rue des Chartiers
- F. S. L. Gellion Basel
- " H. Fleischmann
- " H. Grädingen 137 Gundeldingstr.

ZUR Z I R K U L A T I O N

- . ✓ Hans Spänhauer-Gleichauf, Baselgasse 31, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Paul Spänhauer-Kiener, Brieschhalden 16, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Marie Bielser-Spänhauer, Muttengerstr. 41, PRATTELN
- . ✓ Heidi Tiefenthaler-Gautschi, Lachenstr. 16, BASEL
- . ✓ Hans-Ruedi Gautschi-Stohler, Brunnmattstr. 4, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ René Löliger, Heidenlochstrasse 15, LIESTAL
- . ✓ Fritz Spänhauer-Stucki, Hinterzweienweg 25, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Luise Baumgartner-Spänhauer, Prattelerstr. 21, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Liny Griner-Spänhauer, Hinterzweienweg 23, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Werner Spänhauer-Gloor, Hinterzweienweg 27, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Kurt Spänhauer-Häusermann, ^{Prattelerstr. 21} Sonnenmattstr. 19, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Karl Spänhauer-Lüdin, Baselgasse 12, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Emmi Marending-Spänhauer, Baselgasse 12, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Emanuel Spänhauer-Gysin, Stockertweg 2, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Edgar Spänhauer-Brodbeck, Joh. Brüderlinstr. 16, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Otto Schmid-Spänhauer, Baselgasse 35, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Frieda Hugenschmidt-Schmid, St. Albanring 253, BASEL
- . ✓ Beny Schmid-Jourdan, Hauptstr. 77, MUTTENZ
- . ✓ Markus Schmid-Herzig, Flughafenstr. 6, BASEL
- . ✓ Konrad Schmid-Henschmann, ~~Hauptgasse 15, ZOPINGEN~~
^{Reiserstr. 29, Olten}

und zurück an: -

- . Edith Spänhauer, Freidorf 55, MUTTENZ
- . - Dr. Otto Schmid-Witz, Rüterweg 20
- . - Frida Gautschi-Kühnemann, Loozstr. 28
- . - Rösli Rohrbach-Grönhauser, Basel, Hugenheimstr. 19
- . - Betti Grönhauser bei Familie Heng Lehmann (geb. 1886)
- . - Gräfin Gysin, Reiserstr. 29, Olten