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Schon

~~Ausstellung~~

1 **Hans Schor** der Elter * um 1570 † 12.10.1652 Mz (82), Burger und Gastgeber.
von Effringen (Baden). 1600 ins Bürgerrecht von Muttenz aufgenommen.
1.∞ Anna Hodel † 5.12.1633 Mz

11 **Hans Schorr** ≈ um 1610 † 24.2 1657 Mz der jüngere
1.∞ 31.10.1631 Mz Maria Brüderlin † 27.12.1645
111 Adam ≈ 4.2.1640 Mz
112 Johannes ≈ 17.4.1642 Mz
2.∞ 13.4.1646 Mz Jgf Anna Pfirter
113 Engel (Angelika) ≈ 24.11.1650 Mz

12 Anna ≈ um 1627 † um 1644 ∞ Jakob Dietler: 4 Töchter
13 Barbara ≈ um 1623

2.∞ 2.2.1635 Mz Barbara Dietler 1601-1677:
14 **Michael Schorr** ≈17.2.1636 Mz † 24.6.1705 Mz (69.5)
∞ 11.1.1658 Mz Elsbeth Schart: 7 Töchter und 3 Söhne → 143,147, 149
143 Michel ≈ 11.1.1663 Mz
147 Michael ≈ 1672

149 **Friedrich Schorr** ≈ 26.5.1678 Mz
∞ Ursula Tschudin ≈ 14.4.1678 oder 1.5.1682 Mz E: → Tschudin

149.1 **Friedrich Schorr** ∞ 27.10.1705 † 1773 **1750 → USA**
oo Margaretha Schneider 3.10.1708 † 1750 - E: Jakob und Anna Pfau
149.11 Friedrich 23.101731-1812
149.12 Heinrich 13.2.1735-1819
149.13 Micheal 1738-1738
149.14 Johann 24.5.1739- zirka 1770
149.15 Margreth 21.10.1742-1777
149.16 NN 1750-1750 'buried at sea'

149.2 **Michael Schorr** 1707 **1750 → USA**
∞ Anna Maria Schwartz 1707
149.21 Ursula ≈ 13.12.1738 ∞ Johann Dietler
149.22 Hans Jakob ≈14.8.1740 / 1749
149.23 Anna Maria ≈14.4.1743

149.3 Elisabeth 1708

149.4 **Hans Ulrich Schorr 1710-1855**
∞ Maria Mesmer

149.41 **Friedrich Schorr ≈ 13.1.1737 + 8.12.1810,** Landwirt
Bannbruder, Mitglied Gescheid und Gericht
∞ 14.51798 Anna Maria Vogt

149.411 **Johannes Schorr ≈ 21.12.1777 + 23.3.1855,** Landwirt, Bannbruder, Kirchendiener,
Mitglied Gescheid,1814 Gemeinderat, Grossrat, Bezirksrichter
∞ 14.5.16798 Anna Katharina Glinz ≈ 29.3.1780

149.411.1 **Friedrich Schorr ≈ 21.4.1799 + 1871** "Rössli"-Wirt
∞ Sara Meyer 1805-1870 v Waldenburg
149.411.11 * 1824 Johannes

149.411.12 **Niklaus Schorr** * 13.12.1823/1825 – 1872 "Schlüssel"-Wirt
∞ 31.7. 1859 Lausen Anna Maria Laubscher * 15.1.1842 ∞ 21.10.1873 Joh. Meier v Mz
149.411.121 Eduard * 17.5.1860
149.411.122 Emilie * 1.3.1862 ∞ 6.7.1882 Mz Wilhelm ...mund, Frenkendorf
149.411.123 Maria Elisabeth Sarah * 27.12.1869 ∞ 17.4.1890 Basel Wilhelm Gisin
149.411.124 Emil * 9.4.1872 + 15.5.1872
149.411.125 Adolf * 9.42872 + 20.4.1872

149.411.13 Anna Margaretha 1827-1828

149.411.14 **Friedrich Schorr** * 23.4.1832 + 5.1.1890 "Rössli"-Wirt
∞ 12.7.1860 Mz Anna Marie Aebin * 21.7.1840
149.411.141 Sara * 20.9.1861 + 22.1.1862
149.411.142 Marie * 22.11.1863 + 1927 ∞ 21.3.1889 Mz Gustav Baumann, v Basel
149.411.143 Sara * 30.7.1864 + 1939 ∞ 11..8.1883 Joh. Anton Waltispühl v Bremgarten

149.411.144 **Friedrich Schorr** * 3.9.1868 – 1945 Metzger, "Rössli"-Wirt
∞ 22.10.1895 Anna Basler * 10.11.1875 + 1938
149.411.144.1 Maria Anna * 1.9.1896 + 1958 ∞ Hans Läuchli: *2 Kinder*
149.411.144.2/3 2 Knaben * + 24.7.1897
149.411.144.4 Friedrich * 21.8.1898 + 5.12.1898
149.411.144.5 Anna Klara * 9.10.1899
149.411.144.6 Fritz Gustav 1901 *2.5. + 8.6.1991 Brunnen = Rach Schorr→ Gantner:*
149.411.144.7 Anna Gertrud * 1908 + 1994 ∞ Ferdinand Sigrist: *Christian 1937, Silvia 1941, Renata 1943*

149.411.15 Jakob 1834 – 1855

149.411.16 **Emanuel Schorr** * 2.5.1842 + 13.11.1876 Basel
1.∞ 8.5.1866 Frenkendorf Viktoria Boos (25) o¦o 1873
2.∞ 29.10.1874 Basel Karoline Guillebaut
2.∞ 26.2.1879 Rickenbach LU Alois Dominik Habermacher, Pfarrer in Dittingen, dann Kopist im Louvre Paris, stammte aus Sursee.

149.411.161 **Friedrich Emanuel** * 1.4.1875 + 20.1.1940
∞ 1903 Louise Basler * 2.7.1875 + 8.5.1947

149.411.161.1 **Rudolf Emanuel** * 21.5.1904 + 31.12.1969 Warteck-Wirt ∞ Ida Hänzi.
149.411.161.11 Elisabeth * 1944

149.411.161.2 Elisabeth Louise 1906-1966 ∞14.3.1931 Paul Siegrist, Zahnarzt 1891-1955
Maja 1933, Ulrich 1934, Regula 1945 Siegrist
149.411.161.3 Hedwig Margaretha 1911-1984 ∞ Albert Mosimann:
Jürg 1944, Samuel Niklaus 1947, Wolfgang1949 Mosimann
149.411.161.4 **Paul Albert Schorr** * 22..4.1918 Dr.iur. Bezirksgerichtsschreiber
∞ 1948
Elisabeth Müller * 25.6.1921
149.411.161.41 Peter Emanuel * 16.5.1950 ∞ 1998 Ulrike Reichenbach * 3.9.1967
149.411.161.42 **Dominik Michael Schorr** *7.10.1951 Dr.med. Kantonsarzt Basel-Land
∞ 1982
Anne Marie Schild * 13.5.1951
149.411.161.421 Michèle * 6.9.1982
149.411.161.422 Fabienne * 3.2.1984
149.411.161.43 Daniel Benedikt * 8.3.1955

149.411.2 **Johannes ≈ 4.10.1803 – 1875**
∞ Elisabeth Meyer
149.411.21 * 1828 Elisabeth

149.411.22 **Johannes Schorr** 7.3.1830 + 23.3.1897, Bauer, Gemeindekassier, GemRat ?
∞ 20.4.1857 Maria Dietler 17.6.1835 + 15.2. 1919 → *Zwei Hausbücher im OM*

149.411.221 Emma * 9.1.1861 + 3.10.1884
1.∞ 1911.1878 Emil Ramstein 1853 – 1924: 2 Söhne, 4 Töchter
2.∞ 1.9.1885 Lina Plattner * 8.2.1858 + 1.4.1910: 3 Söhne

149.411.222 Marie 1862-1884 ∞ Emil Schwob : *Marie Schwob 1884-1948*

149.411.223 **Johann (Jean) Schorr** * 28.1.1858 + 21.12.1885 Mz Landmann
1.∞ 3.7.1883 Mz Amalie Meier v Rünenberg, in Augst Tempelhof,
* 2.12.1858 – 2.∞ 6.4.1891 Johann Brunner: 3 Kinder

149.411.223.1 Johann * 7.4.1884 + 1908
149.411.223.2 **Emil Schorr** * 8.3.1885 ∞ **1902 → USA: 6 Kinder**
149.411.223.3 Paul * 29.4.1886 + 1909

149.411.224 Elisabeth * 27.2.1868 -1898 11.10.1892 Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922: 2 Kinder
149.411.225 Sophie * 6.7.1873 -1935 ∞ 17.5.1894 Jakob Zeller 1864 – 1949: 2 Kinder
149.411.226 Lina * 28.8.1878 – 1960 ∞ 13.11.1899 Wwer Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922

149.411.23 Marie 1832 – 1905

149.411.24 **Friedrich Schorr** * 2.3.1844 – 1911 GemRat, Armenpfleger
∞ 19.5.1870 Mz
Emilie Glinz * 15.5.1848 – 1927 - E: Johann G und Elisabeth Schwarz

149.411.241 Emilie 1.11.1870 – 1950 ∞ 4.4.1894 Mz Jakob Umiker 1861 - 1926: 3 Kinder
149.111.241.1 *Friedrich Umiker * 1895 ∞ 24.10.1924 Anna Lea Nussbaumer*
149.111.241.2 *Emilie Umiker * 11.4.1903 + 7.7.1990*
*∞ 25.5.1927 Fritz Ernst Baumgartner * 25.5.1896 + 26.5.1984*
149.111.241.21 *René * 12 2.1930*
∞ 29.8.1959 Antoinette Luise Ritter 8.1.1932*
149.111.241.22 *Werner * 28.2.1934*

149.411.242 Johann * 3.12.1871 + 7.11.1873
149.411.243 Karoline Elisabeth 1874 – 1920 Lehrerin → Legat
149.411.244 Friedrich * 3.11.1875 + 1945 Bäcker ∞ Emma Brunner *1877
149.411.245 **Johann Emil** * 17.11.1877 + 1919 1911 GemRat
∞ Lina Grieder 1879-1958

149.411.246 **Ernst Schorr** * 19.9.1879 + 1961
∞ Martha Eglin 1884 – 1930
149.411.246.1 Martha 1909-2000
149.411.246.2 Ernst Schorr 1914-1969
∞ Alice Grieder 1918-
149.411.246.21 Alice 1945 ∞ Willy Börlin: *Roman und Dominik Börlin*
149.411.246.22 Ruth 1947

149.411.247 Maria * 26.11.1881 + 7.7.1885

149.411.248 **Hans Schorr** * 12.8.1886 + 1981
∞ Emma Wirz 1892-1983 → *Grabstein*
149.411.248.1 Emma Emilie * 9.5.1920 Krankenschwester
149.411.248.2 Marianne * 2.11.1921 Augenärztin
149.411.248.3 Hedwig * 15.5.1924 Sekretärin

149.411.3 **Anna Maria Schorr 1808 – 1883**
∞ 16.7.1827Johannes Dietler 1805 – 1887 – 7 Kinder

149.5 Elisabeth ≈ 17.1.1712

Auszug

aus dem

Protokoll des Regierungsrathes

des

Kantons Basel-Landschaft

d. d. 30. Januar 1889.

№ 227.

Fritz Schorr in Muttenz stellt das Gesuch, es möchte ihm behufs Anlegung einer Sammlung zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken die Jagd auf Vögel erlaubt werden. Auf Antrag der Direction des Innern wird beschlossen: es wird dem Gesuche nicht entsprochen, da der wissenschaftliche Zweck nicht näher nachgewiesen ist.

Mittheilung an den Gesuchsteller & an den Gemeinderath von Muttenz.

→ ½

T. der Landschreiber Stellvertreter:

J. J. Graber

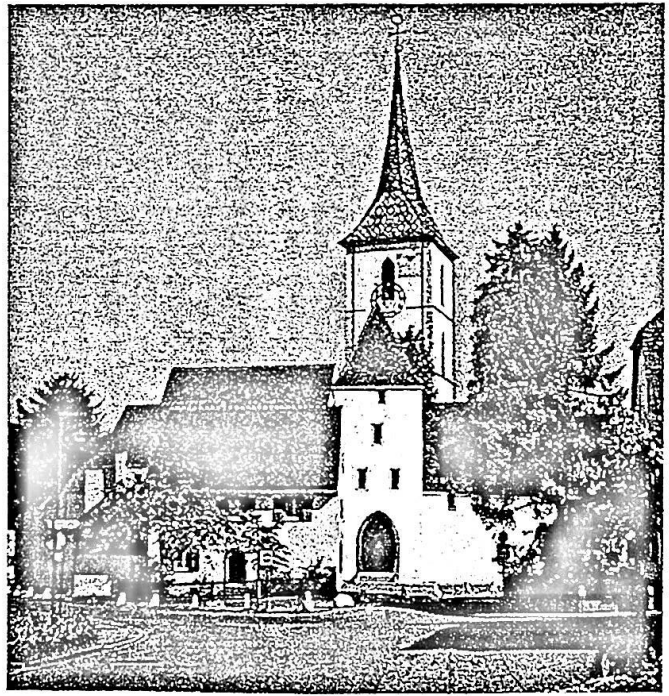
Auszug aus dem Protokoll des Regierungsrates des Kantons Basel-Landschaft
d.d. 30. Januar 1889

Nr. 227 Fritz Schorr in Muttenz stellt das Gesuch, es möchte ihm behufs Anlegung einer Sammlung zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken die Jagd auf Vögel erlaubt werden. Auf Antrag der Direktion des Innern wird beschlossen: es wird dem Ansuchen nicht entsprochen, da der wissenschaftliche Zweck nicht näher nachgewiesen ist.

Mitteilung an den Gesuchsteller & an den Gemeinderat von Muttenz.

F. dem Landschreiberstellvertreter

J.? Graber



MUTTENZ DESCENDANTS, INC.

Family Newsletter

Brodbeck, Frei, Leupin, Pfau, Schor, Spänhauer, Spittler, Tschudi
Arney, Doub, Fiscus, Volck, Hauser, Helsabeck

Issue #15 - April 1999

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From our President:

.....W. Francis Spainhour, Rural Hall, NC

Ginny Atkins, of the Cabin Furnishings Committee, and I, met with the City of King Parks and Recreation Department in January. We proposed having a "Dedication & Open House Program" for the restored cabin. The proposal was well received. The City will be participating and is giving us full support. Details for this program will be announced to everyone as soon as the plans are completed.

There is a lot of work to do yet at the site – so if you would like to help – so that most of it is done before the opening – please contact Charlie (803-649-3745) or me (336-969-5736).

Our special thanks go to Nick Hennessee for the outstanding job he has done as the Treasurer of Muttenz Descendants during our formative years. His work in setting up our tax-exempt status, and other regulations approval has been invaluable.

In 1999, we have a new Treasurer, Christine Spainhour Whicker. Christine holds the office of Finance Director for the City of King , NC.

Donations to MDI should be addressed to:

Christine S. Whicker, Treasurer
P.O. Box 122
King, NC 27021

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Spaenhauer Family Cabin Project

.....Charles T. Spainhour, Aiken, SC

The John Jacob cabin has been reconstructed in Central Park in King to depict the lifestyle of the early settlers that came to America from Europe and settled in this area. Some materials used in the project were generously donated from the Hobart Spainhour Family home-place, which was of similar design,.

A brochure will be developed for the dedication and open-house in September which will give a brief history about John Jacob and his wife, Anna Catherine Volck (Fulk). The marriage of this couple and the marriages of their thirteen children tied together many families in this area.

There is still much work to do. If you can help at any time and in any way, call me at 803-649-3745.

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Family News:

.....Christine S. Whicker, King, NC

Thank you to Virginia Patton Atkins for sending us a copy of an article which appeared in "The News Herald" of Morganton, NC last October.

Robert Patton III, was nominated and won an award as NorthCarolina Principal of the Year from the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Robert is Virginia's nephew. Virginia's grandmother was Margaret Ann Spainhour, daughter of Michael Spainhour, and Virginia's mother is Margaret Macon Spainhour, daughter of Ralph Harrington Spainhour. Virginia writes that the family is very proud of Robert's accomplishments ---- and well they should be!

Please continue to send me family news of interest:
newspaper articles, announcements of births, deaths, weddings, etc.
Christine S. Whicker
P.O. Box 122
King, NC 27021

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Frontier History Series

"Chapter Five" of our U.S. Frontier History series will be concerned with the American Civil War period, and "Chapter Six" will complete the series ending in 1890 when settlement of the last U.S. frontier region -- The Dakotas & Montana -- was "officially declared" as effectively accomplished. These chapters will be included in future issues of the newsletter.

If you have any information about family members (any related family surname) in the Civil War, or ones who were early settlers in the Dakotas/Montana region which you would like to see included, please get these to me as soon as possible!

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STORIES

.....Our Readers, Anywhere

One of this Newsletter's major purposes, as chartered by Muttenz Descendants Inc., is to encourage the collection and sharing of the history and life-experiences of Muttenz families --- especially within the moving frontier of the occupation of North America by European settlers.

This is an invitation to any and all of our readers to share with others the family stories with which you are familiar. These can be anything -- perhaps a complete biography of an interesting family member, perhaps a story about one special event in a family member's life, or perhaps you want to share what you may remember of your great-grandfather. Send me your story and I will include it in the next newsletter under your byline. **I said this is an invitation — but it's really a plea!**

If you are not inclined to write up a story, then tell us where we can find family-related stories -- which books or magazines or newspapers contain such stories (or send us a copy of such if you have one). We will greatly appreciate the help!

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http://www.muttenzdescendants.org

.....Stephen E. Spainhour, Richmond, VA

In April 1997 the Research Committee created within itself the Web site Implementation and Management Subcommittee. The committee members are Ron Spainhour, Elizabeth Harris, Anne Hood and myself. The subcommittee was charged with the tasks of searching out a suitable site host, then the development of a web site through which MDI could present itself to a far flung audience. But beyond that, it was thought that through such a web site, the MDI organization could utilize the power and reach of the Internet to conduct its gathering and dissemination of genealogical and historical information on a grand scale.

Not since the invention of the printing press, radio and television has a medium become available by which so much can be shared among so many, so quickly. Indeed, we must not forget that while the printed page and broadcast radio and television reach large groups quickly, the Internet provides a global, two way, dynamic exchange of information that has never before been possible. This concept of a widespread bi-directional information exchange is what makes the Internet so attractive to an organization such as MDI. Each contribution to the pool of knowledge is expanded upon by all the others. We all possess a piece of our collective genealogical and historical puzzle. Only when we put the individual pieces together do we see the intricate and beautiful story that is our heritage.

The web site subcommittee established our first web site with Geocities, primarily because the was no cost to MDI associated with this hosting service. Considering our fiduciary responsibility, we felt it appropriate to start here, with the knowledge that a move would likely be needed in the future. Geocities is an interesting place to visit, but as anyone who has done so knows, there are lots of advertisements and other distractions to lessen one's enjoyment of the experience. From a site building perspective, they imposed numerous restrictions, and lacked certain technical capabilities, that hindered our ability to present information in the way that we felt would accomplish the most. Our web site at Geocities (http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Meadows/6480/) was sparse and fairly stagnant, with only occasional changes, for quite a while. It was decided that in order for the web site to develop and grow, the time had come to move to a commercial hosting service that could provide us with the capacity and capabilities that we need, including the ability to register our own domain name.

We were able to find such a site host at a very reasonable cost. It gives the Board of Directors and the entire Research Committee great pleasure to announce that MUTTENZ DESCENDANTS, INC. is now reachable on the World Wide Web at ***http://www.muttenzdescendants.org***. This new site gives us the room to develop the site consistent only with the needs of our organization, and not with the needs of the host service. If you have bookmarked the old site at Geocities, please update your bookmark to point to the new web address. The Geocities site, even though it is still accessible, is no longer being maintained. It will eventually be taken offline.

At the new site a query facility is being developed to allow posting of questions, follow-ups, searches of the query boards, etc. Links are in place to other genealogical sites of great interest. These links will be added to in the future. There is a section on family news of interest, which will be updated regularly. Edith B. Spänhauer's *Muttenz History* has been adapted to web format and is available, complete with many interesting graphics. All of the Family Newsletters (except Issues #1 and #2) are available in various formats for online viewing or downloading. Expect to see a substantial change soon in the overall layout of the site, as compared to what it was at Geocities (and still is). Some of these changes may have taken place by the time this report is published.

We plan a host of features to be implemented in the coming weeks and months. Many of the Family Sheets and associated descendants list are being prepared for posting. We also plan space for announcements from officers and committees, a section on research projects, a section on Muttenz, Switzerland, a section on the cabin restoration project, family history and stories, and many other ideas that are just now being considered. And many more ideas not even thought of yet! The main point that those of us on the Web site subcommittee want to make is that this is not OUR site. It is YOUR site. We simply have the job of formatting the projects and information for public presentation, and the routing of information to the appropriate persons and committees within MDI.

The projects undertaken by the Research Committee and the content ultimately placed on the web site will be focused in large measure by the information and comments that we gather from visitors to the site. To that end, we want to invite you all to visit the new site as soon and as often as you can. And above all, let us hear from you regarding anything that you may have to contribute to our collective history. We warmly welcome your input of any kind, whether praise, criticism, comment or suggestion. We only grow through your active participation. The Internet provides us a unique opportunity to make the world a truly small place. Let's make the most of it!

Lastly, I wish to publicly thank all those who have made, and continue to make, the MDI web site a reality. A hearty thank you goes out to Ron, Elizabeth, and Anne, without whose efforts and dedication the web site would be little more than an idea. All of us on the Web site subcommittee wish to thank James Spainhour and the other members of the MDI Board for providing and supporting that idea. We look forward to working with everyone in the weeks, months and years ahead, to make this site among the best of its kind!

Most of all, though, our thanks go out to you, our benefactors. Without the many contributions that MDI has received over the years, none of this would be possible. While all of us who work on these projects donate our time and efforts and receive no compensation except for the good feeling that comes with doing something exciting, the site does incur a small monthly expense. MUTTENZ DESCENDANTS, INC. is indeed fortunate to have so many people who have contributed so generously to fund its projects. We are forever grateful.

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Research & Education Projects

.....James D. Spainhour, Arlington Heights, IL

In the item above, Stephen Spainhour writes about the Internet: *"Not since the invention of the printing press, radio and television has a medium become available by which so much can be shared among so many, so quickly."* Access to the Internet is already available to at least one individual in a large majority of American families and the number is growing almost explosively. The goals and objectives for our MDI Research Programs have not changed, but the development of the Internet has revolutionized the methods which we are now using to accomplish them. As Stephen points out, this medium provides not only a revolution in methods for gathering information, but also a revolution in ways to share such information with interested family members around the world.

We will have much to tell you about our committee activities in genealogy & history research and in information-exchange in the next issue of this newsletter.

We will be happy to have your participation in our committee projects. If you are interested, contact me.

Telephone: 847-392-9638
or e-mail: jdspainhour@Home.com

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A Rare Book:

Since writing the last newsletter I have discovered a captivating account of the Donner Party's journey along the California/Oregon Trail and their "visits with the elephant" in Eliza P. (Donner) Houghton's book "The Donner Party and Its Tragic Fate", published in Chicago (A.C. McClurg) in 1911. I found it in the Library of Congress --- via the Internet. It was about 300 pages but I printed it all and read it through that same day! Wish I had found it before writing the last newsletter!

Eliza Houghton, born in 1843, was about 4 years old during her family's trip from Springfield, IL to the Sacramento Valley of California. Eliza provides a good picture of their journey across the plains, how information and messages were obtained and exchanged among emigrant groups on the trail, and some insights into why large wagon trains usually broke up into smaller groups after they left their "jumping off place".

Eliza gives a detailed description of their "tragedy in the snow". There were some "sensationalized" descriptions of the Donner Party experience --- Eliza's book was her effort to "set the record straight". It does that, but her picture is still very grim. In later chapters she also presents an insight into what a child's life was like in California during the 1850's (she was an orphan living with a German-speaking family). If you are interested in this part of the American experience, Eliza's book is well worth the reading. If you cannot find Eliza's book at your library, it can be read/printed from the Library of Congress web site. Look in the American Memory section of: http//:www.loc.gov.

Research efforts for articles which appear in this newsletter often include reading a series of books and materials from searches on the Internet. If a subject which has appeared in the newsletter is of special interest to you and you would like more information, please feel free to contact me for suggestions on books in which you can "read more about it".

Also, if you are planning to purchase genealogy software for your computer and would like suggestions regarding which software to use, I shall be happy to offer my impressions from working with each of the leading programs.

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Our Shared Historical Heritage

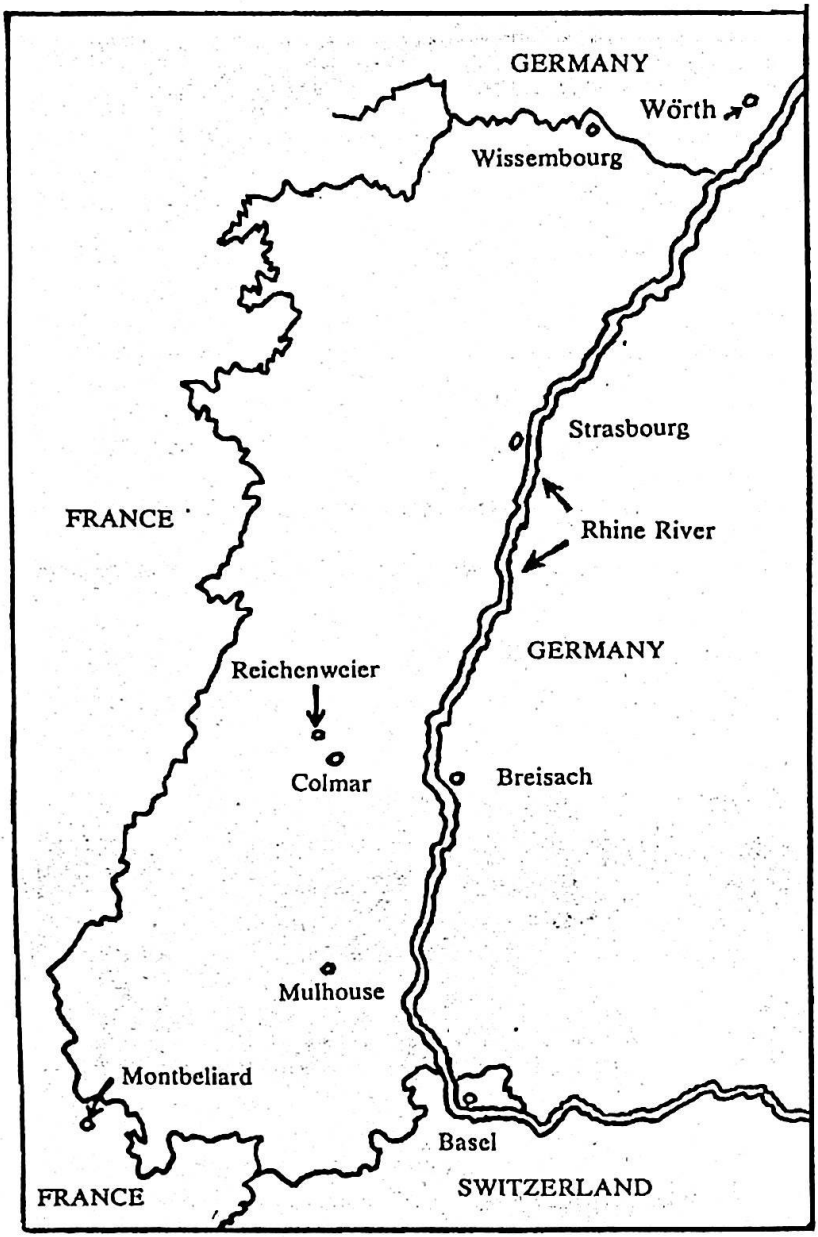
A major goal of this newsletter is to encourage the mutual development of the historical heritage which is shared by several family groups. The name of our organization -- Muttenz Descendants -- encourages us to begin our list of families with those who immigrated together and directly from the village of Muttenz -- such as Brodbeck, Frey, Leupin, Pfau, Shore, Spänhauer, Spittler, & Tschudi. We quickly add to that list families who became very closely associated with each other during the "early years" in America -- such as Arney, Doub, Fiscus, Fulk, Hauser & Helsabeck. We can all be interested in the shared and the diverse experiences of these families as they tamed the wilderness of a "new continent". The following item examines a little of the history of the Hauser family immigrants and how some of those inter-family "connections" happened. The information is taken from the book "Alsatian-American Family Hauser" by Kenneth John Hauser, Jr. The words in italics are added by your editor using information from other sources.

Hauser, Hooser, Hoozar, etc. -- From Alsace to Bethania.

The oldest known town of origin for the Hauser family is Colmar, in Alsace, now France. *Notice on the map below how the region of Alsace is nestled between France, Germany and Switzerland and the proximity (perhaps 60 miles) of Colmar and Muttenz (near Basel). Both Colmar and Muttenz were within the Bishopric of Strasbourg.*

The records of Colmar begin in 1575 and are incomplete before 1600 -- *similar situation to the records in Muttenz.* The first known Hauser family in Colmar was that of Lorentz Hauser, and his second wife, Rosina Reissmantel. *Our interest centers on the fourth child of this couple, Matthias Hauser.*

Matthias Hauser was married to Maria Simler in Colmar on January 28, 1611. Assuming that he was about 25 years old at this time (average for men to be married at that time), he was thus born about 1586 --- *in the same generation as Arbogast Spänhauer, who was born about 1580.*


GERMANY
Wörth
Wissembourg
Strasbourg
FRANCE
Rhine River
GERMANY
Reichenweier
Colmar
Breisach
Mulhouse
Montbeliard
Basel
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND

ALSACE

Matthias & Maria Simler Hauser had a son , also named Matthias, who was born on September 10, 1624 — *ten years younger than Arbogast's son, Hans Spänhauer who married Elsbeth Süss.* Matthias (jr) married Maria Huffel, daughter of Matthias Hüffle, also of Colmar on February 7, 1653. This Matthias became owner of a vineyard and was well enough known in Colmar to be a member of the town government. To this couple, on January 25, 1657, was born Hans Georg Hauser *(sometimes called Johann Georg) --- six years younger than Hans Wernhardt Spänhauer, who married Barbara Seiler.*

Hans Georg Hauser left Colmar about 1680 and moved to the town of Reichenweier (Riquewihr), a smaller but ancient fortified castle-town eight kilometers to the northwest. Hans Georg married three times, first in 1683, to Martha Froehlich, who died within two years after their marriage. He married again in 1685, but this second wife also died after a few years of marriage. Matthias married third, on September 20, 1689 *(now at age 32),* to Susanna Burckhardt, daughter to Michael Burckhardt, a wheelwright, and warden of the castle Reichenweier. On the Schönenberg, a steep-rising hill immediately north of the town are the remains of Roman construction indicating that a garrison of ancient Rome maintained a watchtower in the vicinity of the road into Gaul (France). *In the opposite direction (see the map below) this same road passes through Muttenz on its way into Switzerland --- and atop the Wartenberg above Muttenz are also the remains of Roman garrison watchtowers.*

Martin Hauser, Sr. was born, in Reichenweier, to Hans Georg & Susanna Burckhardt Hauser, on November 11, 1696 --- *compare with Wernhardt Spänhauer, born 1688, who married Elsbeth Spittler.* These are the emigrant generation.

Martin Hauser, Sr. married, in 1721, at the Woerth Lutheran Church in Reichenweier, Maria Margaretha Schaeffer, daughter of Hans (Johann) Michel Schaeffer & Maria Barbara Geiger. Maria Barbara Geiger was from Ruttingen, Switzerland but Margaretha was born in Lampertsloch (Lambrechts Loch) near Wörth in the Palatinate -- *see map.* After the death of Hans Michel Schaeffer, Margaretha's father, her mother married again. The step-father, apparently tended to be abusive, and as a result, soon after Margaretha married Martin Hauser, her mother emigrated to Pennsylvania with a group of Mennonites.

Economic conditions throughout the region were very bad due to the destruction of the Thirty Years War, and thousands were responding to those Rhineland advertisements of William Penn. Margaretha begged Martin that they too should go, but he was reluctant. Finally she convinced him and in late 1726, they, with their two-year old son, Martin, Jr., began the long journey northward, along the Rhine, through Germany and Holland, to Rotterdam.

In Rotterdam, Martin must have worked as a carpenter for more than six months, because they did not leave that city until the summer of 1727. Martin paid for their passage in full, and did not have to suffer indenture, as did thousands of others. Sailing aboard the English ship "Molly", commanded by Captain John Hodgeson, the small family crossed the North Sea, touched land again at Deal, in East Kent, England, and then began the hazardous voyage across the Atlantic. The ship was crowded, the food dry, wormy, and minimal. Eventually most of the passengers were stricken with fever and some were lost. Among the dead was young Martin, Jr., but his mother, herself feverish and too delirious to distinguish dreams from reality, was unaware for days. Martin, Sr. was alone when his son was buried at sea. What regret he must have felt for ever leaving home!

The Spänhauer voyage a few years later was in some ways even worse due to a severe storm encountered while at sea, and the resulting loss of their food and cooking utensils.

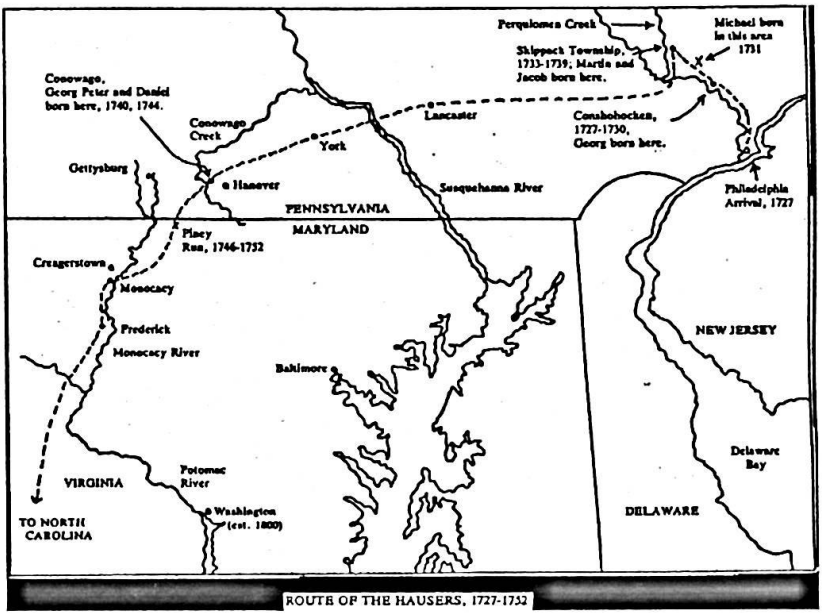
On September 30, 1727, the Molly anchored at Philadelphia. Her Rhineland passengers, numbering 70 families, swore their allegiance to the new English King George II, himself a German, and then scattered north, west, and south. *Elsbeth Spittler Spänhauer and her children will arrive 13 years later.*

At Conshohocken, (Goshenhoken) to the northwest, Margaretha and Martin found her mother, Barbara, living with the Mennonites. Responding to Barbara's pleas, Martin & Margaretha settled here for over two years. There, on February 8, 1730, was born their first American son, Hans Georg (Johann George). Margaretha's mother died shortly after this, and Martin, always a Lutheran at heart, was dissatisfied among the Mennonites and desired to move on.

At the Berkiana River, a second son, Michael, was born on September 29, 1731. On October 16, 1733, came the twins, Martin & Jacob, at Shippach (Skippack) Township. -- *see map below.* After seven years, Martin decided to move again.

They crossed the Susquehanna to the Conowago River, south of York. Here they remained six years, during which two more sons were born -- George Peter in 1740, and Daniel in 1744. *Meanwhile the Spänhauer families have arrived and Johann Heinrich has married (1742) Elisabeth Lum in Lancaster., and their first two children are born, Johannes in 1743 and Maria Elisabeth in 1746.*

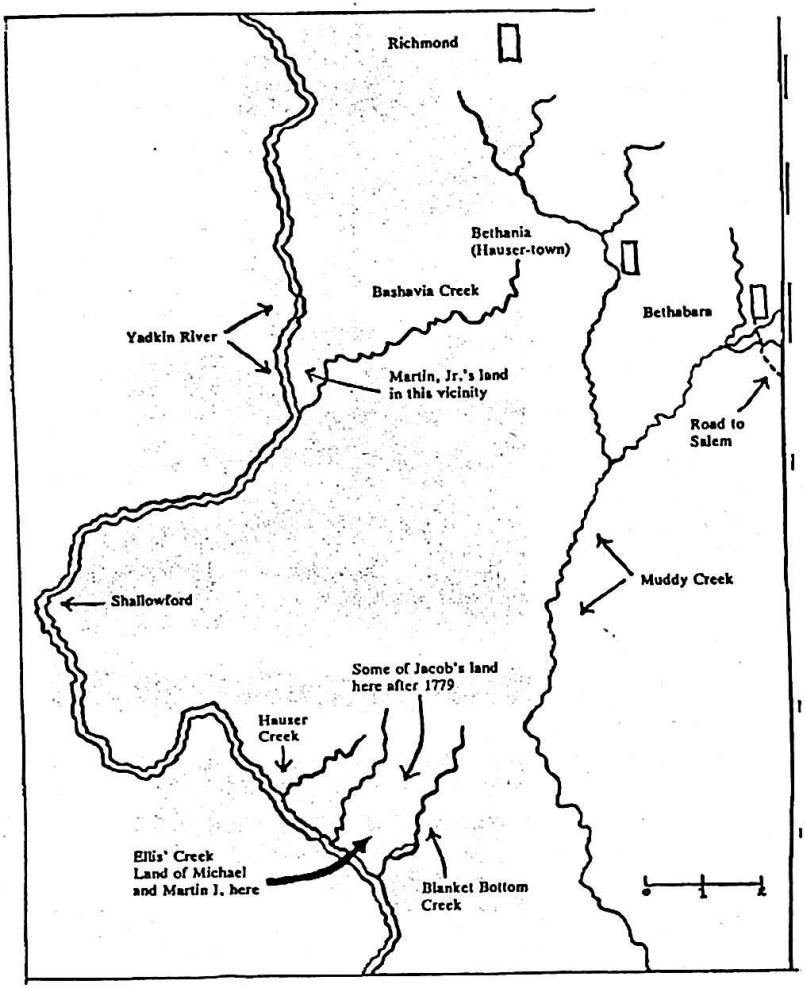
In 1746, Martin & family moved four miles further south into the colony of Maryland, where Martin, now 50 years old, took up farming. The Fiscus family lived on an adjoining farm. Life in Maryland was adequate but not plentiful. Martin, Sr. was aging and the best lands there had already been taken up. *It was, therefore, going to be difficult to develop much wealth in that area* -- so the two older sons, George and Michael, decided to seek their fortunes elsewhere.



While the Hauser brothers are working their farm in Frederick County, Maryland, Johann Heinrich Spänhauer made his return voyage to Switzerland (1748-1749) and upon his return moved his family to the Pigeon Hills area between York and Hanover , and his brother Jacobus Wernhardt had married Verona Wister and made their home not far away along the Cadorous Creek just southwest of the town of York-- see map. Their son, Johann Jacob was born there in 1751.

The steady stream of pioneers moving through Maryland, bound for the Great Valley of Virginia, had become a familiar sight, and in 1751, Hans Georg and Michael started south in search of new land. Their destination was western Carolina, because they had heard rumors of rich soil and sparse population there. The journey south was long and treacherous -- with plenty of Indians, panthers, bears, etc. One night, while they slept, their horses were stolen, so the remainder of their trip was on foot.

They reached Carolina sick and without money, but their spirits were raised by what they found along the Yadkin River; rich soil mixed with sand, good wooded hills, good water, and stones on the hills which could be used for building. The land was largely unsettled, but there were German trappers in the area, and the brothers worked among them for a year in order to buy new horses. Michael saved enough to acquire some river land from the Granville Land Office. *Heinrich Spänhauer acquired land adjacent to Martin Hauser's on Bershavia Creek.*



A part of Surry County (now western Forsyth)

In October, 1752, the two brothers began their return to Maryland, just two months before another exploring party led by Johann Gottlieb, Bishop Spangenberg, of the Moravians, encamped at the three forks of Muddy Creek in what was to become Wachovia. The brothers reached home in November, and the family began a year of planning and preparation for the new migration southward.

But wives were not to be found on the unsettled frontier -- the brothers must first seek those in Maryland! Michael married his old sweetheart, Anna Fiscus, and Georg married Anna Margartha Elrod, in July 1753, just before they

all left Maryland for North Carolina. *Meanwhile Johann Heinrich Spänhauer had made a similar decision and had moved his young family into the New River Valley of Virginia, arriving there sometime between March and June of 1753.*

The three Hauser families arrived in the Yadkin River Valley on October 22, 1753 and settled first on Michael's land. Just four weeks later, the first party of Moravian Brothers, began the town of Bethabara, just 12 miles north and east of Michael's land. But the Hausers, being Lutheran, knew nothing of the Moravians, and Martin was still suspicious of the sects along the frontier. *Heinrich Spänhauer often expressed a similar emotion.*

For a year the Hauser families worked together, clearing fields and building houses, living on provisions brought from Maryland. In the spring came their first planting and the birth of Martin's first grandchildren. In that autumn, after the harvest, they said good-bye to Martin, Jr., who had come of age and who had decided to seek his fortune in western Pennsylvania.

The following year, 1755, brought more clearing of land, new buildings, and with the harvest, two new grandchildren. It was also about this time that the Moravian Brothers began to call at Martin's cabin. *It was also about this time that Johann Heinrich Spänhauer's farm in New River was attacked by Indians and the family fled southward to North Carolina.*

In 1756, the news spread among the settlers on the Yadkin that the Moravians had a mill for grinding grain, and many journeyed to Bethabara to take advantage. This included Michael Hauser --- *and very likely Heinrich Spänhauer.* As the Indian hostilities spread southward, Governor Dodd of North Carolina responded by building a fort in what is now Iredell County to which settlers might retreat. Fort Dobb, however, was too far away for the Moravians and the settlers along the Yadkin, so the Moravians fortified the village of Bethabara with a palisade of stakes in 1756.

Thus in the early spring of 1757, when the Yadkin Valley seemed threatened, the settlers, including the Hausers, sought refuge in Bethabara, now known as "Dutch Fort". The Moravians could not allow non-Moravians to settle in their village, so together with the refugees, eight log cabins were built for them at the mill. On May 15, 1757, Martin, Margaretha, Georg Peter, and Daniel moved from the Fort to the mill. When the alarm was over, they returned to the land, but the spring of the next year saw them back again at the mill. During these frequent flights, they began to attend (religious) services with the Moravians. As a result, Martin & Margaretha Hauser asked permission to join their group and move into the Bethabara village. When this was refused, he resolved: "Then I am going to live as a stranger with the Brothers". His first intention was to buy land on the border of Wachovia; but then it occurred to him to ask the Moravian Unity to establish another town which could include those families who wished eventually to become Moravians. He made this request to Bishop Spangenberg, who was visiting Bethabara, and after much discussion among the Brethren, it was agreed. Bishop Spangenberg selected the site for

Bethania in "Black Walnut Bottom" in the northwest corner of Wachovia on June 3, 1759. One month later, the road to Bethania was begun.

Moravian records suggest that Heinrich Spänhauer may have behaved in a similar fashion, going back and forth to his farm in New River, Virginia, when dangers eased. Exactly how and where they were living between their flight from Virginia in 1755 and 1759 , we are not yet sure, but it is clear that during this period, Heinrich and family had become familiar both with the Moravians and with Martin Hauser, because Heinrich tells us in his memoir that he moved his family into the fortified mill in 1759, after having decided to join the Society if possible, but if not , to "live in their vicinity".

On Sunday morning, July 1, 1759, eight families joined together and signed a letter to the Brethren at Bethabara, asking for permission to live in the new village of Bethania. These eight families were of Martin Hausser, Georg Hausser (blacksmith), Michel Hausser (weaver & farmer), Heinrich Sponhauer (cooper & farmer), Friedrich Schorer, Heinrich Schorer (farmer & carpenter), Johannes Strub (baker & farmer), and Phillip Schaus (farmer & shoemaker).

The following Sunday, July 8, 1759, the Moravians at Bethabara selected eight families of their Brothers & Sisters who would help build the new village , who would live in the lower section of the town, and who would "watch over" those eight families of "strangers" living in the upper section of the town.

On the morning of July 12, 1759, the Moravians held morning prayer on the spot where the first house was to be built, and the work of building was begun. At ten o'clock Martin Hauser arrived with his sons Georg Peter and Daniel to cut timber for their house in the upper town. By evening of that day the sixteen laborers from Bethabara had completed the framework for the first house (*even though there was a thunderstorm that afternoon)* and the next day it was finished. Gottfried Grabs and his wife became the first residents of the village when they moved into that first house in the lower village on July 18. Shortly after that Martin and Margaretha Hauser moved into the upper town, and on August 9, two more of the non-Moravian families moved into the upper town.

Heinrich & Elisabeth Lum Spänhauer moved into the upper town on February 10, 1760. On the 18th of July, 1762, Heinrich Spänhauer's daughter, Maria Elisabeth, married Martin Hauser's son, George Peter; and two years after that, Heinrich's son, John Henry, married Martin's granddaughter, Elizabeth (daughter of Michael & Anna Fiscus Hauser).

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Meet Marie Roberta Tumlinson Spainhower:

Sometime before her 88th birthday, Marie's daughter urged her to write down her memories of her life to share with her children and grandchildren. Over several months she did that, and Eleanor Spainhower Grasham transcribed them. Copies were made in preparation for the family's celebration of Marie's 90th birthday on March 2, 1999. We are delighted to have a copy for our family library shelf, thanks to her son, Thomas Henry Spainhower (Antioch, CA).

I enjoyed very much reading Marie's "Memories". The reading required about fifteen minutes -- which was followed by a nice two hours or so remembering parts of my own childhood. Thank you Marie!

Here are a few highlights from Marie's booklet -- perhaps they will rekindle a few enjoyable memories for many of you as well.

Marie was born in Galveston, Texas. Her name, Marie, was contributed by her sister Hazel's school teacher there, and Roberta was chosen after her paternal grandmother, Mary Roberta Tumlinson. Her father, John Tidwell Tumlinson worked for the railroad as a boilermaker, and "we moved around a lot".

Of her life in Shreveport, LA, Marie recalls "the doughnut man" who pushed his cart filled with hot fresh doughnuts along the street several mornings a week while singing "Mama, Mama, oh Mama, Mama, don't put those biscuits on the table! Here comes the doughnut man!"

In 1914, her father quit the railroad and the family moved to Atascosa County near San Antonio where they lived in a little house near her grandpa's farm and where Marie can remember playing with sisters and cousins in the orchards and in the buttercup & daisy fields in the spring, searching for guinea nests in the mesquite thickets, riding calves, and gathering wild grapes for the jellies & jams that Mama & Grandma would make.

All the children of the area joined together for their two to four mile walk to their two-room schoolhouse --- first three grades in one room, and the next three grades in the other. The school was in the town of Verdi, Texas, which also had a general store, a post -office, and a church.

Marie's first ride in an automobile was in her uncle Wiley's Oldsmobile. "Very few of our acquaintances owned a car. Our transportation was a wagon. We though uncle Wiley must be very rich to have such a fine car. He and Aunt Ottie and Rebecca lived in San Antonio and once in a while we got to visit them in the big city! What a luxury!! They even had running water!"

Marie's father died of a brain hemmorage at age 39 in 1917 and the following year brought a flu epidemic which claimed her sister Velma at age 19 on Christmas Eve, 1918. Her sister Hazel received her teaching credentials from the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, Texas and her first teaching was

with the primary grades at that school in Verdi. In the meantime, Granpa had secured a buggy for them -- so they could now ride to school!

Of course, Marie remembers her baptism by Bro. Burleson in a nearby creek on a Sunday morning in April, 1922. Not long after that there was another change in her life --- Granpa caught "Plains Fever" after hearing about the fabulous grain crops being produced there. So Grandpa, Grandma, Aunt Edna, Mama, and us girls all set off for Panhandle country in two cars and a truck. No motels in those days -- they would make a camp each night The trip should have taken a few days but it rained the whole time. Detours due to washed out roads and bridges stretched it to two weeks!

The new farm had a good house, a barn and a windmill. "To us, it was huge". " I attended school in Floydada". Grandpa made good crops and was happy. "You could see for fifty miles if you climbed up on the windmill". The land was flat -- no trees -- and sometimes the sand blew so thick it covered the roads and school would be closed. During the two years they lived here, Maria heard her first radio broadcast on a crystal set! "What a marvel!"

Because sister Hazel needed to boost her teaching credentials, Mama and the girls moved to Canyon City, where Hazel could go to college. They rented a boarding house so Mama could board some young men students at the college. The boarding house caught fire on January 7, 1925 and after the fire, Mama and her youngest sister, Claudia, moved to Southern California where there would be much better opportunity for work and better pay. (Mama's sister lived there).

Meanwhile sister Hazel eloped to Amarillo and got married to Horace, so Marie & sister Jackie lived with this couple until school was out in the summer; following which these two, with Hazel as chaperone, took the train to California to join Mama and Claudia. Uncle Jack and Aunt Mabel met them in Los Angeles, and Hazel returned to her husband in Canyon City. Aunt Mabel and Uncle Jack lived in Long Beach.

Marie attended the Polytechnic High School in Santa Ana -- made the honor roll and received a California Scholarship Pin at the end of the year. Even though she weighed barely 100 pounds, she was quick, and made the basketball and volley ball teams in spite of her small size.

They attended the Walnut Avenue Church of Christ, and it was here that Marie met Thomas Riley Spainhower. Her sister Jackie was seeing Ward Edward Spainhower at the time and, Ward brought his younger brother Thomas to meet Marie --- both now eighteen. Marie remembers: "Mama fell in love with him .... and he charmed Claudia too --- and that was the last boy friend I ever had". Over a weekend Thomas took Marie to Dos Palos to meet his mother and dad, Carrie (Carrie Ethyl McHenry) & Alfred (Alfred Judson) Spainhower. Alfred Judson Spainhower & family had moved to California from Indiana in 1915.

Marie and Thomas planned their wedding for June of 1929 just after Thomas' 20th birthday, but they later moved it up to April 25th of that year. Marie says her friends teased her about having to get married because she was expecting 300 babies! Thomas' mother had ordered 300 baby turkeys and she wanted Thomas and Marie to get married in time to help take care of them. Marie tells us that whoever coined the phrase "Too dumb to come in out of the rain" must have raised turkeys --- because they would often stand up and point their beaks at the sky when it rained --- and drown if they weren't rescued!

The couple was married at 11 o'clock in the morning of April 25, 1929, and with Mother & Dad Spainhower's Dodge, they drove to Santa Cruz for a four day honeymoon. Their life together was to begin on a dairy farm in Dos Palos. It was ten acres and had a house and barn, but the house needed much work --- including wiring for electricity and a well -- so they lived with Mother & Dad Spainhower for four months while Thomas worked on their house. Mother Spainhower had a Maytag washing machine which was powered with a gasoline engine. They heated water in a large pot out in the yard and carried it in a large pot to fill the washer. It had a wringer that you turned by hand.

Thomas suffered a massive heart attack January 5, 1961. He was in the hospital two weeks. In 1967 his doctor told him about a series of experiments involving heart by-pass surgery, and suggested that Thomas was a good candidate. He was accepted for the procedure at Mr. Zion Hospital in San Francisco, but there was limited success. Thomas lived another two and a half years more, but spent most of this time in and out of hospitals. He died just after Christmas in 1969.

Marie Tumlinson Spainhower has three children, Thomas Henry, Robert David, and Eleanor. She has eleven grandchildren and twenty-four great-grandchildren --- each of which, of course, "is exceptionally bright and beautiful". **MANY MORE HAPPY BIRTHDAYS MARIA!!**

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Meet Russell Blain Spainhower:

The following is taken from the book "Owen County Cousins" by Rosemary Faulk Lovell.

Born in Forsyth County, North Carolina, second of four children of Oliver Calvin Spainhower and Mary Frances Hauser, Russell Blain Spainhower moved to California when he was a small child, and spent much of his boyhood on the old Carson Ranch, where the city of Torrence now stands.

Perhaps while it was living there that Russell acquired his love of cattle, of ranch life, and no doubt dreamed of someday having such a place of his own. Coming to Inyo county as an employee of the Department of Water and Power, City of Los Angeles in 1909, he saw the Owens River Valley change, however this did not deter him from his dream and desire to have a ranch of his own.

In 1913 he married Catherine Walter of Independence, and after a few months they moved to Lone Pine and to the old Lucas Ranch, which had already been sold to the city of Los Angeles. Here they lived many years while Russell began to realize his dream of having a spread of his own. Later they bought the adjoining Anchor ranch from Dave Holland and moved onto it some years later. Through the years, though continuing with the cattle business, Russell became contact-and-location man for the movies, working with such companies as Twentieth Century Fox, Paramount, MGM, Universal, and many others. His opinion and judgment were highly respected by many of the old movie directors and his friendship treasured. He was a friend of many of the old movie actors that took part in the western movies, such as the Barry brothers, W. S. Hart, John Wayne, and others.

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Meet Julius Clay Kreeger:

The following is taken from the book "Owen County Cousins" by Rosemary Fault Lovell. Julius Kreeger's research on the history & genealogy of Spainhour, Kreeger, Fulk, and other related families is well known.

Julius Clay Kreeger was born in Forsyth County, North Carolina on August 30, 1870. He was the son of John Wesley and Caroline (Shore) Kreeger. He died early in June, 1959 of a heart attack at the age of 88 years.

Mr. Kreeger was educated under A.I. Butner of the Bethania Academy. He taught in the schools of Forsyth and Stokes Counties for five years. He spent ten years in King, NC, working for L.E. Grabs & Sons, General Merchandise & Lumber business. He was secretary of the Grabs Manufacturing Company.

He was elected to the state House of Representatives on the Republican Ticket in Stokes County in 1903. Following his service in the legislature, Mr. Kreeger moved to Winston-Salem, and shortly thereafter became connected with the Winston-Salem Post office. He remained with the postal service for 36 years. The last eight years of his service was as Assistant Postmaster. He retired in 1940.

He was a charter member of the King Baptist Church, later moved his membership to the old Broad Street Baptist Church. Still later he joined First Baptist Church and was on the board of Deacons for many years.

He was married twice, first to Miss Betty Rominger, who died in 1920. He then married Miss Minnie Phillips, who survived him.

In 1933, long before he retired from active work, Mr. Kreeger became interested in tracing his relatives. He started simply enough, by tracing back to Nicholas Kreeger (1709-1804) and Maria Katherina (Borger) Kreeger, who come to America in 1754. The original Kreegers moved to North Carolina in 1765, and his genealogy traces through one of their sons, John Jacob Kreeger,

his great-great grandfather. During the last 25 years of his life, Mr. Kreeger accumulated countless documents, notebooks, and papers. He worked with Dr. Adelaide Fries, Salem archivist and historian. He turned these papers over to the Moravian Archives in Old Salem.

Mr. Kreeger was a soft-spoken, slow-talking man who made friends easily. He shared his search for ancestors and relatives. His research touched on many of the families contained in "Owen County Cousins", and we are truly grateful for his contributions to this work.

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Meet Alpha Matron Spainhoward Skouson:

The following is taken from information supplied by Aaron Bradshaw (Higley, Arizona), one of Alpha Matron's grandchildren.

I am including her genealogy lineage so you can follow the changes in the spelling of the family surname.

Muttenz immigrant Werner Spänhauer and first wife Verona Wister were the parents of John Jacob Spaenhauer, whose cabin has been restored in King, NC. After Verona's death, Werner married Elisabeth Lohner. Elisabeth & Werner's fifth child , born December 4, 1765, was named Johannes (John).

John, about 1788, married a lady named Elisabeth (whose maiden name we still do not know). John & Elisabeth Spainhower, with three young sons, migrated to Kentucky about 1802.

Their second son, Thomas, born about 1797 in North Carolina, married on May 29, 1820 in Pulaski County, Kentucky, Miss Sarah Kinser. The marriage recording clerk spelled Thomas' surname Spoonhoward, but the present-day descendants of Thomas and Sarah spell the name Spainhoward. Thomas & Sarah Kinser Spainhoward had two sons, Warner, and Daniel Green.

Daniel Green Spainhoward, born in Kentucky on March 10, 1826, married in Edmonson County, Kentucky, on July 29, 1847, Nancy Reason Roof. This couple had only two children, a son, John Melvin, and a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth. Daniel Green Spainhouard died on March 15, 1856, only five days after his 30th birthday.

John MelvinSpainhoward was married to Ludicy Jane Vincent in the town of Brownsville, Edmonson County, Kentucky, on March 2, 1870. Their third child, Alpha Matron was born there on October 14, 1888. The following are parts of Alpha Matron's memories, in her own words, as compiled by Ruth Skouson Bradshaw.

"I was born at home, in a little farmhouse on the Green River. I was named after Alpha Webb, a friend of my mother. I was the third of five children (two girls and three boys) born to my parents, John Melvin Spainhoward and Lou Dicy Jane Vincent."

"I started school at the age of seven, attending the Mount Zion School in the country about three miles from home in Edmonson County. We had spelling matches at night on Friday. I was pretty hard to spell down. The first two years, there were only two in my class." It was a little log one-room schoolhouse with about 35 children altogether. "The children sat on benches -- boys on one side, and girls on the other."

"We raised most of our food. We raised pork for meat and smoked it, and had bacon and ham. Once in a while we'd kill a calf. We stored our potatoes in the attic in the house and made pits outside for turnips and cabbage. "We'd fill the pits and would have a mound of vegetables up on top. We could cut out a place after the ground froze about 15 inches by 24 inches. We'd take our vegetables out, and put the straw back in, and the frozen earth back over it ground level." Before I was eight, fruit was dried, but after that we could buy glass jars and tin cans. Ma canned jars and jars of fruit. The cans were a half-gallon and a gallon, and she sealed the cans with sealing wax.

"I remember my mother very well." She was a very religious woman and she had a big Bible, which she would put on her lap and read -- sometimes out loud so the family could listen. Mother and father were Baptists. Father couldn't read but he liked to hear mother read, and they were very good singers.

Mormon missionaries were active in this part of Kentucky and it was usual for them to visit country homes and spend the day , or sometimes stay overnight. Among them, was Peter James Skouson.

"When they had cottage meetings around, my brothers and I went to the cottage meetings. I would bring tracts home to my mother that the missionaries would spread out at the cottage. I liked to hear them talk, but I never thought about belonging to the Church. It was at one of these cottage meetings in 1919, that Alpha Matron met Peter James Skouson, one of the missionaries, and the District president. When the meetings were over, he would come back home with us and sit there and talk about religion.

She resisted baptism at first because she felt her father might object, but eventually she agreed and Peter James baptized her in the swimming hole on Honey Creek on June 6, 1921. "Jim started writing me in January 1923, and in June he wrote and proposed. Two or three letters later, I accepted. We were married on the 18th of September 1923 at Edmonson County Courthouse by the county judge, George Wright Lindsay. "Our honeymoon was a trip to Salt Lake to get sealed in the temple." *At their marriage, Alpha Matron was 32 and Peter James was 35.*

"We made our first home in Colonia Dublan, Mexico." Our trip to Mexico was through Rialto, California. We stayed there several hours to change trains, then came through New Mexico to El Paso, where we stayed about two nights until a little old wood-burning train came in. On this train we had to stop every little bit for them to go out and cut wood to build it up again. It took a whole day to get down to Dublan. "They didn't have a station there, but they let people get off there, and they let mail off there. There was a little post-office

place there and sometimes you could buy a stamp. American two-cent stamps cost a dime there. "Altogether I lived in Mexico four years." *The first two of her three daughters were born in Mexico.*

In 1927, after Thanksgiving, they packed what they could into a little truck, put a canvas over it, and came out to El Paso, where Jim had secured a job putting farm machinery together. Their third daughter was born January 21, 1928.

It was typical for Alpha to can fifty quarts of pineapple, fifty quarts of peaches, and fifty quarts of pears, quince, apricots, and jam. The Depression was difficult at times with Jim out of a job, but he worked for the WPA for $30 a month until he finally got on as a custodian with the schools.

Jim worked for the Mesa Public Schools for several years. Alpha stayed at home with her knitting, and crocheting. Like her mother she much enjoyed reading, and she was known as a wonderful cook. Jim died on November 24, 1956 at 70 years of age and Alpha followed him on August 2, 1973 at age 84. They left three daughters, sixteen grandchildren and a few great-grandchildren.

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ABOUT THIS NEWSLETTER

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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 Initiantin 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 heimatlichen 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 16jährigen 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 «Auswanderungsfieber», 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 abzuerkennen, um ihnen — nach eventuell erfolgter Reue — die Rückkehr zu vereiteln.

Ein Erinnerungspräsent für die US-Gäste

Die Initiantin 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 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.»

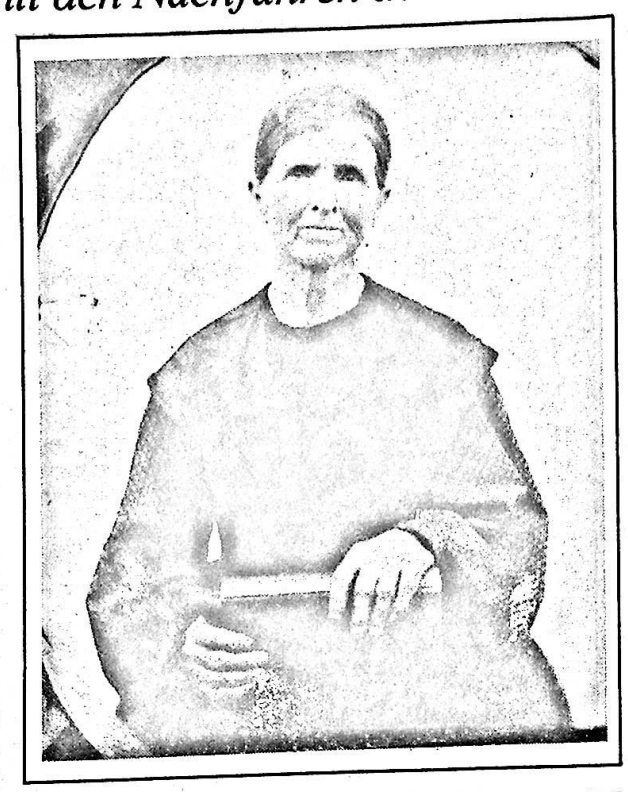
Heute leben in den USA — von North Carolina bis Kalifornien, von Alaska bis Texas und Florida — unzählige Spainhours/Spainhowers, deren Wurzeln in Muttenz sind. Einige von ihnen sind schon hierher gepilgert, um die Luft zu schnuppern, die ihre Urahnen geatmet haben. Edith B. Spänhauer erzählt, sie hätten sich immer darüber gewundert, dass jene aus diesem idyllischen Ort und dem «beautiful country» weggezogen waren.

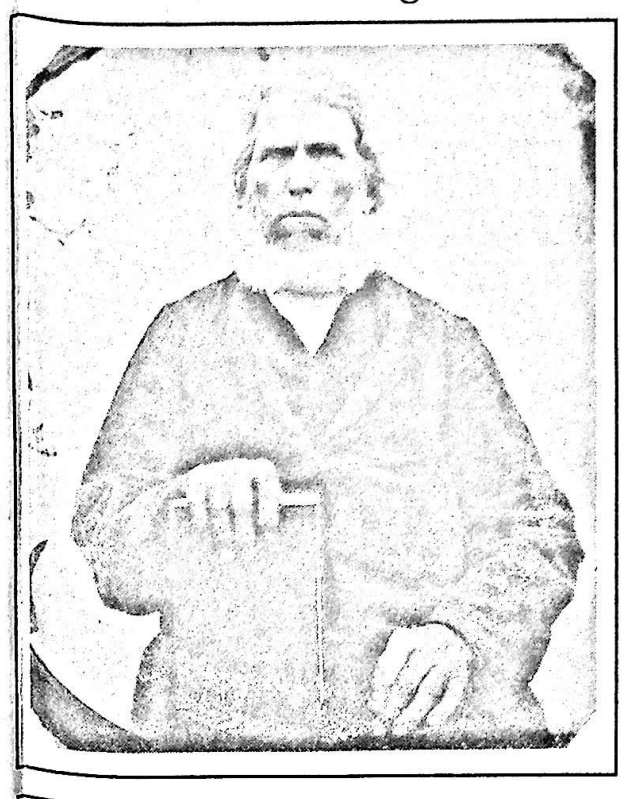
Ein Grossteil der 77 «Cousins» hat allerdings den «Sprung» über das grosse Wasser noch nie gewagt, so auch eine 70jährige Lady, die jetzt überhaupt zum ersten Mal in ihrem Leben fliegen wird. Sie alle aber haben spontan und mit Begeisterung auf die Einladung reagiert.

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) computermässig 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

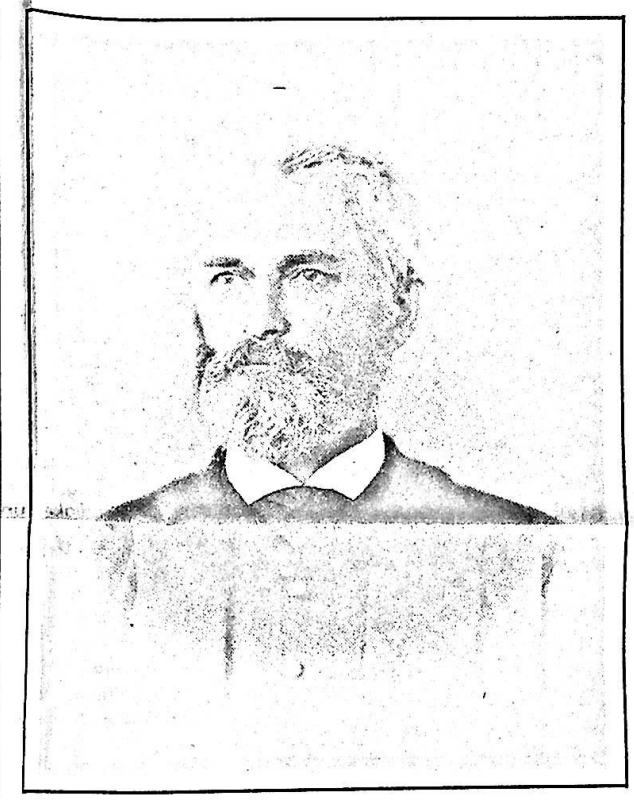
Auch von Seiten der US-Familien, für die «Familienforschung fast wie eine Sucht ist», erfuhr die Initiantin Unterstützung. Ein gewisser James Spainhour, Illinois, und Freddie Spainhower aus Texas haben die Koordination für die Reise nach Europa übernommen. Sie und alle anderen Gäste werden sich am Willkomm-Präsent freuen, das Edith B. Spänhauer und Peter Spaenhauer für sie bereit halten: eine gut 100seitige, von beiden in Co-Produktion hergestellte Schrift über Muttenz.





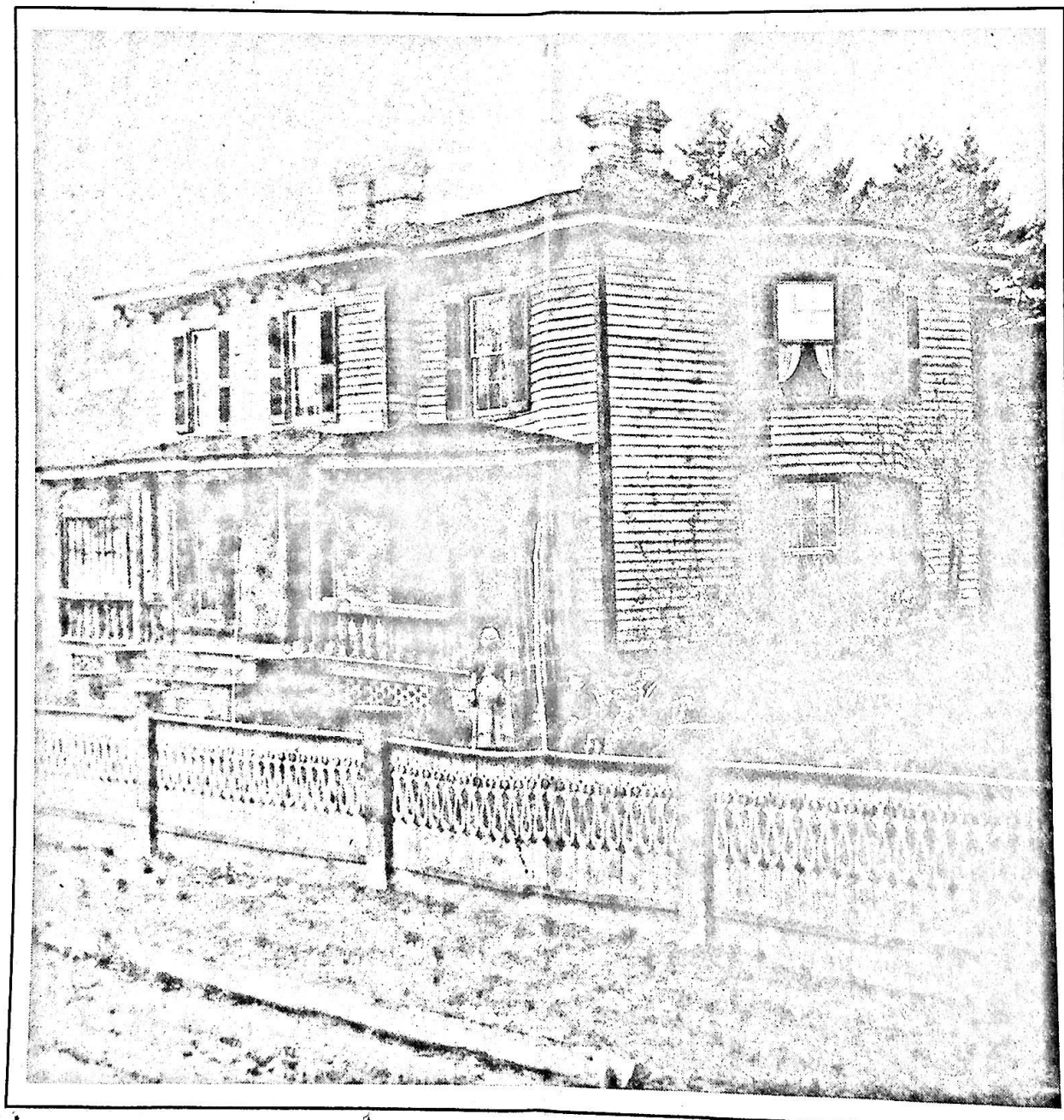
Der anno 1807 geborene und 1889 verstorbene Michael Spainhour — Urenkel der vor 250 Jahren aus Muttenz ausgewanderten Elisabeth Spänhauer-Spitteler und Vertreter der zweiten in Amerika geborenen Generation — mit seiner Ehefrau Letty Estes.

Daguerreotypien (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



Programm

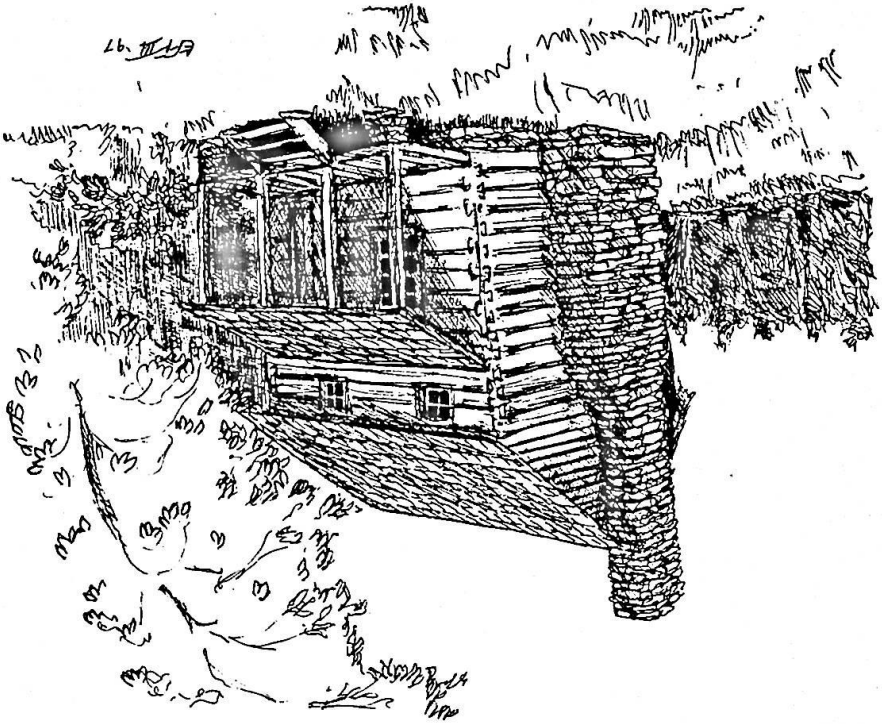
Den «Cousins» aus Amerika wird ein abwechslungsreiches Programm geboten. Aus Kloten mit Sonderbussen anreisend werden sie am kommenden Mittwoch gegen Mittag in Muttenz erwartet. Ab 14.30 Uhr ist ein Empfang — zu dem der MuttenzerBürgerrat in corpore erscheinen wird — im Theoriesaal des Feuerwehrmagazins 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 Baselbieter Rundfahrt wird mit der Besichtigung von Augusta Raurica verbunden. Am Abend können alle Interessierten an einem Workshop Stammbäume vergleichen, kopieren und allfällige Lükken in ihren eigenen Aufzeichnungen schliessen.

Am Freitag fährt die Gästeschar mit einem Extratram nach Basel. Im Anschluss an die Altstadt-Besichtigung folgt die Schiffahrt 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.

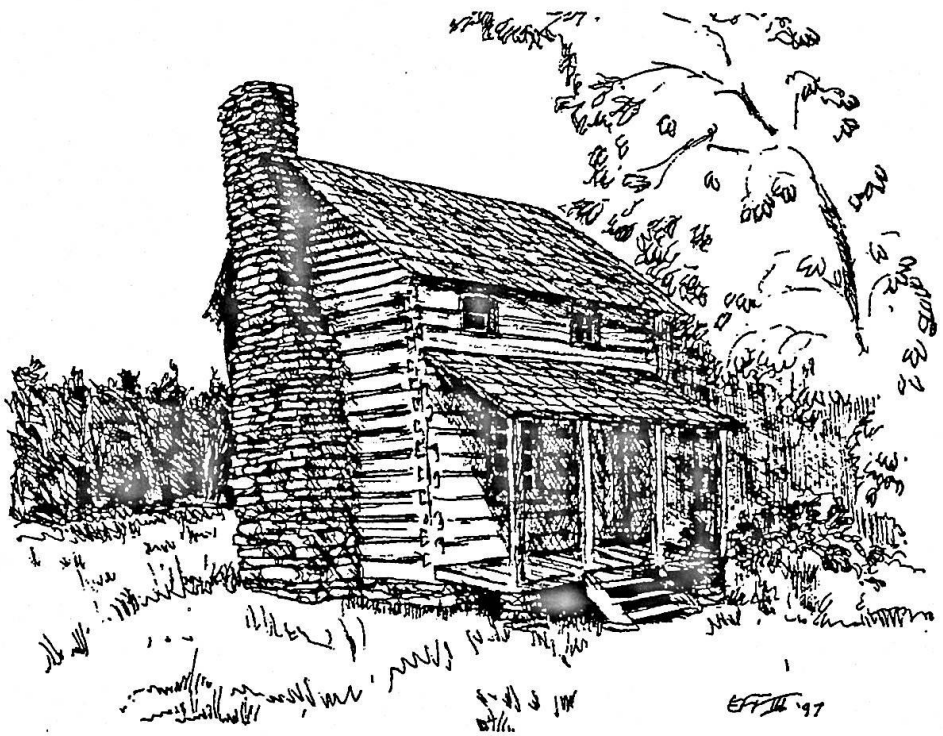
Für Samstag ist eine geführte Besichtigung der Muttenzer St. Arbogast-Kirche vorgesehen, gefolgt von einem musikalisch umrahmten zweisprachigen Gottesdienst. Als Abschluss des grossen Familientreffens starten am Sonntag rund 60 Teilnehmer aus den USA und Muttenz zu einer Schweizerreise, die nach Zermatt,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





JOHN JACOB SPAENHAUER HOUSE
BUILT 1775, RECONSTRUCTED
1998 IN KING CENTRAL PARK
KING, NORTH CAROLINA

Early Settlers Home-Stead



Johan Jacob Spaenhauer Cabin
Built 1775

Moved cabin from original location off Brown Road to present location and reconstructed in King Central Park by Muttenz Descendants Inc. for future generations to be able to know the lifestyle of the early settlers that came to this country in the 1740`s and later

Johan Jacob Spaenhauer Cabin

The Spainhour as presently known originated in Northern France as Spenleheuer. As Swiss legend as it, while journeying through Switzerland a Spenleheuer stopped in Muttenz to change his horse, fell in love and remained. The earliest marriage record of the family found in the archives at Basle was in 1513.

During the 18th century growing social and economic problems caused emigration from Switzerland to America. Wernhardt Spanhauer died in 1737, leaving his wife, Elsbeth (Spittler) and four children, Heinrich ,23, Wernhardt(Werner), 20, Anna,19 and Barbara, 17.

The Spaenhauers came to America from Muttenz, Switzerland in August 1740. Johan Jacob was born November 7, 1750 near Yorktown, Pa. His father was Werner and his mother was Verona Wister. The family moved to Bethania, N.C. to be near other family and the Moravian settlement for protection from the Indians in 1763. In 1773 Johan Jacob married Anna Catherine Volck (Fulk). In 1774 he bought a tract of land on the Little Yadkin and they moved into their new home in March of 1774. The tract of land was in Surry County later to become Stokes (just off the present Brown Road). Graveyard located near this site (In Country Place Development).

Johan and Anna raised 13 children in this two room cabin. It stands today, as a lasting tribute to the courage and commitment of the early immigrants to this area from The Rhine River area of Switzerland, France, and Germany.

There were 6 sons and 7 daughters who give reference to many local families still living in the King area. Magdalena born in 1774, Catherina born in 1775, married Jacob Fulk, Barbara born in 1777, married Jacob Rider, Joseph born in 1778, married Elizabeth Schaus (Shouse), Jacob born in 1780, married Elizabeth Harris, Jonathan born in 1781, married Catherine Boose, Johannes born 1782, married Elizabeth Helsabeck, Solomon born in 1784, married Maria Catherine Conrad, David born in 1786, married Maria Catherine Helsabeck, Maria Elizabeth born in 1787, married Johannes Krieger (Kreeger), Margaret born in 1789, married John Doub, Jr. , Rebecca born in 1791, married John Leinback and Verona (Franky) born in 1794, married John Henry Beroth. Johan Jacob died December 12, 1822, Anna was a midwife and lived to be 62 years of age and died April 28, 1814. He lived to see 65 grandchildren. Some other sur-names from this family are Arney, Coe, Grabs, Flynt, Masencup, Mickey, Moore, Moser, Pfaff, Petree, Shore, Snyder, Stultz, and others.

Descendants from this family are understandably numerous and extend throughout the United States.

The log house was dismantled in 1997 and reconstructed on this site in 1999,

The reconstruction was sponsored and funded by "The Muttenz Descendants Inc", a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the heritage of these settlers. The log house was donated by Walter "Winky" and wife Willie Spainhour Thomas. Materials from another log home was donated by the family of Hobart Spainhour and were used in this project. .

Much of the labor for the project was given by many of the descendants of Johan Jacob and Anna Spaenhauer.

The land where the log cabin now rest was provided By the City of King.

Gesellschaft von Muttenz-Stämmigen

Kontakt Information

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World Wide Web site:

www.muttenzdescendants.org

MUTTENZ DESCENDANTS INCORPORATED

Gesellschaft von Muttenz-Stämmigen

MUTTENZ DESCENDANTS Inc.

Gesellschaft von Muttenz-Stämmigen

Registriert in Nord Karolina, USA, als nicht-Profit-orientierte, steuerbefreite Gesellschaft

Mitgliedschaft

Unsere Organisation ist eine Verbindung von Leuten, die von Muttenzer Auswanderern abstammen, welche im 18. Jahrhundert von der Schweiz nach Nord Amerika ausgewandert sind. Ferner Familien – in der Schweiz und in Amerika – die mit diesen verwandt sind. Eine Mitgliedschaft steht allen interessierten Personen offen.

Zuerst in Pennsylvanien ansässig, siedelten sich einige der Spänhauer, Schorr, Brodtbeck, Pfau, Mössmer und Tschudi Familien in und um Bethania – im Grenzland des kolonialen Nord Karolina – an.

Die schweizerischen Einwanderer heirateten untereinander, vorab in Pennsylvanien und Nord Karolina. Viele dieser Nachbarn waren Einwanderer aus dem Elsass und dem nördlich von Muttenz gelegenen Rheinland. Diese Familien sind erkennbar an den Namen Arney, Doub, Hauser, Fiscus, Fulk, Krieger, Helsabeck, Beroth, Conrad, Leinbach, Shouse, Flynt, Kapp, Spiess, Grabs usw.

Nach 10 Generationen zählen deren Nachkommen über ganz USA verteilt einige Zehntausend.

Finanzielle Quellen

Die Organisation ist vorwiegend getragen von freiwilligen Zuwendungen von Seiten ihrer Mitgleider. Von Zeit zu Zeit sind Aktionen geplant zur Mittelbeschaffung.

Alle Projekte unter der Schirmherrschaft der Organisation werden ehrenamtlich ausgeführt. Die Organisation übernimmt nur die projekt-bezogenen Auslagen. Keine Gehälter oder zeitbemessene Vergütungen werden entrichtet.

Sinn und Zweck

Der eigentliche Sinn unserer Organisation ist:

1. Geschichte, Kunsthandwerk und Erbgut der Einwanderer aus Muttenz und deren verwandten Familien zu sammeln, zu erhalten und als Lehrmittle zu veröffentlichen.
2. Das Lebend der Einwanderer, deren ersten Nachkommen und Nachbarn im Amerikanischen Grenzland zu porträtieren.

Rundschreiben

Ein halbjährlich herausgegebenes, gedrucktes Rundschreiben steht allen Interessierten kostenlos zur Verfügung. Um auf die Versandliste zu kommen, bitte Ihre Addresse an den Herausgeber schicken.

Im Februar 20001 wurde das erste E-mail Rundschreiben herausgebracht. Es sind 2-monatliche sechs Ausgaben geplant. Wer interessiert ist, kann sich auf der world wide web eintragen.

FAMILY NEWSLETTER

Spänhauer Spainhower
Spaenhauer Spainhouer
Spenlehauer Spainhour

Issue #5 March 1994

The goals for this newsletter are to encourage further development of our family history and to expand family friendship. It seeks to increase the circle of family members and to assist in the sharing of information about our family heritage. Your "editor" is: James D. Spainhour, 1210 Francis Drive, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005-2208. Telephones are (708)-392-3283 (with answering machine) or (708)-392-9638 (no answering machine).

OUR MAILING LIST:

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YOU MAY HAVE A "SUBSCRIPTION" AT NO COST OTHER THAN TO LET ME KNOW THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED.

It has been a year since Issue #4 -- I certainly didn't intend it to be this long! Issue #6 is planned for June, and Issue #7 for September, 1994. Much of the "history research" has already been done for these and parts are already written.

THANK YOU, THANK YOU!:

Contributions to support of the Newsletter have been very generous. Since the last issue, a total of $614.00 has been received. That's more than enough to pay the balance of copying , mailing, and materials costs for Issue #4, plus all of such expenses for this issue and the next issue. Our most sincere thanks are extended to the following:

Mr. Edwin S. Spainhour (Greensboro, NC)
Mrs. Mary Knight (Pine Bluff, AR)
Mrs. Wanda Spainhour (Hampton, IA)
Mr. Harold I. Spainhour (High Point, NC)
Mr. Claude Spainhour (Crossett, AR)
Mr. Christopher Arney (Weatherford, OK)
Mrs. Alma Chamblee (Canton, TX)
Mr. Stephen Spainhour (Greensboro, NC)
Mrs. Virginia Atkins (Colfax, NC)
Mrs. Emma Jane Phillips (Eustace, TX)
Mr. Freddie Spainhouer (Dallas, TX)
Mr. Wendell Spainhour (Winston-Salem, NC)
Mrs. Jacqueline Shelton (Winston-Salem, NC)
Mrs. Frances Hardee (Greensboro, NC)
Mr. Peter Spaenhauer (Muttenz, Switzerland)
Mr. Andreas Spaenhauer (Muttenz, Switzerland)
Mr. Michael Spainhour (Charlotte, NC)
Mr. John Plaster (Chillicothe, MO)
Mr. Edgar Spänhauer (Muttenz, Switzerland)
Mrs. Joyce Raymond (Wilmington, DE)
Mr. Gary Spainhower (Des Moines, IA)

Many of you have been sending additions and corrections for our family genealogy files. As a result, the collection now contains 1,243 family sheets and 5,754 individuals. Some more letters and packages of information are not yet included, so its growth will continue.

Several of you have sent clippings from your local newspapers with obituaries of family members. These are especially appreciated because they not only provide a little information to make the dry family sheets more interesting, but one of these recently provided the "missing link" for six families in our "lost" file so that they are now "attached to the tree".

Several of you have sent me names and addresses for other interested "cousins". I especially thank Virginia Atkins (Colfax, NC), who sent me names of Spainhour "cousins" she met in an ice-cream shop!

REUNION IN 1995:

Chairman Jack White and his Reunion committee is working on a questionnaire related to the 1995 Reunion. Expect this about June. If you are receiving this Newsletter you will also be receiving that information. Excess contributions to the Newsletter will be turned over to Jack's committee to assist with their mailing expenses also.

Jack currently expects the Reunion to be a period of about four days. He is considering both Spring-time (around Easter) or early October, 1995. Easter-time could allow interested persons to attend some of the Moravian Easter Services . At Salem, for example, you may attend a special service, accompanied by a brass and woodwind orchestra of perhaps 500 players. It takes place outdoors, at sunrise, in the church cemetery. Expect 20,000 others to come also. Both periods are attractive times for passing through the mountains in western North Carolina -- dogwood trees, mountain laurel and azaleas bloom in the spring and the fall colors usually peak about the second week of October.

During the Reunion, some time will be allocated for getting acquainted with other "cousins" -- some time will be allocated for tours of various family homesite, etc. which are in the area -- some time will be allocated for information exchange regarding family history -- one evening will be devoted to a banquet and some entertainment -- and some time will be allocated for you to more fully explore your special interests.

Jack White would like to hear from you if the Spring or Autumn period is especially desirable or especially awkward for you, and what would help Jack most, is for you to tell him what special activities will be most important to you during the Reunion itself or just before/after the Reunion Program. Jack's address is:

Mr. Jack M. White
210 Harmon Court
Kernersville, NC 27284

THE 92-EDITION GENEALOGY BOOKS:

I must apologize if some of you wanted a set of these books and have not received them. Unfortunately due to lightning from a thunderstorm, one of my computer files together with its backup file were both destroyed. That file contained a record of all who had requested copies and those to whom copies had been sent. I can recreate the list of requested copies from my correspondence files, but that file was my only record of most of the outgoing copies.

If you still wish a copy that is entirely possible, I will be happy to make one for you. Just let me know. Perhaps, instead, you may choose to wait for the 1996-Edition. During the meantime , if there is specific information of interest to you, I can send you copies of selected individual family sheets. This has now become possible due to improvements in the computer software which I use for the records. If you live in North Carolina, you can find a copy of the 92-Edition in the Forsyth County Public Library or in the Danville Public Library.

I still plan to put our genealogy information into the "Personal Ancestry File" database software offered so reasonably by the Mormon Church Family Center in Utah. It will be some time yet, however, before this is completed. If you are interested in this software, I shall be happy to send you the address and an order form.

FAMILY NEWS ITEMS:

Edith Spänhauer (Muttenz), toured over much of the American west during last October, visiting CA, NV, UT, & AR. This busy lady also visited England (Cornwall & Devon), and Dresden in other trips during last year.

Andreas Spaenhauer (son of Peter & Corry), whose band played at our Friday Banquet during the Muttenz Reunion, will begin his study of Medicine in November this year.

Joe & Bonny Archer have moved to Logan, UT. You may remember this family from Newsletter #2 when I mentioned our visit at the bed-and-breakfast inn previously operated by this couple on Beech Mountain above Banner Elk, NC.

Christopher Arney has moved from New York City to Weatherford, OK. Chris, we sincerely hope you are doing well, and enjoy the delightful and "less stressful environment" for which I fondly remember my own years in Oklahoma.

Aaron Spainhour and family have moved from Arlington, TX to Fort Worth. Aaron's father, who lives in Shreveport, LA, was born in Elkin, NC in 1898! I am looking forward to Aaron sending some additional information on his father's family and his grandfather so that I can "connect" these "Texas Cousins" to our collective "Family Tree".

Betty & Nick Hennessee attended a Methodist Heritage Seminar in the Savannah, GA area this past year. Moravians were favorably mentioned for their influence on John Wesley and the shaping of his theology. Nick and Betty also attended an Elderhostel program at Gettysburg, PA. They recommend this program not only for Civil War "buffs" but anyone interested in important historical events. Betty found no Spainhour's in the Civil War battle at Gettysburg and I know of none. Have we missed someone you know about?

William & Kathleen Spainhour have moved again. They are now located in Richmond, Virginia. Kathleen is attending Virginia Commonwealth U. (a graduate program in writing), and Bill is concentrating on history. They too have been touring many Civil War Battlefields. Bill is especially interested in information about descendants of Jacob Israel Spainhour: Lucinda Speas, Jacob Franklin Spainhower, Clara Cook, Henry Spainhower, and Eliza Mickey. If you have such information, contact William at 14 West Lock Lane, Richmond, VA 23226.

Mr. John Plaster, you may remember from earlier Newsletters, has gathered much information regarding descendants of Samuel, Daniel, and John -- three sons of John & Elizabeth Spainhour -- who came west from NC into KY, IN, MO, & IL. John has shared much of this with our collective files. You will find these descendants beginning with Family Sheet # 6,008. If you have an interest in families who settled in this area, especially in MO, I suggest you write to John, he is very experienced in such research. His address is 1121 McNally Street, Apt. A, Chillicothe, MO, 64601.

Major Martin Thomas Spainhour is now Lt. Colonel Spainhour and in June, will take command of the 107th Finance Battalion at Fort Bragg, NC. Congratulations Tom! In Issue #4, I incorrectly referred to Tom's wife, Lisa, as Lisa, nee Rosser. Her maiden name should have been Lisa Thomas. Family Sheets # 11,207 & # 12, 286 are now corrected.

Edgar & Edith Spänhauer (Muttenz) took a wildlife trip to Canada this past , visited with a friend in Green Bay, WI; with Mary Spainhour Lambert in St. Paul, MN; and also with Jim & Golda Young in Dallas, Freddie & Anna Spainhouer in Dallas, and several more of our Texas cousins. I am told everyone had a good time together. Some time ago, Edgar sent me a clipping from his Newspaper which reviews old family names for the Basel-Country Canton. Included therein are 54 from Muttenz. We see descendants from several of these families in North Carolina. More about this in the next Newsletter.

Harold I. Spainhour (High Point, NC) has gathered more information on the soldier named Eaton, who is buried in the small cemetery with Solomon & Maria Conrad Spainhour. This information will be included in a future issue of the Newsletter.

Many news items have surely been overlooked as I reviewed my files. I apologize, and I promise to do better in the June and September Issues, so please continue to send them to me.

OUR FIRST TWO AMERICAN FAMILIES:

Research since Issue #4 of this Newsletter has added some information regarding the families of Johann Heinrich and Wernhardt Spänhauer, so let's review the changes that have been made in their family-sheets since the "92-Edition". The question regarding the surname for Heinrich's wife is satisfactorily cleared up thanks to research by Catherine Canter (Pfafftown, NC) at the Bethania Moravian Cemetery where Elizabeth is buried. The burial records at this Church, and perhaps more compelling, her gravestone reads: "Spoenhauerin, Elizabeth Lum".

Heinrich and Elizabeth were married in Lancaster, PA in 1742. The book "Owen County Cousins" , and an article in the "Stokes County History" series, report their marriage as in 1743. This date probably came from Heinrich's Memoir, which gives this date as 1743. New information now available, however, indicates that this is incorrect.

The Family Sheet # 5,001 for Heinrich and Elizabeth has been changed as follows: Individual # 2.06, listed in the "92-Edition" as Heinrich, born 1746, is now listed as Johannes, born 1743 . Johannes died in Bethania, NC in 1763 and is buried in the Bethania Moravian Cemetery. His surname on the gravestone is Johannes Spoenhauer, with the dates as stated above. This seems clearly to be the same individual that the book "Owen County Cousins" lists as Heinrich, but it seems very unlikely that his name would be Johannes Heinrich, so we will use only the one name as on his gravestone. His sister Maria Elizabeth, Individual # 1.06, is now listed as the second child. Additional information about Johannes and Maria will be included in the History Section of the next Newsletter.

Two additional children have been added to the Family Sheet # 5,003 for Wernhardt and Elizabeth Lohner, thanks to research by Mary Spainhour (Aiken, SC) at an LDS Family Records Center. The two new children, twins, are inserted between the fifth and sixth children on that family sheet in the "92-Edition". Individual # 56.06 is Johann Heinrich Spänhauer and Individual # 57.06 is Anna Elisabetha Spänhauer, both born August 5, 1762. This information is from records of St. Jacob's Union Church in Brodbeck's Township, York County, PA. These two children were baptized at this church on September 26, 1762.

Presumably these twin children of Wernhardt and Elisabeth died while still very young because we find no records of them in North Carolina (twins often did not survive very well in those days). Unfortunately their death dates cannot be given because the burial records available for this church do not begin until 1772. The earlier records have been lost.

St. Jacob's Church was established in 1756, and Werner and Elisabeth were members there at least as early as October 7, 1761, when they are listed that day as "sponsors" at the infant baptism of Anna Elisabetha Hoff.

YORK COUNTY AND YORKTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA:

The first settlements within York County were west of the Susquehanna River at Kreutz Creek, near where Hanover now stands. The first people were English, but these were soon succeeded by "German" emigrants. Most of the German folks settled in the Kreutz Creek neighborhood, while the English located themselves in the area of Pigeon Hills. The first settlements started in 1729, and these two communities were the only ones until about 1733, when others began to arrive.

Early in 1733, twenty-four families, mostly from Wuertemberg, came in one group, an Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. At least one member of this group, Mathias Schmeiser, appears later in records at the St. Jacob's Union Church at which Werner and Elizabeth Spänhauer were members.

In 1740, when our emigrant family arrived in PA, there was not one house within the present limits of the borough of York. The area was surveyed by Thomas Cookson in October 1741. He divided the area east of the Codorus into squares in the manner of Philadelphia. The first applications for these lots were made in November 1741, and 23 lots were "taken up" during that first month. A list of the individuals which "took" these lots is available. None was a Spänhauer.

Some family records state that Werner was one of the first twelve settlers in Yorktown. This is not necessarily ruled out by the information above, because while many took up lots, the actual building of the town proceeded slowly. This was because many were not able to comply with all the required conditions. In this case, their lots were forfeited and granted to someone else. A record of April 10, 1751 shows 50 lots with buildings, of which three were churches. Two of the churches were German Lutheran and the other was German Reformed.

The "Stokes County History" books indicate that Johann Heinrich and Elizabeth resided in Pigeon Hills, PA, where their first child, Elizabeth was born in 1746. It goes on to indicate that they then moved to York County about 1750, where Heinrich, Jr. was born. Does anyone know where Pigeon Hills was? Perhaps more research can clear this up. We also do not have the specific birthplace for their first child, Johannes, so we can add that to our research list.

Notwithstanding a little confusion about details, we have a reasonable outline for Johann Heinrich -- with arrival in 1740, marriage in Lancaster in 1742, and three children born in Pigeon Hill(s) during the years 1743, 1746, and 1748. We know that he made a return trip to Switzerland during 1748 and 1749, and soon after his return, according to his Memoir, "I moved to York County" -- where their other two

children were born in 1750 and 1752. Again according to his Memoir, "a couple of years thereafter (after returning from Switzerland) I moved into Virginia and to New River in 1755."

In his Memoir, Werner and Verona's son, John Jacob, says "I was born on the seventh of November, 1750, near Yorktown on the Codorus". Our records indicate that Werner's & (second wife) Elisabeth's son Michael, and daughter Mary Eve, were born in Yorktown during 1753 and 1755, respectively, and we find this couple living in Brodbeck Township (near the Codorus) in September 1762. Our genealogy records, however, indicate them to be in Virginia during 1758 when Heinrich was born, and in Maryland during 1761, when Maria was born. Assuming all this is correct, they must have gone to Virginia in 1756-1757 (to visit with Heinrich and Elizabeth?) and returned to Pennsylvania via Maryland in 1759-1760-1761. During this time, Johann & Elizabeth moved to North Carolina, arriving in Bethabara early in 1759.

The following "chapter" will attempt to put this family information into its context of Colonial History.

WHAT LIES WEST OF THE BLUE RIDGE?:

For more than 100 years after the first settlement at Jamestown, all but one of the English Colonies were confined to the flat coastal plain of North America between Maine and South Carolina. The largest towns, Boston, Annapolis, Williamsburg, and Charleston were ports as well as colonial capitals. Pennsylvania was the only "inland" colony, but even there, settlements were limited to the southeastern part of that state around the ports of New Castle and Philadelphia on the Delaware River. This was necessary because the colonists looked toward the sea and toward England both for imports of manufactured goods and for exports of their agricultural products. Travel between the colonies was by boat, along the eastern seaboard.

What lay behind the Appalachian Mountains to the west was essentially unknown. The peaks were awesome and they were covered by dense growths of pine trees. The Indians referred to the land west of the mountains as "dark and bloody", populated with savage tribes.

In Virginia, the oldest colony, people talked about exploring and even settling in and beyond the mountains, but very few had seen any of this area personally. By 1715, however, a few hardy settlers had established themselves within clear sight of the easternmost range called the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the challenge to explore beyond was no longer resistible.

Colonel Alexander Spotswood, governor of the Virginia Colony, asked the Virginia Council to sponsor an exploration to go the peak of the Blue Ridge and to discover what lay beyond. Sixty three horsemen rode out of Williamsburg together two months later, with the governor himself leading. They spent the night in the frontier settlement of Germanna on the Rapidan River (this is about 15 miles SE of present-day Culpeper). A group of Dutch and German settlers had cleared trees and built homes here two years before on a tract which had been assigned to them by Spotswood (at that time Lt. Governor).

As the group rode out the following morning, the Governor was dressed in a green velvet suit, Russian boots, and a jaunty hat with a flowing plume. The group was heavily armed and well equipped for a long journey. Packhorses were laden with plenty of food and a big supply of wine, brandy, rum, champagne, etc., etc.

The travel was easy for the next three days because the Indian and hunting trails were well worn and the land was open and rolling. Soon, however, as they moved more deeply into the hills, the forest closed in. There were many steams to cross, their clothes were torn by the tree limbs, and the heat, hornets and mosquitos of lowland Virginia in August began to plague them.

Five days out from Germanna, they reached the base of a high mountain. It was a tough climb, but they successfully reached the peak of the Blue Ridge range at Swift Run Gap on September 5, 1716. Here, for the first time, they looked down into the Great Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. This valley is part of a broad plateau which lies between the older Blue Ridge Range and the newer Allegheny Mountains farther west. If you have driven along today's Blue Ridge Parkway, you know what a breathtaking sight this was!

Spotswood's troop remained awhile at the top of the Blue Ridge not only to enjoy the view, but also to enjoy several rounds of toasts to King George, etc., etc. After these refreshments, they started down the western slope into the valley. After seven more miles, some of which required them to wade through grass and pea vines as high as their horses, they arrived at the banks of the river named by the Indians, "Shenandoah" (Daughter of the Stars). Spotswood dubbed it the "Euphrates"! They crossed the river and made camp. They emptied several more bottles and had a good dinner of turkey and deer plus grapes, currants, and cucumbers which they found growing abundantly all around them. They finished by emptying several more bottles, then Governor Spotswood wrote down a claim to this land for King George I, put it into one of those empty bottles, and ceremoniously buried it.

Spotswood's group was only about midway across the rectangular plateau lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies. They were in the area where Massanutten Mountain splits the valley, which is over 200 miles long and 20-70 miles wide. It is enclosed on east and west sides by parallel mountain ranges. It is drained by the Shenandoah and its tributaries flowing northeastward into the Potomac.

The next morning, Governor Spotswood and most of the others began their return to Williamsburg. This was as far as they needed to go, because they thought they had found an easy passageway to the Great Lakes (about which he had heard from the Indians) and would only take a short time for Virginia to take possession of the Great Lakes region to forestall any claims which the French might make. They were sure that the Great Lakes would be clearly visible from the peak of the western range ahead. Obviously, they knew nothing about the breadth of the Alleghenies and the formidable challenge they would present to western migration.

This broad plateau was no longer a permanent home for any Indian Tribes. It was a neutral hunting ground with many buffalo, elk, deer, panther, fox, wolf, and beaver. There are plenty of springs with clear mineral water, and many excellent sites for farms, homes, and towns.

After their return, Governor Spotswood dubbed his horsemen "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" and gave each a golden emblem inscribed "Sic Juvat Transcendere Montes" (Behold, We Cross the Mountains).

While most of Spotswood's group returned, a few remained to explore more of the valley. Near the river these rangers found notches cut with a hatchet into the sides of trees, part of the famous Indian footpath which went northward from Virginia into western Maryland and then into central Pennsylvania and finally to the Iroquois Confederacy villages around Lakes Ontario and Erie. To the south of Virginia it skirted the headwaters of the Roanoak River and led to the villages of the Cherokees and Catawbas in the Carolinas.

Both these groups of Indians were Iroquoian subgroups which split off from the Great Siouan group in the central plains of North America west of the Mississippi River and migrated into the then uninhabited eastern third of what is now the United States. Archeology evidence shows that this migration took place prior to the thirteenth century. It may well have been as early as the seventh or eighth century. The point to be recognized, is that this foot trail, the "Great Warriors' Path", had been known and used by the Indians for many generations, perhaps for several hundred years, before the Colonists came. The northern Iroquoian tribes of the Great Lakes region, in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and western New York, and the southern Iroquoian tribes in western Virginia and the Carolinas, still used this trail regularly to get back and forth between their territories both for trading and for occasional raids on their enemies.

The trail, for the most part, followed paths created by woodland buffalo and other animals along the banks of streams. This trail later becomes the roadway over which a growing stream of settlers, especially from Pennsylvania, and including our Spanhauer ancestors, traveled southward to settle in western Virginia and in central and western North Carolina.

A NEW TREATY WITH THE INDIANS:

The Iroquois indians, both northern and southern tribes were generally peaceful toward the colonies, but bands of warriors from the Five Nations group in the north would occasionally come south over the Warriors' Path and molest isolated tribes in Virginia and the Carolinas. Spotswood devoted the rest of his governorship to three objectives: to strengthen the peaceful relations between the colonies and the Iroquois Five Nations, to protect the small and peaceful tribes living in eastern Virginia, and most importantly, to secure peaceful use of the Warriors Trail. Control over use of this trail was a critical factor for the colonies so that they could effectively shield themselves from France's growing interests in the region across the mountains to the west.

In 1722, Spotswood arranged a meeting with the Five (Six) Nations and the governors of New York and of Pennsylvania. The meeting was held in Albany, near the Iroquois settlements. With the help of gifts and drink, a new treaty was "signed". This treaty contained a map denoting

the Warriors' Path, and, among other things, secured Spotswood's other two objectives: the peaceful use of the Warriors' Path by both the colonists and the Indians, and a promise that the Indians would stay to the west of the Blue Ridge and to the north side of the Potomac (stay out of eastern Virginia). Increasingly after 1722, the settlers began using the Warriors' Path.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA SOUTH:

There were several factors encouraging settlers to migrate south from Pennsylvania. The continuing influx of settlers through Philadelphia drove up land prices near Philadelphia, so land was much cheaper to the south and west. For several years already the English politicians in Pennsylvania had been worried about the large percentage of "Germans" within their colony, so they encouraged these settlers to move south. As towns grew, merchants and artisans often found themselves in much greater demand along the colonial frontier.

Thus we see Lancaster , which is some 65 miles west of Philadelphia, laid out as the capital of Lancaster County in 1730, and the first settlers had reached into York County, another 25 miles west, about this same time. Germanic settlers formed much of the early population not only of Lancaster, York, and Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, but also in the area which became "Hagers Town" (now Hagerstown) in Maryland; continuing that march of "civilization" down the Great Warriors' Path.

Noticing the rapid growth of Germanic and Scottish settlements in Pennsylvania, Lord Baltimore, Maryland's Proprietor, sent a proclamation northward to encourage such settlers to come south. At this time the Maryland Colony had a population of only about 14,000 adult males. Lord Baltimore offered each family 200 acres free of quit-rents for three years and afterward a rent of only 4 shillings per hundred acres. It worked.

Jacob Stover, an immigrant from Switzerland and Adam Muller (Miller) led a group of Swiss and German emigrants down the Warriors' Path along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River and began a settlement on a tract of 10,000 acres at "Massanutten Mountain" in Virginia in 1726. So far I have not been able to precisely locate this spot --"Indian old fields". The Massanutten Mountain begins near the present town of Front Royal, Virginia, and extends some 40 miles south-southwest.

Another group of German emigrants led by Joist Heydt (Hite), a native of Strassbourg in Alsace, began a settlement near the present town of Winchester, Virginia in 1732. Heydt bought 40,000 acres from Van Meter brothers and was granted another 100,000 acres by the Virginia Assembly. A third settlement was started soon after that at "Peaked Mountain". This spot was near the present town of Elkton on the South Fork of the Shenandoah, at the southern end of the Massanutten Mountains. If you don't see Elkton on your map, it's about ten miles east of Harrisonburg, Virginia.

The first settlers reached the New River area of Virginia in 1740 or 1741. The initial settlement in this area was in "Horseshoe Bottoms", a section of the New River which includes the mouths of Thoms (Toms) and Stroubles Creeks on the east side and Back Creek on the west side. This is a distance of about 5 miles. This area is located, about 5 miles north of present-day Radford, Virginia. After the bottom lands contiguous to the "horseshoe" were taken, the settlers next chose land on the plateau around the site of what became Price's Fork on the east side of the river.

A TRIP DOWN THE WARRIORS' PATH:

In November 1743, two Moravians, Leonhard Schnell, a German, and Robert Hussey, an Englishman , began a journey down the Warriors' Path from Philadelphia. Parke Rouse, Jr. provides us a description of their experience in his book "The Great Wagon Road".

Two days after leaving Philadelphia Schnell & Hussey arrived at Lancaster (66 miles), and two days after that, they had reached York. The innkeeper at York rounded up an assembly of villagers and insisted that Schnell preach them a sermon, which, of course, he did. Leaving Yorktown early in the morning, they crossed the Conewago River in Adams County. As they descended into Maryland they had three more shallow rivers to cross. Schnell carried Hussey across the last one, the Monocacy, because he was too tired from the 40 miles they had walked since sunup. In the vicinity of Frederick, Maryland, they found many Lutherans and German Reformed members, who also insisted on a sermon.

Along the twenty-mile hike between Frederick and the Potomac River, they saw only two houses, but could get nothing to eat because the householders themselves had no bread. They crossed the Potomac near present-day Harper's Ferry and spent that night in an English tavern.

In upland Virginia, near present-day Winchester, they came to the inn of Joist Heydt (Hite). Schnell asked Heydt the way to Carolina. Heydt described a path which included 150 miles through Irish settlements. The "Irish tract" was an area of the Valley of Virginia which later became Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, and Botetourt Counties. Schnell did not want to go that route!

Early the next morning, Schnell met settler Stephan Schmidt who told him of another path which would avoid the dreaded Scotch-Irish settlements. Schmidt was a German Catholic, but he too wanted a sermon!

At the Shenandoah River they had first to convince the ferryman that they could pay the fare before he would take them across. Knowing that the next house was 24 miles away, they were reluctant to go farther that day, so they spent the night with an English family, who reluctantly gave them shelter. At first they were told that they could get no food and would have to sleep on the floor, but in the end they received something to eat and also a good bed. They paid and left the following day.

Often they encountered areas in which the path was overgrown so that they needed to use a hatchet to clear the way.
At Goose Creek, Schnell felled a tree to serve as a footbridge. While on this "detour" around the Scotch-Irish settlements, they encountered a German family in a settlement near present-day Warrenton, Virginia. One man in this settlement described his voyage to America, during which 150 emigrants drowned. The settlers asked them to stay and preach a sermon on Sunday. They had a church building, but no minister, and had not heard a sermon in six months. Moved by his sermon, the villagers asked Schnell to stay and be their minister.

November rains had arrived as the two started south again, so they found creeks swollen and muddy. When they reached the Rappahannock River, they were able to cross in a canoe and stay at an inn kept by German immigrant Christopher Kuefer. For the next several days they plodded through the Virginia highlands in the rain. They were stopped in Orange County near the courthouse by an English settler demanding to see their passport. Schnell was, at first, reluctant, so several farmers conducted him with rifles to a county justice of the peace. After inspecting their passports, they were allowed to proceed.

On December 2, they reached the Roanoak River on the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina. Here they found the rich farmlands which Colonel William Byrd II had purchased 20 years earlier and which were described in Byrd's "Gefundnes Eden in Virginia" (Newfound Eden in Virginia). This book was published in Switzerland in 1738 for use in encouraging Swiss and German emigrants to come south through Pennsylvania to Virginia and North Carolina.

In Craven County, North Carolina, the two travelers met Jacob Schuetz, an elder of the German Reformed settlers living near the Trent River. They were also eager for a sermon, because they had not heard one in german "for several years". About 40 people gathered. Food was packed for use by the travelers as they continued their journey. Snow began to fall and at night they could hear wolves and other animals. Abandoning the back country, the pair turned eastward and finally reached Charles Town (Charleston) on Christmas Eve, 1743.

ONE PROBLEM SOLVED:

Thomas, the sixth Lord Fairfax of Cameron inherited from his mother Catherine, daughter of Lord Culpeper, a tract of land in Virginia. This tract included the area lying between the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers. Thomas became interested when he learned that the land was in demand and might be worth a lot of money. The problem was that no one knew where the headwaters of these two rivers were, and that defined the western boundaries of his tract.

Fairfax arrived in Virginia in 1735, with an order from the King to have the tract surveyed. Lt. Governor William Gooch appointed William Byrd II of Westover on the James to head the survey project, but Fairfax didn't like Byrd and decided to employ his own crew. Fairfax placed Thomas Lewis in charge. Lewis' father was a Scotch-Irish immigrant who had settled near present-day Staunton in 1715. His chief assistant was Peter Jefferson, descendant of a lowland Virginia family who had moved upland into Albemarle County. Peter Jefferson's son Thomas wrote the American Declaration of Independence.

The issues between Fairfax and the Virginia Legislature were resolved in 1745. The agreement was that Virginia would accept the Fairfax land grant, but that Fairfax would honor their minor grants to independent settlers already in the territory. He would, however, have the right to collect quitrent. The agreement allowed Virginia to extend

its government throughout the disputed area and, of course, it was of critical importance to those settlements led by Joshua Heydt and Jacob Stover (plus several more settlements) because these lay entirely within the Fairfax tract.

Beginning their survey near the Rappahannock River headwaters, Lewis' team of 40 men worked from September 1746 until February 1747. They found that the tract contained more than 5,000,000 acres -- most of northern and western Virginia. This area today embraces nineteen counties of Virginia and five counties in West Virginia. It covered several hundred miles of the Warriors' Path. Fairfax himself moved into the valley in 1737. On 10,000 acres he had reserved for himself, he built a house and a land office which he called Greenway Court. It was 11 miles SE of the settlement at Shawnee Springs which later developed into Winchester, Virginia.

In 1748, he befriended a young surveyor named George Washington, and employed George at age 16 to help more clearly to define his property lines. Fairfax was a sour, pudgy, middle-aged bachelor who hated all women (he was jilted by a lady of rank), who lived "alone" (there were numerous servants and slaves), who entertained men friends lavishly, but who never allowed a woman into his house. From here he watched the tide of settlers move slowly up the valley toward the eastern continental divide at the headwaters of the James and Roanoak rivers.

ANOTHER TRIP DOWN THE WARRIORS' PATH:

Moravians made this trip several times during these years as the German settlements grew from Pennsylvania south across the Great Valley between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies. After about 1744, this "trail" slowly became a "road" as "civilization" spread southward toward the New River and beyond.

The Reverend Ulysses S.A. Heavener (how's that for a name?) in his book "New River German Settlements", tells a little of another journey down this Warriors' Path. This journey involves the same Moravian, Leonhard Schnell, but this time his traveling companion is another German named Bradenmüller.

From Philadelphia, in 1749, these two walked through Frederick and Hagers Town (Hagerstown) in Maryland, then up the Potomac Valley to Warm Springs (now Berkeley Springs, West Virginia), and then further up the Potomac to the South Branch of that river where there was a German settlement. After a visit, they continued further up the Potomac valley to Patterson Creek, where there was another German settlement. These two settlements were located in fertile valleys just across the Maryland border from present-day Cumberland, Maryland. Heavener describes these as the "edge of civilization" in this area, and notes that the next "edge" toward which our travelers were heading was 250 miles SSW at New River.

Returning to the first settlement at the mouth of the South Branch on the Potomac, our two M. ravians then turned up the valley of the South Branch "with no signs of other humans" to the Greenbriar River. From here, they crossed the Shenandoah River Valley to visit those German Settlements at Massanutten Mountain and at Peaked Mountain.

Continuing their journey to the James River -- which they had to swim in November! -- they arrived at an Irishman's hut near present-day Fincastle, Virginia, in Botetourt County, where they were allowed to spend the night and have a meal of bear meat and johnnycake. From here it was a 30-mile walk to Jacob Harman's, who lived in Horseshoe Bottoms.

By this time in 1749, the German settlements along the New River had expanded to include the area between Sinking Creek (about five miles north of the horseshoe and about 10 miles north of present-day Radford) and Reed Creek (about 20 miles south of the horseshoe and about 15 miles south of Radford). There was also a Swiss settlement at Newbern on Peak Creek about 10 miles WSW of Radford.

The settlement at Price's Fork (adjacent to Horseshoe Bottoms) was a stopping point for all early expeditioners who came through this area because here is where the road forked -- one road leading west to Adam Harmon's Ford just below the mouth of Thoms (Toms) Creek on the north side of the horseshoe, and the other road leading south to Pepper's Ferry on the other side of the horseshoe -- the two ways for crossing the New River at this time.

A MAP IS DRAWN:

Not long after surveying the Fairfax grant, Peter Jefferson and Joshua Fry received a commission to extend further west, the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. William Byrd II had surveyed this line in 1728, but it now needed to be carried further west. Fry was an Oxford graduate who came to Virginia, taught mathematics at the College of William & Mary, then went to work as a surveyor with Jefferson on the Fairfax project. Lewis was now a dignified member of the Virginia Council and was busy with land sales in western Virginia.

Peter Jefferson and Joshua Fry were again chosen, in 1750, when the Lords of Trade in London ordered the Governor of Virginia to have a map drawn up showing the inhabited portions of Virginia. By this time, both these men were leaders in the growing frontier along the Warriors' Path. Fry was presiding magistrate, head of the militia, and official surveyor for Albemarle County, in effect its most prominent citizen. Jefferson was not far behind as a magistrate or justice of the peace. Their map was completed by the autumn of 1751. It was printed in England in 1754. Entitled: "A Map of the Inhabited part of Virginia, containing the whole Province of Maryland, with Part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina", Jefferson & Fry's map showed a wagon road from Pennsylvania, crossing the Potomac into Virginia at Watkins' Ferry (later Williamsport).

In 1744, the Virginia Assembly had ordered a ferry on the "Potomack river from Evan Watkin's landing opposite to the mouth of Anagochego Creek to Edmund Wade's land in Maryland. This is where the road had previously crossed a shallow ford. The ferry made the crossing faster and safer. The Jefferson-Fry map projected from Watkin's Ferry, slanting southwest, "the Indian Road" to the western uplands of North Carolina. Watkin's Ferry , in time, became Light's Ferry, then Lemen's Ferry, and finally Williams' Ferry before becoming Williamsport, Maryland.

In 1749, some of the western settlers petitioned also for a ferry across the New River near Big Lick (which later became Roanoak, Virginia). The Burgesses chose for this operation a 33-year old Englishman named William Ingles. We'll hear more about William Ingles and his family later. After Ingles' Ferry was established, settlers could travel by horse and wagon (at least with some assurance) from Pennsylvania to New River, and, with luck, all the way to the Yadkin River in North Carolina, although from New River the road became progressively worse.

ANOTHER GROUP CROSSES THE NEW RIVER:

On March 14, 1750, six men rode up the old Indian road leading to Big Lick (Roanoak). Crossing the eastern continental divide at Buford's Gap on a road recently created to connect the lower settlements east of the mountains with the "advanced outposts" in the Roanoak Valley between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies. Eight days out of Charlottesville, they were following the path of explorers named Batts and Fallin, who had journeyed this way in 1671. Batts and Fallin had found a wilderness untouched by civilization. These horsemen, led by Dr. Thomas Walker, found frequent clearings and scattered cabins of settlers. Walker's group was employed to locate a boundary to 800,000 acres in the frontier of western Virginia which would be suitable for settlement.

They reached Big Lick on March 15. This bottom-land area got its name from salt springs which seeped up through the mud. It had long been a rendezvous for herds of buffalo, elk, deer, etc., but these animals were already scarce in the area because the settlers had killed them for sport, as well as for food and skins.

From Big Lick, the road led across the New River at a ford where William Ingles had recently built a mill on a tributary creek, then to a new settlement of Tunkards (Dunkards) in a bottom on the west side. I conclude that Ingle's mill and the ford where the Warrior's Path crossed the New River were at the southern edge of the present-day town of Radford. Walker and his companions lingered here for three days. They bought corn from the Dunkards, and at Reed Creek, they bought bacon from another settler. Continuing their journey, they reached the headwater for the middle fork of the Holston River on March 22, and made camp four miles downstream.

On March 26, they rode west on Reed Creek and crossed a branch of the north fork of the Holston. This was the outer edge of the advancing settlements in 1750. Three nights later their dogs were restless. The next morning they discovered the tracks of about 20 Indians who had passed by during the night. The men caught two young buffalo, killed one, marked the other, and let it go. Continuing down Reed Creek, they found fine timber, including an elm which was 25 feet around. They also found two groups of Indian houses built of logs and covered with bark. These houses were littered with bones, pots and pans, and pieces of mats and cloth, indicating a considerable period of occupancy. Four miles further, they camped on the Holston River across from a large Indian

Fort, remaining there over Sunday, April 1. Walker carved his name and the date on several beech trees here.

The discoveries by Walker and his group on this trip in 1750 are highly important in the next chapter of our history, but for now we'll leave them here on the Holston River and pick up their story again in Newsletter #6.

The Moravians and our Spanhauer immigrant families will begin their journeys down the Warrior's Path to New River and then on to North Carolina next, but first another look at "the big picture".

THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN 1750:

The four New England Colonies have now grown to about 350,000 people: Massachusetts 180,000; Connecticut 100,000; Rhode Island 35,000; and New Hampshire 30,000.

The middle Colonies now were about 300,000: Pennsylvania plus Delaware 150,000; New York 80,000; and New Jersey 65,000.

The southern Colonies were now about the same size as the New England group in terms of Europeans, but they also contained about 200,000 Africans. The populations, including blacks, were: Maryland 140,000; Virginia 250,000; the Carolinas 150,000; and Georgia, where settlement had just started, 5,000.

The grand total had now reached about one million Europeans plus the 200,000 Africans.

Of the roughly 120,000 Indians who were living east of the Alleghenies when the Colonial settlements began, there were about 20,000 left in 1750. Some of them, such as the Delaware, tried to make a new home for themselves west of the mountains, but most of the missing 100,000 were dead, either of diseases such as tuberculosis and smallpox or in warfare. The technology, the numbers, the drive and ambition of the white settlers were overwhelming. The hunting-gathering lifestyle of the Indians plus their lack of unity were characteristics which gave the Indians only two alternatives -- adapt or die. It took almost 400 years (1500-1900), and it was, of course, cruel and unjust, but also clearly inevitable. Perhaps we should not blame our European forefathers too much -- after all, nomadic and pastoral people had been conquered by "more advanced" and better organized societies since the beginning of their history.

The flow of settlers down into western Virginia and on into western North Carolina encountered, therefore, little or no resistance from the Indians. Meanwhile, however, a new "hot" period was developing in the 70-years long conflict between England and France, and from the American point of view, the upcoming battle would be "the big one". Ultimate control of North America would be at stake.

TELL THE FRENCH TO GET OUT!

The French and the English had different religions, different habits, and very different ways of life -- which inevitably pitted them against each other in North America. France wanted fur trade (highly profitable for them) and religious converts among the Indians. The English weren't so interested in converted Indians. For the most part they wanted the Indians out of the way. The French built little forts for trading posts around the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi Valley. The English build compact communities of fishermen and farmers.

Church and State in French Canada united in a strategy to build forts down the Mississippi Valley from Quebec to New Orleans (the Jesuits actually planned to extend these all the way to Peru!). But their plan was to use these forts to create a vast sweeping movement like a door with its hinge anchored in Quebec and closing upon the English colonies from the west so as to keep them east of the Alleghenies, and maybe even push them into the Atlantic Ocean.

The conflict was only "warm" while the French were along the Mississippi, but when they also started building forts along the Ohio, their threat became clear to the Colonists, and things began to "heat up". Now against that 1.2 million in the English Colonies, there were in Canada only about 80,000 Frenchmen. It doesn't seem like much of a threat. But all 80,000 were responsible directly to the French King while England had 13 separate colonies which could barely govern their own territories, and which were almost constantly involved in disputes with each other. The French had reason to be confident.

The Iroquois Indians of the Five Nations were also in the path of this closing door. These tribes lived in the Mohawk Valley of New York and this valley was an important gateway between Canada and the Great Lakes, and from there, on down the Mississippi Valley. The French had longstanding alliances with the Algonquin and Huron tribes to the north and west, and while the Iroquois would sometimes raid the Huron to capture their fur-laden canoes, the French knew that they were not that close with the English, so they might either stay neutral, or they might be wooed into joining the French side. This wasn't unreasonable -- the Iroquois had formed loose alliances of convenience with both sides, playing one against the other to their own advantage whenever possible.

France sent 1,500 men down the St. Lawrence to Lake Erie, beginning their efforts to secure the Ohio Valley. They built a fort at Erie which they named Presq'Isle, and another on nearby French Creek, which they named Le Boeuf. These forts would give them a supply link to Fort Duquesne located at the site of present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Now Fort Le Boeuf was within the territory claimed by Virginia (remember Spotswood's buried bottle?), so it was incumbent upon Virginia's Governor Dinwiddie to do something! He sent a 21 year old militia major named George Washington to Fort Le Boeuf to tell the French to get out, because they were on English land. Washington was chosen because he knew the territory -- it was within that land he had surveyed for Lord Fairfax. Needless to say, the French politely refused. This was in 1753.

The war which follows isn't particularly important to our family history, so we could ignore it completely -- except for one aspect -- the Shawnee Indians. These tribes were France's chief allies. They lived in the highlands of the Appalachian range of Pennsylvania and in the Scioto Valley of Ohio west of the plateau crossed by the Warriors' Path. They resented the growing encroachment by the settlers moving down the Warrior's Path and they responded eagerly to France's inducements to attack along this frontier. These Shawnee attacks will have a direct impact on our family.

WACHAU AND BETHABARA:

Recognizing the contribution of the German farmers to the Colony of Pennsylvania, caused other colonies to invite these immigrants too. Lord Granville, President of the Privy Council in London, owned a very large tract of land in North Carolina. He offered Count Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf of Austria a portion of this land on very reasonable terms. Zinzendorf was benefactor and sponsor of the Moravian Church. North Carolina appealed to Zinzendorf because it offered access to several Indian tribes (Cherokees, Catawbas, Creeks, & Chickasaws) to which he would send Moravian missionaries, and North Carolina offered the possibility of an undivided tract of land on which the Moravians could live exclusively and undisturbed by misunderstanding neighbors as they were experiencing in Pennsylvania. Lord Granville's offer of 100,000 acres was accepted at a meeting of the Moravian Church in London on November 29, 1751. Moravian Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg, also known as "Brother Joseph", was sent to select the new tract. Spangenberg was essentially "second-in-command" of the Church.

On August 25, 1752, six men left Bethlehem, Pennsylvania on horseback. With Spangenberg, were Henry Antes, Timothy Horsefield, Joseph Miller, Herman Lösch (Loesch, Lash), and John Mark. Proceeding southward over the Great Warriors' Path, they arrived at Edenton, North Carolina on September 10, where they met a man named Churton, the agent and surveyor-general for Lord Granville. They remained here a few days because the entire party was ill with fever. Horsefield was too ill to continue, so Miller also stayed at Edenton to care for him while the other four Moravians, two hunters, and Churton headed for the Catawba River -- which they reached at the end of October. Here Spangenberg wrote: "Hitherto we have been on the Trading Path where we could find at least one house each day where food could be bought; but from here we turn into the pathless forest".

Here, "at the end of all civilization", they had bread for 14 days journey into the wilderness. It was nearly 14 weeks before their quest was completed! Eight weeks were spend along the Catawba, near the headwaters of the New River, the Mulberry Fields (Wilkes County), and in the mountains. No suitable tract of appropriate size was found. Finally reaching the Yadkin River at the end of December, they gladly accepted the offer of some settlers to stay with them a few days. While talking with settlers here, they were directed to a tract of rolling woodland which sounded like it may be just what they had been seeking to the west. They began surveying on December 27 at what would become the SW corner of the tract. On January 13, 1753, they had completed 14 parcels with 73,037 acres. Churton later surveyed 5 more parcels for them, bringing the total to 98,985 acres. The Moravians called this tract "Wachau" because the bottom-land or "Aue" along the principal creek or "Wach" resembled a valley in Austria with that name which was in the Zinzendorf ancestral estate. The name was later

modified to "Wachovia" because that sounded more musical.

On August 7, 1753, John, the Earl of Granville, via 19 deeds, passed title to this tract to James Hutton of London, the Secretary of the Moravian Church. This tract lay in the three forks of the Gargalee or Muddy Creek in Rowan County, North Carolina. Through the dividing and subdividing of Rowan County, this tract was first in Rowan until 1770, then Surry until 1789, then Stokes until 1848, then Forsyth until the present.

Because the purchase of Wachovia coincided with a major financial shortage for the Church in England, they could not pay for the land and the American group was much too poor to do so. To solve this problem a Land Company was formed to open subscriptions among members and friends who had money to invest toward buying the land, satisfying the annual quitrent, and paying the expenses for the first settlement. Each subscriber was to pay a certain sum and also bind themselves to contribute to the needs of the colony for 5 years in exchange for 2,000 acres.

On October 8, 1753, fifteen Moravian "brothers" hitched six horses to their homemade wagon and headed south over the Warriors' Path, which we can now start calling "the Great Wagon Road". Crossing the Potomac at Watkins' Ferry they greatly admired the reddening of the maple trees along the Valley hillsides. Leader of this group was the minister Bernard Adam Grube and second-in-command was warden Jacob Loesch (Lash). The warden was in charge of temporal affairs. The others included Dr. Hans Martin Kalberlahn, a Norwegian physician, a tailor, a baker, three farmers, two carpenters, a gardener, and a tanner-shoemaker. Also along were Nathaniel Seidel and Joseph Haberland of Bethlehem, PA and Gottlob Konigsdorfer, who was visiting from a European Moravian congregation.

This group passed through the settlement at present day Winchester, VA, then arrived at Augusta Courthouse, a village of 20 houses, (later Staunton, Virginia) on October 24. Their trip record notes that "here the bad road begins". It was uphill and down so that they had constantly to help the horses by pushing the wagon or by holding it back with ropes fastened on the rear. They crossed the Blue Ridge at Evan's Gap and passed Upper Sauratown, arriving at the northern border of North Carolina on November 13. They reached the spot which would become Bethabara, NC at 3:00 pm on November 17, where they took shelter in a small empty cabin which had been built and formerly inhabited by a German named Hans Wagner.

In ten days they had cleared the dense forest from and plowed three acres using a plow built by Brother Heinrich Feldhausen. Brother Loesch planted the first wheat on December 4. Konigsdorfer, Sidel, Haberland, and another of the group left to return to Pennsylvania on December 19, while the remaining eleven prepared for winter. One of the eleven was sent 40 miles into Virginia to get salt, one was sent to Dan River to buy oxen, and others went to the Yadkin River (2 days journey) to get corn and flour. Within five months they were growing wheat, corn, potatoes, flax, cotton, tobacco, barley, rye, oats, millet, buckwheat, turnips, squash, sugar peas, beans, and pumpkins. In a fenced garden to keep out rabbits and squirrels, they grew cucumbers and various "salat greens". They also had visited "neighbors" to buy apple and peach trees, livestock, and poultry. Soon, they would have everything they needed except salt, nails, glass, and coffee.

The following spring, in April 1754, John Jacob Fries came to replace Grube as minister. Fries was born in Denmark and was an accomplished scholar, especially in Hebrew. In September 1754, Bishop Peter Bohler arrived. It was during his visit that the name Bethabara was assigned to this temporary settlement. Bethabara was intended only as a temporary settlement which would sustain them while they selected and laid out the site for their main settlement which was to be located near the center of the tract.

The number at Bethabara increased on October 26, 1754 when seven additional men arrived, led by Brother Christensen, who was to supervise the erection of a mill. The cornerstone for their first house was laid on November 26, 1754. Soon they would also open a store and bring a gunsmith and other craftsmen from Pennsylvania. While their frontier neighbors found these Moravians very "strange", they also found them very useful. A Scotsman visited to have a tooth pulled, others asked them to make shoes and leather breeches for them, and some wanted nails from the smith, brandy from the distiller, or cooking ware from the potter.

The stage is now set for our first Spanhauer family to leave York County and proceed down that Great Wagon Road to New River, VA, and later to Bethabara, NC.

Actually we don't know anything about this journey for the Johann Heinrich Spanhauer family or exactly when it started. My copy of his memoir says "soon after returning from Switzerland (1749), I moved into York County, and a couple of years after that, into Virginia and to New River in 1755". Our genealogy records indicate that the last child of this family was born and died in Pennsylvania during 1752. Assuming that is correct, their journey might have started as early as late 1752 or early 1753. If so, then they may have lived somewhere along the way in Virginia for a couple of years before arriving in New River. One may speculate that several of the Muttonz emigrants who came back to America with Johann Heinrich on his second voyage in 1749 may have migrated directly into Virginia and were living in one of those German settlements near present-day Winchester, or those along the South Fork of the Shenandoah near Massanutten Mountain. Perhaps Johann Heinrich and his family visited and lived with them for a year or more before going on to New River, or perhaps their journey began later, say in 1754 so that they would be in New River in time for planting winter wheat, etc. More items for our research list!

Our stage in 1755, is as follows: Wernhardt Spanhauer and his family are still living in York County, PA; the Moravians have built a thriving temporary settlement at Bethabara.; Major George Washington is making himself famous in Ohio; The Shawnee Indians are poised to start making trouble; and Dr. Walker is suspended in time and camped on the Holston River waiting for us to join up with him again. Johann Heinrich (age 39) and Elizabeth Lum Spanhauer (age 36), together with their three surviving children, Johannes (age 12), Maria Elizabeth (age 9), and Johann Heinrich, Jr., (age 5), have settled in New River, VA. Our saga continues with a story by Robert Kincaid in his book "The Wilderness Road".

NEW RIVER, VIRGINIA:

William Ingles stands within an area called Draper's Meadows, near where is present-day Blacksburg -- 4 or 5 miles up the road from Prices Fork and the German Settlement in Horseshoe Bottoms. Corn is in the milk, vegetable gardens are green and luxuriant, and the grain fields are turning golden as the residents of this little settlement in the New River Valley are getting ready to harvest it. Ingles is reasonably proud of what he has accomplished. He owns this fine land, has a wife and two little sons, and is prospering at age 25 -- not bad for a penniless Irishman after seven years of hard work.

William Ingles has been here since 1748, when he and John Draper, another Irish teenager, were directed there and staked to a start by a friend and benefactor, Colonel James Patton. Colonel Patton had known John's father, George Draper, who had immigrated from Ireland a few years before with his wife and two children. William Ingles had married John's sister, Mary Draper in 1750 -- the first wedding in the English Colonies west of the Blue Ridge. Mary Draper Ingles was just the type of wife needed on the frontier. She was strong, athletic, could ride, shoot, cut wood, or work in the fields. As we will see, she also possessed one other characteristic needed along the frontier -- a strong will to survive.

On that cool early morning of July 8, 1755, Ingles and Draper went to their separate grain fields, leaving Colonel Patton in the Ingles' Cabin. Patton was busy writing, with the broadsword he always carried lying on the table in front of him. Patton and his nephew, William Preston, had come for an unexpected visit and had brought disturbing news about the alliance between the French and the Indians to resist the westward expansion of the English Colonies. Patton and Preston brought gunpowder and lead shot for the settlers in Draper's Meadows ... just in case. Preston had gone to Sinking Creek (the Spanhauers lived on Sinking Creek) -- about 15 miles away.

When William Ingles heard gunfire and screams from the clearing where their cabins were located, he rushed home to see a band of Shawnee Indians assaulting the cabins. There were too many for him to attack, so he tried to hide. Two warriors, unfortunately spied him and gave chase. Ingles ran into the woods, jumped over a fallen tree, stumbled and fell. The Indians ran around the fallen tree without seeing him, which allowed him to slip deeper into the woods and escape. When things quieted down, he returned to the clearing, where he found John Draper. At Draper's smoldering cabin they found John's infant son, his head broken open. In the Ingles' cabin they found the body of Colonel Patton, scalped, and the bodies of two Indians which he had cut down with his broadsword before he was shot. The bodies of John Draper's mother, and that of a neighbor lay nearby. Another neighbor who was seriously wounded but still alive told them that John's wife had been shot

in the arm as she fled with her baby. A warrior caught her, took her baby and smashed its head on the end of a log. The wounded Mrs. Draper, Mary Ingles and her two children, and several other neighbors were captured and taken away by the Indians. Mary Ingles was near time for birth of their third child.

As a final gesture of victory, the warriors stopped at the cabin of Philip Barger, a white-haired old man living alone. They cut off his head and put it into a bag, then while passing the cabin of Philip Lybrook on Sinking Creek, they gave the bag to Mrs. Lybrook, telling her to look inside for a friend.

Now on the following day, news reached these New River settlements regarding the death of General Braddock in western Pennsylvania. Braddock was leading an English army group to attack that French Fort, Le Boeuf. He refused George Washington's advice, attacked with open troop formations, and was soundly defeated. This combination of events was enough to terrorize the settlers all along the road between the lower Shenandoah and the New River.

With Braddock dead, Governor Dinwiddie turned over command of his colonies militia at Winchester to now Colonel George Washington, and those at Staunton to Major Andrew Lewis.

During her third night of captivity, Mary Ingles gave birth to a little girl. Knowing that she and the child would be killed if they could not continue the journey, she convinced the Indians that she could go on the following day. She rode a horse, holding her new daughter in her arms. They were taken to a Shawnee village on the Ohio River in what is now Kentucky. After several weeks with the Indians, Mary Ingles and an old Dutch woman, another captive that the Indians had made in Pennsylvania, were taken by a group of Indians to Big Bone Lick (in what is now Boone County, Kentucky). Here, using pots and kettles which the Indians had taken during the raid at Draper's Meadows, the two women helped the Indians make salt. Mary noted bones of prehistoric animals of enormous size lying about in abundance at this place.

Mary and the old Dutch woman had often talked about escaping. Their opportunity came one day at the salt lick when the warriors were hunting. What to do with her three-months old daughter? It was obviously impossible to carry a baby over several hundred miles through the wilderness and there was no way to prevent her from crying and thus betraying their presence to pursuing Indians. Mary cried, but put her baby in a bark cradle, tucked a blanket around it, kissed it, and turned away. She and the old Dutch Woman took blankets and a hatchet, and slipped into the forest.

They knew no direct way back to Virginia, so they decided to take the longer but more sure way by following familiar steams. The went first to the bank of the Ohio River and then up its south side. If they could find the Kanawha River where it enters the Ohio (at today's Point Pleasant, West Virginia), Mary knew that this became the New River in Virginia, so they would follow that stream all the way back to Draper's Meadows.

After several days of travel through canebrakes and marshes, across streams and over mountains, sometimes finding a cave, a hollow log, or a deserted indian camp for overnight shelter, and living on nuts, berries, papaws, roots, and bark, they came upon a patch of corn in an old abandoned Indian field across the Ohio River from the Shawnee village where they had at first been taken. Here they were able to "feast" on parched corn, and to take a supply with them. They also lucked upon a stray horse with a bell around its neck grazing in a meadow. They were able to catch him, silence the bell, and take turns riding him.

Upon reaching the Big Sandy River near present-day Catlettsburg, Kentucky, they were not able to cross this steam near its mouth, so they turned upstream until they came to a log drift which would allow them a safe crossing. Getting the horse across was another problem. The old Dutch woman insisted that the horse could walk over the drift, but a short distance from the shore his legs fell through, leaving his body suspended helplessly on top of the logs. They took the small amount of corn which was left, the old woman took the horse's bell, and they left him stranded in midstream.

Returning down the other side of the Big Sandy, they followed the Ohio again, crossing the Guyandot River, and finally reaching the mouth of the Kanawha. Here, Mary Ingles took courage even though she new the worst of their trip was still ahead. It was cold in these woods, they were tired and very hungry for night after night. Weak from fatigue and hunger, the old Dutch woman began to blame Mary Ingles for their suffering and threatened to kill her. Mary tried to sooth her ranting companion but the old woman's mind had broken and her outbursts became more frequent and more violent. Finally completely insane, the old woman threatened to kill Mary and eat her body. Mary proposed that they draw straws to see who would eat the other. Mary lost. She then tried other arguments and made promises of big rewards to the old woman when they got back, but nothing worked. The old woman grabbed Mary and the two rolled around on the ground for several minutes. The old woman was larger, but Mary was younger and stronger. Mary managed to get free and stumbled off into the forest abandoning the old woman screaming after her.

Mary found a leaf-filled canoe along the riverbank and using a broken branch from a tree which had been split open by lightning, she poled herself across the river, then continued upstream. Two days later she noticed her companion on the other side of the river as she crossed a break in the trees. The old woman pleaded with Mary to rejoin her.

After struggling several more days through the gap in the mountains cut by the New River, Mary finally came out into the Valley near Eggleston's Springs (now Eggleston), about 15 miles from home. Adam Harman had a cabin here and answered Mary's cries for help. Mary had been traveling for 40 days, her clothes were in strings, and her arms, legs and feet were bruised and swollen. When she saw Adam Harman she collapsed. When food, a bath, and sleep in Harman's cabin had revived her, Adam took her to the Dunkards' Fort on the southern side of the German settlement where several settlers, including her husband, had taken refuge. Mary asked that a search party go to look for the old Dutch woman. They found her at the edge of the valley riding leisurely along on an old horse with a bell around its neck. Actually not long after she had last seen Mary across the river, she came upon a hunter's camp in the forest which contained a supply of food. She rested there until regaining her strength, then caught a stray horse, put the bell around its neck, and rode into the settlement in style! Meeting Mary, they embraced and ended their former troubles. Later, the Dutch woman joined a group going through the area to her home in Pennsylvania.

For greater safety, William and Mary Ingles moved from the Dunkards' Fort to Vaux's Fort which was near present-day Radford. They stayed there for some time, but Mary grew more obsessed with the fear of another Indian attack and convinced her husband to take her south of the Blue Ridge into Bedford County. The first night after they left, Shawnee raiders attacked Vaux's Fort and killed or took prisoner all of its occupants. Among those killed were two of William Ingles' brothers, plus the wife and child of one of them. With his own wife now safely in Bedford County, William Ingles joined the Augusta County Militia to go against the Shawnees.

Wernhardt Spanhauer & family make their journey from York County to New River, to visit with Heinrich & family at their farm was on Sinking Creek about this time. They appear to have been here in 1758 when their son Heinrich was born -- see Family Sheet # 5,003. Sinking Creek enters the New River at Eggleston (where Mary Ingles came out), and runs along through the hills about five miles north and west of Radford and Blacksburg. Any location along this stream looks like it must have been particularly vulnerable to an Indian attack. We will explore some of the possible reasons for Werner's visit in the next Newsletter.

Early in 1758, William Ingles took some time away from the fighting and built a cabin on his land at the place where the Warriors' Path crossed the New River. This old Indian trail was fast becoming a military highway. Ingles' mill was there. William also built a small fort to help protect the nearby settlers. When it was safe he brought Mary back there and together they prospered by assisting caravans of west-bound settlers. The "Pennsylvania Road" was now suitable for wagons all the way across Virginia to the Ingles home, to Ingles' mill, and to Ingles' Ferry across the New River. Meanwhile Wernhardt has taken his family back to Maryland, where, apparently, Maria Elizabeth was born; then, finally reaching York County, Pennsylvania again.

The continuing threat of attacks caused many settlers in the area to move south to the supposedly safer North Carolina where the western flank was protected by the friendly Cherokees. Heinrich Spanhauer's Memoir states: "I resolved to move to North Carolina to the Brethren or in their neighborhood. I moved into the fort at the mill in 1759."

The Brethren are the Moravian Brethren, and the mill is at the now fortified little village of Bethabara. "More" in the next "chapter".

FAMILY NEWSLETTER

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Issue #6 September 1994

REUNION NEWS:

Our 1995 Reunion will be on October 5, 6, 7, and 8, so mark your calendars! Headquarters for the Reunion will be at the Hawthorne Inn and Conference Center in Winston-Salem, which is on High Street within easy walking distance of Old Salem. One hundred rooms at the Inn have been reserved for our group. The cost for the rooms will be $65.00 per night.

The Reunion Program will include a Moravian Tour of Old Salem and Bethabara, and a Spainhour Locations Tour of Bethania, King, Pinnacle, etc. A Barbecue with entertainment is scheduled for Friday evening at a site yet to be selected, and a banquet at the Hawthorne Inn is scheduled for Saturday night.

Sunday morning will be open --you will be free to visit at one of various churches if you wish. A Picnic at Bethania is scheduled for 1:00 with displays of Family "things" at the Old School House there. A Moravian Lovefeast at 6:00 in the Bethania Church is scheduled specifically for our Reunion.

Jack White and his committees also report that other activities such as shopping, industrial tours, etc. will be worked into the schedule where possible, and that specific locations for lunch on Friday and Saturday are being studied. Presently, about 300 persons are anticipated for the Reunion Program including about 60 persons from Switzerland.

About 100 persons have expressed interest in an "After the Reunion Tour". This tour is being organized with the Aladdin Travel Agency with potential "stops" to include Family "locations" in Virginia and Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C.; Williamsburg, VA; Nagshead and Manteo; The Outer Banks (Oracoke, Hatteras), New Bern, and Raleigh.

OUR FAMILY TREE:

Our collective file of Family Sheets continues to grow. Currently it contains just over 1,300 Families and just over 6,000 persons. Also, thanks to information from Archie and Maxine Spainhour Johnson (Houston, Texas), we now have our first family in the 15th generation.

If you have not recently received a copy of your own family sheet for review, please let me know so that I can send it to you. With your help, we can add some 15th generation children who can then carry the "Spänhauer" name into the 16th generation!!

Copies of our Family Sheets are planned to be printed again following the 1995 Reunion, and the genealogy information in them will hopefully also be available in electronic form at that time.

We still have many families that we cannot yet "attach" to the tree because a critical "connection" is not known, so there is still much that can be done!

THANK YOU, THANK YOU:

Your contributions toward our mailing expenses for the Reunion and the Newsletter have continued, and we are both encouraged and thankful for your support. We had an unused balance after Issue #5 and the Reunion Questionnaire costs of $ 203. 06. Contributions since that time have totaled $300.00. After the duplicating and postage costs (about $175) for Issue #6, the balance should be about $328. Our thankful appreciation is extended to the following:

Mrs. Janice Verden (Las Vagas, NV)
Mr. Jack Moore (Eureka, CA)
Mrs. Evelyn Dunford (Fort Smith, AR)
Mrs. Jeanne Dyer (Smithville, TN)
Mrs. Verna Brewer (Barboursville, WV)
Mrs. Emma Jane Phillips (Eustace, TX)
Mrs. Maxine Johnson (Houston, TX)
Mr. Sam Portaro (High Point, NC)
Mrs. Frankie Mulder (Cypress, CA)
Mr Richard J. Spainhour (Welcome, NC)
Mrs. Ivy Henderson (Athens, TX)
Mrs. Alma Chamblee (Athens, TX)
Mr. Henry Spainhour (Winston-Salem, NC)
Mrs. Mary Lambert (St. Paul, MN)
Mrs. Barbara Laughon (Columbus, OH)

SOME RESEARCH RESULTS & "LOOSE ENDS":

In issue #5 of the Newsletter (March 1994) I asked if anyone knew where Pigeon Hills, PA was located. The first three of Heinrich's children were born there, according to our genealogy records. David & Nane Spainhour (Boone, NC) have learned that a Pigeon Hill community is located in the Paradise Township of York County, and that there was a Pigeon Hill Post Office in York County (established 1829) which changed its name to Spring Forge in July, 1831. Our maps of Pennsylvania have 36 communities with the name Spring or Spring "something" but there is no Spring Forge. Thus, the locations of Heinrich during the years prior to his return trip to Switzerland are still confusing to us. After his return from Switzerland Heinrich's memoir says "I moved to York County"--which seems to suggest that prior to this he was living in another county? Since York County very likely had different boundaries during those years, we cannot be sure.

Another question posed in Issue #5 had to do with the specific year in which Heinrich purchased his 80-acre farm in Virginia. David & Nane have also learned that Heinrich bought the land from Emanuel Ekerling, who purchased it from James Patton on March 25, 1753. You may remember Colonel James Patton from Issue #5 -- he was visiting with William Ingles and was killed during the Indian Raid on Draper's Meadows on July 8, 1755. Heinrich's purchase, then, was in 1753, 1754, or 1755.

lives of loyalty to Christ, to honor promises, and to avoid slander. Later they welcomed others, with similar promises, into their "Order of the Grain of Mustard Seed", including Archbishop Potter of Canterbury, Catholic Cardinal Noailles, and Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia.

At age 16, Zinzendorf was sent to Wittenberg to study government and law, because his guardian had decided that Nicholas should become a court official of some kind. At Wittenberg, he worked hard on his assigned studies, but he also spent much free time reading the papers of Martin Luther and talking with the professors of theology.

After graduation, as was the custom for sons of wealthy families, Nicholas was sent "on tour". During this period he met many princes and noblemen, including William of Orange, and he spend six months in Paris, where he formed a friendship with Cardinal Noailles during their many long talks about the different viewpoints of Protestants and Catholics.

Nicholas wanted to become a minister, but his grandmother insisted that such a calling was beneath his status as a nobleman, so he became a counsellor at the royal court in Dresden. In order to "keep in touch" with the "common people", Nicholas purchased the estate of Berthelsdorf from his grandmother. It came into his hands in April 1722, just in time for his visit with Christian David.

HERRNHUT:

Christian David and his first little band of settlers arrived in Berthelsdorf on June 8, 1722. Zinzendorf was in Dresden at the time, so they called on the Lady Gersdorf. Their welcome was not a warm one. Lady Gorsdorf turned the group over to the Berthelsdorf caretaker, John Heitz, who put them up temporarily while he thought about what to do with them. Finally, on the morning of June 17, he led them to a hill called the Hutberg, about one mile from the village, and told them: "here you can build yourselves a house". Christian David felled the first tree, and the group worked all summer on the house. They would probably have starved to death without the reluctant aid of Lady Gersdorf and the kindhearted caretaker.

As soon as the first house was completed, Christian David set out again for Moravia, carrying with him a letter from the first group of settlers to their friends and relatives. Many of these were now in prison because of the anger of the local authorities over the departure of the first group. Their jailers, however, "forgot" to lock the gates one night, and eighteen more emigrants were on their way to Saxony.

David found another five young men in Zauchenthal who were also members of the "Brethren". They were planning to emigrate to Poland, but David talked them into stopping for a visit in Saxony "on the way to Poland". They expected more of a village than the three houses they found, but nevertheless, they stayed. Christian David made ten such trips to escort refugee groups, so that the first log house quickly grew into a little city as a steady stream of Moravians arrived. Christian David eventually joined this "brotherhood" and settled in that Saxony village which was named Herrnhut -- "The Lord's Watch".

These Moravian pioneers sought a place to live in an exclusive religious village with a controlled society and a controlled economy so as to insure their survival and their freedom to live their pious lives with the bible as their guide. They would select carefully the folks allowed to live in their village, and those who failed to follow the rules, or those who would not meet the requirements from the community, were subject to ejection. In this respect they were essentially similar to several other religious groups which came to America, such as the Amish, the Mennonites, the Schwenkfelders. the Amana colony, etc. There were probably more than 250 similar groups throughout Europe during these years.

The growth of Herrnhut attracted other Protestant refugees also -- it grew to about 300 persons -- and this obviously led to trouble. To the followers of Christian David, this was to be a Moravian town, where they could reestablish their exclusive religious society. To others, because Zinzendorf was a Lutheran, this should be an "open" Lutheran town. There was some considerable struggle. During this period Zinzendorf obtained and read the papers of John Amos Comenius, a bishop of the "Unitas Fratrum". The ideas in Comenius' papers were much like his own and, as a result, Zinzendorf began to take a personal interest in the reestablishment of this Moravian "brotherhood". Thus, Herrnhut became the "closed" religious village that Christian David and his followers had envisioned.

Zinzendorf saw this religious community as an ideal source for those missionaries he and de Watteville had promised each other to send out to convert the heathen. As Herrnhut developed and prospered, Zinzendorf inspired it to establish many Moravian missions -- among which were: St. Thomas Island in 1732, Greenland in 1733, St. Croix Island and Lapland in 1734, Georgia and Surinam in 1735, St. Petersburg, the Gold Coast of Africa, and a second on St Thomas in 1736, Cape Town, South Africa in 1737, Guyana in 1738, Algiers in 1739, Constantinople, Persia, and Egypt in 1740, and Pennsylvania in 1741. Labrador in 1752, Jamaica in 1754, and Antigua in 1756 also became Moravian missions during the period when our two Spaenhauer brothers and their families became acquainted with this religious group.

BETHABARA AND SALEM:

In Pennsylvania, the Moravians had formed their settlement in what became the town of Bethlehem. There were some problems with neighbors here, at least in part because they had purchased selected individual farms which were scattered about the area, with non-Moravian families in between. Zinzendorf wanted an unbroken or undivided tract of land in North Carolina so that they could establish an "exclusive"community as in Herrnhut and here they could also be near the Indians and the slaves.

As we have seen in the last issue of the Newsletter, they named this tract 'Wachovia", and in 1753 established a "temporary" settlement at Bethabara, where they would live until the site for the "permanent" settlement (later called Salem) could be selected.

We can summarize this image of the Moravians in 1750 as -- an "exclusive" or "closed" religious and economic society, (a' la Christian David), whose major purpose was to support missionaries to the Indians and to the slaves of the southern colonies (a' la Zinzendorf). This type of

corridor and folks are buried, not by family group, but by choir group -- in rows outward from this central corridor, males on the righthand side and females on the lefthand side of the corridor, and each row will contain only persons who would belong to one of those ten "choirs". In many of these, the grave markers are white marble, of identical size, and are laid flat upon the ground.

The special service which is called a "Lovefeast", is a celebration of Christian fellowship or "brotherhood". The service includes the serving of a cup of coffee (with cream and sugar already included) and a special Moravian bun to each participant, the singing of many joyful hymns, and perhaps a short sermon. These are traditionally held five or six times a year, on the anniversary of the Moravian Church, on the anniversary of the individual Congregation, and on religious holidays, such as at Easter.

NOW BACK TO OUR STORY:

We left our story in Issue #5 with two sentences from Heinrich Spänhauer's Memoir: "I resolved to move (from New River, VA) to North Carolina to the (Moravian) Brethren or in their neighborhood. I moved into the fort at the mill (Bethabara) in 1759." The phrase "to the Brethren" suggests that he intended to join the society if possible, and if not, he would "live in their vicinity".

In the Moravian records we have a note made at Bethabara during May 1759: "Among the refugees at the mill there are....people who have already been chased here from the New River and their homesteads several times before. By this means they have become acquainted with the Brethren. Up to this point they have indeed had no hope of coming into closer fellowship with the Moravian Church other than simply being neighbors and friends. Now, however, the situation is exceptional, in that they have been driven here just when Brother Joseph (Bishop Spangenberg) is arriving (to found a new village), and when they themselves have developed an inclination to live together in a village."

BETHANIA:

Spangenberg and other leaders within the Church had been discussing the formation of farming villages for friends and converts as one means of raising money for the Church. He and his wife arrived at Bethabara at 4:00 pm on June 5. On Tuesday June 12, it was "somewhat red at dawn" but the day turned bright and beautiful as they selected a site for the new village at Black Walnut Bottom, about three miles from Bethabara. The new village would be named Bethania. It would contain 2,000 acres and be laid out for 30 families.

In a pamphlet entitled "Bethania: A Fresh Look At Its Birth" by Dr. C. Daniel Crews, Archivist of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church in America, we have a note written at Bethabara on June 14, 1759: "The sick daughter (an older girl) of Sponhauer (a refugee at the mill) was baptized by Br. Christian. After her baptism she bore witness to everyone who came to her about the love of the Savior in so remarkable way that all of her friends and acquaintances who visited her were very moved and went away with tears in their eyes. It was thought that she was going to die, but instead she recovered. Meanwhile this had brought about a great time of reflection among the people concerning themselves."

Brother Christian was Christian Seidel, the pastor for Wachovia. "Sponhauer" was, of course Heinrich, and the daughter was Heinrich and Elisabeth Lum Spänhauer's second child, Maria Elizabeth (now aged 13).

On Sunday, July 1, 1759, eight families joined together and signed a letter to the Brethren at Bethabara, asking to "be taken under the care of the Moravian Church" and for permission to live in the new village of Bethania. These eight families were those of: Heinrich Sponhauer (cooper & farmer), Martin Hausser, Georg Hausser (blacksmith), Michel Hausser (weaver & farmer), Friedrich Schorer, Heinrich Schorer (farmer & carpenter), Johannes Strub (baker & farmer), and Philipp Schaus (farmer & shoemaker).

Dr. Crews has translated that letter into English, and has included in his pamphlet a copy of the signatures of the "householders" who signed it. These were: Martin Hauser, Georg Hauser, Michell Hauser, Peter Hauser (weaver & farmer), Heinrich Spehnhauer, Johannes Spehnhauer, Johannes Strub, Heinrich Schor, Phillip Schauss, and Johannes Schor.

We discussed Heinrich Spänhauer's son Johannes in Newsletter Issue # 5. He was born in 1743, thus was now aged 16.

Martin Hauser (Senior) and his wife Maria Margaretha Schaeffer were born in Alsace Lorraine, just across the Rhine River from Switzerland. Martin was 63 now, and had six sons alive at this time. Georg, was their son Johann George, now age 29 (born in PA) who married Anna Margaretha Elrod (born in PA), and they now had four children, the youngest at the time being Mary, born May 23, 1759. Mary died not quite a year later and became the first burial at Bethania Moravian Cemetery. Martin & Margaretha's son Michael Hauser, now 28, had married Anna Cunigunda Fiscus (born in Ober Saulheim, Germany). This couple was married in Frederick County, Maryland, and now also had four children. Peter was Martin & Margaretha Hauser's son George Peter, now age 19. George Peter will later marry Heinrich's daughter Maria Elizabeth Spänhauer. Another of the Hauser brothers, Martin Hauser, Jr. , now age 26, was married to Susanna Maria Kessler and was presumably living in Frederick County, Maryland at this time since their first child was born there in 1761. Martin, Jr.'s twin brother Jacob came to North Carolina but perhaps after his marriage to Eleanore Margaretha Fiscus in 1762. Jacob died, and is buried in Hope, NC. The youngest Hauser brother, Daniel, now 16, later (in 1772) married Elizabeth Myer in Bethlehem, PA, and their five children were all born in Hope, New Jersey. Daniel died in Bethlehem.

Johann Heinrich Schorr (now age 24) was a son of Friedrich Schorr and Margaretha Schneider both born in Muttenz, Switzerland. Heinrich's wife was Barbara Mueller, born near Winterthur, Switzerland. At this time the Schors had an infant daughter, Magdalene.

These details are included here for a purpose. Note the association and intermarriages of Schor, Hauser, Fiscus and Spänhauer. These will become connected soon also with the Volck (Fulk) and Arney families, and descendants of these six families will remain more or less together as the following generations seek new lands over those

children. Their first child, Michael is now 10, their second child, Mary Eve, is now 8, their third child, Heinrich is now 5, their fourth child, Maria Elizabeth is now 2, their fifth and sixth children, twins, apparently died as infants, probably in Pennsylvania.

REMEMBER DR WALKER?

In Newsletter Issue #5, we observed a little band of six men led by Dr. Thomas Walker pass through those early settlements along the New River in Virginia, on a mission to locate a western boundary to an 800.000 acre tract on the frontier of western Virginia which would be suitable for settlement. We left them a few miles west of there, camped on the Holston River across from an old Indian Fort on Sunday, April 1, 1750.

Their progress was slow the next day because Dr. Walker's horse choked on the young cane which grew in abundance along the streams. Walker's party now turned northwest from the Holston River toward Clinch Mountain, which separates the Holston River Valley from the Clinch River Valley. These two rivers run parallel to each other for nearly 200 miles. They explored along the southeastern base of Clinch Mountain for some time. The weather was bad, with much rain and snow. On April 7, their dogs cornered a big bear. One of their dogs was badly mauled by the bear, so Dr. Walker carried across his horse until it recovered.

By April 9, they had crossed over the mountain and gone down the northwest slope to reach the Clinch River near the present town of Sneedville, Tennessee. The Clinch River here is about 130 yards wide, so it was necessary to swim the horses and construct a raft to move their supplies across. Five miles further northwest, they crossed another high mountain and entered a narrow valley. Turning down Big Sycamore Creek for two miles, they came to a northern tributary of this creek with a buffalo road running along beside it. Following this stream and buffalo path, they were led through Powell Mountain to reach a third river which flows parallel with the Clinch and the Holston. This third River is currently called the Powell River, but Walker called it the Bear-Grass.

They then followed this river for about two miles to a place where Walker found some small pieces of coal and much good yellow flint. He described this stream as about 70 yards wide at this point, with water "the most transparent I ever saw".

On April 13, 1750, Walker's Journal entry records that they followed the Bear-Grass {now the Powell River} for four more miles to one of its tributary creeks, which he named Cedar Creek and then six miles further to Cave Gap. On the north side of this Gap, where the mountain is very steep, there was a large spring, big enough to turn a mill, and just above it, an entrance to a large Cave, from which there was a constant stream of cool air. On the south side there was an Indian road. Atop the Gap there were laurel trees , some of which were marked with crosses, and some were blazed with several figures on them. Following the Indian road over the Gap and down the northwest slope for another four miles, they reached another large creek, {Yellow Creek}, and made camp along side it. Here they found much good coal.

On the following day, they came upon another river, which Walker named the Cumberland, in honor to the Duke of Cumberland, son of King George II of England. Walker's journey took two more months, but the rest of it is not so important to our Family history, so we'll let him go on alone.

Walker didn't know it, but his note of April 13 was the first written description of what was later called the Cumberland Gap, and he also didn't know that it was the most important discovery of his entire journey.

Two years after Walker's trip, in 1752, John Finley, a trader from Pennsylvania, discovered the blue grass region of Kentucky. He had gone southwestward along the Ohio River and established trade relations with the Shawnee Indians. While hunting with the Shawnees in the Kentucky lowlands, he learned that the Warriors' Path lead directly to Cumberland Gap. He was unable to do more exploration due to the war.

For a century and a half, the American colonists had been held in check by the French, by the hostile Indians, and by the ridges of the Allegheny Mountains. With the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, two of these barriers were removed, and as word of Thomas Walker's and John Finley's discoveries became more widely known, Cumberland Gap developed into "a great doorway to the west".

In 1766, Captain James Smith, Uriah Stone and three companions crossed the Gap and Isaac Lindsay led five hunters across that same year. Lindsay proceeded as far as Stone's River in middle Tennessee, where he met James Harrod and Michael Stoner, who had come south from Fort Pitt via the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers. Joseph Drake and Henry Skaggs led a group of forty settlers through the Gap in 1770.

Another hunting group, led by Benjamin Cutbirth of North Carolina crossed the mountains above the Gap and hunted in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee. They then took their furs down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, where they sold them at a very good profit. John Stuart's description of this bold venture aroused the interest of his brother-in-law, Daniel Boone, whose family lived in the Yadkin River Valley of North Carolina. Boone had know John Finley as a fellow soldier during the war, so he now became anxious to see that blue grass region which had been described by Finlay. His first attempt was made during the winter of 1767-68. He obtained a fine collection of furs, but he was not able to locate the Gap. His disappointment ended, however, later that year when he had a chance reunion with Finley. They immediately made plans to explore together the following spring.

In May 1769, these two and Stuart, plus three other hunter/woodsmen began their journey. This time they found the Gap with no difficulty, and followed the Warrior's Path to Station Camp Creek, a tributary of the Kentucky River, where they built a shelter for their furs. Things went well until December when a band of Shawnees raided their camp, captured Boone and Finley, and took their furs. Boone and Finley escaped, but the experience convinced all but Boone and Stuart to go home! At about this same time, Daniel's brother, Squire Boone, and a companion arrived with fresh supplies. These four then made a new camp near the junction of the Red and Kentucky Rivers, a bit further away from the Warrior's Path.



Mitgliedschaft

Unsere Organisation ist eine Verbindung von Leuten, die von Muttenzer Auswanderern abstammen, welche im 18. Jahrhundert von der Schweiz nach Nord Amerika ausgewandert sind. Ferner Familien - in der Schweiz und in Amerika - die mit diesen verwandt sind. Eine Mitgliedschaft steht allen interessierten Personen offen.

Zuerst in Pennsylvanien ansässig, siedelten sich einige der Spänhauer, Schorr, Brodtbeck, Pfau, Mössmer und Tschudi Familien in und um Bethania - im Grenzland des kolonialen Nord Karolina - an.

Die schweizerischen Einwanderer heirateten untereinander, vorab in Pennsylvanien und Nord Karolina. Viele dieser Nachbarn waren Einwanderer aus dem Elsass und dem nördlich von Muttenz gelegenen Rheinland. Diese Familien sind erkennbar an den Namen Arney, Doub, Hauser, Fiscus, Fulk, Krieger, Helsabeck, Beroth, Conrad, Leinbach, Shouse, Flynt, Kapp, Spiess, Grabs usw.

Nach 10 Generationen zählen deren Nachkommen über ganz USA verteilt einige Zehntausend.

Finanzielle Quellen

Die Organisation ist vorwiegend getragen von freiwilligen Zuwendungen von Seiten ihrer Mitglieder. Von Zeit zu Zeit sind Aktionen geplant zur Mittelbeschaffung.

Alle Projekte unter der Schirmherrschaft der Organisation werden ehrenamtlich ausgeführt. Die Organisation übernimmt nur die projekt-bezogenen Auslagen. Keine Gehälter oder zeitbemessene Vergütungen werden entrichtet.

Sinn und Zweck

Der eigentliche Sinn unserer Organisation ist:

1. Geschichte, Kunsthandwerk und Erbgut der Einwanderer aus Muttenz und deren verwandten Familien zu sammeln, zu erhalten und als Lehrmittel zu veröffentlichen.
2. Das Leben der Einwanderer, deren ersten Nachkommen und Nachbarn, im Amerikanischen Grenzland zu porträtieren.

Rundschreiben

Ein halbjährlich herausgegebenes, gedrucktes Rundschreiben steht allen Interessierten kostenlos zur Verfügung. Um auf die Versandliste zu kommen, bitte Ihre Adresse an den Herausgeber schicken.

Im Februar 2001 wurde das erste E-mail Rundschreiben herausgebracht. Es sind 2-monatlich sechs Ausgaben geplant. Wer interessiert ist, kann sich auf der world wide web eintragen.

into Cumberland County, Kentucky (probably about 1795). The second child, Petrus Schor (Peter Shore) (#1) was born in North Carolina in 1790. Their fourth child, Maria Matilda Shore was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1798. The family subsequently moved back to North Carolina. Jacob died in Bethania in 1809. Son Petrus later left for Tennessee & Kentucky with his Hauser uncles and settled in Todd County, Kentucky about 1820. He was married to Elizabeth Tillman in Kentucky and several of their children were born there. Later, he moved his family into Montgomery County, Illinois, where he died in 1848.

#2 = Johann Heinrich Schor — born NC, 1793
- **#3 = Evalina Shore — born NC, 1814**
- **#4 = William Peter Shore — born NC, 1817**
- **#5 = Simon Peter Shore — born NC, 1820**
- **#6 = James Thomas Shore — born NC, 1823**
- **#7 = Christopher Columbus Shore — born NC, 1825**

Johann Heinrich Schor (#2) was a son of Peter Schor (#1) & Catherine Hauser. Individuals #3 thru #7 were his children with Rebecca Logan.

#8 = Samuel Robert Shore — born NC, 1797
- **#9 = Mary Elisabeth Shore — born NC, 1820**
- **#10 = Samuel T. Shore — born NC, 1821**
- **#11 = Jane Shore — born NC, 1823**
- **#12 = Louisa Shore — born NC, 1825**
- **#13 = Robert Augustus Shore — born NC, 1828**
- **#14 = John W. Montgomery Shore — born NC, 1832**
- **#15 = Thomas Benton Shore — born NC, 1834**

#16 = Jonathan William Shore — born NC, 1800
- **#17 = Samuel Richard Shore — born NC, 1821**
- **#18 = Sarah Shore — born NC, 1822**
- **#19 = Jonathan Calvin Shore — born NC, 1825**
- **#20 = Agnes Shore — born NC, 1828**
- **#21 = Mumford Shore — born NC, 1830**
- **#22 = Elizabeth Ann Shore — born NC, 1831**
- **#23 = Theophilus Shore — born NC, 1834**

#24 = Susanna Lydia Shore — born NC, 1807

#25 = Sarah Elizabeth Shore — born NC, 1810

Individuals #8, #16, #24, & #25 were children of Peter Shore & Anna Maria Rank. This Peter Shore was a son of Johann Heinrich Schor & Barbara Mueller and therefore, uncle to Peter Shore (#1). Individuals #9 thru #15 were Samuel Robert (#8)'s children with Narcissa Jean. Individuals #17 & #18 were Jonathan William (#16)'s children with Frances Phillips, and individuals #19 thru #23 were Jonathan William (#16)'s children with Mary Phillips (twin sister of first wife). Susanna Lydia Shore (#24) married David Hunter. This couple had four Hunter children with them during their westward migration. Sarah Elizabeth Shore (#25) married Thomas Henry Wall. This couple had three Wall children with them during their westward migration.

#26 = Maria Magdalena Shore — born NC 1798 — mrd Fulk #17

Maria Magdalena Shore (#26) was a daughter of Peter Shore & Maria Susanna Ritter. This Peter Shore was a son of Johannes Schor & Maria Magdalena

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Schmidt. Maria Magdalena (Schmidt) Shore married second, Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1).

#27 = John Shore — born NC, 1799
- **#28 = Charlotte Maria Shore — born NC, 1821**
- **#29 = Jonathan Washington Shore — born NC, 1823**
- **#30 = Anderson Shore — born NC, 1824**
- **#31 = Alexander Shore — born NC, about 1827**
- **#32 = Henry Franklin Shore — born NC, 1830**
- **#33 = Thomas A. Shore — born NC, 1833**

John Shore (#27) was a son of John Henry Shore & Maria Catherine Boeckel. Individuals #28 thru #33 were his children with Susanna Rominger.

#34 = Rebecca Shore — born NC, 1799

Rebecca Shore (#34) was a daughter of John Jacob Shore & Johanna Gertrude Hauser. She married Jacob Faulk (Fulk?). This couple with five or six Faulk children, moved into Tennessee in 1834.

#35 = Catherine Shore — born NC about 1800 — mrd Hauser #5

There were several Catherine Shores -- I am uncertain yet about the identification of this one.

Spainhour:

#1 = Anna Elisabetha Spoenhauer — born PA, 1762 — mrd Fiscus #16

#2 = Elisabeth Dietz Spainhower — born NC, 1793 — mrd Arney #9

Anna Elisabetha Spoenhauer (#1) was a daughter of Wernhard Spänhauer & Elisabeth Lohner. Elisabeth Dietz Spainhour (#2) a daughter of Johann Heinrich Spoenhauer (twin brother of Anna Elisabetha (#1)) & Louisa Dietz.

#3 = Jonathan Spainhower — born NC, 1781
- **#4 = Noah Spainhower — born NC, 1810**
- **#5 = John David Spainhower — born NC, 1816**
- **#6 = Salome Spainhower — born NC, 1820**
- **#7 = Edgar Emanuel Spainhower — born NC, 1821**
- **#8 = Aaron Spainhower — born NC, 1822**
- **#9 = Peter Spainhower — born NC, 1823**
- **#10 = Alfred R. Spainhower — born NC, 1824**

#11 = Jeremiah Spainhower — born NC, 1808

#12 = Eva Charlotte Spainhower — born NC, 1810

#13 = Veronica Frances Spainhower — born NC, 1811

#14 = Abraham Spainhower — born NC, 1817

Jonathan Spainhower (#3) was the sixth child of Johann Jacob Spaenhauer & Anna Catherine Volck (Fulk). Individuals #4 & #5 were Jonathan's children with first wife (Unknown), and individuals #6 thru #10 were Jonathan's children with second wife, Catherine Boose. Individuals #11 thru #14 were children of David Spoenhauer & Maria Katherine Helsabeck (#2). David was Jonathan Spoenhauer (#3)'s brother .

#15 = Daniel Spoenhauer — born NC, 1782 — mrd Hauser #8
- **#16 = Caroline Spainhour — born NC, 1820**
- **#17 = Emily Amelia Spainhour — born NC, 1821**

#18 = Adeline R. Spainhour --- born NC, 1822
#19 = Janas Spainhour --- born NC, 1824
#20 = Lewis H. Spainhour --- born NC, 1825
#21 = Sarah P. Spainhour --- born NC, 1828
#22 = Alpha Nathaniel Spainhour --- born NC, 1830
#23 = Catherine E. Spainhour --- born NC, 1830
#24 = Lucetta L. Spainhour --- born NC, 1836
#25 = Eugene E. Spainhour --- born NC, 1839
#26 = Mary M. Spainhour --- born NC, 1840
#27 = Jacob Spoenhauer --- born NC 1790
#28 = Elisabeth Spainhour --- born NC, 1818
#29 = Henrietta E. Spainhour --- born NC, 1819 --- mrd Hauser 15
#30 = Robert Hill Spainhour --- born NC, 1821
#31 = Susanna Maria Spainhour --- born NC, 1823
#32 = Richard Mathews Spainhour --- born NC, 1826
#33 = Maranda B. Spainhour --- born NC, 1831

Daniel Spoenhauer (#15) and Jacob Spoenhauer (#27) were sons of Johann Heinrich Spoenhauer, Jr. & Elisabeth Hauser (daughter of Michael Hauser & Anna Fiscus). Individuals #16 thru #26 were Daniel's children with Mary Magdalena Hauser (#8). Individuals # 28 thru #33 were Jacob's children with Susanna Maria Reich.

Our First Family Moved to Indiana About 1815:

A previous newsletter summarized information from Thomas J. Rider's "History of the Fiscus Family" about John Adam Fiscus (#16), who, in 1778, as a lad of nineteen, joined up as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After his enlistment expired, he returned home to Stokes County, North Carolina, and in the spring of 1779, he answered the call of his neighbor, Daniel Boone, to become a member of Boone's "Long Rifles" serving in Kentucky. In November of 1780 after his discharge, he, once again returned to North Carolina and signed up for another term as a soldier in the army of General Greene. After the Revolutionary War was over, in 1782, he married Anna Elizabetha Spoenhauer (#1), daughter of Werner & Elizabeth Lohner Spoenhauer.

John Adam's sister, Maria Eva Fiscus, married another Revolutionary War veteran, Johann Jacob Helsabeck. *Three of the Helsabeck children of Eva Maria Fiscus and Johann Jacob Helsabeck married Spainhour's -- their daughter Elizabeth married Johannes Spainhour (son of Johann Jacob), their daughter Maria Catherine married David Spainhour (son of Johann Jacob), and their son Joseph married Susannah Spainhour. These couples did not move west, but other children of the family did, as we will note later.*

About 1785, John Adam Fiscus (#16) purchased land on the Little Yadkin River near the present town of King, North Carolina. He farmed on this land until 1814. During this period John Adam & Elizabeth (Spainhour) Fiscus where neighbors to Johann Jacob & Anna Catherine (Fulk) Spaenhauer. John Jacob was Elizabeth's half-brother. As each of their children married, John Adam gave them a part of his original land to farm for themselves.

In 1814 John Adam Fiscus sold his land in North Carolina and together with wife Elizabeth (Spainhour) and their two youngest children, sons Peter (#27) and Henry (#28), followed that trail back to Kentucky again; and then crossed the Ohio River northward where, in 1815, he purchased new land in the present-day Jackson Township area of Washington County, Indiana.

Four of their seven children were married by 1814 and son Jacob (#24), who was a soldier in the War of 1812, married Mary Moser in Stokes County, NC in 1817. This explains why only the two youngest children, went west together with their parents. The other children and their families would join them during the next few years.

This, I believe was our first family group to move into Indiana.

Many Others Moved West During 1819 and 1820:

John Adam Fiscus (#16) had a half-brother, Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1), who had a farm about two miles west of Bethania (John Adam's farm was about 10 miles north of this town). Jacob Frederick married Maria Magdalena (Schmidt) Shore, the widow of Jacob (Hans) Shore. Jacob Shore died in 1770, leaving three small children who were adopted by their uncle, and an infant son, Jacob Shore, who was raised with the Fiscus family. Jacob Frederick & Maria had five children together, of which. four moved west in 1820 -- (one daughter died in 1816).

After Maria Magdalena (Schmidt) (Shore) Fiscus, died in 1817, their father Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1) married Rebecca Arney (#7), and two years later (1819) this couple moved also into the Washington County area of Indiana. There were no children from this second marriage. Jacob Frederick's second wife, Rebecca Arney was his junior by about 30 years. She was sister to Maria Magdalena Arney (#8) and to Anna Catherine Arney (#2), wives of Jacob Frederick's nephews, Johann Frederick Fiscus (#18) and Johann Adam Fiscus (#3). These sisters were children of Johann Heinrich Arney (#1) and Maria Magdalena Fulk (#12).

The four children of Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1) who moved west in 1820 were Maria Catherine Fiscus (#2) with her husband, Johann Jacob Bonn, plus their Bonn children and some grandchildren (not on the list); Johann Adam Fiscus (#3) with wife Anna Catherine Arney (#2) and ten of their Fiscus children (#4 thru #13); Maria Barbara Fiscus (#14) with husband Joseph Fulk (#2) and several children (not yet on the list) plus her mother-in-law Maria Sarah (Moser) Fulk (#1); and Johann Frederick Fiscus (#15) with wife Ann Margaret Arney (#12) and one or two children (not yet on the list).

Johann Heinrich Arney (#1) and Maria Magdalena Fulk (#12) moved their family from their farm near King, NC into the Jefferson Township area of Owen County, Indiana in 1820. The book "Owen County Cousins" indicates this area as "not far from where Lick Creek enters the Eel River". The book also mentions that the area's earliest residents included Henry Arney (#1), Adam Fiscus (#3), Hieronymous Speas, William Boyles, and John Stokley.

The extended family of Henry Arney (#1) and Maria Fulk (#12) included their four daughters (Arney #2, #7, #8, & #12) together with their Fiscus husbands (# 18, # 1, #3, & # 15) already mentioned above; John Henry Arney, Jr. (#3) with wife Elizabeth Lee and at least three of their Arney children (#4, #5, & #6); their son, Andrew Arney (#9), who married Elizabeth Dietz Spainhour (#2) and two of their

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#19 = Janas Spainhour — born NC, 1824
#20 = Lewis H. Spainhour — born NC, 1825
#21 = Sarah P. Spainhour — born NC, 1828
#22 = Alpha Nathaniel Spainhour — born NC, 1830
#23 = Catherine E. Spainhour — born NC, 1830
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#25 = Eugene E. Spainhour — born NC, 1839
#26 = Mary M. Spainhour — born NC, 1840
#27 = Jacob Spoenhauer — born NC 1790
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#33 = Maranda B. Spainhour — born NC, 1831

Daniel Spoenhauer (#15) and Jacob Spoenhauer (#27) were sons of Johann Heinrich Spoenhauer, Jr. & Elisabeth Hauser (daughter of Michael Hauser & Anna Fiscus). Individuals #16 thru #26 were Daniel's children with Mary Magdalena Hauser (#8). Individuals # 28 thru #33 were Jacob's children with Susanna Maria Reich.

Our First Family Moved to Indiana About 1815:

A previous newsletter summarized information from Thomas J. Rider's "History of the Fiscus Family" about John Adam Fiscus (#16), who, in 1778, as a lad of nineteen, joined up as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After his enlistment expired, he returned home to Stokes County, North Carolina, and in the spring of 1779, he answered the call of his neighbor, Daniel Boone, to become a member of Boone's "Long Rifles" serving in Kentucky. In November of 1780 after his discharge, he, once again returned to North Carolina and signed up for another term as a soldier in the army of General Greene. After the Revolutionary War was over, in 1782, he married Anna Elizabetha Spoenhauer (#1), daughter of Werner & Elizabeth Lohner Spoenhauer.

John Adam's sister, Maria Eva Fiscus, married another Revolutionary War veteran, Johann Jacob Helsabeck. *Three of the Helsabeck children of Eva Maria Fiscus and Johann Jacob Helsabeck married Spainhour's -- their daughter Elizabeth married Johannes Spainhour (son of Johann Jacob), their daughter Maria Catherine married David Spainhour (son of Johann Jacob), and their son Joseph married Susannah Spainhour. These couples did not move west, but other children of the family did, as we will note later.*

About 1785, John Adam Fiscus (#16) purchased land on the Little Yadkin River near the present town of King, North Carolina. He farmed on this land until 1814. During this period John Adam & Elizabeth (Spainhour) Fiscus where neighbors to Johann Jacob & Anna Catherine (Fulk) Spaenhauer. John Jacob was Elizabeth's half-brother. As each of their children married, John Adam gave them a part of his original land to farm for themselves.

In 1814 John Adam Fiscus sold his land in North Carolina and together with wife Elizabeth (Spainhour) and their two youngest children, sons Peter (#27) and Henry (#28), followed that trail back to Kentucky again; and then crossed the Ohio River northward where, in 1815, he purchased new land in the present-day Jackson Township area of Washington County, Indiana.

Four of their seven children were married by 1814 and son Jacob (#24), who was a soldier in the War of 1812, married Mary Moser in Stokes County, NC in 1817. This explains why only the two youngest children, went west together with their parents. The other children and their families would join them during the next few years.

This, I believe was our first family group to move into Indiana.

Many Others Moved West During 1819 and 1820:

John Adam Fiscus (#16) had a half-brother, Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1), who had a farm about two miles west of Bethania (John Adam's farm was about 10 miles north of this town). Jacob Frederick married Maria Magdalena (Schmidt) Shore, the widow of Jacob (Hans) Shore. Jacob Shore died in 1770, leaving three small children who were adopted by their uncle, and an infant son, Jacob Shore, who was raised with the Fiscus family. Jacob Frederick & Maria had five children together, of which. four moved west in 1820 -- (one daughter died in 1816).

After Maria Magdalena (Schmidt) (Shore) Fiscus, died in 1817, their father Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1) married Rebecca Arney (#7), and two years later (1819) this couple moved also into the Washington County area of Indiana. There were no children from this second marriage. Jacob Frederick's second wife, Rebecca Arney was his junior by about 30 years. She was sister to Maria Magdalena Arney (#8) and to Anna Catherine Arney (#2), wives of Jacob Frederick's nephews, Johann Frederick Fiscus (#18) and Johann Adam Fiscus (#3). These sisters were children of Johann Heinrich Arney (#1) and Maria Magdalena Fulk (#12).

The four children of Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1) who moved west in 1820 were Maria Catherine Fiscus (#2) with her husband, Johann Jacob Bonn, plus their Bonn children and some grandchildren (not on the list); Johann Adam Fiscus (#3) with wife Anna Catherine Arney (#2) and ten of their Fiscus children (#4 thru #13); Maria Barbara Fiscus (#14) with husband Joseph Fulk (#2) and several children (not yet on the list) plus her mother-in-law Maria Sarah (Moser) Fulk (#1); and Johann Frederick Fiscus (#15) with wife Ann Margaret Arney (#12) and one or two children (not yet on the list).

Johann Heinrich Arney (#1) and Maria Magdalena Fulk (#12) moved their family from their farm near King, NC into the Jefferson Township area of Owen County, Indiana in 1820. The book "Owen County Cousins" indicates this area as "not far from where Lick Creek enters the Eel River". The book also mentions that the area's earliest residents included Henry Arney (#1), Adam Fiscus (#3), Hieronymous Speas, William Boyles, and John Stokley.

The extended family of Henry Arney (#1) and Maria Fulk (#12) included their four daughters (Arney #2, #7, #8, & #12) together with their Fiscus husbands (# 18, # 1, #3, & # 15) already mentioned above; John Henry Arney, Jr. (#3) with wife Elizabeth Lee and at least three of their Arney children (#4, #5, & #6); their son, Andrew Arney (#9), who married Elizabeth Dietz Spainhour (#2) and two of their

Schott

Personenlisten

Schorr	Liste
1	**Hans Schor der Elter** 1570-1652, Burger und Gastgeber, von Effringen, 1600 ins Bürgerrecht Muttenz aufgenommen 1.∞ Anna Hodel □ 1633
11	**Hans Schorr** ≈ ca. 1610- 1657 *der jüngere* 1.∞ 31.10.1631 Muttenz Maria Brüderlin □ 27.12.1644
111	Adam ≈ 4.2.1640 Muttenz
112	Johannes ≈ 17.4.1642 Muttenz 2.∞ 13.4.1646 Muttenz Anna Pfirter
113	Engel (Angelika) ≈ 24.11.1650 Muttenz
12	Anna ≈ ca. 1627 □ ca. 1644 ∞ Jakob Dietler: 4 Töchter
13	Barbara ≈ ca. 1623
	2.∞ Barbara Dietler 1601-1677:
14	**Michael Schorr** 1636-1705 ∞ 11.1.1658 Muttenz Elsbeth Schart: 3 Söhne, 7 Töchter
143	Michel ≈ 11.1.1663 Muttenz
147	Michael ≈ 1672
149	**Friedrich Schorr** ≈ 26.5.1678 Mz ∞ Ursula Tschudin ≈ 14.4.1678 oder 1.5.1682 Mz
149.1	**Friedrich Schorr** ∞ 27.10.1705 □ 1773 **1750 → USA** oo Margaretha Schneider 3.10.1708 □ 1750 T v Jakob Schneider und Anna Pfau
149.11	Friedrich 23.101731-1812
149.12	Heinrich 13.2.1735-1819
149.13	Micheal 1738-1738
149.14	Johann 24.5.1739- zirka 1770
149.15	Margreth 21.10.1742-1777
149.16	NN 1750-1750 'buried at sea'
149.2	**Michael Schorr** 1707 **1750 → USA** ∞ Anna Maria Schwartz 1707
149.21	Ursula ≈ 13.12.1738 ∞ Johann Dietler
149.22	Hans Jakob ≈14.8.1740 / 1749
149.23	Anna Maria ≈14.4.1743
149.3	Elisabeth 1708
149.4	**Hans Ulrich Schorr 1710-1855** ∞ Maria Mesmer
149.41	**Friedrich Schorr ≈ 13.1.1737 + 8.12.1810, Landwirt** Bannbruder, Mitglied Gescheid und Gericht oo Anna Maria Vogt
149.411	**Johannes Schorr ≈ 21.12.1777 + 23.3.1855, Landwirt, Bannbruder, Kirchendiener,** Mitglied Gescheid,1814 Gemeinderat, Grossrat, Bezirksrichter ∞ Anna Katharina Glinz ≈ 1780 *149.411.1 Friedrich 1799-1891* *149.411.2 Johannes 1803-* *149.411.3 Anna Maria 1808 ∞ Johannes Dietler 1805- :6 Kinder*
149.411.1	**Friedrich Schorr ≈ 21.4.1799 + 1871 Rössli-Wirt** ∞ Sara Meyer 1805-1870 v Waldenburg
149.411.11	Johannes 1824

149.411.12 **Niklaus Schorr** * 13.12.1823/1825 – 1872 "Schlüssel"-Wirt
∞ 31.7. 1859 Lausen Anna Maria Laubscher * 15.1.1842 ∞ 21.10.1873 Joh. Meier v Mz

149.411.121 Eduard * 17.5.1860

149.411.122 Emilie * 1.3.1862 ∞ 6.7.1882 Mz Wilhelm ...mund, Frenkendorf

149.411.123 Maria Elisabeth Sarah * 27.12.1869 149.411.12 17.4.1890 Basel Wilhelm Gisin

149.411.124 Emil * 9.4.1872 + 15.5.1872

149.411.125 Adolf * 9.42872 + 20.4.1872

149.411.13 Anna Margaretha 1827-1828

149.411.14 **Friedrich Schorr** * 23.4.1832 + 5.1.1890 Rössli-Wirt
∞ 12.7.1860 Mz Anna Marie Aebin * 21.7.1840

149.411.141 Sara * 20.9.1861 + 22.1.1862

149.411.142 Marie * 22.11.1863 + 1927 ∞ 21.3.1889 Mz Gustav Baumann, v Basel

149.411.143 Sara * 30.7.1864 + 1939 ∞ 11..8.1883 Joh. Anton Waltispühl v Bremgarten

149.411.144 **Friedrich Schorr** * 3.9.1868 – 1945 Metzger, Rössli-Wirt
∞ 22.10.1895 Anna Basler * 10.11.1875 + 1938

149.411.144.1 Maria Anna * 1.9.1896 + 1958 ∞ Hans Läuchli: *2 Kinder*

149.411.144.2/3 2 Knaben * + 24.7.1897

149.411.144.4 Friedrich * 21.8.1898 + 5.12.1898

149.411.144.5 Anna Klara * 9.10.1899

149.411.144.6 Fritz Gustav 1901 *2.5. + 8.6.1991 Brunnen = Raoh Schorr→ Gantner:*

149.411.144.7 Anna Gertrud * 1908 + 1994 ∞ Ferdinand Sigrist: *Christian 1937, Silvia 1941, Renata 1943*

149.411.15 Jakob 1834 – 1855

149.411.16 **Emanuel Schorr** * 2.5.1842 + 13.11.1876 Basel
1.∞ 8.5.1866 Frenkendorf Viktoria Boos (25) ¦ 1873
2.∞ 29.10.1874 Basel Karoline Guillebaut 2.∞ 26.2.1879 Rickenbach LU
Alois Dominik Habermacher

149.411.161 **Friedrich Emanuel** * 1.4.1875 + 20.1.1940
∞ 1903
Louise Basler 2.7.1875 + 8.5.1947

149.411.161.1 Rudolf Emanuel * 21.5.1904 + 31.12.1969 ∞ Ida Hänzi. Warteck-Wirt

149.411.161.11 Elisabeth 1944 – 1966

149.411.161.2 Elisabeth Louise 1906-1966 ∞14.3.1931 Paul Siegrist, Zahnarzt 1891-1955
Maja 1933, Ulrich 1934, Regula 1945 Siegrist

149.411.161.3 Hedwig Margaretha 1911-1984 ∞ Albert Mosimann:
Jürg 1944, Samuel Niklaus 1947, Wolfgang1949 Mosimann

149.411.161.4 Paul Albert * 22..4.1918 Dr.iur.
∞ 1948
Elisabeth Müller * 25.6.1921

149.411.161.41 Peter Emanuel * 16.5.1950 ∞ 1998 Ulrike Reichenbach * 3.9.1967

149.411.161.42 Dominik Michael *7.10.1951 Dr.med. Kantonsarzt Basel-Land
∞ 1982
Anne Marie Schild * 13.5.1951

149.411.161.421 Michèle * 6.9.1982

149.411.161.422 Fabienne * 3.2.1984

149.411.161.43 Daniel Benedikt * 8.3.1955

149.411.2 **Johannes ≈ 4.10.1803 – 1875**
oo Elisabeth Meyer

149.411.21 Elisabeth 1828

149.411.22 **Johannes Schorr** 7.3.1830 + 23.3.1897, Bauer, Gemeindekassier, GemRat ?
∞ 20.4.1857 Maria Dietler 17.6.1835 + 15.2. 1919 → *Zwei Hausbücher im OM*

149.411.221 Emma * 9.1.1861 – 1884
1.∞ 19.?1878 Emil Ramstein 1853 – 1924: 1 Sohn, 3 Töchter
2.∞ Lina Plattner: 3 Söhne

149.411.222 Marie 1862-1884 ∞ Emil Schwob : *Marie Schwob 1884-1948*

149.411.223 Johann (Jean) * 28.1.1858 + 21.12.1885 Mz Landmann
1.∞ 3.7.1883 Mz Amalie Meier v Rünenberg, in Augst Tempelhof,
* 2.12.1858 – 2.∞ 6.4.1891 Johann Brunner: 3 Kinder

149.411.223.1 Johann * 7.4.1884 + 1908
149.411.223.2 Emil * 8.3.1885 ∞ **1902 → USA: 6 Kinder**
149.411.223.3 Paul * 29.4.1886 + 1909
149.411.224 Elisabeth * 27.2.1868 -1898 11.10.1892 Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922: 2 Ki
149.411.225 Sophie * 6.7.1873 -1935 ∞ 17.5.1894 Jakob Zeller 1864 – 1949: 2 Kinder
149.411.226 Lina * 28.8.1878 – 1960 ∞ 13.11.1899 Wwer Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922

149.411.23 Marie 1832 – 1905

149.411.24 **Friedrich Schorr** * 2.3.1844 – 1911 GemRat, Armenpfleger
∞19.5.1870 Mz
Emilie Glinz * 15.5.1848 – 1927 T v Johann G und Elisabeth Schwarz
149.411.241 Emilie 1.11.1870 – 1950 ∞ 4.4.1894 Mz Jakob Umiker 1861 1- 1926: 3 Kinder
149.111.241.1 *Friedrich Umiker ∞ 24.10.1924 Anna ...*
149.111.241.2 *Emilie Umiker * 11.4.1903 + 7.7.1990*
*∞ 25.5.1927 Fritz Ernst Baumgartner * 25.5.1896 + 26.5.1984*
149.111.241.21 *René * 12 2.1930*
∞ 29.8.1959 Antoinette Luise Ritter 8.1.1932*
149.111.241.22 *Werner * 28.2.1934*

149.411.242 Johann * 3.12.1871 + 7.11.1873
149.411.243 Karoline Elisabeth 1874 – 1920 Lehrerin → Legat
149.411.244 Friedrich * 3.11.1875 + 1945 Bäcker ∞ Emma Brunner *1877
149.411.245 **Johann Emil** * 17.11.1877 + 1919 1911 GemRat
∞ Lina Grieder 1879-1958

149.411.246 **Ernst Schorr** * 19.9.1879 + 1961
∞ Martha Eglin 1884 – 1930
149.411.246.1 Martha 1909-2000
149.411.246.2 Ernst Schorr 1914-1969
∞ Alice Grieder 1918-
149.411.246.21 Alice 1945 ∞ Willy Börlin: *Roman und Dominik Börlin*
149.411.246.22 Ruth 1947

149.411.247 Maria * 26.11.1881 + 7.7.1885

149.411.248 **Hans Schorr** * 12.8.1886 + 1981
∞ Emma Wirz 1892-1983 → *Grabstein*
149.411.248.1 Emma Emilie * 9.5.1920 Krankenschwester
149.411.248.2 Marianne * 2.11.1921 Augenärztin
149.411.248.3 Hedwig * 15.5.1924 Sekretärin

149.412.3 Anna Maria Schorr 1808 – 1883
∞ 16.7.1827Johannes Dietler 1805 – 1887 – 7 Kinder
149.5 Elisabeth ≈ 17.1.1712

Schorr	Liste
1	**Hans Schor der Elter** 1570-1652, Burger und Gastgeber, von Effringen, 1600 ins Bürgerrecht Muttenz aufgenommen 1.∞ Anna Hodel + 1633 2.∞ Barbara Dietler 10 Kinder
11	**Hans Schorr** * ca. 1610- 1657 *der jüngere* ∞ 31.10.1631 Muttenz Maria Brüderlin ~~+ 1644~~ □ 27.12.1644 ∞ 13.4.1646 Muttenz Anna Pfirter
111	Adam ≈ 4.2.1640 Muttenz
112	Johannes ≈ 17.4.1642 Muttenz
113	Engel (Angelika) ≈ 24.11.1650 Muttenz
12	Anna * ca. 1627 – ca. 1644 ∞ Jakob Dietler: 4 Töchter
13	Barbara * ca. 1623
14	**Michael Schorr** 1636-1705 ∞ 11.1.1658 Muttenz Elsbeth Schart: 3 Söhne, 7 Töchter
143	Michel ≈ 11.1.1663 Muttenz
147	Michael 1672
149	**Friedrich Schorr** 1678 oo Ursula Tschudin
149.1	**Friedrich Schorr** 1705 – 1773 → USA oo Margarehta Schneider 1708-1750 T v Jako Schneider und Anna Pfau
149.11	Friedrich 1731
149.12	Heinrich 1735-1819
149.13	Miacheal 1738
149.14	Johann 1739
149.15	Margreth 1742
149.16	NN * + 1750
149.2	**Michael Schorr** 1707 → USA ∞ Anna Maria Schwartz 1707
149.21	Ursula 1738
149.22	Hans Jakob 1740
149.23	Anna Maria 1743
149.3	Elisabeth 1708
149.4	**Hans Ulrich Schorr 1710-1855** ∞ Maria Mesmer
149.41	**Friedrich Schorr ≈ 13.1.1737-1810, Landwirt,** Bannbruder, Mitglied Gescheid und Gericht oo Anna Maria Vogt
149.411	**Johannes Schorr ≈ 21.12.1777 + 23.3.1855, Landwirt, Bannbruder, Kirchendiener,** Mitglied Gescheid,1814 Gemeinderat, Grossrat, Bezirksrichter ∞ Anna Katharina Glinz *149.411.1 Friedrich 1799-1891* *149.411.2 Johannes 1803-* *149.411.3 Anna Maria 1808 ∞ Johannes Dietler 1805- :6 Kinder.*
149.411.1	**Friedrich Schorr ≈ 26.4.1799-1871 Rössli-Wirt** ∞ Sara Meyer 1805-1870 v Waldenburg
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∞ 31.7. 1859 Lausen Anna Maria Laubscher * 15.1.1842
∞ 21.10.1873 Johannes Meier v mz

149.411.121 Eduard * 17.5.1860
149.411.122 Emilie * 1.3.1862 ∞ 6.7.1882 Mz Wilhelm ...mund, Frenkendorf
149.411.123 Maria Elisabth Saarah * 27.12.1869 149.411.12 17.4.1890 Basel Wilhelm Gisin
149.411.124 Emil * 9.4.1872 + 15.5.1872
149.411.125 Adolf * 9.42872 + 20.4.1872

149.411.13 **Friedrich Schorr** * 23.4.1832 + 5.1.1890 Rössli-Wirt
∞ 12.7.1860 Mz Anna Marie Aebin * 21.7.1840
149.411.131 Sara * 20.9.1861 + 22.1.1862
149.411.132 Marie * 22.11.1863 – 1927 ∞ 21.3.1889 Mz Gustav Baumann, v Basel
149.411.133 Sara * 30.7.1864 -1939 ∞ 11..8.1883 Joh. Anton Waltispühl v Bremgarten

149.411.134 **Friedrich Schorr** * 3.9.1868 – 1945 Metzger u Rössli-Wirt
∞ 22.10.1895 Anna Basler * 10.11.1875 + 1938
149.411.134.1 Maria Anna * 1.9.1896 + 1958 ∞ Hans Läuchli: *2 Kinder*
149.411.134.2/3 2 Knaben * + 24.7.1897
149.411.134.4 Friedrich * 21.8.1898 + 5.12.1898
149.411.134.5 Anna Klara * 9.10.1899
149.411.134.6 Fritz Gustav 1901 *2.5. + 8.6.1991 Brunnen → Gantner: Raoh Schorr*
149.411.134.7? Anna Gertrud 1908 ∞ Ferdinand Sigrist: *Christian 1937, Silvia 1941, Renanta 1943*

149.411.14 Jakob 1834 – 1855

149.411.15 **Emanuel Schorr** 2.5.1842 + 13.11.1876 Basel
1.∞ 8.5.1666 Frenkendorf Viktoria Boos (25) ¦ 1873
2.∞ 29.101874 Basel Karoline Guillebaut 2.∞ 26.2.1879 Rickenbach LU
Alois Dominik Habermacher

149.411.151 **Friedrich Emanuel** ** 1.4.1875 + 21.1.1940* 191 Warteck-Wirt
∞ 1903 Louise Basler 1875 + 8.5.1947

149.411.151.1 Rudolf Emanuel 1904 – 1968 ∞ Ida Hänzi. Warteck-Wirt
149.411.151.11 Elisabeth 1944 – 1966

149.411.151.2 Elisabeth Louise 1906-1966 ∞14.3.1931 Paul Siegrist, Zahnarzt 1891-1955
Maja 1933, Ulrich 1934, Regula 1945 Siegrist ∞ Richa Gallati
149.411.151.3 Hedwig Margaretha 1911 ∞Albert Mosimann:
Jürg 1944, Samuel Niklaus 1947, Wolfgang1949 Mosimann
149.411.1514 Paul Albert 22..4.1918 Dr.iur.
∞ Elisabeth Müller 25.6.1921
149.411.141 Peter Emanuel 16.9.1950 ∞ 1998 Ulrike
149.411.142 Dominik Michael 7.10.1951 Dr.med. Kantonsarzt Basel-Land
∞
Anne Marie Schild * 13.5.1955
149.411.142.1 Michèle * 6.9.1982
149.411.142.2 Fabienne * 3.2.1984
149.411.143 Daniel Benedikt * 8.3.1955

149.411.2 **Johannes ≈ 4.10.1803 – 1875**
oo Elisabeth Meyer
149.411.21 Elisabeth 1828

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∞ 20.4.1857 Maria Dietler 17.6.1835 + 15.2. 1919 → *Zwei Hausbücher im OM*

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1.∞ 19.?1878 Emil Ramstein 1853 – 1924: 1 Sohn, 3 Töchter
2.∞ Lina Plattner: 3 Söhne

149.411.222 Marie 1862-1884 ∞ Emil Schwob : *Marie Schwob 1884-1948*

149.411.223 Johann (Jean) * 28.1.1858 + 21.12.1885 Mz
1.∞ 3.7.1883 Mz Amalie Meier v Rünenberg, in Augst Tempelhof
149.411.223.1 Johann * 7.4.1884 + 1908
149.411.223.2 Emil * 8.3.1885 oo ? 1902 nach Amerika: 6 Kinder
149.411.223.3 Paul * 29.4.1886 + 1909
2.∞ 6.4.1891Johann Brunner: 3 Kinder, *Jakob, Emilie Fritz Brunner*

149.411.224 Elisabeth * 27.2.1868 -1898 ∞ 10.10.1892 Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922: 2 Ki
149.411.225 Sophie * 6.7.1873 -1935 ∞ 17.5.1894 Jakob Zeller 1864 – 1949: 2 Kinder
149.411.226 Lina * 28.8.1878 – 1960 ∞ 13.11.1899 Wwer Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922

149.411.23 Marie 1832 – 1905

149.411.24 **Friedrich Schorr** * 2.3.1844 – 1911
∞ 19.5.1870 Mz
Emilie Glinz * 15.5.1848 – 1927 T v Joahnn G und Elisabeth Schwarz
149.411.241 Emilie 1.11.1870 – 1950 ∞ 4.4.1894 Mz Jakob Umiker 1861 1- 1926: 3 Kinder
149.411.242 Johann * 3.12.1871 + 7.11.1873
149.411.243 Karoline Elisabeth 1874 – 1920 Lehrerin → Legat
149.411.244 Friedrich * 3.11.1875 + 1945 Bäcker ∞ Emma Brunner *1877
149.411.245 **Johann Emil** * 17.11.1877 + 1919 ∞ Lina Grieder 1879-1958

149.411.426 **Ernst Schorr** * 19.9.1879 + 1961 ∞ Martha Eglin1884 – 1930
149.411.426.1 Martha 1909-2000
149.411.426.2 Ernst Schorr 1914-
∞ Alice Grieder 1918-
149.411.426.21 Alice 1945 ∞ Willy Börlin: *Roman und Dominik Börlin*
149.411.426.22 Ruth 1947

149.411.427 Maria * 26.11.1881 + 7.7.1885

149.411.248 **Hans Schorr** 12.8.1886-1981
oo Emma Wirz 1892-1983 → *Grabstein*
149.411.246.1 Emma Emilie * 9.5.1920 Krankenschwest
149.411.246.2 Marianne * 2.11.1921 Augenärztin
149.411.246.3 Hedwig * 15.5.1924 Sekretärin

149.412.3 Anna Maria 1808 – 1883
oo Johannes Dietler 1805 – 1887 S v Johannes Dietler und Eva Aebin
1. Johannes 1827-1883
2. Eva 1830-1900 oo E. Stöcklin
3. Anna Maria 1835-1919 oo 1857Johann Schorr 1830-1897
4. Anna Katharina 1939-1910 oo Michael Gschwind
5. Sophie 1842-1900 oo J. Zimmermann
6. Johann Jakob 1844-1905 oo Elisa Glinz
7. Friedrich 1848-1909 oo 1868 Marie Stingelin 1845-1909

149.5 Elisabeth ≈ 17.1.1712

12.06.00 / bl

StA BS
Genealogie Kartei

- Schor Apollonia ≈ 1592
  Knobloch Cyriakus aus Efringen

- Schor Anna oo ≈ 1701
  Michael Reutner, Schumacher

- Schoor Barbara oo 9.11.1713 GRP
  Stoecklin Samuel, Weinmann

- Schor Charlotte 1.12.1813 □ Basel
  6 v Heinrich ... er

- Schor Cuonrat v. Altach (Schmiedezunft
  1424 Bü v Ba

- Schorr Elisabeth v Mz
  oo 11.10.1892 in Basel
  Albert Geissberger Friedrich, Bahnmeister, v Remigen Ab

- Schor Friedlin v Efringen
  oo ≈ 1635

- Schor George oo ≈ 1735 v Morat
  Claudine Courjan

- Schor Heinrich von niderlender
  1545 Bürger v Basel

- Schor Heinrich oo
  oo ≈ 1565 Maria von Andrich

- Schor Hermann oo ≈ 1557

- Schor Hans auch Scherer Hans
  1514 Bü v Basel

- Schor Hans, Eisenbrenner oo ≈ 1533

- Schoor Magdal.
  oo vor 1939 Joh Jakob Jenny v Langenbruck

- Schor Maria, v Strassburg
  oo vor 1639 Hans Veber, Schiffmann

- Schor Wilhelm
  oo ± 1540 Elisabeth
- Schorer Philipp * ± 1591 † 8.12.160 ?
- Schorer Maria Elisa Sarah
  oo 17.†.1810 Basel
  Wilhelm Cisin, Visiteur, v Wittenburg

Basel Barfüsserplatz 1

> 1485 : vom Kürschner Wolfgang Eder übergegangen an den Scherer Wilhelm Schor. — Bürger v Strassburg 2.10.1492 30.9.1495

4.3.1562 Thomas Kruss verkauft den heutigen 'Rheinkeller' (Rheingasse) an den "Kantengiesser" Hermann Schorr → GAW

Basel Barfüsserplatz 2

GA Wanner schreibt ? dass 1502 ein Schorr Besitzer war → %

Peter Schorr Sechser zum Himmel 1449 MK / StA BS

→ Wappenbuch fol. 4 – 1

~~Wilhelm~~

Schorr-Basler. Verkauf von Land am Steinhäldeli in Riehen — Sta Urkunden 1920 Nov. 9

GA Wanner Gaststätten.

– Bz Staatshalbenden 1978, 1979, 81, 82, 83 Himmel 1921 B q 273

– BaZ an Barfi – Basel Conv. Nr. 284

– Aus der Geschichte der Brauerei z Wartek. 1956 → Basel Conv. Nr. 555

100 Zahn Brauerei z Wartek Br. 1956 B q 250

Heinrich Schor v → Weiss	343, 17
Hans	286a, 9
Conrat	138, 23
Conrat Schorren	276, 19
Charlotte Wilh. Schorr	1046. 29
Bartel Schorrin	856. 17. 19

Der Barfüsserplatz beginnt beim «Stöckli»

Am obern Ende der Gerbergasse, wo einst der schon für das Jahr 1299 bezeugte Barfüssersteg («pons prope fratres minores») über den offenen Birsig hinüberführte, hat sich ein heimeliges Stück Alt-Basel erhalten: das Haus, welches heute den Namen «zum Stöckli» führt. Noch heute weht hier etwas vom Hauch der guten alten Biedermeierzeit, in der der Barfüsserplatz das Standquartier der Bottenwagen war, auf denen die Posamenterwaren von der Landschaft den Basler Bändelherren zugeführt wurden. Von ihrem jetzigen Besitzer Jacques Ziegler-Huber, dem Restaurateur des Singerhauses, ist die Liegenschaft vor einigen Jahren mit liebevollem Einfühlungsvermögen und sicherem Geschmack als reizvolle Gaststätte erneuert worden, und so präsentiert sich das «Stöckli» heute wieder jung und frisch, zugleich aber in seinem aufs glücklichste bewahrten historischen Cachet.

Das «Stöckli» ist das Haus Barfüsserplatz 1. Von jeher begann an dieser Ecke der nach dem Kloster der Minoriten benannte Platz, in den bis ins 19. Jahrhundert auch das Nebenhaus des «Stöcklis», das Haus «zur Schere», das heutige Domizil von Tee-Manger (jetzt Gerbergasse 81), einbezogen wurde.

Domkaplan und Glöckner

Bereits 42 Jahre vor dem grossen Erdbeben von 1356 erscheint das Haus erstmals in den Akten: 1314 belasteten Heinricus genannt Sigelin, dessen Gattin Hedwig und deren Tochter Elsina die von ihnen bewohnte Liegenschaft mit zwei jährlich zu entrichtenden Zinsen: 20 Schillinge sollten der Kirche von St. Leonhard zufallen, 10 Schillinge und 4 Pfenninge dem Hospital dieses Gotteshauses, genannt das «Alte Spital», das sich am Fuss des Kirchbergs an der Stelle des heutigen Restaurants Trumpf befand. Die Stifter dieser Zinse erwähnten als früheren Bewohner des Hauses den Priester Burchard genannt Rechzagel, der schon im Jahr 1273 in einer Urkunde als Zeuge auftritt. Er zelebrierte als Kaplan des Domstifts am Altar des heiligen Niklaus in der gleichnamigen Kapelle des Münsters und versah ebenso das Amt des Glöckners, das später regelmässig mit der St. Niklaus-Kaplanei verbunden war.

«Orthus über dem grössern Birsig»

In einer Urkunde vom Jahr 1403 wird die Lage des Hauses fixiert als «Orthus (= Eckhaus) über dem grössern Birsig»; grösserer Birsig hiess das heute von der Falknerstrasse überdeckte Flüsschen im Gegensatz zum kleineren Birsig, wie der Rümelinsbach vielfach bezeichnet wurde. Zu Beginn des 15. Jahrhunderts war «Sigelis Hus» übergegangen in den Besitz von Anne Egglin; gleich ihrer Schwester Elsina nahm sie den Schleier der Beginen, welche in der «Grossen Samnung» am Rindermarkt, unmittelbar unterhalb der heutigen Bruckner'schen Liegenschaft, in frommer Gemeinschaft zusammenlebten. Die «Grosse Samnung» war die älteste Beginen-Niederlassung in Basel; sie wurde zwischen 1290 und 1293 von Bischof Conrad von Toul, einem Vertrauten des Königs Rudolf von Habsburg, ins Leben gerufen und der Aufsicht der Barfüssermönche unterstellt. Den Beginen selbst wie den Barfüssern vergabte Anna Egglin anno 1403 zwei Zinse von «Sigelis Hus», die auch ihre Erben auf ewige Zeiten bezahlen sollten.

Haus der Handwerker

Nach der gottseligen Beginenschwester folgten sich auf der Hofstatt am Birsig verschiedene Angehörige des Handwerkerstandes: 1412 begegnen wir dort den Webern Heinzmann und Peter Baseler, 1414 dem Schuhmacher Hans von Kestlach und 1434 dem Kannengiesser (cantrifusor) Heinrich Hanfstängel, welch letzterer bei dem mit eigenen Kapitalien ausgestatteten Bauhaus des Münsters, der sogenannten «Münsterfabrik», ein Darlehen von 40 Gulden aufnahm. Offenbar die Witwe des Kannengiessers war Agnes Hanfstengli, die, zum zweiten Mal mit einem Strassburger Berufskollegen ihres verstorbenen Gatten verehelicht, «Sigelis Hus» im Jahr 1447 ihrer gleichnamigen Tochter verkaufte, welche dem Metzger und Ratsherrn Heinrich Bischoff die Hand gereicht hatte. In den Verkauf eingeschlossen war ein Vorhöflein, das ursprünglich zur Allmend gehört hatte; die Mauer, welche es abschloss, grenzte direkt an den erwähnten Birsigsteg, der zur «Neuen Schol» an der Weissen Gasse hinüberführte, wo die Metzger ihre Fleischwaren zum Verkauf feilhielten.

Wirt und Oberstzunftmeister

Nur kurze Zeit befand sich «Sigelis Hus» im Besitz des nachmaligen Oberstzunftmeisters Heinrich Riecher, der es, wohl zu Spekulationszwecken, 1470 von Heinrich Bischoff erworben hatte. Denn Riecher, Sohn eines armen Neubürgers aus Sulz, beschäftigte sich mit allem, was irgendwie Geld einbrachte: mit Spedition und Tuchhandel wie mit der Führung der Herberge «zum goldenen Löwen» neben dem Kaufhaus und mit grossen Kornspekulationen, die in Zeiten der Teuerung den Unwillen der Bürgerschaft hervorriefen. Die grenzenlose Geldgier, die Riecher wohl oft auch — uns nicht näher bekannte — krumme Wege beschreiten liess, führte schliesslich zu seinem Sturz: Als Oberstzunftmeister abgesetzt, flüchtete er zunächst zum Markgrafen von Rötteln und später nach Pruntrut, und noch lange Jahre agitierte er mit der Hilfe mächtiger Freunde von auswärts gegen die Stadt, bis er schliesslich im August 1501 mit dem Rat Frieden schloss.

Schon bald mag Riecher das Haus am Birsigsteg wieder veräussert haben: 1485 befindet es sich im Besitz des Wagners Hans Wächter, der es im genannten Jahr an den Kürschner Wolfgang Eder weiterverkaufte; von diesem ging es über an den Scherer Wilhelm Schorr. Er stand beim Spital, dem nun der ursprünglich dem Barfüsserkloster gestiftete Zins zufiel, tief in der Kreide, weshalb der Spitalschreiber Johannes Hegelin die Liegenschaft 1500 zur gerichtlichen Auktion brachte. Dort wurde das Spital, welches «Sigelis Hus» gerne erworben hätte, vom früheren Eigentümer, dem bereits genannten Wolfgang Eder, überboten. Dessen Nachfolger scheinen sich um den baulichen Zustand nicht sonderlich gekümmert zu haben; denn 1510 zeigte der Spitalmeister die damalige Besitzerin, die Gattin des Sattlers Thomas Brunn, bei dem in Bausachen zuständigen Fünfergericht an, weil sie das Haus verfallen lasse. Offenbar war sie finanziell nicht in der Lage, die notwendigen Reparaturen vorzunehmen; drum verkaufte sie die Liegenschaft im folgenden Jahr an den Sporer (= Sporenmacher) Matthäus Gansser, der mit Clara Riecherin, wohl einer Nachkommin des Oberstzunftmeisters, verehelicht war. Gansser nahm beim Spital ein Darlehen von 80 Gulden gegen einen jährlichen Zins von 4 Gulden auf, um das Haus instandzustellen; dann aber veräusserte er dasselbe an den Steinmetzen Melchior Lumper.

Die Mühle am Birsig

Auf dem an «Sigelis Hus» grenzenden Vorhöflein hatte inzwischen der Müller Hans Beckel eine Mühle errichtet, die durch die Wasserkraft des Birsigs betrieben wurde, und 1519 erwarb er von dem Steinmetzen auch die anstossende Liegenschaft. Lange scheinen sich die Räder dort allerdings nicht gedreht zu haben; schon 1553 stand neben «Sigelis Hus» eine Stallung, «so etwan ein Müly gewesen». Sie gehörte dem als kraftvoller Förderer des neuen Glaubens bekannten Oberstzunftmeister Marx Heydelin, der auch das Haus nebenan in seine Hand gebracht hatte; doch verkaufte er es in der Folge an den Tischmacher Sebastian Scherer, dem er auch ein Vorkaufsrecht auf die Stallung einräumte.

Ungünstige Sterne über dem «Sterneneck»

Aus dem Ohmgeldsbuch, in welchem die Abgaben für ausgeschenkten Wein verzeichnet wurden, geht hervor, dass 1644 der Weinmann Ulrich Rosenmund auf der Liegenschaft am Birsigsteg erstmals eine Weinschenke, genannt «zum Sterneneck», führte. Er tat es nicht mit besonderem Glück; denn 1652 betrieb ihn sein Gläubiger, der Küfer Jakob Schädler, der schliesslich Haus und Wirtschaft selbst zu übernehmen hatte. Aber auch ihm leuchteten keine günsti-

→ auch →

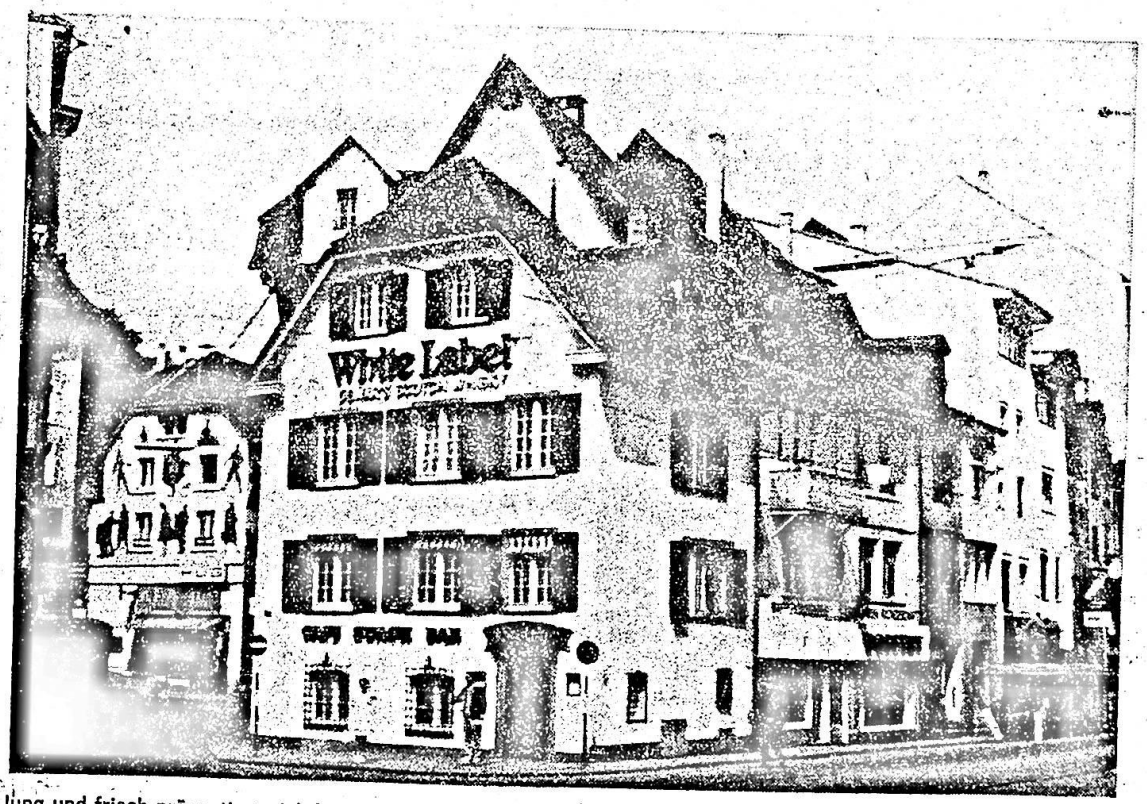
G. A. Wanner: Häuser, Menschen, Schicksale. Basel ...
UB Basel Lesesaal 53.260

gen Sterne im «Sterneneck»: Schon bald war er gezwungen, bei dem «edlen, gestrengen, ehrenvesten, frommen, fürnemmen, fürsichtigen und weisen» Bürgermeister Johann Rudolf Faesch 250 Pfund aufzunehmen, und als die Zinsen dafür nicht regelmässig eingingen, liess dieser die ihm verpfändete Liegenschaft 1656 durch seinen Anwalt Johann Hofstetter mit Beschlag belegen. Wiederum war das Haus in baulichen Verfall geraten, weshalb die Lohnherren eingreifen mussten; doch konnten sie die Baukosten nicht auf den verarmten Küfer und Weinschenken abwälzen, so dass die Stadt die Liegenschaft 1665 in ihr Eigentum übernahm. Das «Ladenamt», gleichsam die Vorläuferin der heutigen Zentralstelle für staatlichen Liegenschaftsverkehr, mietete sie zunächst an den Schuhmacher Martin Würth aus; dessen Nachfolger Johannes Seiler, gleichfalls Schuster, war dann in der Lage, Haus und Hofstatt zu erwerben. 1676 verkaufte er sie, wiederum an einen Berufskollegen, Meinrad Grob, bei dem das finanzielle Elend von neuem begann. Wiederum kam das «Sterneneck» an die Gant; diesmal erwarb es der Handelsmann Jeremias Ortmann, der Angehörige eines Geschlechts, das aus Düsseldorf zugewandert war und sich 1624 in Basel eingebürgert hatte.

«... teils von seinem Sparhafen herrührend»

Volle neun Dezennien schweigen dann die Akten über das Haus am Barfüssersteg. 1773 stand es im Besitz von Elsbeth Bulacher, der Witwe des Schönfärbers Johann Balthasar Goetz des Jüngeren, die offenbar, um sich über Wasser halten zu können, auf die von ihr verwahrten Mittel ihres Sohnes greifen musste, welche teils von der Erbschaft der Grossmutter, teils von seinem Sparhafen herrührten; dafür setzte sie ihm das «Sterneneck» zum Pfand. Drei Jahre hernach stiess sie indessen die Liegenschaft samt Ziehbrunnen an den Pastetenbeck Daniel Scholer ab, wobei der Schönfärber Hauptmann Würz die Rechte des Knaben geltend machte. Auch Scholer war nicht auf Rosen gebettet: Um den Kaufpreis von 940 französischen Neuthalern berappen zu können, war er gezwungen, beim Almosenamt, dem jetzigen Bürgerlichen Fürsorgeamt, 600 und bei dem Güterbestäter (= Spediteur) Johann Kaspar Scholer 350 Neuthaler zu borgen. Glücklicherweise gelang ihm 1792 der Verkauf an den Metzger Johann Jakob Ritter-von Speyr, dessen Gattin das «Sterneneck» 1822 an ihren Sohn übertrug. Er gab es acht Jahre darauf weiter an seinen Schwager Johannes Bürgin, der den Beruf des Seifensieders und Kerzenmachers gerne mit demjenigen eines Wirtes vertauschte und am Barfüssersteg von neuem eine Schenke eröffnete. Seither ist das Haus bis auf den heutigen Tag Gasttätte geblieben, wie es dies erstmals schon 1644 war...

Gustaf Adolf Wanner



Jung und frisch präsentiert sich heute die alte Gaststätte «zum Stöckli»; schon 1644 befand sich in dem Haus — damals hiess es «zum Sterneneck» — eine Weinschenke. (Photo: P. Armbruster)

Vom «Pflug» zum «Rheinkeller»

Zum ersten Mal hören wir von der Liegenschaft des heutigen «Rheinkellers» 1354, also zwei Jahre vor dem grossen Erdbeben. Damals verkauften Dietschmann von Freiburg und dessen Schwester Katharina, die Witwe von Ulrich Muttenzer, Haus und Hofstatt um 50 Gulden an den Angehörigen einer 1321 im Kleinbasel eingebürgerten Familie, Johann von Sennheim, der das Amt des Schultheissen der mindern Stadt bekleidete. 1387 wohnte daselbst der Küfer Claus von Howingen mit seiner Frau Geri, welche dem nahen Kloster Klingental als Grundherrin einen Zins von zwei Pfund und zwei Ringen Brot sowie sechs Schilling bei einer Handänderung zu entrichten hatten.

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Als Bewohner des «Pflugs» begegnen wir 1432 dem Wagner Peter Fischer, der sich mit der Teilnahme am Zug der Basler gegen Laufenburg elf Jahre später das Stadtbürgerrecht verdienen sollte. Ihm folgte, wie aus dem Reichssteuerrodel von 1497 hervorgeht, der Sohn Stephan Fischer mit seiner Frau Agnes, seiner Tochter Margreth und seinem Knecht Jakob. 1533 hatte sich das Haus auf Stephans Sohn Friedrich Fischer vererbt, der gleich dem Grossvater und Vater das Wagner-Handwerk ausübte. Nach seinem Tod brachte die Witwe die Liegenschaft in die Ehe mit ihrem zweiten Gatten Thomas Kruss, der sie am 4. März 1562 um 241 Pfund an den «Kantengiesser» Henman Schorr veräusserte; doch gab sie dieser bereits einen Tag später mit einem Gewinn von 47 Pfund an den Schiffmann Matthäus Gürtler weiter. Im Jahr hernach sah sich Gürtler gezwungen, beim Kloster Klingental ein Darlehen von hundert Gulden aufzunehmen, das er mit jährlich fünf Gulden zu verzinsen hatte. Gleichfalls Schiffmann war sein Nachfolger Claus Hug; im Verzeichnis der Häuserbesitzer aus dem Jahr 1595 wird er als Eigentümer der beiden Liegenschaften «zum Pflug» und «zum alten Sennheim» erwähnt, die er nach Durchbrechung der Scheidemauer zunächst gemeinsam bewohnte. 1599 gab er indessen den «Pflug» auf und beschränkte sich auf das Nachbarhaus «zum alten Sennheim»; im «Pflug» hielt jetzt der Schlosser und Torwächter Hans Jacob Ith Einzug.

Von Hand zu Hand

In rascher Folge änderte das Haus im 17. Jahrhundert immer wieder seine Besitzer: Als solche lernen wir unter andern 1621 Hans Ulrich Kunz, den Bader beim Gerberbrunnen, 1623 den Tischmacher Tobias Pressler, 1663 den Wagner Ludwig Schölly und 1667 den Schuhmacher Hans Georg Güdemann kennen; letzterer war 1673 in der Lage, die alte Schuld von hundert Gulden an das Kloster Klingental zurückzuzahlen. Finanziell nicht ebenso gut stand Joseph Winkler, der das Haus 1677 von dem «Balbierer» Jacob Munzinger erworben hatte, aber kurz hernach fallierte, worauf es vom Schwarzfärber Hans Ulrich Bloch um 1350 Pfund ersteigert wurde. Dieser kam 1678 beim Fünfergericht um die Bewilligung ein, im Keller gegen den Rhein einen Färbofen setzen zu dürfen. Gebrauch von diesem Ofen machte vermutlich auch sein Nachfolger, der 1702 zu Safran zünftig gewordene Strumpffabrikant Leonhard Stocker, der sein Gewerbe seit 1710 hier an der Rheingasse betrieb. 1741 wurde er vor die «Fünfer» zitiert, weil ihn sein Nachbar, der «Strumpfausbreiter» Christoph Im Hof, wegen des Ablaufs des Wasserbehälters eingeklagt hatte, und im Jahr hernach musste er nochmals vor den Schranken erscheinen, nachdem sich der Färber Heinrich Munzinger ebenfalls wegen des schadhaften Dachkänels beschwert hatte. Nach Stockers Hinschied gelangte die Witwe Anna Maria König an das Fünfergericht mit der Bitte, einen Brunnen graben zu dürfen; doch widersetzte sich Im Hof diesem Begehren mit der Begründung, «dass ihm das Loch Schaden bringen könnte».

Zerstrittene Brüder

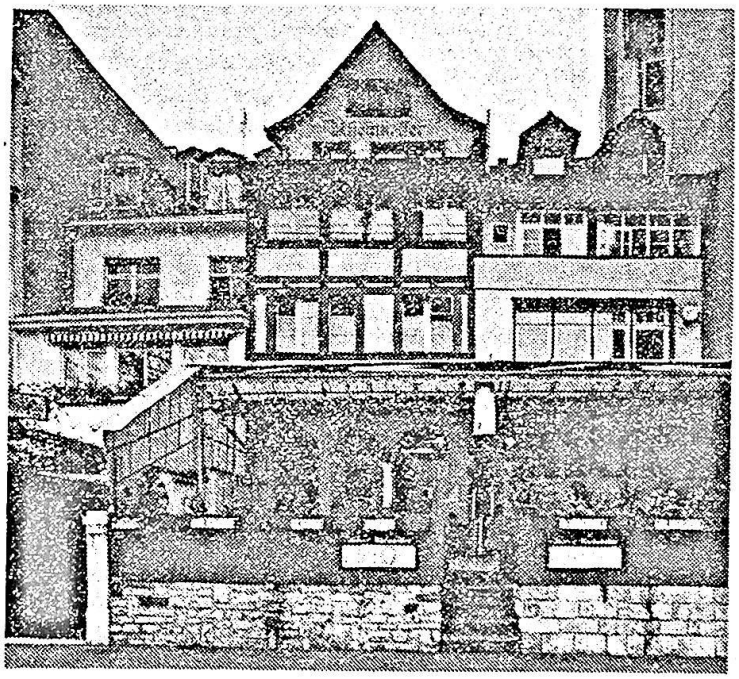
1770 gelang es dem Vogt von Anna Maria Stocker-König, dem Säger Friedrich Merian, den «Pflug» um 2850 Pfund samt zwei neuen Duplonen «zu einem Trinkgeld» an Leonhard Heusler-Ewig (1735—1809) zu verkaufen, der in der heutigen Mechel-Mühle die sogenannte «Obere Schleife» betrieb. Um diese Schleife, die ihm der Vater Heinrich Heusler-Keller 1767 um 4000 Pfund angetragen hatte, weil er sich 1765 als erster seiner Söhne verheiratete, entspann sich ein langer Streit zwischen ihm und seinem Bruder Johannes Heusler-Burckhardt, der sich, wie Eduard Schweizer in seiner Geschichte der Lehen am Kleinbasler Teich schreibt, «dem Beispiel des Königssohns Absalom folgend», im Hausgang aufstellte, um die Kunden abzufangen und sie von seinem Rivalen abspenstig zu machen. Schliesslich musste die Schmiedenzunft zwischen den beiden Brüdern vermitteln; doch nahm sich deren Mutter die traurigen Familienverhältnisse so zu Herzen, dass sie sich 1774 «wegen ihren zwei unartigen Söhnen aus Melankoly in den Rhein stürzte». Diese unglücklichen Umstände trugen auch zur Verschlechterung der finanziellen Lage Leonhard Heuslers bei: Nachdem er schon beim Kauf des «Pflugs» der Witwe Stokker tausend Pfund schuldig geblieben war, sah er sich genötigt, 1774 bei den Pflegern des Spitals 800 Pfund und drei Jahre später bei Franz Basler, dem Kürschner und Sigristen zu St. Leonhard, 150 neue französische Thaler aufzunehmen. Die Erben mochten sich erleichtert fühlen, als sie 1815 in dem Perruquier und Zoller am Spalentor Rudolf Tschudin einen Käufer fanden.

Bierbrauerei und Gaststätte

1827 verkaufte Tschudin die Liegenschaft an den Küfer und Bierbrauer Friedrich Faesch-Düring (1785—1829), der bereits 1815 an der Rebgasse eine Brauerei und Malzdarre eingerichtet hatte. Dort gelangte er indessen wegen unglücklicher ehelicher Verhältnisse, «von denen er durch die hohe Gerechtigkeitsliebe des löblichen Ehegerichts erlöst wurde», auf keinen grünen Zweig, weshalb er das Unternehmen verkaufte, um seinen Beruf an der Greifengasse neu aufzunehmen. Er gründete daselbst die Brauerei zum Sternenberg, der er als Dépendance einen kleineren Betrieb mit eigenem Brennkessel im «Pflug» an der Rheingasse angliederte. Bei seinem Ableben gelangte diese Kleinbrauerei an den Küfer Johann Jakob Schneider, dessen Sohn Friedrich Schneider-Koch sie mit der Assistenz von Faeschs Sohn Ludwig Faesch-Kienle (1825—1882) weiterführte. Letzterer hatte ursprünglich den Beruf eines Tapezierers gewählt, war aber bald zum väterlichen Gewerbe übergegangen, das er im württembergischen Böblingen erlernte und nach der Rückkehr in die Vaterstadt zunächst in der Märklin'schen Brauerei an der Rebgasse und später im «Sternenberg» an der Greifengasse praktizierte

Einige Jahre, nachdem 1880 der Schuhmachermeister Johann Akkermann-Baumann im «Pflug» Einsitz genommen hatte, kehrte das Haus zu seiner Bestimmung als Gaststätte zurück, der es bis heute treu geblieben ist. Damit hing es wohl zusammen, dass die alte Bezeichnung «zum Pflug» ersetzt wurde durch den einladenderen Namen «zum Rheinkeller». Ihn will die neue Leitung wiederum zu einem festen Begriff für alle machen, die im Herzen der mindern Stadt ein Haus mit gepflegter Küche und wohlassortiertem Keller suchen. **Gustaf Adolf Wanner**

Beim Uebergang des «Rheinkellers» an der Untern Rheingasse (Nr. 11) in neue Hände lohnt es sich, den Schicksalen dieser Liegenschaft im Herzen Kleinbasels nachzugehen, die mit ihrer Rückfront unmittelbar auf die städtische Ringmauer gegen den Rhein stiess; denn der Rheinweg wurde erst im 19. Jahrhundert angelegt. Sie befand sich in nächster Nähe der «Schleife» (der heutigen Mechel-Mühle), der Sägemühle am Sägergässlein und der Kleinbasler «Schol», jener grossen Fleischhalle am Brückenkopf gegenüber dem alten Richthaus (dem heutigen Café Spitz), wo die Metzger der mindern Stadt ihre Produkte feilhielten.



Der «Rheinkeller», wie er sich heute vom Untern Rheinweg aus präsentiert. Einst stiess die Liegenschaft hier an die Ringmauer der Stadtbefestigung. (Photo: P. Armbruster)

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Zwei Gulden «an die grauen Röcke»

1396 verliehen die Nonnen des Klingentals das Haus, das bereits im 14. Jahrhundert den Namen «zem Pflug» trägt, als Erblehen an Anna Grieb, die Witwe des Achtburgers Albrecht Grieb. Von den Einkünften, die ihr davon zustanden, stiftete sie 1418 dem «Almosen ennet Rhins», das um die Kleinbasler Armen besorgt war, jährlich zwei Gulden «an die grauen Röcke», das heisst zur Abgabe von Kleidern an Bedürftige, und denselben Betrag den Sondersiechen zu St. Jakob, den bedauernswerten Opfern des Aussatzes. Der frommen Wohltäterin folgte der Küfer Rutsch, welcher Haus und Hofstatt «zem Pflug» 1418 mit der Zustimmung des Klingentaler Schaffners dem Hufschmied Heinrich Oes von Kempten verkaufte. Das Nebenhaus (heute Nr. 9) gehörte damals dem Grossneffen des erwähnten Johann von Sennheim, Dietrich von Sennheim, der gleichfalls als Schultheiss von Kleinbasel und ebenso als Ratsherr zu Weinleuten amtete. Nach dem Steuerbuch des Jahres 1429 war er der reichste Kleinbasler seiner Zeit. Als seine Töchter Dorothea und Ennelin dem Konvent der Reuerinnen der heiligen Maria Magdalena an den Steinen beitraten, erschienen sie dort nicht mit leeren Händen: Der Vater beschenkte das Gotteshaus mit der grossen Summe von 300 Gulden, damit sie «Got vom Hymel und sin kuniglich Muter mit Singen und Lesen und auch ihrem flisslichen Beten dest bass und löblich gedienen und gefellig sin mögend». Als Unterpfand dieser Schenkung diente das vierte Haus an der Rheingasse, das er neben drei weitern Liegenschaften daselbst besass; nach ihm hiess es noch lange «zem alten Sennheim».

Als Bewohner des «Pflugs» begegnen wir 1432 dem Wagner Peter Fischer, der sich mit der Teilnahme am Zug der Basler gegen Laufenburg elf Jahre später das Stadtbürgerrecht verdienen sollte. Ihm folgte, wie aus dem Reichssteuerrodel von 1497 hervorgeht, der Sohn Stephan Fischer mit seiner Frau Agnes, seiner Tochter Margreth und seinem Knecht Jakob. 1533 hatte sich das Haus auf Stephans Sohn Friedrich Fischer vererbt, der gleich dem Grossvater und Vater das Wagner-Handwerk ausübte. Nach seinem Tod brachte die Witwe die Liegenschaft in die Ehe mit ihrem zweiten Gatten Thomas Kruss, der sie am 4. März 1562 um 241 Pfund an den «Kantengiesser» Henman Schorr veräusserte; doch gab sie dieser bereits einen Tag später mit einem Gewinn von 47 Pfund an den Schiffmann Matthäus Gürtler weiter. Im Jahr hernach sah sich Gürtler gezwungen, beim Kloster Klingental ein Darlehen von hundert Gulden aufzunehmen, das er mit jährlich fünf Gulden zu verzinsen hatte. Gleichfalls Schiffmann war sein Nachfolger Claus Hug; im Verzeichnis der Häuserbesitzer aus dem Jahr 1595 wird er als Eigentümer der beiden Liegenschaften «zum Pflug» und «zum alten Sennheim» erwähnt, die er nach Durchbrechung der Scheidemauer zunächst gemeinsam bewohnte. 1599 gab er indessen den «Pflug» auf und beschränkte sich auf das Nachbarhaus «zum alten Sennheim»; im «Pflug» hielt jetzt der Schlosser und Torwächter Hans Jacob Ith Einzug.

Von Hand zu Hand

In rascher Folge änderte das Haus im 17. Jahrhundert immer wieder seine Besitzer: Als solche lernen wir unter andern 1621 Hans Ulrich Kunz, den Bader beim Gerberbrunnen, 1623 den Tischmacher Tobias Pressler, 1663 den Wagner Ludwig Schölly und 1667 den Schuhmacher Hans Georg Güdemann kennen; letzterer war 1673 in der Lage, die alte Schuld von hundert Gulden an das Kloster Klingental zurückzuzahlen. Finanziell nicht ebenso gut stand Joseph Winkler, der das Haus 1677 von dem «Balbierer» Jacob Munzinger erworben hatte, aber kurz hernach fallierte, worauf es vom Schwarzfärber Hans Ulrich Bloch um 1350 Pfund ersteigert wurde. Dieser kam 1678 beim Fünfergericht um die Bewilligung ein, im Keller gegen den Rhein einen Färbofen setzen zu dürfen. Gebrauch von diesem Ofen machte vermutlich auch sein Nachfolger, der 1702 zu Safran zünftig gewordene Strumpffabrikant Leonhard Stocker, der sein Gewerbe seit 1710 hier an der Rheingasse betrieb. 1741 wurde er vor die «Fünfer» zitiert, weil ihn sein Nachbar, der «Strumpfausbreiter» Christoph Im Hof, wegen des Ablaufs des Wasserbehälters eingeklagt hatte, und im Jahr hernach musste er nochmals vor den Schranken erscheinen, nachdem sich der Färber Heinrich Munzinger ebenfalls wegen des schadhaften Dachkänels beschwert hatte. Nach Stockers Hinschied gelangte die Witwe Anna Maria König an das Fünfergericht mit der Bitte, einen Brunnen graben zu dürfen; doch widersetzte sich Im Hof diesem Begehren mit der Begründung, «dass ihm das Loch Schaden bringen könnte».

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Zerstrittene Brüder

1770 gelang es dem Vogt von Anna Maria Stocker-König, dem Säger Friedrich Merian, den «Pflug» um 2850 Pfund samt zwei neuen Duplonen «zu einem Trinkgeld» an Leonhard Heusler-Ewig (1735–1809) zu verkaufen, der in der heutigen Mechel-Mühle die sogenannte «Obere Schleife» betrieb. Um diese Schleife, die ihm der Vater Heinrich Heusler-Keller 1767 um 4000 Pfund angetragen hatte, weil er sich 1765 als erster seiner Söhne verheiratete, entspann sich ein langer Streit zwischen ihm und seinem Bruder Johannes Heusler-Burckhardt, der sich, wie Eduard Schweizer in seiner Geschichte der Lehen am Kleinbasler Teich schreibt, «dem Beispiel des Königssohns Absalom folgend», im Hausgang aufstellte, um die Kunden abzufangen und sie von seinem Rivalen abspenstig zu machen. Schliesslich musste die Schmiedenzunft zwischen den beiden Brüdern vermitteln; doch nahm sich deren Mutter die traurigen Familienverhältnisse so zu Herzen, dass sie sich 1774 «wegen ihren zwei unartigen Söhnen aus Melankoly in den Rhein stürzte». Diese unglücklichen Umstände trugen auch zur Verschlechterung der finanziellen Lage Leonhard Heuslers bei: Nachdem er schon beim Kauf des «Pflugs» der Witwe Stokker tausend Pfund schuldig geblieben war, sah er sich genötigt, 1774 bei den Pflegern des Spitals 800 Pfund und drei Jahre später bei Franz Basler, dem Kürschner und Sigristen zu St. Leonhard, 150 neue französische Thaler aufzunehmen. Die Erben mochten sich erleichtert fühlen, als sie 1815 in dem Perruquier und Zoller am Spalentor Rudolf Tschudin einen Käufer fanden.

Der Barfüsserplatz beginnt beim «Stöckli»

Am obern Ende der Gerbergasse, wo einst der schon für das Jahr 1299 bezeugte Barfüssersteg («pons prope fratres minores») über den offenen Birsig hinüberführte, hat sich ein heimeliges Stück Alt-Basel erhalten: das Haus, welches heute den Namen «zum Stöckli» führt. Noch heute weht hier etwas vom Hauch der guten alten Biedermeierzeit, in der der Barfüsserplatz das Standquartier der Bottenwagen war, auf denen die Posamenterwaren von der Landschaft den Basler Bändelherren zugeführt wurden. Von ihrem jetzigen Besitzer Jacques Ziegler-Huber, dem Restaurateur des Singerhauses, ist die Liegenschaft vor einigen Jahren mit liebevollem Einfühlungsvermögen und sicherem Geschmack als reizvolle Gaststätte erneuert worden, und so präsentiert sich das «Stöckli» heute wieder jung und frisch, zugleich aber in seinem aufs glücklichste bewahrten historischen Cachet.

Das «Stöckli» ist das Haus Barfüsserplatz 1. Von jeher begann an dieser Ecke der nach dem Kloster der Minoriten benannte Platz, in den bis ins 19. Jahrhundert auch das Nebenhaus des «Stöcklis», das Haus «zur Schere», das heutige Domizil von Tee-Manger (jetzt Gerbergasse 81), einbezogen wurde.

Domkaplan und Glöckner

Bereits 42 Jahre vor dem grossen Erdbeben von 1356 erscheint das Haus erstmals in den Akten: 1314 belasteten Heinricus genannt Sigelin, dessen Gattin Hedwig und deren Tochter Elsina die von ihnen bewohnte Liegenschaft mit zwei jährlich zu entrichtenden Zinsen: 20 Schillinge sollten der Kirche von St. Leonhard zufallen, 10 Schillinge und 4 Pfenninge dem Hospital dieses Gotteshauses, genannt das «Alte Spital», das sich am Fuss des Kirchbergs an der Stelle des heutigen Restaurants Trumpf befand. Die Stifter dieser Zinse erwähnten als früheren Bewohner des Hauses den Priester Burchard genannt Rechzagel, der schon im Jahr 1273 in einer Urkunde als Zeuge auftritt. Er zelebrierte als Kaplan des Domstifts am Altar des heiligen Niklaus in der gleichnamigen Kapelle des Münsters und versah ebenso das Amt des Glöckners, das später regelmässig mit der St. Niklaus-Kaplanei verbunden war.

«Orthus über dem grössern Birsig»

In einer Urkunde vom Jahr 1403 wird die Lage des Hauses fixiert als «Orthus (= Eckhaus) über dem grössern Birsig»; grösserer Birsig hiess das heute von der Falknerstrasse überdeckte Flüsschen im Gegensatz zum kleineren Birsig, wie der Rümelinsbach vielfach bezeichnet wurde. Zu Beginn des 15. Jahrhunderts war «Sigelis Hus» übergegangen in den Besitz von Anne Egglin; gleich ihrer Schwester Elsina nahm sie den Schleier der Beginen, welche in der «Grossen Samnung» am Rindermarkt, unmittelbar unterhalb der heutigen Bruckner'schen Liegenschaft, in frommer Gemeinschaft zusammenlebten. Die «Grosse Samnung» war die älteste Beginen-Niederlassung in Basel; sie wurde zwischen 1290 und 1293 von Bischof Conrad von Toul, einem Vertrauten des Königs Rudolf von Habsburg, ins Leben gerufen und der Aufsicht der Barfüssermönche unterstellt. Den Beginen selbst wie den Barfüssern vergabte Anna Egglin anno 1403 zwei Zinse von «Sigelis Hus», die auch ihre Erben auf ewige Zeiten bezahlen sollten.

Haus der Handwerker

Nach der gottseligen Beginenschwester folgten sich auf der Hofstatt am Birsig verschiedene Angehörige des Handwerkerstandes: 1412 begegnen wir dort den Webern Heinzmann und Peter Baseler, 1414 dem Schuhmacher Hans von Kestlach und 1434 dem Kannengiesser (cantrifusor) Heinrich Hanfstängel, welch letzterer bei dem mit eigenen Kapitalien ausgestatteten Bauhaus des Münsters, der sogenannten «Münsterfabrik», ein Darlehen von 40 Gulden aufnahm. Offenbar die Witwe des Kannengiessers war Agnes Hanfstengli, die, zum zweiten Mal mit einem Strassburger Berufskollegen ihres verstorbenen Gatten verehelicht, «Sigelis Hus» im Jahr 1447 ihrer gleichnamigen Tochter verkaufte, welche dem Metzger und Ratsherrn Heinrich Bischoff die Hand gereicht hatte. In den Verkauf eingeschlossen war ein Vorhöflein, das ursprünglich zur Allmend gehört hatte; die Mauer, welche es abschloss, grenzte direkt an den erwähnten Birsigsteg, der zur «Neuen Schol» an der Weissen Gasse hinüberführte, wo die Metzger ihre Fleischwaren zum Verkauf feilhielten.

Wirt und Oberstzunftmeister

Nur kurze Zeit befand sich «Sigelis Hus» im Besitz des nachmaligen Oberstzunftmeisters Heinrich Riecher, der es, wohl zu Spekulationszwecken, 1470 von Heinrich Bischoff erworben hatte. Denn Riecher, Sohn eines armen Neubürgers aus Sulz, beschäftigte sich mit allem, was irgendwie Geld einbrachte: mit Spedition und Tuchhandel wie mit der Führung der Herberge «zum goldenen Löwen» neben dem Kaufhaus und mit grossen Kornspekulationen, die in Zeiten der Teuerung den Unwillen der Bürgerschaft hervorriefen. Die grenzenlose Geldgier, die Riecher wohl oft auch — uns nicht näher bekannte — krumme Wege beschreiten liess, führte schliesslich zu seinem Sturz: Als Oberstzunftmeister abgesetzt, flüchtete er zunächst zum Markgrafen von Rötteln und später nach Pruntrut, und noch lange Jahre agitierte er mit der Hilfe mächtiger Freunde von auswärts gegen die Stadt, bis er schliesslich im August 1501 mit dem Rat Frieden schloss.

Schon bald mag Riecher das Haus am Birsigsteg wieder veräussert haben: 1485 befindet es sich im Besitz des Wagners Hans Wächter, der es im genannten Jahr an den Kürschner Wolfgang Eder weiterverkaufte; von diesem ging es über an den Scherer Wilhelm Schorr. Er stand beim Spital, dem nun der ursprünglich dem Barfüsserkloster gestiftete Zins zufiel, tief in der Kreide, weshalb der Spitalschreiber Johannes Hegelin die Liegenschaft 1500 zur gerichtlichen Auktion brachte. Dort wurde das Spital, welches «Sigelis Hus» gerne erworben hätte, vom früheren Eigentümer, dem bereits genannten Wolfgang Eder, überboten. Dessen Nachfolger scheinen sich um den baulichen Zustand nicht sonderlich gekümmert zu haben: denn 1510 zeigte der Spitalmeister die damalige Besitzerin, die Gattin des Sattlers Thomas Brunn, bei dem in Bausachen zuständigen Fünfergericht an, weil sie das Haus verfallen lasse. Offenbar war sie finanziell nicht in der Lage, die notwendigen Reparaturen vorzunehmen; drum verkaufte sie die Liegenschaft im folgenden Jahr an den Sporer (= Sporenmacher) Matthäus Gansser, der mit Clara Riecherin, wohl einer Nachkommin des Oberstzunftmeisters, verehelicht war. Gansser nahm beim Spital ein Darlehen von 80 Gulden gegen einen jährlichen Zins von 4 Gulden auf, um das Haus instandzustellen; dann aber veräusserte er dasselbe an den Steinmetzen Melchior Lumper.

Die Mühle am Birsig

Auf dem an «Sigelis Hus» grenzenden Vorhöflein hatte inzwischen der Müller Hans Beckel eine Mühle errichtet, die durch die Wasserkraft des Birsigs betrieben wurde, und 1519 erwarb er von dem Steinmetzen auch die anstossende Liegenschaft. Lange scheinen sich die Räder dort allerdings nicht gedreht zu haben; schon 1553 stand neben «Sigelis Hus» eine Stallung, «so etwan ein Müly gewesen». Sie gehörte dem als kraftvoller Förderer des neuen Glaubens bekannten Oberstzunftmeister Marx Heydelin, der auch das Haus nebenan in seine Hand gebracht hatte; doch verkaufte er es in der Folge an den Tischmacher Sebastian Scherer, dem er auch ein Vorkaufsrecht auf die Stallung einräumte.

Ungünstige Sterne über dem «Sterneneck»

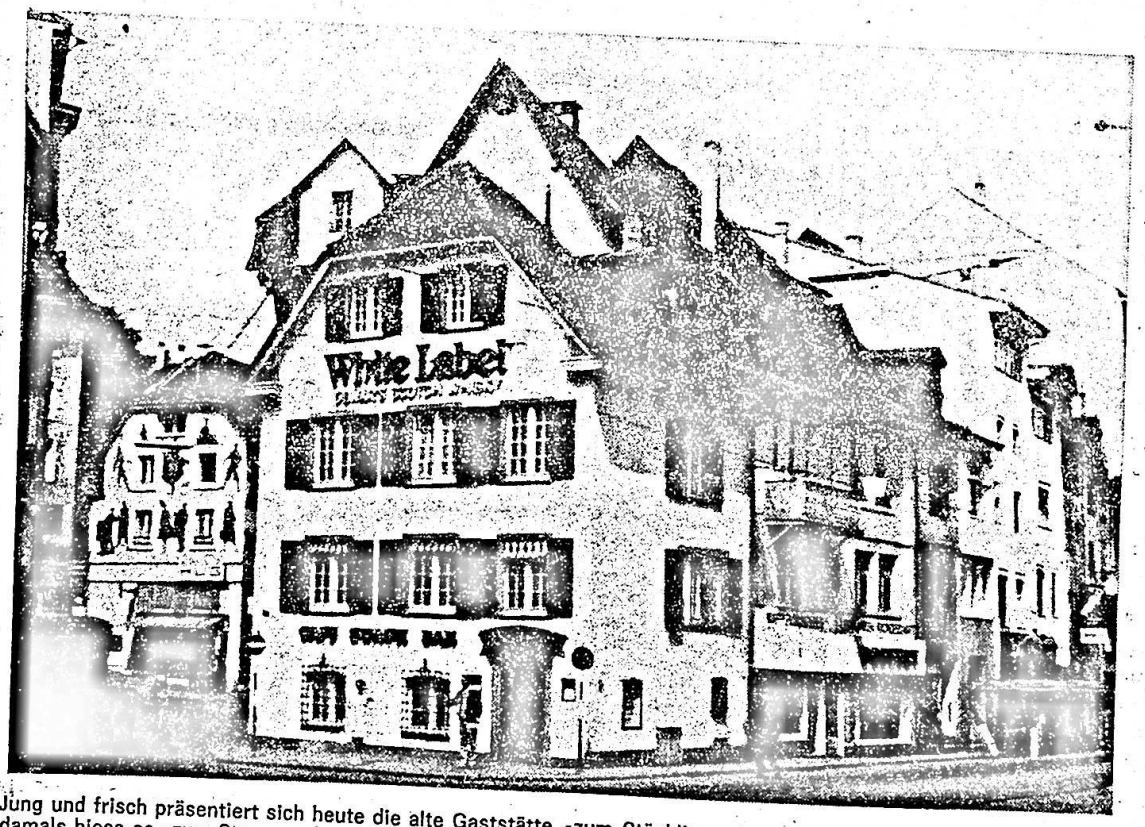
Aus dem Ohmgeldsbuch, in welchem die Abgaben für ausgeschenkten Wein verzeichnet wurden, geht hervor, dass 1644 der Weinmann Ulrich Rosenmund auf der Liegenschaft am Birsigsteg erstmals eine Weinschenke, genannt «zum Sterneneck», führte. Er tat es nicht mit besonderem Glück; denn 1652 betrieb ihn sein Gläubiger, der Küfer Jakob Schädler, der schliesslich Haus und Wirtschaft selbst zu übernehmen hatte. Aber auch ihm leuchteten keine günsti-

gen Sterne im «Sterneneck»: Schon bald war er gezwungen, bei dem «edlen, gestrengen, ehrenvesten, frommen, fürnemmen, fürsichtigen und weisen» Bürgermeister Johann Rudolf Faesch 250 Pfund aufzunehmen, und als die Zinsen dafür nicht regelmässig eingingen, liess dieser die ihm verpfändete Liegenschaft 1656 durch seinen Anwalt Johann Hofstetter mit Beschlag belegen. Wiederum war das Haus in baulichen Verfall geraten, weshalb die Lohnherren eingreifen mussten; doch konnten sie die Baukosten nicht auf den verarmten Küfer und Weinschenken abwälzen, so dass die Stadt die Liegenschaft 1665 in ihr Eigentum übernahm. Das «Ladenamt», gleichsam die Vorläuferin der heutigen Zentralstelle für staatlichen Liegenschaftsverkehr, mietete sie zunächst an den Schuhmacher Martin Würth aus; dessen Nachfolger Johannes Seiler, gleichfalls Schuster, war dann in der Lage, Haus und Hofstatt zu erwerben. 1676 verkaufte er sie, wiederum an einen Berufskollegen, Meinrad Grob, bei dem das finanzielle Elend von neuem begann. Wiederum kam das «Sterneneck» an die Gant; diesmal erwarb es der Handelsmann Jeremias Ortmann, der Angehörige eines Geschlechts, das aus Düsseldorf zugewandert war und sich 1624 in Basel eingebürgert hatte.

«... teils von seinem Sparhafen herrührend»

Volle neun Dezennien schweigen dann die Akten über das Haus am Barfüssersteg. 1773 stand es im Besitz von Elsbeth Bulacher, der Witwe des Schönfärbers Johann Balthasar Goetz des Jüngeren, die offenbar, um sich über Wasser halten zu können, auf die von ihr verwahrten Mittel ihres Sohnes greifen musste, welche teils von der Erbschaft der Grossmutter, teils von seinem Sparhafen herrührten; dafür setzte sie ihm das «Sterneneck» zum Pfand. Drei Jahre hernach stiess sie indessen die Liegenschaft samt Ziehbrunnen an den Pastetenbeck Daniel Scholer ab, wobei der Schönfärber Hauptmann Würz die Rechte des Knaben geltend machte. Auch Scholer war nicht auf Rosen gebettet: Um den Kaufpreis von 940 französischen Neuthalern berappen zu können, war er gezwungen, beim Almosenamt, dem jetzigen Bürgerlichen Fürsorgeamt, 600 und bei dem Güterbestäter (= Spediteur) Johann Kaspar Scholer 350 Neuthaler zu borgen. Glücklicherweise gelang ihm 1792 der Verkauf an den Metzger Johann Jakob Ritter-von Speyr, dessen Gattin das «Sterneneck» 1822 an ihren Sohn übertrug. Er gab es acht Jahre darauf weiter an seinen Schwager Johannes Bürgin, der den Beruf des Seifensieders und Kerzenmachers gerne mit demjenigen eines Wirtes vertauschte und am Barfüssersteg von neuem eine Schenke eröffnete. Seither ist das Haus bis auf den heutigen Tag Gasttätte geblieben, wie es dies erstmals schon 1644 war...

Gustaf Adolf Wanner



Jung und frisch präsentiert sich heute die alte Gaststätte «zum Stöckli»; schon 1644 befand sich in dem Haus — damals hiess es «zum Sterneneck» — eine Weinschenke.
(Photo: P. Armbruster)

Sippenbuch Efringen-Kirchen v Albert Köbele und Fritz Schürlin
Grafenhausen bei Lahr in Baden 1959

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2 Anna Schor (Schorlen) * um 1627 + 15.4.1673
oo Andreas Abeser

39 Elsse Schor + 21.11.1591 o
oo Anthoni Baldermann

59 Maria Schor * 18.5.1615 + 4.3.1678 → 1003
oo Michel Baldermann (aus 1845)

94a Salome Schor (aus 984) * 14.5.1598
oo 12.6.1620 Jocot Bakenhofer

190 Anna Katharina Schor * um 1693 + 9.1.1769
oo Hans Jakob Bürgin (aus 185)

258 Agnes Schor (Schörlin) (aus 1014) * 8.8.1693 + 30.9.1778
oo 6.2.1714 Hans Konrad Dick (aus 256) Bauer Richter

279 Barbel Schor (aus 985) * 28.4.1588
oo 9.7.1604 Michel Döserich / Deserich (aus 276)

280 Küngelin Schor + 20.2.1618
(oo 1 → 555)
22.1.1610 Andreas Döserich (aus 276)

285 Verena Schor (aus 9898) * 6.9.1607 + 1.12.1657
oo 14.8.1642 Michael Döserich (aus 279)

308 Christina Schor
oo 1.4.1611 Hans Jacob Eiselin (Iselin)

374 Verena Schor (aus ~~37~~ 1012) * 15.5.1685 + 27.7.1723
oo 19.11.1718 Hans Georg Estlibaum (aus 370)

444 Margreth Schor
oo 27.7.1603 Georg Glansricht.

448 Agatha Schor (aus 1008) * Lätare 1629 + 27.2.1658
oo Hans Bernhard Gebweiler

452 Barbara Schor + 14.4.1644
oo Claus Lemp (aus 451)

481 Apollonia Schor (aus 3492) * 3.3.1633 + 25.11.1671
oo Fridle Grässlin (Gresslin, Grässle)

555 Agnes Schor + 28.2.1587
oo Simon Hagist (Hagest)

557 Magdalena Schor (oo² → 1000) + 22.6.1603
oo Andres Hagist (Hagest) der Jung

573 Kungold Schor (oo² → 280) + 20.2.1618
oo 29.10.1599 Michel & Huser

657 Salome Schor + 14.10.1594
oo Wolf Kammüller + 17.3.1595 ermordet.

725 Anna Schor + 17.10.1610
oo Hans Künchelmann

741 Elsbeth Schor (aus 989) * 10.12.1597
oo 27.5.1616 Mathis Läubin

791 Anneli Schor * um 1615 + 3.2.1675
oo Hans Meyer der Jung

806 Anna Schor + 10.5.1597
oo Ulrich Müller

880 Salome Schor
oo 22.9.1606 Hans Rese (Rees) (aus 879)

979-1014 → Kopie Seiten 142-44

3492-94 → Kopie S. 324

4135 + (im Rhein tot aufgefunden) 31.8.1933: früh Riser Ortspolizist in Muttenz/Schweiz) * Gelterkinden um 1889

Effringen (K) Ortssippenbuch – Kirche 1955 / 1968

977 ∞ 5.7.1904: Ernst Friedrich Scholer <aus 975>, Kaufmann, * 21.3. 1883, u. Emma Kaltenbach <T.d. Josef K., Wirt in Basel, u.d. Ernestine geb.Lang>, * Basel 18.5.1883.
1 Kd: Margaretha, † 19.8.1906 (2 Stunden alt).

S c h o l l

978 ∞ 10.12.1904: Karl Scholl <S.d. Georg Adam S., Landwirt in Reichartshausen, u.d. Johanna geb.Zick>, Hauptlehrer, * Reichartshausen 23.10. 1873, u. Berta Wilhelmine Zimmermann <T.d. Karl Z., Hauptlehrer in Rümmingen, u.d. Wilhelmine geb.Gutermann>, * Rümmingen 6.2.1881, † Heidelberg 19.6.1957.

S c h o r

979 ∞: Hanß Schor, der Alt, u. Margreth Schwerer, † 26.4.1583.
1 Kd: Thoma <996>.

980 ∞: Kleinhanß Schor, † 13.5.1586, u. Agnes Fricks, † 10.6.1601.
4 Kdr: Barbel, † im Nov.1610. - Elisabeth, † Nov.1610 (am Tage darauf). - Knabe †* 20.8.1597. - Amelia, † 15.9.1597.

981 ∞: Wilhelm Schor, † 22.12.1599, u. Salome Müller, † 25.3.1602.
1 Kd: Martin <999>.

982 ∞: Pentli Schor, † 21.2.1588, u. Margareth Erniß, † 6.9.1597.

983 ∞: Michel Schor, der Alt, † 28.4.1593, u. Anna Schneulin, †25.10. 1610. - 4 Kdr: Christen <1003>. - Knabe †* 7.2.1583. - Mädchen †* 10.3.1583. - eine große Tochter † 9.4.1583.

984 ∞: Gabriel Schor, u. Catharina Pfisterin, † 17.10.1611.
9 Kdr: Veronika 24.8.1583. - Hans 23.11.1585. - Elsbeth 30.11. 1590. - Wilhelm 27.8.1592. - Verena 24.6.1596. - Salome <94a>. Elsbeth 30.12.1599. - Gabriel 12.12.1602. - Thoman <1006>. - (eine Tochter † 21.9.1597, ein Kind † 31.12.1599).

985 ∞: Michel Schor, der Jung, † 10.5.1601, u. Grith Sternberger, †20. 4.1604. - 3 Kdr: Barbel <279>. - Töchterlein, † 28.11.1585. - Kind †* 8.5.1593.

986 ∞: Ule Schor, † 16.11.1603, u. . . . , † 23.9.1585.
1 Kd: Hans 7.8.1585.

987 ∞: Christen Schor, Meyer, † 26.12.1602, u. Agle Sternberger (= Agatha), † 18.2.1612. - 1 Kd: Hans 18.7.1585, † 20.2.1587.

988 ∞: Christen Schor, aus Huttingen, u. Ursula Fränke.
1 Kd: Claus 5.5.1595.

989 ∞ 13.1.1595: Marx Schor, Meyer, † 19.9.1629, u. Verena Baldermann, † ... 1631. - 8 Kdr: Hans 13.6.1596. - Elsbeth <741>. - Christen 24.6.1599. - Fridlin <3492>. - Agatha 4.7.1602, † 1.10.1602. Marx <1009>. - Verena <285>. - Agatha 12.8.1610.

Um 1635 ∞ Basel

990 ∞ 12.5.1595: Lienhard Schor <∞II s. 1002>, u. Agathe Junghenni, † 20.9.1605. - Moritz 7.11.1596. - Verena 10.9.1598. - Agnes 16. 11.1600. - Elsbeth 18.12.1603. (Kind † 2.1.1604. An der Pest starben: Mädchen 8.9.1610, Kind 24.9.1610, Kind 6.11.1611).

991 o-o: Baltzer Schor, u. Katharina Meyerlin.
1 Kd: Jerg 15.6.1595.

992 ∞: Hans Schor <S.d. Michel S., in ...>, der Jung, u. . . . , † 28. 4.1607 (in Kindsnöten). - 2 Kdr: Hans 21.9.1598. - Kind †* 18. 3.1606.

994 † 14.10.1594: Salome Schor, die Müllerin.

995 ∞ 6.2.1598: Barthli Schor, u. Agneß Helfenberger, † 20.4.1602.
4 Kdr: Anna 26.8.1599. - Michel 4.7.1598. - Christen 25.1.1601. Kind, † 1.7.1603 (welches ?).

996 ∞: Thoma Schor <aus 979>, der Jung, u. Catharina Hauser (Huserin).

997 ∞ 31.3.1600: Baltzer Schor, u. Barbara Thoma <∞II s. 11>.
6 Kdr: Catharina 1.2.1601. - Anna 5.9.1602. - Anna 8.4.1604.- Maria 8.2.1607, † 16.10.1610. - Jerg, † 28.9.1610. - ein Kind, † 6.6.1603 (welches ?).

998 ∞ 6.7.1601: Michel Schor, † 28.10.1610, u. Verena Meyer.
4 Kdr: Anna 18.4.1602, † 5.8.1610. - Elsbeth 27.2.1604, † 2.10. 1610. - Barbara 4.8.1605, † 16.8.1610. - Michael <1007>.

999 ∞ 10.5.1602: Martin Schor <aus 981>, u. Katharina Harderer.
1 Kd: Wilhelm 26.12.1602.

1000 ∞ ... 1602: Jochen Schor <∞II s. 1001>, Sigrist, † 8.8.1627, und Magdalena Schor <∞I s. 557>, † 22.6.1603.
1 Kd: Michel 14.3.1602.

1001 ∞ 27.2.1604: Jochen Schor <∞I s. 1000>, u. Chrischona Graf.
3 Kdr: Jakob 10.1.1605, † 15.10.1605. - Katharina, † 14.10. 1610. - Jakob 2.8.1612, † 25.4.1643.

1002 ∞ 16.12.1606: Lienhard Schor <∞I s. 990>, u. Anna Ritter, aus Welmlingen. - 10 Kdr: Lienhard 3.11.1608. - Johann 13.5.1610. Fridlin 4.10.1612. - Moritz 6,3.1614. - Kind, † 10.4.1615 (ohne Taufe). - Chrischona 28.4.1616. - Amadeus 20.5.1618. - Anna 15.7. 1621. - Kleinhans 19.10.1623. - Lienhard, * an Mariae Reinigung 1627.

1003 ∞: Christen Schor <aus 983>, * 12.12.1585, u. Anna Sprenzer <...> (? Spenhauer, Spänhawer, Sternhauer). - 4 Kdr: Elsbeth 12. 11.1609. - Anna 29.9.1611. - Michel 3.1.1613. - Maria <59>.

1004 ∞: Hans Schor, u. Chrischona Hauser.
11 Kdr: Hans, † 13.9.1610. - Michel 19.2.1609, † 16.11.1610. - Thoma 22.4.1610. - Ursula 27.10.1611. - Brigitta 1.1.1613, † 28. 8.1675. - Hans <3493,3494>. - Kind, † 10.4.1615 (ungetauft). - Fridlin 9.7.1617. - Barthlin 5.1.1618, † 17.1.1618. - Michel 17.6.1620. - Barbel 19.1.1623, † 27.1.1623.

1005 ∞ 2.12.1611: Barthlin Schor <∞II s. 1008>, u. Elisabeth Müller, <∞I mit Thomas Wenk, in ...>, * um 1556, † am 16.Sonnt.n.Drei.1626.

1006 ∞ 15.8.1614: Thoman Schor <aus 984>, u. Elsbeth Müller <aus 805>, * 26.4.1590. - 9 Kdr: Gabriel 19.1.1617. - Ulrich (Zw) 3.1. 1620, † 5.1.1620. - Thoman (Zw) 3.1.1620, † 5.1.1620. - Katharina, *(19.1.1621), † 17.2.1621. - Knabe †* 2.2.1623. - Catharina 2.2.1625. - Kind, * 13/14.?.1626. - Apollonia 2.8.1629. - Johann <1010>.

1007 ∞ ... 1626: Michel Schor <aus 998>, der Jung, * 13.12.1607, u. Katharina Meyer <∞I,III s. 589,1022>, aus Feuerbach.
3 Kdr: Katharina <2662>. - Barbara <1197>. - Johann, * Dreif.163

1008 ∞ 20.8.1627: Barthle Schor <∞I s. 1005>, u. Anna Öttlin <aus 3132>, * Ki 25.5.1589. - 3 Kdr: Agatha <448>. - Verena <1010>. - Bartle, * im August 1632.

1009 ∞: Marx Schor <aus 989>, * 1.1.1605, u. Magdalena Däublin <aus 239;

∞II s. 1230>, * 15.8.1613, † 9.12.1673. - 8 Kdr: Johann 9.9. 1630. - Magdalena <1226>. - Christen 22.9.1637. - Kind, * 2.12. 1639. - Barbara 29.6.1646. - Verena 3.9.1648. - Bartholomäus 26. 12.1650. - Fridlin <1011>.

1010 ∞: Hans Schor (Schörle,Schörlin)<aus 1006>, * 21.8.1631, u. Verena Schor <aus 1008>, * 8.8.1830, † 10.3.1689.
4 Kdr: Hans <1012>. - Jakob, † 27.2.1662 (3 Jahre alt). - Jakob 5.10.1662, † 18.8.1666. - Verena 4.4.1665, † 31.1.1675.

1011 ∞ 23.3.1674: Fridli Schor <aus 1009>, Schuhknecht, * 25.3.1652, † 11.4.1675, u. Margaretha Branden <T.d. † Peter B., in Basel>.
1 Kd: Friedrich 21.12.1674.

1012 ∞ 6.5.1675: Hans Schor <aus 1010>, *(2.9.1647), † 10.9.1715 (Fall in die Scheune), u. Anna Helfenberger <aus 595>, * 11.11.1649, † 1. 5.1717. 7 Kdr: Michel 13.6.1675, † 2.6.1698 (ertrunken). - Anna 3.6.1677, † 7.6.1677. - Elisabeth 24.10.1680, † 17.4.1689. - Verena 27.12.1682, † 25.2.1683. - Verena <374>. - Friedrich 14.4. 1688, † 11.3.1709. - Elsbeth 10.10.1694, † 11.12.1721.

1013 o-o: Friedrich Schor, ledig, u. Elsbeth . . ., Caspar Siglins Magd.
1 Kd: Friedrich 24.6.1675.

1014 ∞ 2.5.1687: Caspar Schor (Schörlin), aus Welmlingen, * um 1654, † 27.8.1717, u. Magdalena Steinkeller <aus 3645>, * Ki 6.10.1664, † Efr 10.2.1751. - 4 Kdr: Verena 1.1.1689, † 18.6.1689. - Friedrich, † 3.8.1690 (4 Wochen alt). - Johann Caspar, * Jan.1692, † 3.2.1692. - Agnes <258>.

S c h r e i b e r

1015 ∞ 13.2.1879: Ludwig Schreiber <S.d. Maria Katharina S., in Fischingen; ∞II s. 4831>, Knecht, * Fischingen 30.12.1852, † Efr 8.6.1904, u. Christine Weil <aus 1169>, * 5.6.1843, † 19.5.1896.

S c h u g

1016 ∞ 8.12.1755: Johann Christoph Schug <S.d. Michel S., Schuldiener in Eggenstein>, Schulmeister und Organist, * Kandern 8.12.1730, † Efr 8.8.1779, u. Maria Barbara Bürgin <aus 192>, * 7.1.1735, † 8. 2.1812. - 5 Kdr: Johann Michael 24.10.1756. - Christoph Friedrich <1017,1019>. - Johann Jakob <1018>. - Rosina Barbara <974, 16>. - Mnabe †* 14.1.1767.

1017 ∞ 8.3.1785: Christoph Friedrich Schug <aus 1016; ∞II s. 1019>, Schreinermeister, 1801 Vogt, * 24.1.1759, † 21.9.1843, u. Margaretha Müller <T.d. Sebastian M., Schuhmacher in Welmlingen, u.d. Margaretha geb.Linder>, * Welmlingen 14.3.1754, † Efr 18.11.1801.

1018 ∞ 24.3.1789: Johann Jakob Schug <aus 1016>, Glasermeister, * 30.4. 1761, † 25.10.1802, u. Elisabetha Sehringer <T.d. Adam S., Bauer in Niederweiler, u.d. Eva geb.Breitenstein>, * Niederweiler (28.2. 1763), † Efr 22.2.1821. - 4 Kdr: Elisabetha 31.10.1790, † 15.1. 1864. - Maria Barbara <209>. - Eva 1.7.1793, † 23.6.1794. - Maria Margaretha 5.5.1796, † 10.6.1796.

1019 ∞ 1.6.1802: Christoph Friedrich Schug <∞I s. 1017>, u. Maria Katharina Adler <T.d. Elias A., in Bahlingen, u.d. Anna Maria geb.Berblinger>, * Bahlingen 16.10.1763, † Efr 13.2.1836. (Vergl.Nr.937).

S c h u l t h e i ß

1020 o-o: August Schultheiß, Knecht in Eimeldingen, u. Katharina Hiß <aus 625>, * 17.12.1859, †26.5.1888. - 1 Kd: August 3.7.1882.

Karl Bischoff-Kopp, Unter-Brieschhalden 4, 4132 Muttenz, Telefon 061/ 461 21 92

Herr
Dr. Hans B. Kälin
Steinbühlallee 189
4054 B a s e l

Lieber Hans,

darf auch ich einmal eine Anfrage zur Veröffentlichung im RFF stellen?

Schorr
Anfrage von Karl Bischoff, Muttenz. Antworten an...

Im Jahr 1600 erhielt ein Hans Schor(r) aus Effringen Einsitz und Bürgerrecht in Muttenz. Im ältesten Kirchenbuch von Muttenz ist ein Hans Schor 1624–1627 mehrmals als Taufzeuge verzeichnet. Und 1627 erscheint erstmals ein Hans Schor der Jünger als Taufzeuge.
Hans Schor der Älter war zuerst mit Anna Hodel († 1633) und dann mit Barbara Dietler verheiratet, wurde 82 Jahre alt und am 12.10.1652 in Muttenz begraben. Hans Schor "Hansens ehelicher Sohn" heiratete am 31.10.1631 die Jungfrau Maria Brüderlin ("beide von Muttenz ") und wurde am 24.2.1657 in Muttenz begraben.
Im Ortssippenbuch Ef(f)ringen-Kirchen sind etliche Hans Schor verzeichnet. Keiner davon konnte als der erste Muttenzer Schor (der Älter) identifiziert werden. Kam er vielleicht aus einer anderen badischen Ortschaft?

Vielleicht 'schaffe' ich es, an einem nächsten Hock zu erscheinen...

Mit den besten Wünschen für 1999.

10. Februar 1999

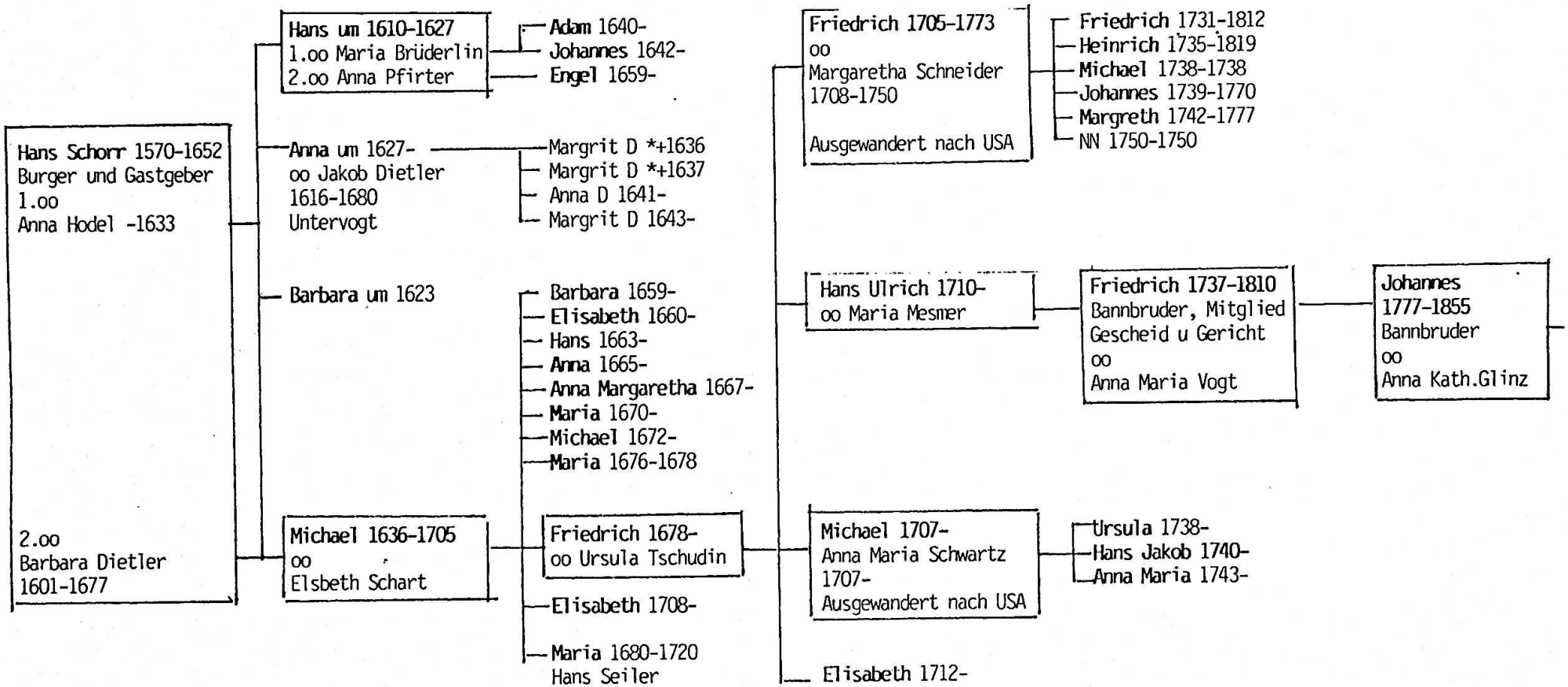
Keine Antworten 6.2000

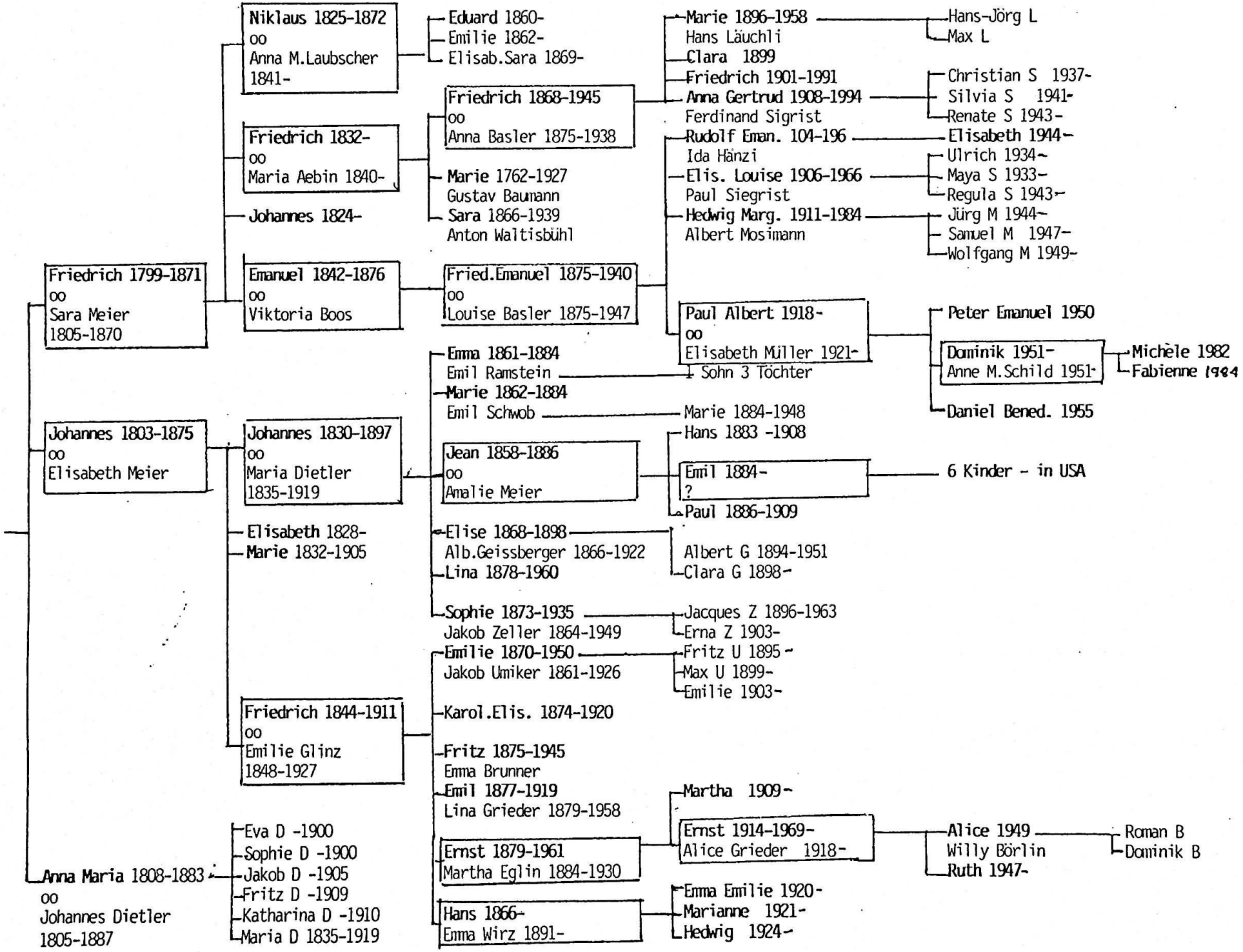
Schorr

Stammtafeln

Schorr von Muttenz - Stammtafel

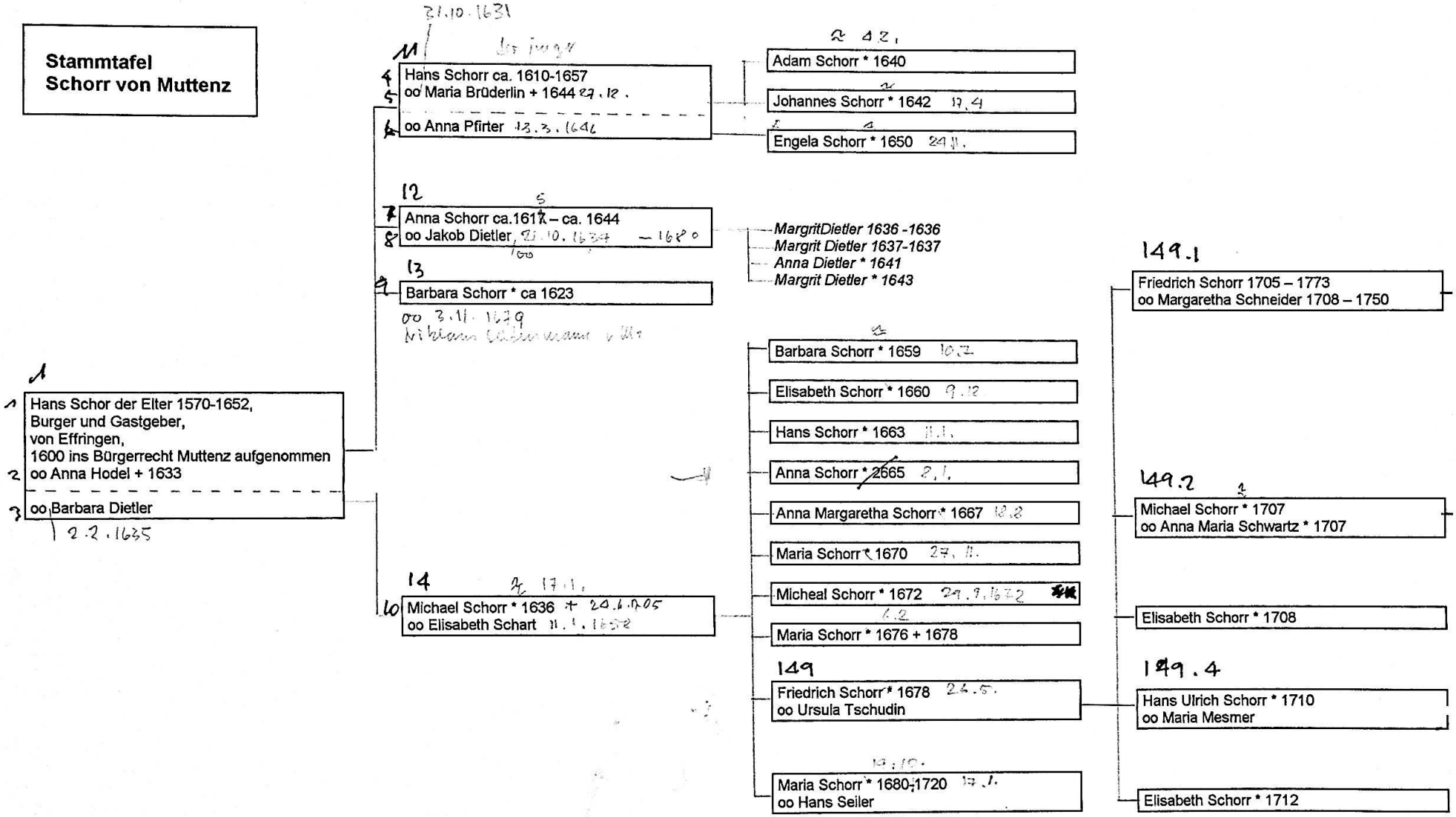
Hans Schor der Elter 1570-1652, Burger und Gastgeber, von Effringen ?, 1600 ins Bürgerecht von Muttenz aufgenommen

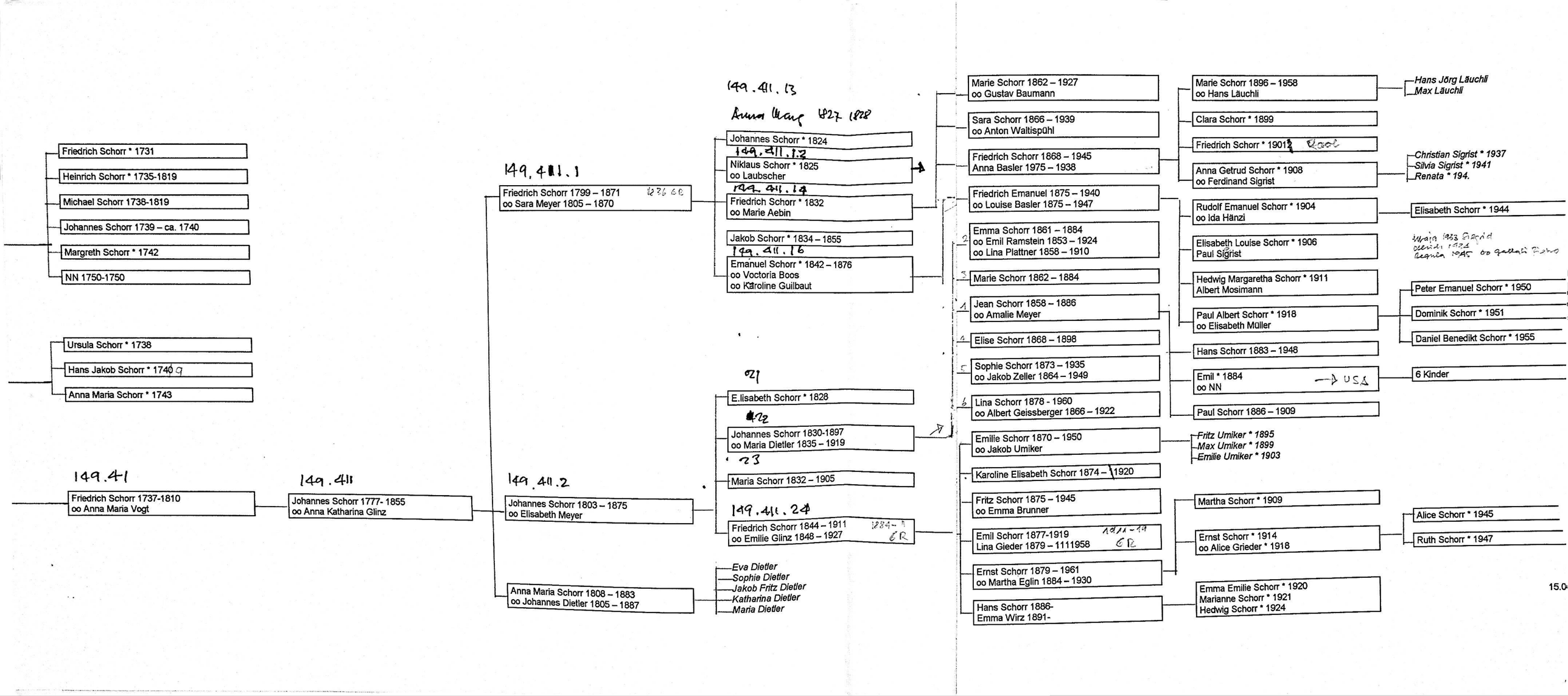



Niklaus 1825-1872
oo
Anna M.Laubscher
1841-
Eduard 1860-
Emilie 1862-
Elisab.Sara 1869-
Friedrich 1832-
oo
Maria Aebin 1840-
Johannes 1824-
Friedrich 1868-1945
oo
Anna Basler 1875-1938
Marie 1762-1927
Gustav Baumann
Sara 1866-1939
Anton Waltisbühl
Marie 1896-1958
Hans Läuchli
Clara 1899
Friedrich 1901-1991
Anna Gertrud 1908-1994
Ferdinand Sigrist
Hans-Jörg L
Max L
Christian S 1937-
Silvia S 1941-
Renate S 1943-
Rudolf Eman. 104-196
Ida Hänzi
Elis. Louise 1906-1966
Paul Siegrist
Hedwig Marg. 1911-1984
Albert Mosimann
Elisabeth 1944-
Ulrich 1934-
Maya S 1933-
Regula S 1943-
Jürg M 1944-
Samuel M 1947-
Wolfgang M 1949-
Friedrich 1799-1871
oo
Sara Meier
1805-1870
Emanuel 1842-1876
oo
Viktoria Boos
Fried.Emanuel 1875-1940
oo
Louise Basler 1875-1947
Paul Albert 1918-
oo
Elisabeth Müller 1921-
Peter Emanuel 1950
Dominik 1951-
Anne M.Schild 1951-
Michèle 1982
Fabienne 1984
Daniel Bened. 1955
Emma 1861-1884
Emil Ramstein
4 Sohn 3 Töchter
Marie 1862-1884
Emil Schwob
Marie 1884-1948
Johannes 1803-1875
oo
Elisabeth Meier
Johannes 1830-1897
oo
Maria Dietler
1835-1919
Jean 1858-1886
oo
Amalie Meier
Hans 1883 -1908
Emil 1884-
?
Paul 1886-1909
6 Kinder - in USA
Elisabeth 1828-
Marie 1832-1905
Elise 1868-1898
Alb.Geissberger 1866-1922
Lina 1878-1960
Albert G 1894-1951
Clara G 1898-
Sophie 1873-1935
Jakob Zeller 1864-1949
Jacques Z 1896-1963
Erna Z 1903-
Emilie 1870-1950
Jakob Umiker 1861-1926
Fritz U 1895-
Max U 1899-
Emilie 1903-
Friedrich 1844-1911
oo
Emilie Glinz
1848-1927
Karol.Elis. 1874-1920
Fritz 1875-1945
Emma Brunner
Emil 1877-1919
Lina Grieder 1879-1958
Martha 1909-
Ernst 1914-1969-
Alice Grieder 1918-
Alice 1949
Willy Börlin
Ruth 1947-
Roman B
Dominik B
Ernst 1879-1961
Martha Eglin 1884-1930
Hans 1866-
Emma Wirz 1891-
Emma Emilie 1920-
Marianne 1921-
Hedwig 1924-
Anna Maria 1808-1883
oo
Johannes Dietler
1805-1887
Eva D -1900
Sophie D -1900
Jakob D -1905
Fritz D -1909
Katharina D -1910
Maria D 1835-1919

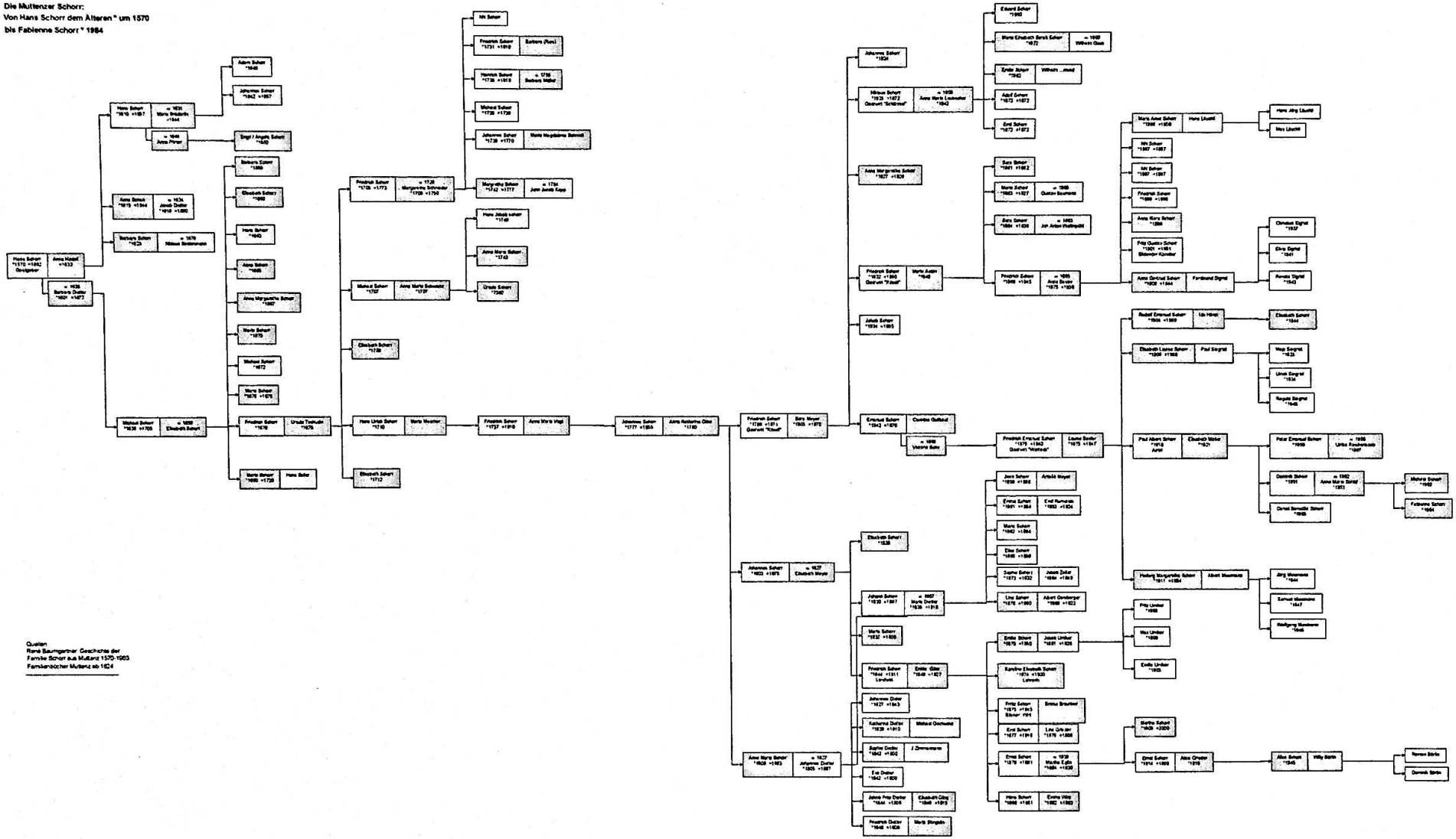
Schor TA 1. doc

Stammtafel Schorr von Muttenz




Friedrich Schorr * 1731
Heinrich Schorr * 1735-1819
Michael Schorr 1738-1819
Johannes Schorr 1739 – ca. 1740
Margreth Schorr * 1742
NN 1750-1750
Ursula Schorr * 1738
Hans Jakob Schorr * 1740
Anna Maria Schorr * 1743
149.41
Friedrich Schorr 1737-1810
oo Anna Maria Vogt
149.411
Johannes Schorr 1777- 1855
oo Anna Katharina Glinz
149.411.1
Friedrich Schorr 1799 – 1871
oo Sara Meyer 1805 – 1870
149.411.2
Johannes Schorr 1803 – 1875
oo Elisabeth Meyer
Anna Maria Schorr 1808 – 1883
oo Johannes Dietler 1805 – 1887
Eva Dietler
Sophie Dietler
Jakob Fritz Dietler
Katharina Dietler
Maria Dietler
149.411.13
Johannes Schorr * 1824
149.411.12
Niklaus Schorr * 1825
oo Laubscher
149.411.14
Friedrich Schorr * 1832
oo Marie Aebin
Jakob Schorr * 1834 – 1855
149.411.16
Emanuel Schorr * 1842 – 1876
oo Voctoria Boos
oo Karoline Guilbaut
E.lisabeth Schorr * 1828
Johannes Schorr 1830-1897
oo Maria Dietler 1835 – 1919
Maria Schorr 1832 – 1905
149.411.24
Friedrich Schorr 1844 – 1911
oo Emilie Glinz 1848 – 1927
Marie Schorr 1862 – 1927
oo Gustav Baumann
Sara Schorr 1866 – 1939
oo Anton Waltispühl
Friedrich Schorr 1868 – 1945
Anna Basler 1975 – 1938
Friedrich Emanuel 1875 – 1940
oo Louise Basler 1875 – 1947
Emma Schorr 1861 – 1884
oo Emil Ramstein 1853 – 1924
oo Lina Plattner 1858 – 1910
Marie Schorr 1862 – 1884
Jean Schorr 1858 – 1886
oo Amalie Meyer
Elise Schorr 1868 – 1898
Sophie Schorr 1873 – 1935
oo Jakob Zeller 1864 – 1949
Lina Schorr 1878 - 1960
oo Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922
Emilie Schorr 1870 – 1950
oo Jakob Umiker
Karoline Elisabeth Schorr 1874 – 1920
Fritz Schorr 1875 – 1945
oo Emma Brunner
Emil Schorr 1877-1919
Lina Gieder 1879 – 1111958
Ernst Schorr 1879 – 1961
oo Martha Eglin 1884 – 1930
Hans Schorr 1886-
Emma Wirz 1891-
Marie Schorr 1896 – 1958
oo Hans Läuchli
Hans Jörg Läuchli
Max Läuchli
Clara Schorr * 1899
Friedrich Schorr * 1901
Anna Getrud Schorr * 1908
oo Ferdinand Sigrist
Christian Sigrist * 1937
Silvia Sigrist * 1941
Renata * 194.
Rudolf Emanuel Schorr * 1904
oo Ida Hänzi
Elisabeth Schorr * 1944
Elisabeth Louise Schorr * 1906
Paul Sigrist
Hedwig Margaretha Schorr * 1911
Albert Mosimann
Paul Albert Schorr * 1918
oo Elisabeth Müller
Peter Emanuel Schorr * 1950
Dominik Schorr * 1951
Daniel Benedikt Schorr * 1955
Hans Schorr 1883 – 1948
Emil * 1884
oo NN
6 Kinder
Paul Schorr 1886 – 1909
Martha Schorr * 1909
Ernst Schorr * 1914
oo Alice Grieder * 1918
Alice Schorr * 1945
Ruth Schorr * 1947
Emma Emilie Schorr * 1920
Marianne Schorr * 1921
Hedwig Schorr * 1924

Die Muttenzer Schorr:
Von Hans Schorr dem Älteren * um 1570
bis Fabienne Schorr * 1984



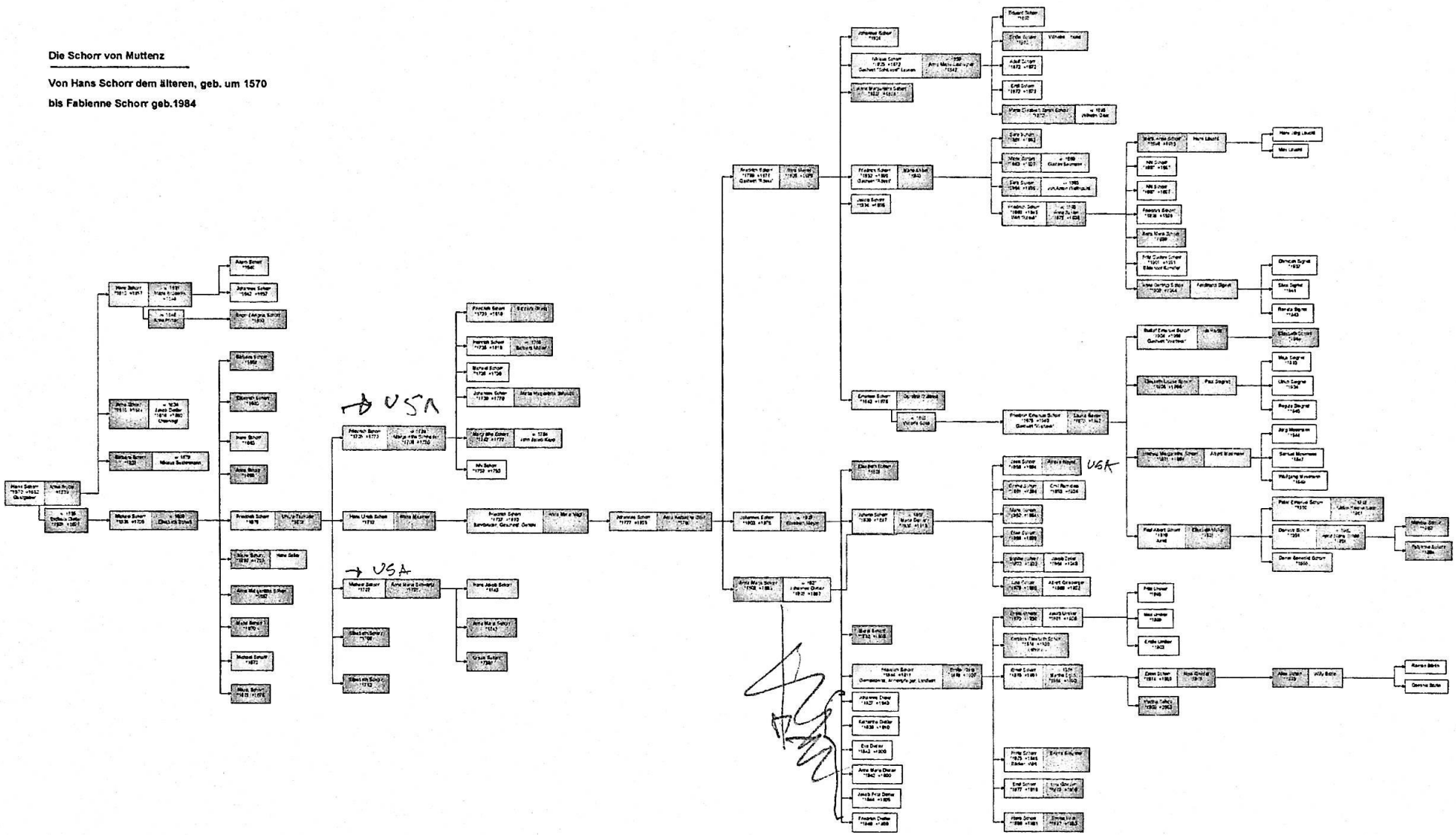
Quellen
René Baumgartner Geschichte der
Familie Schorr aus Muttenz 1570-1963
Familienbücher Muttenz ab 1624

Schorr gesamt

Die Schorr von Muttenz

Von Hans Schorr dem älteren, geb. um 1570

bis Fabienne Schorr geb.1984



Stammtafel Schorr von Muttenz

Hans Schorr der Junger
≈ um 1610 □ 1657
∞ 31.10.1631
Jgf. Maria Brüderlin □ 27.12. 1644

∞ 13.3.1646 Anna Pfirter

- Adam Schorr ≈ 4.2. 1640
- Johannes Schorr ≈ 17.4.1642 □ 1657
- Engel / Angela Schorr ≈ 24.11.1650

Anna Schorr ≈ um 1615 □ um 1644
∞ 21.10.1634
Jakob Dietler 1616-1680 Untervogt

- *Margrit Dietler 1636 -1636*
- *Margrit Dietler 1637-1637*
- *Anna Dietler ≈ 1641*
- *Margrit Dietler ≈ 1643*

Barbara Schorr * um 1623
∞ 3.11.1679
Niklaus Seidenmann von Muttenz

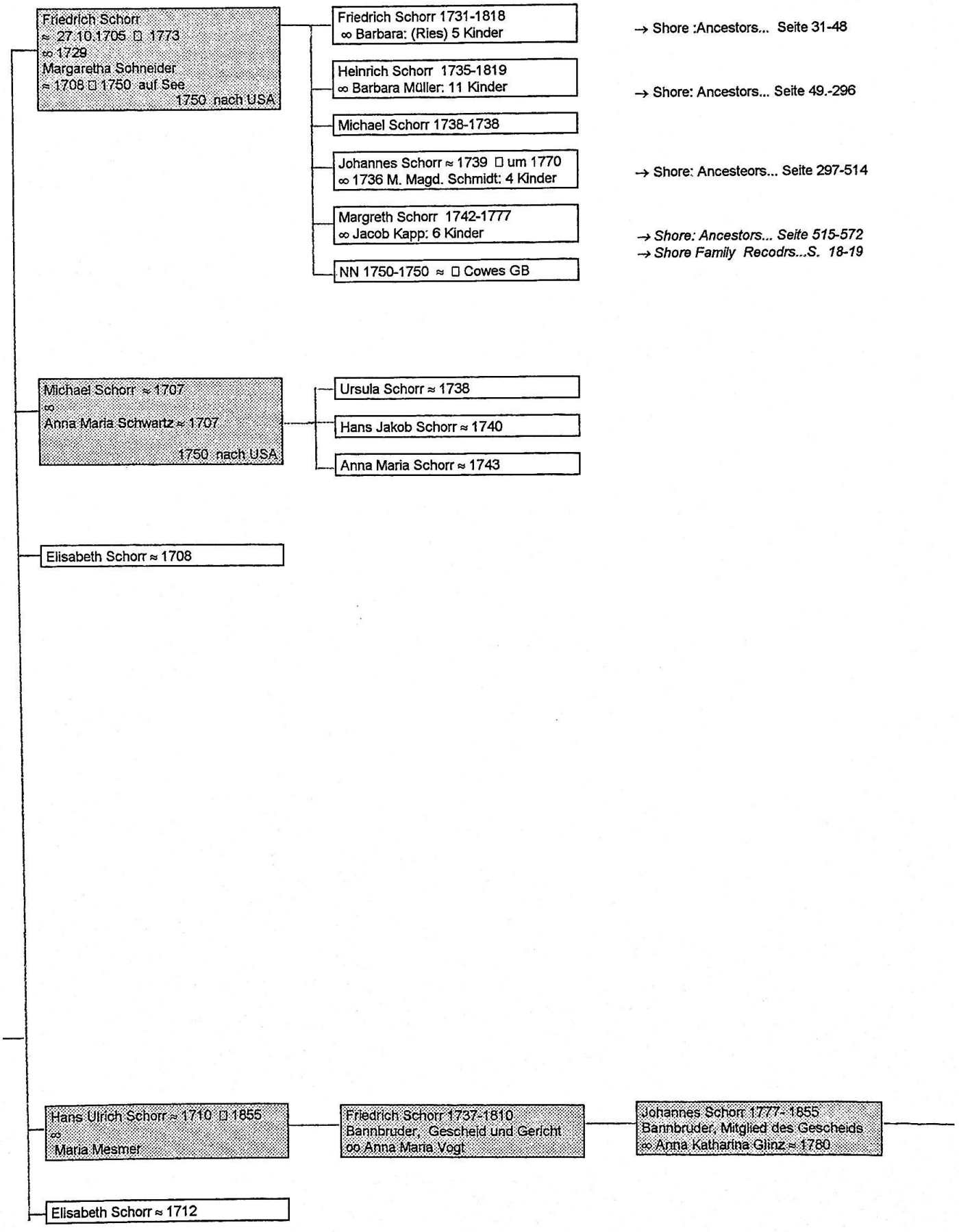
Hans Schor der Elter * um 1570 † 1652
von Effringen,
Bürger und Gastgeber zu Muttenz
1600 ins Bürgerrecht Muttenz aufgenommen
∞ Anna Hodel † 1633

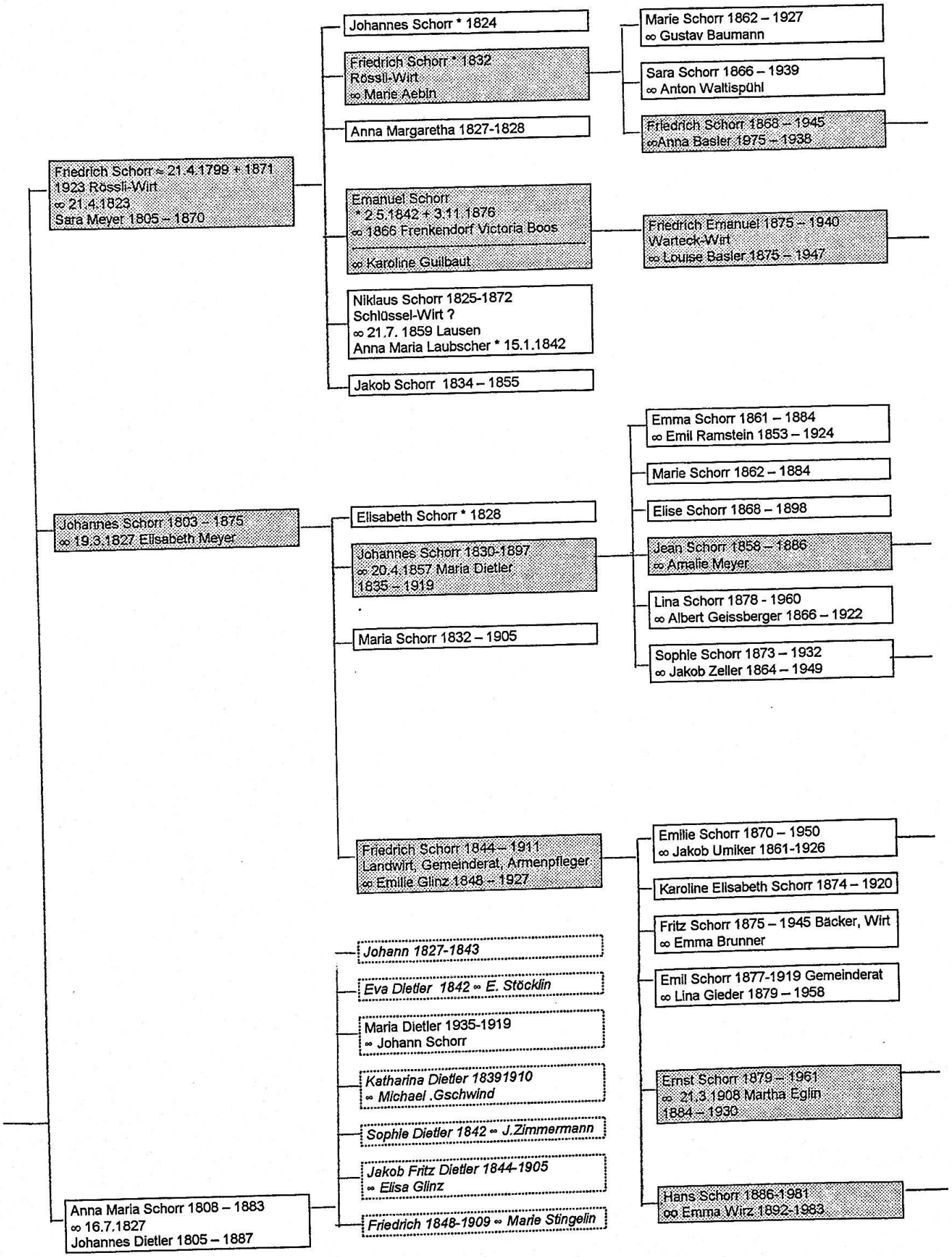
∞ 2.2.1635
Barbara Dietler von Muttenz
1601-1677

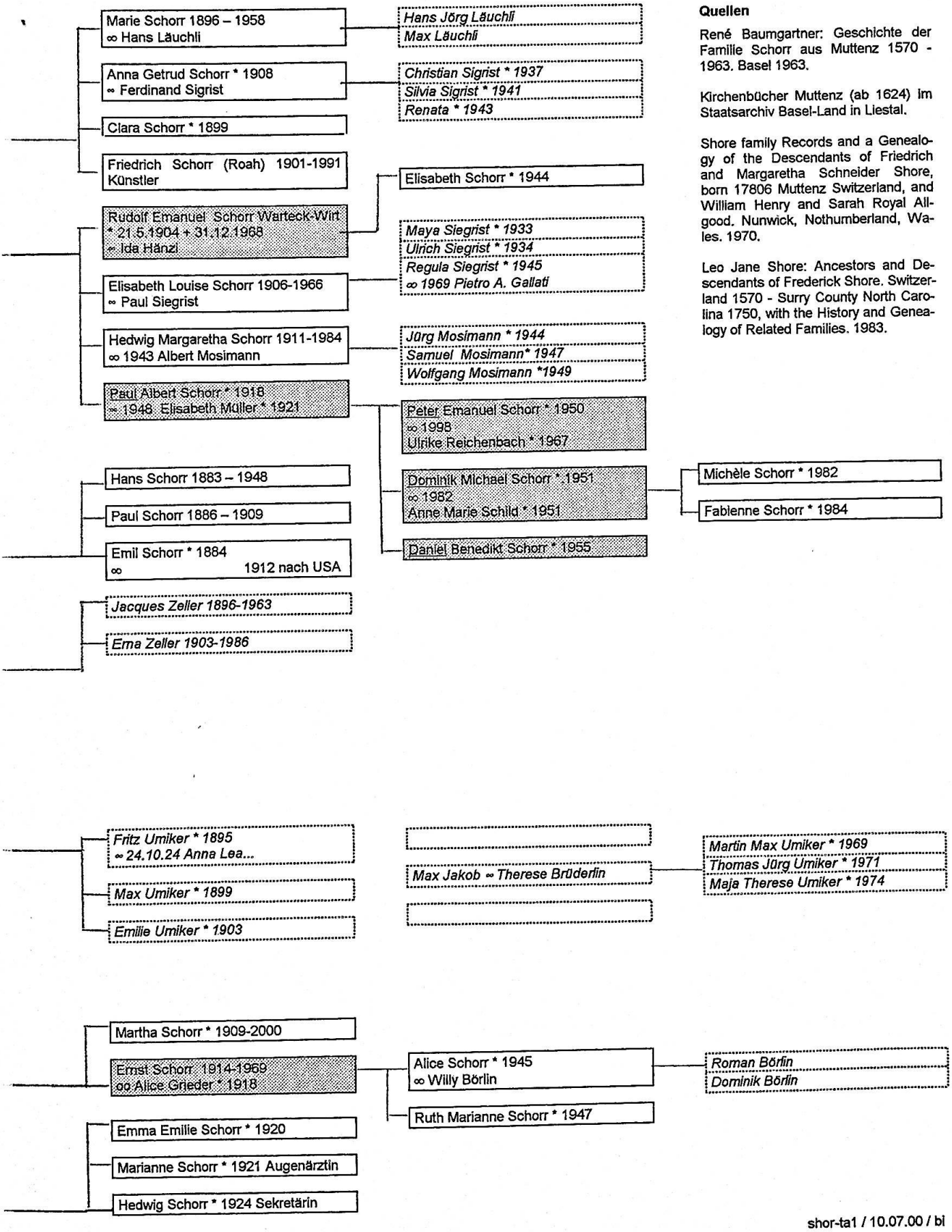
Michael Schorr
≈ 17.1.1636 □ 24.6.1705
∞ 11.1.1658
Elisabeth Schart

- Barbara Schorr ≈ 10.7.1659
- Elisabeth Schorr ≈ 9.12.1660
- Hans Schorr ≈ 11.1.1663
- Anna Schorr ≈ 8.1.1665
- Anna Margaretha Schorr ≈ 18.8.1667
- Maria Schorr ≈ 27.11.1670
- Micheal Schorr ≈ 19.9.1672
- Maria Schorr ≈ 6.2.1676 □ 1678
- Friedrich Schorr ≈ 26.5.1678 ∞ Ursula Tschudin ≈ 14.4.1678
- Maria Schorr ≈ 19.10.1680 □ 17.1.1720 ∞ Hans Seller

≈ Taufe
□ Begräbnis
* Geburt
+ Tod
∞ Heirat


Friedrich Schorr
≈ 27.10.1705 □ 1773
∞ 1729
Margaretha Schneider
≈ 1708 □ 1750 auf See
1750 nach USA
Friedrich Schorr 1731-1818
∞ Barbara: (Ries) 5 Kinder
→ Shore :Ancestors... Seite 31-48
Heinrich Schorr 1735-1819
∞ Barbara Müller: 11 Kinder
→ Shore: Ancestors... Seite 49.-296
Michael Schorr 1738-1738
Johannes Schorr ≈ 1739 □ um 1770
∞ 1736 M. Magd. Schmidt: 4 Kinder
→ Shore: Ancesteors... Seite 297-514
Margreth Schorr 1742-1777
∞ Jacob Kapp: 6 Kinder
→ Shore: Ancestors... Seite 515-572
→ Shore Family Recodrs...S. 18-19
NN 1750-1750 ≈ □ Cowes GB
Michael Schorr ≈ 1707
∞
Anna Maria Schwartz ≈ 1707
1750 nach USA
Ursula Schorr ≈ 1738
Hans Jakob Schorr ≈ 1740
Anna Maria Schorr ≈ 1743
Elisabeth Schorr ≈ 1708
Hans Ulrich Schorr ≈ 1710 □ 1855
∞
Maria Mesmer
Friedrich Schorr 1737-1810
Bannbruder, Gescheid und Gericht
oo Anna Maria Vogt
Johannes Schorr 1777-1855
Bannbruder, Mitglied des Gescheids
∞ Anna Katharina Glinz ≈ 1780
Elisabeth Schorr ≈ 1712


Friedrich Schorr ≈ 21.4.1799 + 1871
1923 Rössli-Wirt
∞ 21.4.1823
Sara Meyer 1805 – 1870
Johannes Schorr * 1824
Friedrich Schorr * 1832
Rössli-Wirt
∞ Marie Aebin
Anna Margaretha 1827-1828
Emanuel Schorr
* 2.5.1842 + 3.11.1876
∞ 1866 Frenkendorf Victoria Boos
∞ Karoline Guilbaut
Niklaus Schorr 1825-1872
Schlüssel-Wirt ?
∞ 21.7. 1859 Lausen
Anna Maria Laubscher * 15.1.1842
Jakob Schorr 1834 – 1855
Marie Schorr 1862 – 1927
∞ Gustav Baumann
Sara Schorr 1866 – 1939
∞ Anton Waltispühl
Friedrich Schorr 1868 – 1945
∞Anna Basler 1975 – 1938
Friedrich Emanuel 1875 – 1940
Warteck-Wirt
∞ Louise Basler 1875 – 1947
Johannes Schorr 1803 – 1875
∞ 19.3.1827 Elisabeth Meyer
Elisabeth Schorr * 1828
Johannes Schorr 1830-1897
∞ 20.4.1857 Maria Dietler
1835 – 1919
Maria Schorr 1832 – 1905
Emma Schorr 1861 – 1884
∞ Emil Ramstein 1853 – 1924
Marie Schorr 1862 – 1884
Elise Schorr 1868 – 1898
Jean Schorr 1858 – 1886
∞ Amalie Meyer
Lina Schorr 1878 - 1960
∞ Albert Geissberger 1866 – 1922
Sophie Schorr 1873 – 1932
∞ Jakob Zeller 1864 – 1949
Friedrich Schorr 1844 – 1911
Landwirt, Gemeinderat, Armenpfleger
∞ Emilie Glinz 1848 – 1927
Emilie Schorr 1870 – 1950
∞ Jakob Umiker 1861-1926
Karoline Elisabeth Schorr 1874 – 1920
Fritz Schorr 1875 – 1945 Bäcker, Wirt
∞ Emma Brunner
Emil Schorr 1877-1919 Gemeinderat
∞ Lina Gieder 1879 – 1958
Ernst Schorr 1879 – 1961
∞ 21.3.1908 Martha Eglin
1884 – 1930
Hans Schorr 1886-1981
∞ Emma Wirz 1892-1983
Anna Maria Schorr 1808 – 1883
∞ 16.7.1827
Johannes Dietler 1805 – 1887
Johann 1827-1843
Eva Dietler 1842 ∞ E. Stöcklin
Maria Dietler 1935-1919
∞ Johann Schorr
Katharina Dietler 18391910
∞ Michael .Gschwind
Sophie Dietler 1842 ∞ J.Zimmermann
Jakob Fritz Dietler 1844-1905
∞ Elisa Glinz
Friedrich 1848-1909 ∞ Marie Stingelin



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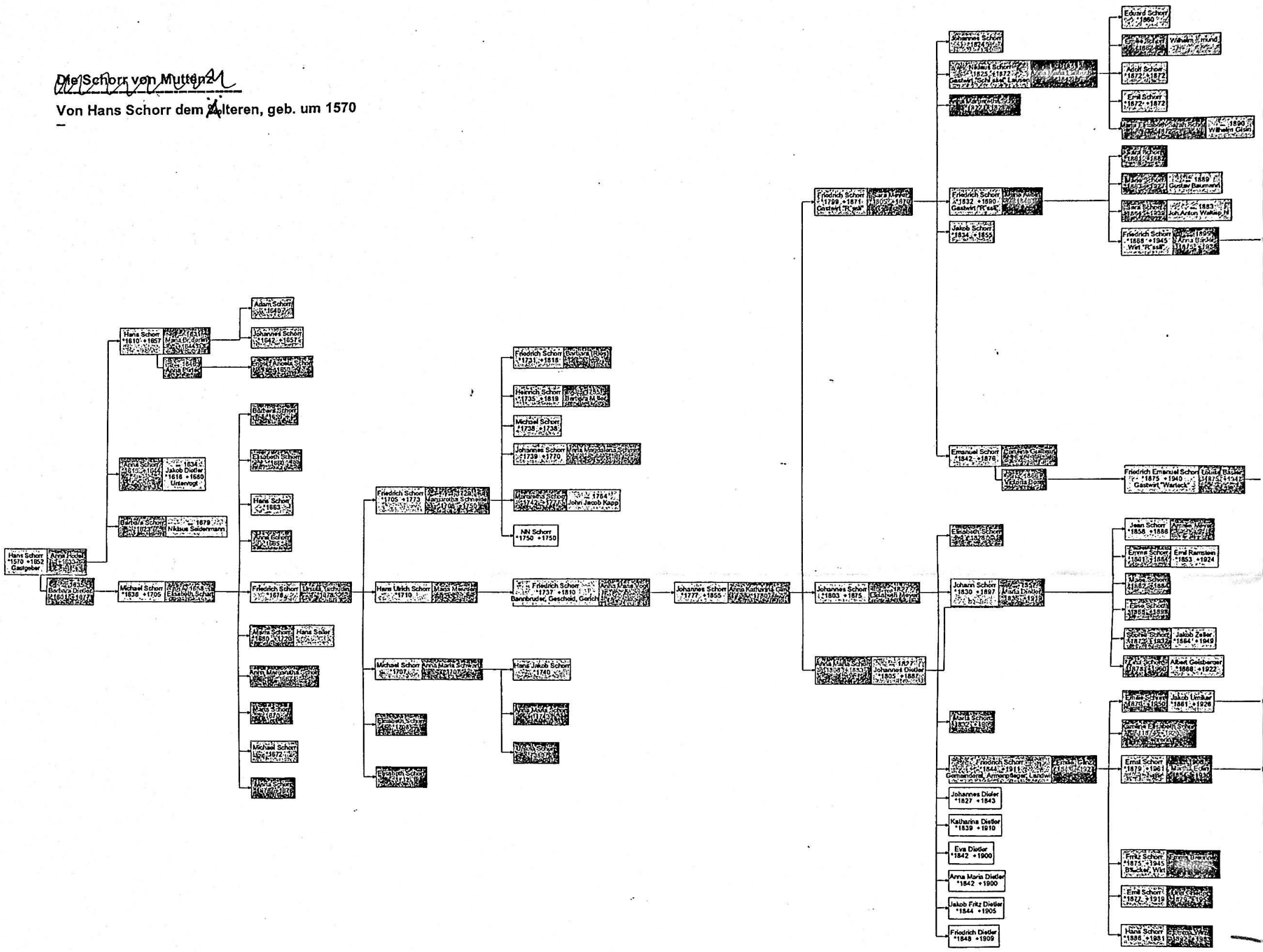
Die Schorr –
Stammväter der Shore-Familie

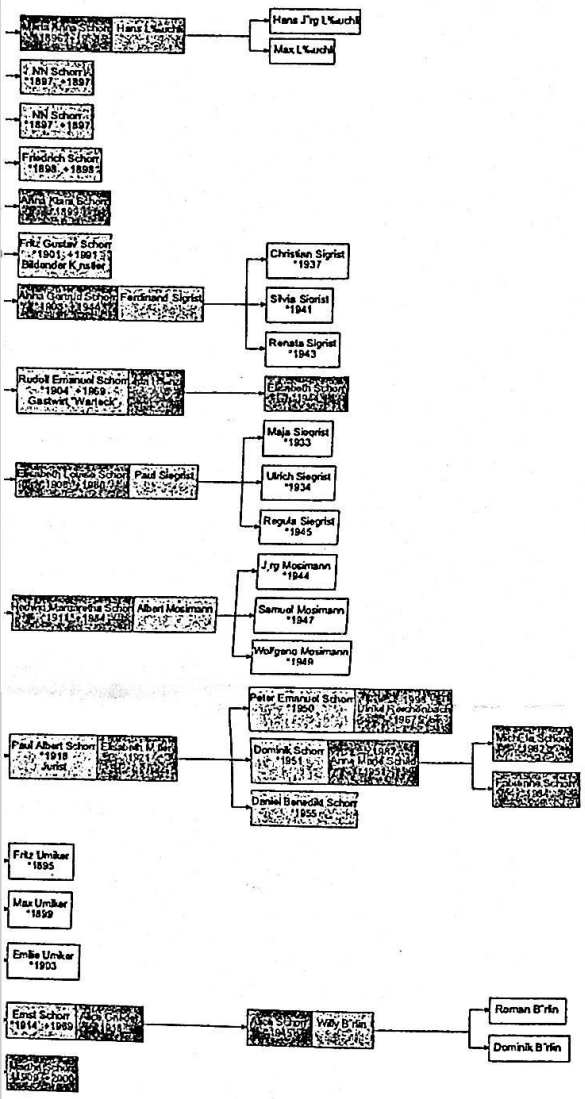
Die Schorr von Muttenz

Von Hans Schorr dem Älteren, geb. um 1570



n in den USA.


Shore Family Reunion
One of Area's Biggest



3 Töchter !

Was man so über die Schorr lesen kann

1810 Der ehrsame und biedere Friedrich Schorr, Bannbruder, auch des Gescheids und des Gerichts, starb an einem Schlagflusse alt 73 Jahr 9 Mt. 22 Tag am 8. XII 1810.

1811 24. Januar: Auf das Absterben des biederen Bannbruders Friedrich Schorr wurde dessen Sohn: Johannes Schorr den 24. Januar vom E.E. Kirchenstande einhellig zum Bannbruder ernannt.

1814 Nach der Erwählung des Bannbruders Johannes Schorr zum Gemeinderat, wurde den 12. Mai Hans Georg Gysin, Wagner, zum Bannbruder durch die Session erwählt und von Hr. Statthalter bestätigt.

Nach dem Tode des Kirchmeyers Johannes Dietler 1814, wurde den 16. Dezember auf einen doppelten Vorschlag des hiesigen Pfarrers [J.J. Bischoff] hin, der Gemeinderat Johannes Schorr zum Kirchmeyer ernannt.

Aufzeichnungen in den Kirchenbüchern von Muttenz der Jahre 1748-1830 veröffentlicht im Dezember 1958 durch Jakob Eglin. Seite 9 f.

1887 Von diesem Jahr an konnte ich zum Schulbesuch [in Basel] die Eisenbahn benützen.... Auch erhielt ich in diesem Jahr Gesellschaft, indem Fritz Schorr, Sohn des Gemeinderats, und Heinrich Schmidt, Sohn des Schusters, in der Knabenrealschule Aufnahme fanden. (Schorr ist jetzt Bäcker in Muttenz und verehlicht mit Emma Brunner; er war mir ein guter Kameras, dem ich das beste Andenken bewahre. Schmidt starb im Jünglingsalter.)
Johannes Iselin: Um die Jahrhundertwende. Erinnerungen von Johannes Iselin, 1875-1945. Muttenzer Schrift 2. Seite 10.

1889 Fritz Schorr in Muttenz stellt das Gesuch, es möchte ihm behufs Anlegung einer Sammlung zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken die Jagd auf Vögel erlaubt werden. Auf Antrag der Direktion des Innern wird beschlossen: Es wird dem Gesuche nicht entsprochen, da der wissenschaftliche Zweck nicht näher nachgewiesen ist. *Regierungsrat Protokoll 30.1.1889.*

1905 Sonntag, den 2. April 1905 wurde zu Grabe getragen Jungfrau Maria Schorr, gestorben am 30. März letzthin im Alter von fast 73 Jahren an einer Lungenentzündung. Zum Andenken an sie erhielt der Frauenverein 200 Fr.

1911 Am 1. Juni stirbt Fritz Schorr-Glinz. Vizepräsident des Gemeindesrates, zeitweise auch Präsident der Armenpflege, an einem Unterleibsleiden. Der Helmgegangene erfreute sich grosser Beliebtheit wegen seines schlichten und wohlwollenden Wesens. Er strebte nicht nach oben hinaus, erfüllte aber übernommene Pflichten mit grosser Hingabe. Besonders die Armen verlieren an ihm viel, weil er mit Wohlwollen auch tatkräftige Hilfe verband, wozu ihm Gott durch ein schönes Vermögen die Möglichkeit gegeben. Er starb im Alter von 67 ¼ Jahren.
Obrecht: Chronik von Muttenz 1904-1912. Muttenzer Schrift 4. Seite 113.

1911 Bei der Abstimmung über das Schulgesetz vom 9. Juli wurden 90 Ja, 72 Nein und ein ungültiger Zettel in die Urne gelegt. In der gleichen Gemeindeversammlung wird für den verstorbenen Fritz Schorr-Glinz in den Gemeinderat dessen Sohn, Herr Emil Schorr-Glieder, in die Armenpflege Herr Gemeinderat Traugott Schenk gewählt.
Johann Jakob Obrecht: Chronik von Muttenz 1904-1912. Muttenzer Schrift 4. Seite 114.

1900 Der Rössswirt het ab sim Dach
s'Storchenäscht längst abe gmacht,
doch muess's ihn sider graue ha,
denn frösch isch b'schtellt der Storchema..

Fritz Schorr-Basler, zirka 32 Jahre alt. Auf dem «Rössli», dem höchsten Haus in Muttenz, befand sich lange Jahre ein Storchennest. Der Schlussatz bezieht sich auf den Zustand seiner Frau.
Aus dem Schnitzelbank am Unterhaltungsabend des Männerchors Muttenz.
Johannes Iselin: Um die Jahrhundertwende. Erinnerungen von Johannes Iselin, 1875-1945. Muttenzer Schrift 2. Seite 30.

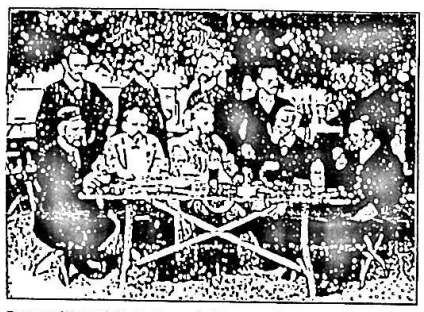
Die Schorr in Amerika

Im dritten Kirchenbuch von Muttenz mit den Registern der Ehen, Taufen, Toten von 1748 bis 1816 sind von den Pfarrern auch verschiedene andere Aufzeichnungen enthalten, z.B. über die Güter und Einkünfte der Pfarrei, Notizen über das Schulwesen. In seiner Memorabilia Muttensia genannten Chronik schreibt der berühmte Hieronymus Annoni (1746-1770 Pfarrer):

«Anno 1749, den 8. Mai sind viele Leuthe aus unserem und anderen Ländern zu Schiffe von Basel nach Holland abgefahren in dem Vorhaben, in Amerika besseres Glück zu suchen. Unter denselben waren 66 Personen, meistens Bürgersleute von Muttenz.
Im Sommer des 1750.ten Jahres reisten abermals zwei Haushaltungen von Muttenz, 11 Personen stark, nach Amerika ab.»

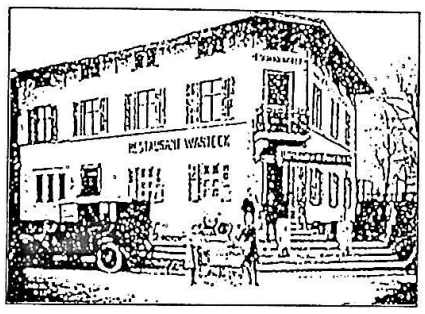
Diese 11 waren 2 Muttenzer Familien, nämlich Friedrich Schorr mit seiner Frau Margaretha Schneider und den Kindern Friedrich, Heinrich, Michael und Margreth, sowie Michael Schorr mit seiner Frau Anna Maria Schwartz und den 3 Kindern Ursula, Hans Jakob und Anna Maria.

Die drei Söhne der erstgenannten Familie sind die Stammväter der heute in den USA lebenden «Shore», welche zahlreicher sind als die heutigen Muttenzer Schorr (wie in den beiden Büchern (in der Vitrine) zu entnehmen ist. Dies ist geht auch aus dem abgebildeten Bericht über das Shore-Familientreffen von 1995 hervor, in welchem zu lesen ist, dass im neusten Telefonbuch der Gebiete Winston-Salem und Old Town 134 Shore-Familien aufgeführt sind.


Das sog. **Warteck-Kollegium** gründete am 2. Oktober 1900 die "Mittwochgesellschaft" und genoss dann die Schatten der grossen Kastanienbäume im "Rössli"-Garten. Dabei war auch der damals bekannteste Muttenzer, Kunstmaler Karl Jauslin vorn am Tisch in der Mitte.

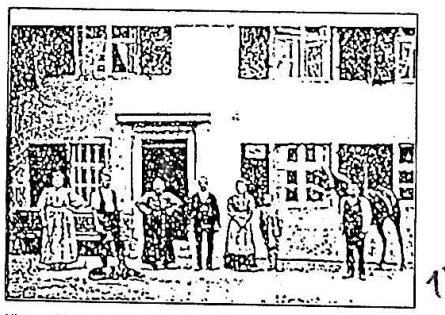

Die Familie **Schorr-Glinz** um 1880:
Emilie 1870-1990 , Karoline 1874-1920, Mutter Emilie Schorr-Glinz 1848-1927, Ernst 1879-1961, Friedrich Schorr-Glinz 1844-1911 Landwirt, Gemeinderat und Armenpfleger, Johann Emil 1877-1919, Friedrich/Fritz 1875-1945. Es fehlt (noch) der Sohn Hans * 1866 + 1981.


Die Familie **Schorr-Dietler** um 1880:
oben Emma * 1861, Johann /Jean * 1858, Marie * 1862
Mitte v.l.: Elisabeth * 1868, Maria Schorr-Dietler * 1835, Johann Schorr-Dietler * 1830, Sophie * 1873
Unten: Lina * 1878



Restaurant Warteck um 1919. Wirt **Emanuel Schorr-Basler** geboren 1875, unbekannter Gast, Tochter Gritli * 1911, Sohn Paul * 1918, Tochter Luise * 1906. Heute steht an dieser Stelle das Hotel Baslertor.


Im **"Rössli"** stellt sich der Wirt und Metzger Fritz Schorr-Basler (Dritter von links) mit Gattin und Gästen dem Fotografen, darunter mit der Weinflasche in der Hand der als trinkfest geltende Dorfarzt Dr. Emil Hübscher.


Hier vor dem Haus Kirchplatz 15 sind **Ernst** und **Martha Schorr-Eglin** mit ihren Kindern Ernst und Martha sowie Nachbarn oder Dienstboten versammelt.

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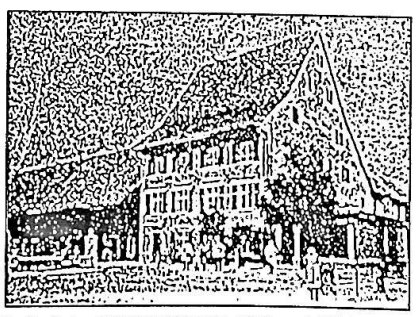
Gaststube im **Restaurant Warteck** um 1919, Schwalbennest genannt. Hier ist wohl von Muttenzer Honorationen, dem "Warteck-Kollegium", die "Mittwochgesellschaft" gegründet worden, eine Vereinigung für Bildung und Unterhaltung.


Der Gasthof zum Rössli von **Fritz Schorr-Basler** nach 1907, links noch die zugehörigen Stallungen und rechts der Metzgereiladen als niedriger Anbau. Unten rechts schützt ein Geländer vor dem Sturz in den noch offenen Dorfbach.


Es präsentieren sich vor der einstigen Liegenschaft unterhalb des "Rössli" (v.l): Jakob Zeller-Schorr 1864-1949 (später Sektions-Chef), **Sophie Zeller-Schorr** 1873-1935, deren Kinder Jacques Zeller 1896-1973 und Erna Zeller 1903-1986 sowie Marie Schorr-Dietler 1835-1919, Margrit Haller 1899-1989 und ihr Vater Wilhelm Haller-Rudin 1867-1949. Die Schwester von Margrit, Adele Haller 1906-1993 heiratete 1934 den 1910 geborenen Karl Pfirter, der heute als der beste Kenner der "alten" Muttenzer Familien gilt.

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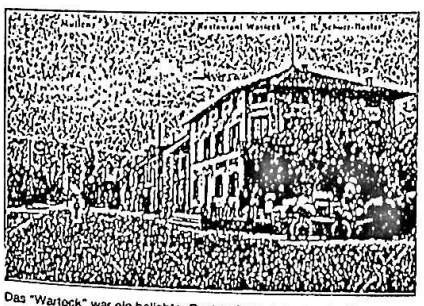
Das "Warteck" war ein beliebter Rastort für **Fuhrleute**, wie diese Ansichtskarte aus den 1920er-Jahren zeigt.

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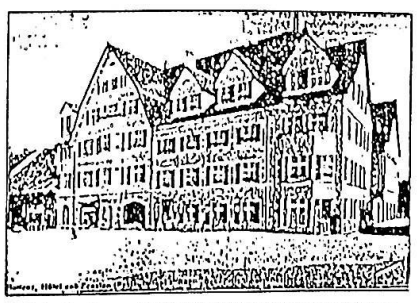
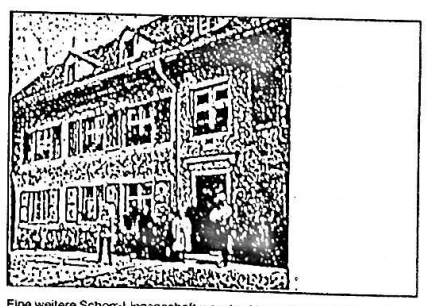

Nach der Erweiterung des "Rössli" empfahl der Besitzer Fritz Schorr-Basler, mit dieser Ansichtskarte das Gasthaus Rössli als Hotel und Pension mit Restauration.


Eine weitere Schorr-Liegenschaft war das Haus Kirchplatz 8, wo die Familie Hans und Emma Schorr-Wirz zu Hause war.

Schorr

Unterlagen

Geschichte der Familie

SCHORR

aus Muttenz 1570-1963



StA BL
Hilfsbib 34

Vorwort

Im Jahre 1955 weilten Mrs. R.B. Mitchell und Miss Leo Shore zu einem kurzen Besuch in Muttenz. Die beiden Amerikanerinnen liessen es sich nicht nehmen, auf einer Europareise Muttenz zu besuchen, das Dorf, aus dem vor über zweihundert Jahren ihre Vorfahren namens Schor nach Amerika ausgewandert sind.

1957 hatte ich Gelegenheit, den Besuch zu erwiedern und mit unseren neuen Verwandten nähere Bekanntschaft zu schliessen. Ich war zutiefst beeindruckt von dem Gefühl der Gemeinschaft, das bei den Shore - schon die Söhne der Auswanderer machten aus dem Schorr ein Shore - liebevoll gepflegt wird. In der Nähe von Kansas City besitzen die Shore einen Familienfriedhof, auf dem alljährlich ein Familientreffen stattfindet, zum Gedenken der Toten und zur Pflege der verwandtschaftlichen Beziehungen.

Zu dieser Pflege des Gemeinschaftssinnes gehört auch das Wissen um die Vorfahren. Miss Leo Jane Shore hat die Geschichte ihrer Vorfahren bis zu Friedrich Schor zurückverfolgen können, der im Jahre 1750 von Muttenz nach Amerika ausgewandert ist.

In die Schweiz zurückgekehrt, stellte ich mir die Aufgabe, die Geschichte der Muttenzer Schorr niederzuschreiben, einmal um heraus zu finden, wie wir mit unseren Vettern in Amerika verwandt sind. Zum andern hoffte ich, einen Stammbaum der Schorr von der ersten Muttenzer Generation bis auf den heutigen Tag aufstellen zu können.

Herr Jakob Eglin hat sich dieser mühevollen, aber auch faszinierenden Aufgabe angenommen und zusammengetragen, was sich über die Familie Schorr in den Kirchenbüchern und anderen Dokumenten finden liess. Ich habe seine Arbeit ergänzt durch Angaben, die ich teils im Liestaler Staatsarchiv aufgestöbert, teils von Angehörigen der Familie Schorr erhalten habe.

Wenn wir uns auch bemüht haben, alles Erreichbare zusammenzufassen, kann die vorliegende Schrift keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit ergeben. Die Eintragungen in den Kirchenbüchern, den Vorgängern unserer Zivilstandsregister, sind je älter desto lückenhafter und oft genug nur mühsam zu entziffern. An Stelle des Geburtsdatums steht dort das Datum der Taufe. Nach altem Brauch hat indessen die Taufe wenige Tage nach der Geburt stattgefunden, so dass wir mit gutem Recht Geburts- und Taufdatum einander gleichsetzen durften.
Die Nachforschungen der ersten und zweiten Muttenzer Generation der Schorr war besonders schwierig, weil in Muttenz ein Kirchenbuch erst vom Jahre 1624 an geführt wurde. Daten aus früherer Zeit konnten daher meist nur ungefähr bestimmt werden.

Ich danke allen herzlich, die einen Beitrag geleistet haben und hoffe, mit dieser Schrift allen Schorr und ihren Verwandten aus Nah und Fern Freude zu bereiten.

Basel, im August 1963 René Baumgartner

1. Hans Schorr der Aeltere 1570-1652

begraben!

Im ersten Kirchenbuch von Muttenz lesen wir, dass am 12.10.1652 Hans Schorr - oder Schor, wie der Name damals geschrieben wurde im 82. Lebensjahr gestorben ist. (Abb.1.)

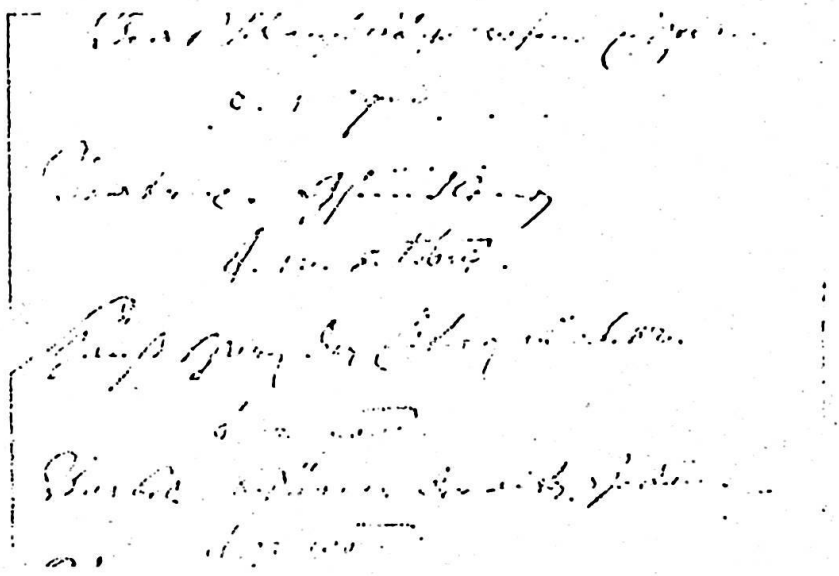


Abb. 1: Eintragung des Todes von Hans Schorr dem Aelteren im Kirchenbuch, 12. Oktober 1652

Zum Glück hat der Pfarrer das Alter unseres Vorfahren angegeben. Meist hat er sich nämlich damit begnügt, das Todesdatum einzutragen.
Wir kennen somit das Geburtsjahr, obwohl Kirchenbücher in Muttenz erst von 1624 an geführt wurden Gäbe es aber ein Kirchenbuch aus dem Jahre 1570 würden wir vergebens nach dem genauen Geburtsdatum suchen.

Aus einem Brief vom 16.3.1608 erfahren wir, dass Hans Schorr nach Muttenz gezogen ist.

Die Stadt Basel hatte damals die Absicht, "ihre im Muttenzer Bann gelegenen Güter zu verkauffen" Am 19.4.1607 bot der Obervogt zu Münchenstein, Samuel Uebeli, im Auftrag der Herren zu Basel das Land zum Kaufe an. Es schien aber damals noch nicht so begehrt gewesen zu sein, vorging doch fast ein Jahr, bis sich Käufer meldeten: ein Jakob Breitenstein und unser Hans Schorr. Wäre der Obervogt mit diesem Kauf einverstanden gewesen, wüssten wir heute kaum etwas darüber. Er war aber der Meinung, die Gemeinde selber hätte das Land ganz gut gebrauchen können und führte eben in diesem Briefe vom 16.3.1608 bewegte Klage bei dem "Edlen, Gestrengen, Frommen, Ehrwerten, Fürsichtigen, Ersamen und Weysen Herr Bürgermeister und Rhadt der Stadt Basel, meinen gnedigen und gebietenden Herren".
Die Reben seien ohne sein Wissen

"zweyen Personen, deren Eltern keiner zu Muttenz wohnhaft gewesen sei"

verkauft worden. Hätte die Gemeinde das Land für sich erwerben können, wäre sie besser in der Lage gewesen, mit dessen Ertrag eine Wasserleitung zu errichten, die über "dusent Tychel" (tausend hölzerne Teuchel) benötigte.
Der Obervogt verlangte daher rundweg, den Verkauf der Reben zu Gunsten der Gemeinde rückgängig zu machen. Wie die Herren in Basel über dieses Ansinnen entschieden haben, wissen wir nicht.
Ebensowenig wissen wir, woher Hans Schorr nach Muttenz gezogen ist.
J. Eglin glaubte, am ehesten käme ein Dorf in der damaligen badischen Herrschaft Röttelen in Frage.

Im Kirchenbuch finden wir Hans Schorr bereits am 16.5.1624 eingetragen. Er war an diesem Tage Taufpate bei Jakob Seiler, Sohn des Peter

Seiler und der Margreth Meyer. Von da an finden wir Hans Schorr als Taufpaten ungefähr einmal jährlich und wir dürfen annehmen, er sei schon vor dem Führen des Kirchenbuches ebenso fleissig Pate gestanden. Oft wissen wir allerdings nicht, ob er oder sein Sohn gleichen Namens gemeint war. Ausdrücklich der ältere Hans Schorr war aber noch Pate im Jahre 1651, also mit 81 Jahren. Mit seinem Sohn Hans ist er im Kirchenbuch 18 mal als Pate verewigt. Wir finden aber auch seine Nachkommen immer wieder im Taufregister als Götti oder Gotte verzeichnet.
Am 5.12.1633 starb Anna Hodel, Hans Schorrs Ehefrau. Er hatte von ihr einen Sohn und zwei Töchter: Hans, Anna und Barbara.

Am 22.10.1635 verehelichte sich Hans Schorr, damals 55 Jahre alt, zum zweiten Mal. Bereits am 17.1.1636 schenkte ihm Barbara Dietler, wie die zweite Frau hiess, einen Sohn Michael.

2. Die Kinder von Hans Schorr dem Aelteren.

Der älteste Sohn trug, wie erwähnt, den Namen des Vaters. Er ist als Hans Schorr der Jüngere erstmals am 26.10.1627 im Kirchenbuch als Götti zu finden. Er muss also damals mindestens 17 Jahre alt gewesen sein. Wir gehen nicht fehl, wenn wir sein Geburtsjahr mit 1610 annehmen. Er heiratete am 31.10.1631 Maria Brüderlin, die am 27.12.1644 starb. Sie schenkte ihm zwei Kinder, Adam (geb. 4.2.1640) und Johannes (geb. 17.4.1642).
In zweiter Ehe verheiratete sich Hans Schorr mit Anna Pfirter am 13.4.1646. Am 24.11.1650 tauften sie eine Tochter Angela.
Vom Schicksal der Kinder aus beiden Ehen wissen wir nichts.

Anna Schorr, das zweite Kind Hans Schorr des Aelteren, ist am 21.9.1634 erstmals als Gotte verzeichnet. Sie muss also um das Jahr 1615 geboren worden sein. Gestorben ist sie nach 1644, da sie am 22.9. dieses Jahres zum letzten Male als Gotte eingetragen ist. Sie verehelichte sich am 21.10.1634 mit Jakob Dietler. Ihre beiden ersten Kinder (geb. 1636 und 1637) hiessen Margrit, das dritte, 1641 geborene Anna. Wir müssen annehmen, die beiden Margrit seien bald nach der Geburt gestorben, wurde doch 1643 das vierte Kind wiederum Margrit getauft.

Ein einziges Mal war eine Barbara Schorr 1639 Patin. Sie muss wohl die zweite Tochter des älteren Hans Schorr gewesen sein. Ihr Geburtsjahr dürfte bei 1623 liegen. Mehr wissen wir nicht von ihr.

Michael Schorr, Sohn aus zweiter Ehe des älteren Hans Schorr vermählte sich am 11.1.1658 mit Elisabeth Schart. Zehn Kinder entsprossen dieser Ehe:

1. Barbara, getauft am 10.7.1659
2. Elisabeth, getauft am 9.12.1660
3. Hans, getauft am 11.1.1663 (Hochzeitstag!)
4. Anna, getauft am 8.1.1665
5. Anna Margaretha, getauft am 18.8.1667
6. Maria, getauft am 27.11.1670 (bald gestorben)
7. Michael, getauft am 29.9.1672
8. Maria, getauft am 6.2.1676 gest. 1678
9. Friedrich, getauft am 26.5.1678
10. Maria, getauft am 19.10.1680, gest. am 17.1.1720, verheiratet gewesen mit Hans Seiler.

3. Friedrich Schorr, getauft am 26.5.1678

Friedrich Schorr war das neunte der zehn Kinder des Michael Schorr und der Elisabeth Schart. Nur von ihm finden wir Nachkommen im Muttenzer Kirchenbuch aufgezeichnet. Seine Frau Ursula Tschudin schenkte ihm fünf Kinder:

1. Friedrich, getauft am 27.10.1705
2. Michael, getauft am 6.2.1707
3. Elisabeth, getauft am 29.7.1708 (bald gestorben)
4. Hans Ulrich, getauft am 13.4.1710
5. Elisabeth, getauft am 17.1.1712 (bald gestorben)

In dieser Generation trennen sich die Wege. Friedrich und Michael, die beiden älteren, wandern nach Amerika aus; der jüngere, Hans Ulrich bleibt in Muttenz zurück.

4. Auswanderung nach Amerika.

Friedrich und Michael Schorr waren nicht die einzigen Muttenzer, die damals mit Ihren Familien nach Amerika zogen.

Pfarrer Hieronymus Annoni, den wir aus dem reformierten Kirchengesangbuch kennen, hat im Kirchenbuch unter der Rubrik "Memorabilia" der Nachwelt überliefert: (Abb. 2)

× "Anno 1749, den 8. Mai sind viele Leuthe aus unserem und anderen Ländern zu Schiffe von Basel nacher Holland abgefahren in dem Vorhaben, in Amerika besseres Glück zu suchen. Unter denselben waren 66 Personen, meistens Bürgersleute von Muttenz".

In seinem Tagebuch drückte er sich ungehemmter aus:

"Am 8. Mai 1749 verliessen uns viele Leute aus dem Lande Basel, darunter 66 Personen aus Muttenz, mit denen ich viel zu reden und zu tun hatte, zu Schiff in die Neue Welt. Die Obrigkeit sah diesen Auszug nicht gerne und hatte gar Schritte dagegen unternommen, doch da die meisten unter ihnen bedürftige und übel gesittete Leut waren, liess sich der Verlust leichter verschmorzen. *

Wenn wir hoffen, unsere beiden Auswandererfamilien seien vielleicht bedürftig nicht aber übel gesittet gewesen, sehen wir uns getäuscht. Obwohl sie schon 1749 die Erlaubnis zum Auswandern erhalten hatten, haben sie sich erst ein Jahr später, am 13. Mai 1750 auf die Reise begeben.

Als weiteres "Memorabilium" hält Pfarrer Hieronymus Annoni fest: (Abb. 3)

"Im Sommer des 1750. Jahres reisten abermals 2 Haushaltungen von Muttenz, 11 Personen starck nacher America ab. Es waren schlimme Leute, und mithin des Dorfes Nutz".

Die einzigen bekannten Auswanderer von 1750 sind aber die beiden Schorrfamilien, die aus genau elf Personen bestanden:

* aus dem Englischen zurückübersetzt

× Original → Aufzeichnungen Seite 1/2

1. Friedrich Schorr, getauft am 27.10.1705

und seine Frau Margaretha Schneider, mit der er sich am 28.3.1729 verehelichte. Sie wurde am 3.10.1708 getauft und war die Tochter des Jakob Schneider und der Anna Pfau. Bei der Auswanderung waren vier Kinder am Leben, ein weiteres war unterwegs:

1. Friedrich, getauft am 23.10.1731
2. Heinrich, getauft am 13.2.1735 - gestorben am 11.11.1819 in Bethania, North Carolina
3. Michael, geboren 1738
4. Margreth, getauft am 21.10.1742

Johannes, getauft am 24.5.1739 verstarb noch im selben Jahr.

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2. Michael Schorr, getauft am 6.2.1707

und seine Frau Anna Maria Schwartz, geboren 1707. Sie hatten drei Kinder:

1. Ursula, getauft am 13.12.1738
2. Hans Jakob, getauft am 14.8.1740
3. Anna Maria, getauft am 14.4.1743

Die Fahrt auf dem Rhein nach Holland dauerte drei Wochen. Zwei Wochen warteten sie dort, bis ein Schiff sie nach Cowes auf der Insel Wight in England brachte. Hier schenkte eine Woche später Margaretha ihrem sechsten Kinde das Leben.
Es ist jedoch bald gestorben und unsere Auswanderer müssen schwere Zeiten erlebt haben.
Nach vier Wochen Wartezeit in Cowes bestiegen sie mit zweihundert (!) Passagieren das Schiff "Sandwich". In der Passagierliste des Kapitän Hazelwood finden wir:

Friedr. Schor sen.
Friedr. Yor jun.
Michael Schor

Es haben sich also nur die beiden Familienväter und der erwachsene, 19 Jahre alte Sohn Friedrichs eingetragen.

Die Fahrt in die Neue Welt stand unter einem schlechten Stern. Das sechste Kind des Friedrichs war kurz nach der Geburt gestorben.
Sieben Wochen später erlag seine Mutter, Margaretha Schorr-Schneider auf hoher See den Strapazen der Reise.

Endlich legte der Segler am 30. November 1750 in Philadelphia an, 15 Wochen nach der Abfahrt von England. Die Reise von Basel nach Amerika hat also ziemlich genau ein halbes Jahr in Anspruch genommen.

Die Familien liessen sich zuerst in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, nieder, wo sie bei Landsleuten gastlich aufgenommen wurden. Später zogen sie nach Bethania in North Carolina, wo sie sich den Mährischen Brüdern, einer evangelischen Gemeinschaft, anschlossen. Hier verschied der ältere Friedrich Schorr im Jahre 1773.

5. Hans Ulrich Schorr, 1710 - 1855

Wir begeben uns wieder nach Muttenz zurück. Der einzige Schorr, der damals seinem Dorf treu blieb, war Hans Ulrich, getauft am 13.4.1710. Er verehelichte sich mit Maria Mesmer.

Ihr einziger Nachkomme war Friedrich Schorr, der am 13.1.1737 getauft wurde.

Er war Landwirt und Mitglied des Gescheids und Gerichts. Er heiratete Anna Maria Vogt. Auch sie hatten einen einzigen Sohn, Johannes, der am 21.12.1777 getauft wurde und ebenfalls Landwirt, Mitglied des Gescheids, dazu noch Kirchendiener, Bannbruder (ein kirchliches Gericht), Grossrat, Gemeinderat und Mitglied des Bezirksgerichts war. Er starb am 23.3.1855.
Seine Frau, eine geborene Anna Katharina Glinz schenkte ihm drei Kinder:

1. Friedrich, getauft am 26.4.1799
2. Johannes, getauft am 4.10.1803
3. Anna Maria, getauft am 15.4.1808

Die heute in Muttenz lebenden Schorr sind in direkter Linie einerseits Nachkommen des Friedrich, andererseits des Johannes Schorr. Um die Uebersicht nicht zu verlieren, wollen wir zuerst alle Nachkommen des Friedrichs, dann die des Johannes aufzählen.

Die Schwester der beiden, Anna Maria Schorr, heiratete Johannes Dietler (geb. 1805), Sohn des 1814 verstorbenen Johannes Dietler und der Eva Aebin.

Johannes Dietler jun. und Anna Maria Schorr hatten sechs Kinder:

Eva (gest. 1900), Sophie (gest. 1900).
Jakob (gest. 1905), Fritz (gest. 1909)
Katharina (gest. 1910) und
Maria (1835 - 1919)

Maria heiratete Johannes Schorr (1830-1897), also einen Cousin ersten Grades.

6. Friedrich Schorr (1799 - 1871) und dessen Nachkommen.

Friedrich Schorr verheiratete sich mit Sara Meyer aus Thürnen (8.1.1805 - 15.8.1870). Zuerst Landwirt, wurde er 1823 Rössliwirt zu Muttenz. Er nahm eine alte Tradition wieder auf, war doch schon der erste Muttenzer Schorr "Gastgeber", d.h. Wirt, wenn auch nur im Nebenamte. Bis auf den heutigen Tag haben Nachkommen des Friedrich Schorr (1799-1871) diese Tradition ohne Unterbruch aufrecht erhalten. Friedrich Schorr verschied am 24.4.1871, acht Monate nach dem Tode seiner Gattin.
Ihrer Ehe entsprossen fünf Kinder:

1. Johannes, geb. 1824
2. Niklaus, 13.12.1825 - 14.7.1872, Schlüsselwirt. Verheiratet gewesen mit einer geb. Laubscher.
3. Friedrich, geb. 1832, verheiratet gewesen mit Maria Aebin. Friedrich war wie sein Vater, Rössliwirt. Sie hatten drei Kinder:
    1. Marie (1862 - 1927), verheiratet gewesen mit Gustav Baumann in Basel
    2. Sara (1866 - 1939), verheiratet gewesen mit Anton Waltisbühl in Zürich.
    3. Friedrich, (1868 - 1945), verheiratet gewesen mit Anna Basler aus Richen. Ihrer Ehe entsprossen vier Kinder:
        1. Marie (1896-1958), verheiratet mit Hans Läuli, Ingenieur in Lausen. Sie hatten zwei Söhne Hans-Jörg und Max.
        2. Clara, geb. 1899
        3. Friedrich, geb. 1901, Kunstmaler und Bildhauer. Seit 1936 wohnt er mit seiner Schwester Clara in London.

4. Anna Gertrud, geb. 1908, verheiratet mit Ferdinand Sigrist,

4. Jakob, 5.4.1834 - 1855

5. Emanuel, 1842 - 13.11.1876, Kaufmann. 1866 verheiratete er sich mit Victoria Boos aus Neusprach (Baden).

Die Ehe wurde gerichtlich 1873 geschieden. Am 29.10.1874 ging Emanuel die zweite Ehe ein mit Karoline Guilbaut aus Delle (Frankreich). Dieser Ehe entspross am 1.4.1875 ein Sohn, der Friedrich Emanuel getauft wurde. Der Vater verstarb schon im folgenden Jahr, am 13.11.1876. Das Kind wurde von seinem Onkel Friedrich, dem Rössliwirt auferzogen. Von der Mutter des kleinen Emanuel wissen wir, dass sie sich am 6.2.1897 mit dem christkatholischen Pfarrer Alois Dominik Habermacher verehelichte. Pfarrer Habermacher versah sein Amt in der katholischen Gemeinde Rickenbach im Kanton Luzern. Er ist in der Zeit des Kulturkampfes in die christkatholische Kirche übergetreten und wirkte als Pfarrer im Laufental. Später verzichtete er auf Amt und Würden und zog mit seiner Frau nach Paris. Dort betätigte er sich als Kunstmaler. Nach seinem Tode verdiente seine Witwe ihr Brot als Garderobiere in einem Pariser Theater.

Ihr Sohn aus erster Ehe, der, wie erwähnt, bei seinem Onkel aufwuchs, erlernte den Beruf eines Metzgermeisters. Friedrich Emanuel Schorr verehelichte sich mit Louise Basler (1875 - 1947) aus Bettingen bei Basel. In seinem Beruf arbeitete er unter anderem als Bankmeister beim Allgemeinen Consumverein beider Basel. 1907 erwarb er das Restaurant zum Warteck in Muttenz, das heute von seinem Sohn Rudolf Emanuel weitergeführt wird.
Friedrich Emanuel starb am 21.1.1940, seine Gattin am 8.5.1947.

Vier Kinder entstammen seiner Ehe:

1. Rudolf Emanuel, geb. 21.5.1904, Warteckwirt in Muttenz. 1945 mit Ida Hänzi aus Seedorf verheiratet. Eine Tochter Elisabeth, geb. 28.7.1944

2. Elisabeth Louise, geb. 14.12.1906 1932 mit Paul Siegrist, Zahnarzt, verheiratet.

3. Hedwig Margaretha, geb. 15.5.1911, 1943 mit Albert Mosimann aus Niederdorf verheiratet.

4. Paul Albert, geb. 22.4.1918, Dr. jur. 1948 verheiratet mit Elisabeth Müller (geb. 1921) aus Buckten.

   Drei Kinder:

   1. Peter Emanuel, geb. 16.5.1950
   2. Dominik Michael, geb. 7.10.1951
   3. Daniel Benedikt, geb. 8.3.1955

Von allen in Muttenz lebenden Angehörigen der Familie Schorr sind diese drei Kinder die einzigen männlichen Nachkommen.

Bei allen anderen Familien sind keine solchen vorhanden und wohl auch nicht mehr zu erwarten.

7. Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875) und dessen Nachkommen:

Johannes Schorr, getauft am 4.10.1803 und seine Frau Elisabeth Meyer aus Muttenz hatten vier Kinder:

1. Elisabeth, geb. 1828

2. Johannes, geb. 1830, gest. 23.3.1897, Er verehelichte sich 1857 mit seiner Cousine Maria Dietler (17.6.1835 - 15.2.1919). Ihre sechs Kinder waren:

   1. Jean (1858 - 1886) verheiratet gewesen mit Amalie Meyer. Kinder:
      1. Hans (1883 - 1908)
      2. Emil, geb. 1884. Um 1912 ist er nach Amerika ausgewandert und wurde dort Vater von sechs Kindern. Seine letzte Nachricht erhielten wir am 13.6.1933 aus Wauwatosa im Staate Michigan.
      3. Paul, 1886 - 15.2.1909, gestorben in Marseille.

      Nach dem frühen Tod von Jean hatte seine Frau in zweiter Ehe mit Johann Brunner drei weitere Kinder (Fritz, Jakob und Emilie).

   2. Emma (1861 - 1884), verheiratete sich 1878 mit Emil Ramstein, Metzger und Wirt zum Rebstock. Vier Kinder:

      1. Emil, 1879 - 1945
      2. Emma, 1881 - 1910
      3. Marie, geb. 1883
      4. Frieda, geb. 1884

      Nur 25 Jahre alt starb Emma an der Geburt ihres vierten Kindes. Emil Ramstein (1853-1924) verheiratete sich ein zweites Mal. Aus dieser Ehe mit Lina Plattner (1858-1910) aus Reigoldswil entstammen weitere drei Kinder:

Fritz (geb. 1886), Rudolf (geb. 1887), und Hans (geb. 1888).

3. Marie (1862 - 31.5.1884), verheiratet gewesen mit Emil Schwob, Metzger und Viehhändler aus Pratteln. Ein Kind:
   1. Marie (1884 - 1948)

4. Elise (1868 - 1898) war mit Albert Geissberger, (1888-1922) Bauunternehmer in Basel verheiratet. Zwei Kinder:
   1. Albert, (10.6.1894)- 30.5.1951) Bauunternehmer.
   2. Clara, geb. 30.6.1898.

   Wie ihre Schwester Emma verschied Elise in jungen Jahren an der Geburt einer Tochter. Lina, die jüngste Schwester, nahm sich der verwaisten Familie an und wurde 1899 die zweite Frau ihres Schwagers.

5. Sophie (6.7.1873 - 2.3.1935) verheiratete sich 1894 mit Jakob Zeller, Wagner aus Muttenz (25.11.1864-27.8.1949) Zwei Kinder:
   1. Jacques, geb. 26.4.1896, Wagnermeister, gest. 6.8.1963.
   2. Erna, geb. 9.12.1903.

6. Lina (28.8.1878 - 18.7.1960), heiratete 1899 Albert Geissberger (siehe oben).

2a Marie 1887 - 1905

3. Friedrich (1844 - 1911), der jüngere Sohn des Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875) verehelichte sich mit Emilie Glinz (1848 - 1927).

Auch sie hatten sechs Kinder:

1. Emilie (1.11.1870 - 11.4.1950). Sie heiratete 1894 Jakob Umiker, Schmied in Muttenz. (10.4.1861 - 10.5.1926).

   Drei Kinder:

1. Fritz (geb. 21.1.1895), Schmied
2. Max (geb. 11.2.1899), Automechaniker
3. Emilie (geb. 11.4.1903)

2. Karoline (1874 - 5.1.1920), Lehrerin

3. Fritz (1875 - 1945), verheiratet gewesen mit Emma Brunner. Die Ehe blieb kinderlos.

4. Emil (1877 - 1919), verheiratet gewesen mit Lina Grieder (1879 - 1958). Auch diese Ehe blieb kinderlos.

5. Ernst (1879 - 2.6. 1961), Landwirt, verheiratet gewesen mit Martha Eglin (1884 - 1930). Zwei Kinder:

   1. Martha, geb. 14.12.1909
   2. Ernst, geb. 7.4.1914, Landwirt verheiratet mit Alice Grieder aus Kilchberg (Baselland). Zwei Töchter:
      1. Alice, geb. 6.3.1945
      2. Ruth Marianne, geb. 20.8.1947

6. Hans, geb. 12.8.1886, verheiratet mit Emma Wirz (geb. 15.4.1891), Bankangestellter. Drei Kinder:

   1. Emma Emilie, geb. 9.5.1920, Krankenschwester
   2. Marianne, geb. 2.11.1921, Augenärztin
   3. Hedwig, geb. 15.5.1924, Sekretärin.

Es sind also von den Nachkommen des Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875) keine männlichen Nachkommen vorhanden, abgesehen von dem nach den USA ausgewanderten Emil (geb. 1885), von dem wir nur wissen, dass er sechs Kinder hatte.

Wir dürfen aber hoffen, die drei Söhne des Paul Schorr werden dafür sorgen, dass der Name Schorr in Muttenz weiterhin bestehen bleibe.

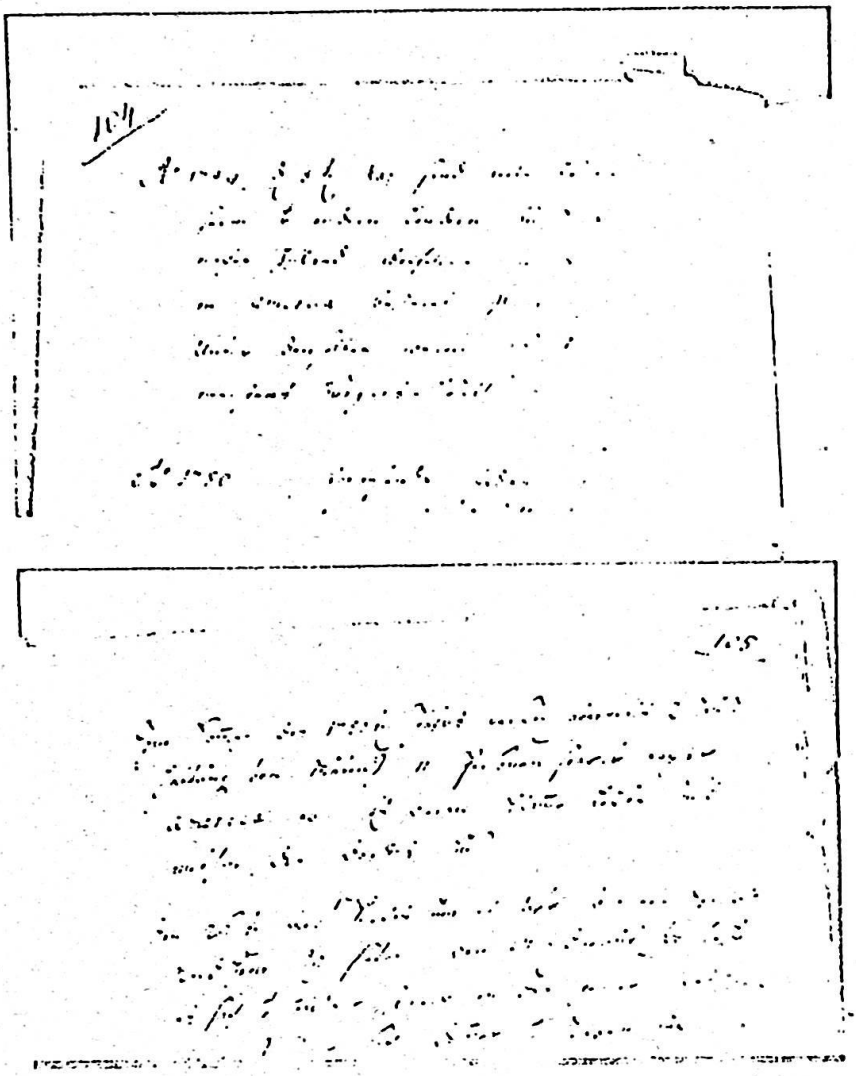

Abb. 3: A

1750 schrieb Pfr. Hieronymus Annoni ins Kirchenbuch: "Im Sommer des 1750. Jahres reisten abermals 2 Haushaltungen von Muttenz, 11 Personen starck nacher America ab. Es waren schlimme Leute und mithin des Dorfes Nutz".

Linke Seite.

Abb. 2:
"Memorabilium" durch Pfr. Hieronymus Annoni im Kirchenbuch eingetragen: "Anno 1749, den 8.Mai sind viele Leuthe aus unserem und andren Ländern zu Schiffe von Basel nacher Holland abgefahren, in dem Vorhaben, in America beasseres Glück zu suchen. Unter denselben waren 66 Personen, meistens Burgersleuthe von Muttenz".

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Schreiben über "verkaufter Muttenzer Winreben angemasste Zugsgerechtigkeit halber",
Staatsarchiv Liestal, Nr. 13, Lade 71.

Adresse des Autors:
Dr. R. Baumgartner, St. Albanring 250, Basel

Zunikon, 23. April 82

Lieber Herr Bischoff,
War das ein Betrieb an der Vernissage dieser Ausstellung! Und was für eine spannende Ausstellung selbst für Nicht-Turnerinnen! Der Karl Jauslin-Saal hat alte Erinnerungen geweckt. Darum möchte ich für diese Initiative herzlich danken und Sie bitten, das Heftli über die Schorr-Geschichte dem Dorfmuseum zu überreichen. Neulich habe ich im Nachlass meiner Eltern noch eine Handvoll Exemplare entdeckt. Herz

287 Albert Anker (1831–1910)
Die Turnstunde – La leçon de gymnastique. Um 1878
Privatbesitz

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René Baumgartner

Zumikon, 23. April 2002

Dem Ortsmuseum Mutten
zum Dank für die Sonderausstellung
"Alte Muttenzer Geschlechter"

René Baumgartner
Sohn von Emilie Baumgartner-Uniker
Enkel von Emilie-Uniker-Schorr

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Langwisstr. 14
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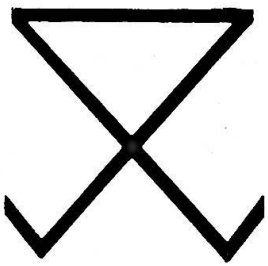
Geschichte der Familie

SCHORR

aus Muttenz 1570-1963



Vorwort

Im Jahre 1955 weilten Mrs. R.B. Mitchell und Miss Leo Shore zu einem kurzen Besuch in Muttenz.Die beiden Amerikanerinnen liessen es sich nicht nehmen, auf einer Europareise Muttenz zu besuchen, das Dorf, aus dem vor über zweihundert Jahren ihre Vorfahren namens Schor nach Amerika ausgewandert sind.

1957 hatte ich Gelegenheit, den Besuch zu erwiedern und mit unseren neuen Verwandten nähere Bekanntschaft zu schliessen. Ich war zutiefst beeindruckt von dem Gefühl der Gemeinschaft,das bei den Shore - schon die Söhne der Auswanderer machten aus dem Schorr ein Shore - liebevoll gepflegt wird.In der Nähe von Kansas City besitzen die Shore einen Familienfriedhof, auf dem alljährlich ein Familientreffen stattfindet, zum Gedenken der Toten und zur Pflege der verwandtschaftlichen Beziehungen.

Zu dieser Pflege des Gemeinschaftssinnes gehört auch das Wissen um die Vorfahren. Miss Leo Jane Shore hat die Geschichte ihrer Vorfahren bis zu Friedrich Schor zurückverfolgen können, der im Jahre 1750 von Muttenz nach Amerika ausgewandert ist.

In die Schweiz zurückgekehrt,stellte ich mir die Aufgabe, die Geschichte der Muttenzer Schorr niederzuschreiben, einmal um heraus zu finden, wie wir mit unseren Vettern in Amerika verwandt sind.Zum andern hoffte ich, einen Stammbaum der Schorr von der ersten Muttenzer Generation bis auf den heutigen Tag aufstellen zu können.

Herr Jakob Eglin hat sich dieser mühevollen, aber auch faszinierenden Aufgabe angenommen und zusammengetragen, was sich über die Familie Schorr in den Kirchenbüchern und anderen Dokumenten finden liess. Ich habe seine Arbeit ergänzt durch Angaben, die ich teils im Liestaler Staatsarchiv aufgestöbert, teils von Angehörigen der Familie Schorr erhalten habe.

Wenn wir uns auch bemüht haben, alles Erreichbare zusammenzufassen, kann die vorliegende Schrift keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit ergeben. Die Eintragungen in den Kirchenbüchern, den Vorgängern unserer Zivilstandsregister, sind je älter desto lückenhafter und oft genug nur mühsam zu entziffern. An Stelle des Geburtsdatums steht dort das Datum der Taufe. Nach altem Brauch hat indessen die Taufe wenige Tage nach der Geburt stattgefunden, so dass wir mit gutem Recht Geburts- und Taufdatum einander gleichsetzen durften.
Die Nachforschungen der ersten und zweiten Muttenzer Generation der Schorr war besonders schwierig, weil in Muttenz ein Kirchenbuch erst vom Jahre 1624 an geführt wurde. Daten aus früherer Zeit konnten daher meist nur ungefähr bestimmt werden.

Ich danke allen herzlich, die einen Beitrag geleistet haben und hoffe, mit dieser Schrift allen Schorr und ihren Verwandten aus Nah und Fern Freude zu bereiten.

Basel, im August 1963 René Baumgartner

1. Hans Schorr der Aeltere 1570-1652

Im ersten Kirchenbuch von Muttenz lesen wir, dass am 12.10.1652 Hans Schorr - oder Schor, wie der Name damals geschrieben wurde im 82. Lebensjahr gestorben ist. (Abb.1.)

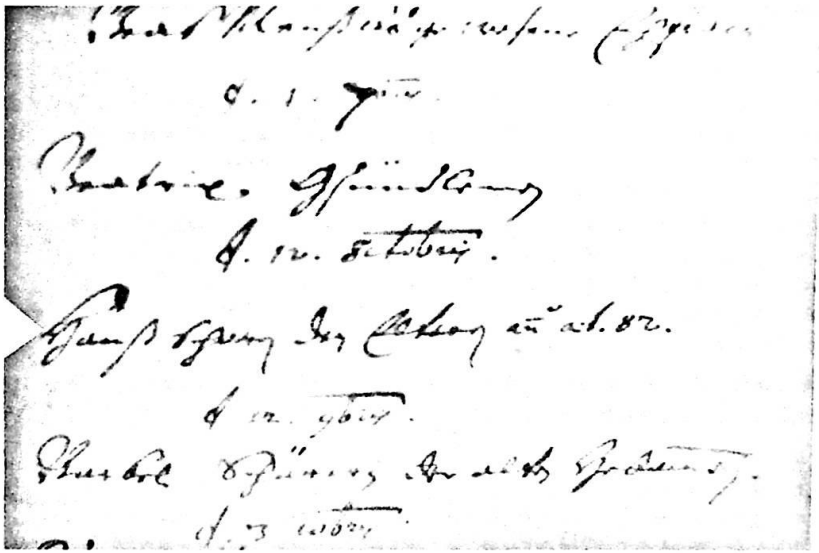


Abb. 1: Eintragung des Todes von Hans Schorr dem Aelteren im Kirchenbuch, 12. Oktober 1652

Zum Glück hat der Pfarrer das Alter unseres Vorfahren angegeben. Meist hat er sich nämlich damit begnügt, das Todesdatum einzutragen.
Wir kennen somit das Geburtsjahr, obwohl Kirchenbücher in Muttenz erst von 1624 an geführt wurden Gäbe es aber ein Kirchenbuch aus dem Jahre 1570 würden wir vergebens nach dem genauen Geburtsdatum suchen.

Aus einem Brief vom 16.3.1608 erfahren wir, dass Hans Schorr nach Muttenz gezogen ist.

Die Stadt Basel hatte damals die Absicht, "ihre im Muttenzer Bann gelegenen Güter zu verkauffen" Am 19.4.1607 bot der Obervogt zu Münchenstein, Samuel Uebeli, im Auftrag der Herren zu Basel das Land zum Kaufe an. Es schien aber damals noch nicht so begehrt gewesen zu sein, verging doch fast ein Jahr, bis sich Käufer meldeten: ein Jakob Breitenstein und unser Hans Schorr. Wäre der Obervogt mit diesem Kauf einverstanden gewesen, wüssten wir heute kaum etwas darüber. Er war aber der Meinung, die Gemeinde selber hätte das Land ganz gut gebrauchen können und führte eben in diesem Briefe vom 16.3.1608 bewegte Klage bei dem "Edlen, Gestrengen, Frommen, Ehrwerten, Fürsichtigen, Ersamen und Weysen Herr Bürgermeister und Rhadt der Stadt Basel, meinen gnedigen und gebietenden Herren".
Die Reben seien ohne sein Wissen

"zweyen Personen, deren Eltern keiner zu Muttenz wohnhaft gewesen sei"

verkauft worden. Hätte die Gemeinde das Land für sich erwerben können, wäre sie besser in der Lage gewesen, mit dessen Ertrag eine Wasserleitung zu errichten, die über "dusent Tychel" (tausend hölzerne Teuchel) benötigte.
Der Obervogt verlangte daher rundweg, den Verkauf der Reben zu Gunsten der Gemeinde rückgängig zu machen. Wie die Herren in Basel über dieses Ansinnen entschieden haben, wissen wir nicht.
Ebensowenig wissen wir, woher Hans Schorr nach Muttenz gezogen ist.
J. Eglin glaubte, am ehesten käme ein Dorf in der damaligen badischen Herrschaft Röttelen in Frage.

Im Kirchenbuch finden wir Hans Schorr bereits am 16.5.1624 eingetragen. Er war an diesem Tage Taufpate bei Jakob Seiler, Sohn des Peter

Seiler und der Margreth Meyer. Von da an finden wir Hans Schorr als Taufpaten ungefähr einmal jährlich und wir dürfen annehmen, er sei schon vor dem Führen des Kirchenbuches ebenso fleissig Pate gestanden. Oft wissen wir allerdings nicht, ob er oder sein Sohn gleichen Namens gemeint war. Ausdrücklich der ältere Hans Schorr war aber noch Pate im Jahre 1651, also mit 81 Jahren. Mit seinem Sohn Hans ist er im Kirchenbuch 18 mal als Pate verewigt. Wir finden aber auch seine Nachkommen immer wieder im Taufregister als Götti oder Gotte verzeichnet.
Am 5.12.1633 starb Anna Hodel, Hans Schorrs Ehefrau. Er hatte von ihr einen Sohn und zwei Töchter: Hans, Anna und Barbara.

Am 22.10.1635 verehelichte sich Hans Schorr, damals 55 Jahre alt, zum zweiten Mal. Bereits am 17.1.1636 schenkte ihm Barbara Dietler, wie die zweite Frau hiess, einen Sohn Michael.

2. Die Kinder von Hans Schorr dem Aelteren.

Der älteste Sohn trug, wie erwähnt, den Namen des Vaters. Er ist als Hans Schorr der Jüngere erstmals am 26.10.1627 im Kirchenbuch als Götti zu finden. Er muss also damals mindestens 17 Jahre alt gewesen sein. Wir gehen nicht fehl, wenn wir sein Geburtsjahr mit 1610 annehmen. Er heiratete am 31.10.1631 Maria Brüderlin, die am 27.12.1644 starb. Sie schenkte ihm zwei Kinder, Adam (geb. 4.2.1640) und Johannes (geb. 17.4.1642).
In zweiter Ehe verheiratete sich Hans Schorr mit Anna Pfirter am 13.4.1646. Am 24.11.1650 tauften sie eine Tochter Angela.
Vom Schicksal der Kinder aus beiden Ehen wissen wir nichts.

Anna Schorr, das zweite Kind Hans Schorr des Aelteren, ist am 21.9.1634 erstmals als Gotte verzeichnet. Sie muss also um das Jahr 1615 geboren worden sein. Gestorben ist sie nach 1644, da sie am 22.9. dieses Jahres zum letzten Male als Gotte eingetragen ist.Sie verehelichte sich am 21.10.1634 mit Jakob Dietler. Ihre beiden ersten Kinder (geb. 1636 und 1637) hiessen Margrit, das dritte, 1641 geborene Anna. Wir müssen annehmen, die beiden Margrit seien bald nach der Geburt gestorben, wurde doch 1643 das vierte Kind wiederum Margrit getauft.

Ein einziges Mal war eine Barbara Schorr 1639 Patin. Sie muss wohl die zweite Tochter des älteren Hans Schorr gewesen sein. Ihr Geburtsjahr dürfte bei 1623 liegen. Mehr wissen wir nicht von ihr.

Michael Schorr, Sohn aus zweiter Ehe des älteren Hans Schorr vermählte sich am 11.1.1658 mit Elisabeth Schart. Zehn Kinder entsprossen dieser Ehe:

1. Barbara, getauft am 10.7.1659
2. Elisabeth, getauft am 9.12.1660
3. Hans, getauft am 11.1.1663 (Hochzeitstag!)
4. Anna, getauft am 8.1.1665
5. Anna Margaretha,getauft am 18.8.1667
6. Maria, getauft am 27.11.1670 (bald gestorben)
7. Michael, getauft am 29.9.1672
8. Maria, getauft am 6.2.1676 gest. 1678
9. Friedrich, getauft am 26.5.1678
10. Maria, getauft am 19.10.1680, gest. am 17.1.1720, verheiratet gewesen mit Hans Seiler.

3. Friedrich Schorr, getauft am 26.5.1678

Friedrich Schorr war das neunte der zehn Kinder des Michael Schorr und der Elisabeth Schart. Nur von ihm finden wir Nachkommen im Muttenzer Kirchenbuch aufgezeichnet. Seine Frau Ursula Tschudin schenkte ihm fünf Kinder:

1. Friedrich, getauft am 27.10.1705
2. Michael, getauft am 6.2.1707
3. Elisabeth, getauft am 29.7.1708 (bald gestorben)
4. Hans Ulrich, getauft am 13.4.1710
5. Elisabeth, getauft am 17.1.1712 (bald gestorben)

In dieser Generation trennen sich die Wege. Friedrich und Michael, die beiden älteren, wandern nach Amerika aus; der jüngere, Hans Ulrich bleibt in Muttenz zurück.

4. Auswanderung nach Amerika.

Friedrich und Michael Schorr waren nicht die einzigen Muttenzer, die damals mit Ihren Familien nach Amerika zogen.

Pfarrer Hieronymus Annoni, den wir aus dem reformierten Kirchengesangbuch kennen, hat im Kirchenbuch unter der Rubrik "Memorabilia" der Nachwelt überliefert: (Abb. 2)

"Anno 1749, den 8. Mai sind viele Leuthe aus unserem und anderen Ländern zu Schiffe von Basel nacher Holland abgefahren in dem Vorhaben, in Amerika besseres Glück zu suchen.Unter denselben waren 66 Personen, meistens Bürgersleute von Muttenz".

In seinem Tagebuch drückte er sich ungehemmter aus:

"Am 8. Mai 1749 verliessen uns viele Leute aus dem Lande Basel, darunter 66 Personen aus Muttenz, mit denen ich viel zu reden und zu tun hatte,zu Schiff in die Neue Welt. Die Obrigkeit sah diesen Auszug nicht gerne und hatte gar Schritte dagegen unternommen,doch da die meisten unter ihnen bedürftige und übel gesittete Leut waren, liess sich der Verlust leichter verschmerzen. *

Wenn wir hoffen, unsere beiden Auswandererfamilien seien vielleicht bedürftig nicht aber übel gesittet gewesen, sehen wir uns getäuscht. Obwohl sie schon 1749 die Erlaubnis zum Auswandern erhalten hatten, haben sie sich erst ein Jahr später, am 13. Mai 1750 auf die Reise begeben.

Als weiteres "Memorabilium" hält Pfarrer Hieronymus Annoni fest: (Abb. 3)

"Im Sommer des 1750. Jahres reisten abermals 2 Haushaltungen von Muttenz, 11 Personen starck nacher America ab.Es waren schlimme Leute, und mithin des Dorfes Nutz".

Die einzigen bekannten Auswanderer von 1750 sind aber die beiden Schorrfamilien, die aus genau elf Personen bestanden:

* aus dem Englischen zurückübersetzt

1. Friedrich Schorr, getauft am 27.10.1705

und seine Frau Margaretha Schneider, mit der er sich am 28.3.1729 verehelichte. Sie wurde am 3.10.1708 getauft und war die Tochter des Jakob Schneider und der Anna Pfau. Bei der Auswanderung waren vier Kinder am Leben, ein weiteres war unterwegs:

1. Friedrich, getauft am 23.10.1731
2. Heinrich, getauft am 13.2.1735 gestorben am 11.11.1819 in Bethania, North Carolina
3. Michael, geboren 1738
4. Margreth, getauft am 21.10.1742

Johannes, getauft am 24.5.1739 verstarb noch im selben Jahr.

2. Michael Schorr, getauft am 6.2.1707

und seine Frau Anna Maria Schwartz, geboren 1707. Sie hatten drei Kinder:

1. Ursula, getauft am 13.12.1738
2. Hans Jakob, getauft am 14.8.1740
3. Anna Maria, getauft am 14.4.1743

Die Fahrt auf dem Rhein nach Holland dauerte drei Wochen. Zwei Wochen warteten sie dort, bis ein Schiff sie nach Cowes auf der Insel Wight in England brachte. Hier schenkte eine Woche später Margaretha ihrem sechsten Kinde das Leben.
Es ist jedoch bald gestorben und unsere Auswanderer müssen schwere Zeiten erlebt haben. Nach vier Wochen Wartezeit in Cowes bestiegen sie mit zweihundert (!) Passagieren das Schiff "Sandwich". In der Passagierliste des Kapitän Hazelwood finden wir:

Friedr. Schor sen.
Friedr. Yor jun.
Michael Schor

Es haben sich also nur die beiden Familienväter und der erwachsene,19 Jahre alte Sohn Friedrichs eingetragen.

Die Fahrt in die Neue Welt stand unter einem schlechten Stern.Das sechste Kind des Friedrichs war kurz nach der Geburt gestorben.
Sieben Wochen später erlag seine Mutter, Margaretha Schorr-Schneider auf hoher See den Strapazen der Reise.

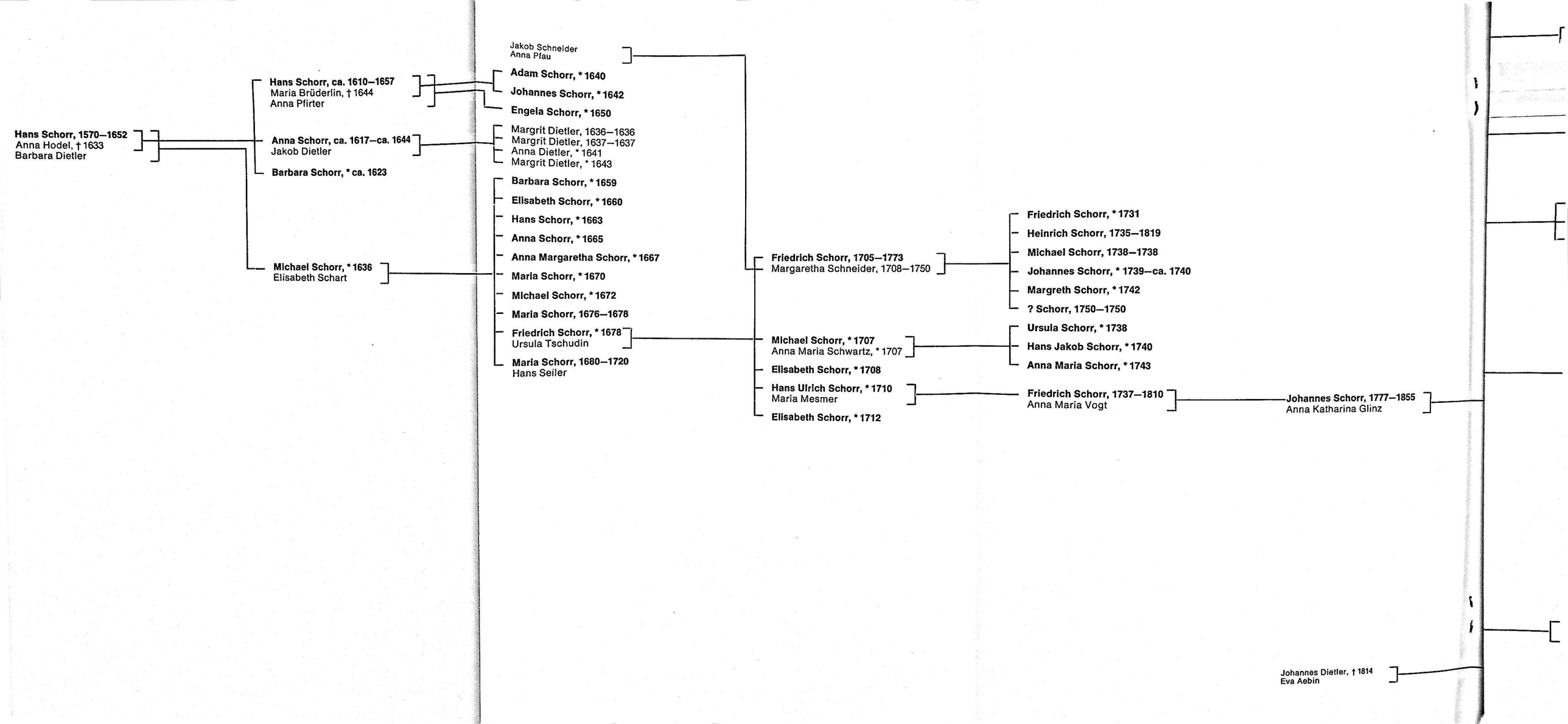
Endlich legte der Segler am 30. November 1750 in Philadelphia an, 15 Wochen nach der Abfahrt von England. Die Reise von Basel nach Amerika hat also ziemlich genau ein halbes Jahr in Anspruch genommen.

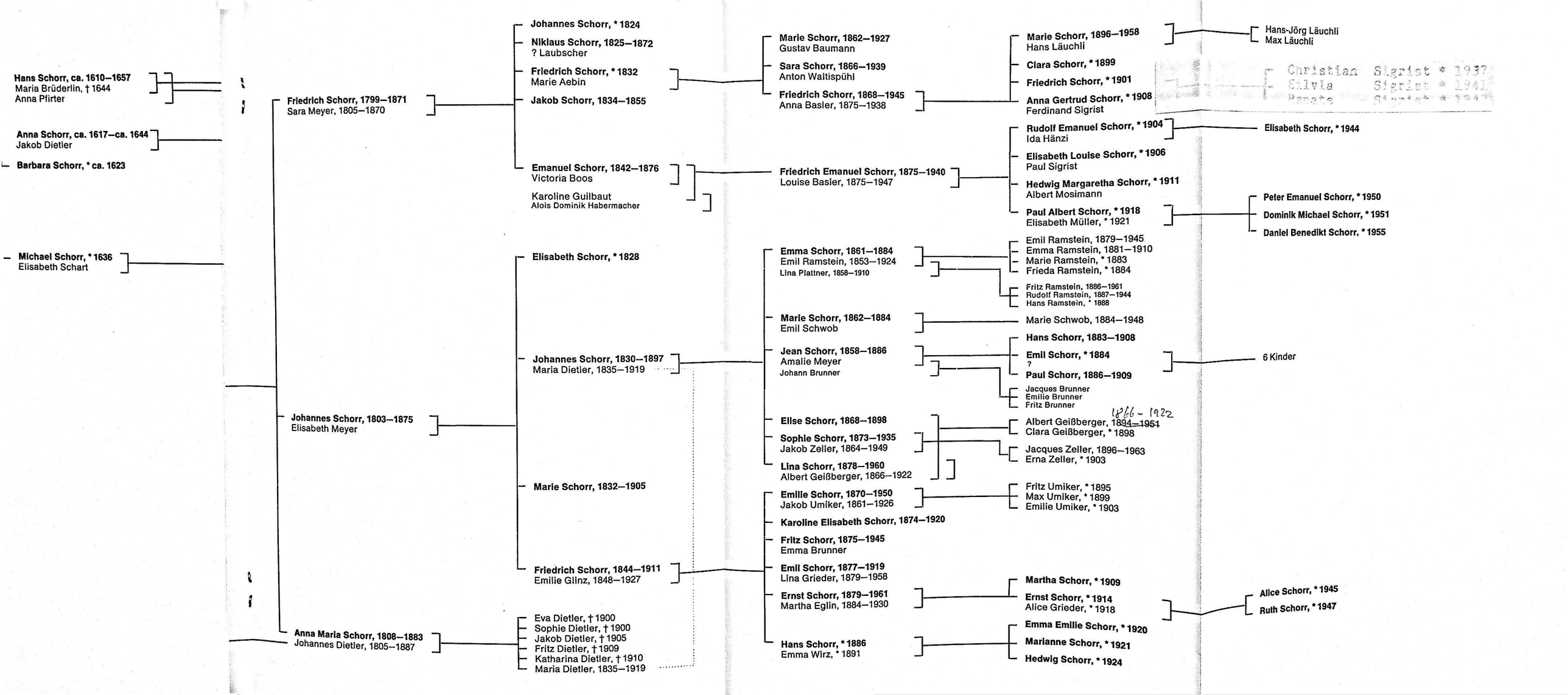
Die Familien liessen sich zuerst in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, nieder, wo sie bei Landsleuten gastlich aufgenommen wurden. Später zogen sie nach Bethania in North Carolina, wo sie sich den Mährischen Brüdern, einer evangelischen Gemeinschaft, anschlossen. Hier verschied der ältere Friedrich Schorr im Jahre 1773.

5. Hans Ulrich Schorr, 1710 - 1855

Wir begeben uns wieder nach Muttenz zurück. Der einzige Schorr, der damals seinem Dorf treu blieb,war Hans Ulrich, getauft am 13.4.1710. Er verehelichte sich mit Maria Mesmer.

Ihr einziger Nachkomme war Friedrich Schorr,der am 13.1.1737 getauft wurde.


Hans Schorr, 1570–1652
Anna Hodel, † 1633
Barbara Dietler
Hans Schorr, ca. 1610–1657
Maria Brüderlin, † 1644
Anna Pfirter
Anna Schorr, ca. 1617–ca. 1644
Jakob Dietler
Barbara Schorr, * ca. 1623
Michael Schorr, * 1636
Elisabeth Schart
Jakob Schneider
Anna Pfau
Adam Schorr, * 1640
Johannes Schorr, * 1642
Engela Schorr, * 1650
Margrit Dietler, 1636–1636
Margrit Dietler, 1637–1637
Anna Dietler, * 1641
Margrit Dietler, * 1643
Barbara Schorr, * 1659
Elisabeth Schorr, * 1660
Hans Schorr, * 1663
Anna Schorr, * 1665
Anna Margaretha Schorr, * 1667
Maria Schorr, * 1670
Michael Schorr, * 1672
Maria Schorr, 1676–1678
Friedrich Schorr, * 1678
Ursula Tschudin
Maria Schorr, 1680–1720
Hans Seiler
Friedrich Schorr, 1705–1773
Margaretha Schneider, 1708–1750
Friedrich Schorr, * 1731
Heinrich Schorr, 1735–1819
Michael Schorr, 1738–1738
Johannes Schorr, * 1739–ca. 1740
Margreth Schorr, * 1742
? Schorr, 1750–1750
Michael Schorr, * 1707
Anna Maria Schwartz, * 1707
Ursula Schorr, * 1738
Hans Jakob Schorr, * 1740
Anna Maria Schorr, * 1743
Elisabeth Schorr, * 1708
Hans Ulrich Schorr, * 1710
Maria Mesmer
Friedrich Schorr, 1737–1810
Anna Maria Vogt
Johannes Schorr, 1777–1855
Anna Katharina Glinz
Elisabeth Schorr, * 1712
Johannes Dietler, † 1814
Eva Aebin


Hans Schorr, ca. 1610–1657
Maria Brüderlin, † 1644
Anna Pfirter
Anna Schorr, ca. 1617–ca. 1644
Jakob Dietler
Barbara Schorr, * ca. 1623
Michael Schorr, * 1636
Elisabeth Schart
Friedrich Schorr, 1799–1871
Sara Meyer, 1805–1870
Johannes Schorr, 1803–1875
Elisabeth Meyer
Anna Maria Schorr, 1808–1883
Johannes Dietler, 1805–1887
Johannes Schorr, * 1824
Niklaus Schorr, 1825–1872
? Laubscher
Friedrich Schorr, * 1832
Marie Aebin
Jakob Schorr, 1834–1855
Emanuel Schorr, 1842–1876
Victoria Boos
Karoline Guilbaut
Alois Dominik Habermacher
Elisabeth Schorr, * 1828
Johannes Schorr, 1830–1897
Maria Dietler, 1835–1919
Marie Schorr, 1832–1905
Friedrich Schorr, 1844–1911
Emilie Glinz, 1848–1927
Eva Dietler, † 1900
Sophie Dietler, † 1900
Jakob Dietler, † 1905
Fritz Dietler, † 1909
Katharina Dietler, † 1910
Maria Dietler, 1835–1919
Marie Schorr, 1862–1927
Gustav Baumann
Sara Schorr, 1866–1939
Anton Waltispühl
Friedrich Schorr, 1868–1945
Anna Basler, 1875–1938
Friedrich Emanuel Schorr, 1875–1940
Louise Basler, 1875–1947
Emma Schorr, 1861–1884
Emil Ramstein, 1853–1924
Lina Plattner, 1858–1910
Marie Schorr, 1862–1884
Emil Schwob
Jean Schorr, 1858–1886
Amalie Meyer
Johann Brunner
Elise Schorr, 1868–1898
Sophie Schorr, 1873–1935
Jakob Zeller, 1864–1949
Lina Schorr, 1878–1960
Albert Geißberger, 1866–1922
Emilie Schorr, 1870–1950
Jakob Umiker, 1861–1926
Karoline Elisabeth Schorr, 1874–1920
Fritz Schorr, 1875–1945
Emma Brunner
Emil Schorr, 1877–1919
Lina Grieder, 1879–1958
Ernst Schorr, 1879–1961
Martha Eglin, 1884–1930
Hans Schorr, * 1886
Emma Wirz, * 1891
Marie Schorr, 1896–1958
Hans Läuchli
Clara Schorr, * 1899
Friedrich Schorr, * 1901
Anna Gertrud Schorr, * 1908
Ferdinand Sigrist
Hans-Jörg Läuchli
Max Läuchli
Christian Sigrist * 1937
Silvia Sigrist * 1941
Renate Sigrist * 1944
Rudolf Emanuel Schorr, * 1904
Ida Hänzi
Elisabeth Louise Schorr, * 1906
Paul Sigrist
Hedwig Margaretha Schorr, * 1911
Albert Mosimann
Paul Albert Schorr, * 1918
Elisabeth Müller, * 1921
Elisabeth Schorr, * 1944
Peter Emanuel Schorr, * 1950
Dominik Michael Schorr, * 1951
Daniel Benedikt Schorr, * 1955
Emil Ramstein, 1879–1945
Emma Ramstein, 1881–1910
Marie Ramstein, * 1883
Frieda Ramstein, * 1884
Fritz Ramstein, 1886–1961
Rudolf Ramstein, 1887–1944
Hans Ramstein, * 1888
Marie Schwob, 1884–1948
Hans Schorr, 1883–1908
Emil Schorr, * 1884
?
Paul Schorr, 1886–1909
6 Kinder
Jacques Brunner
Emilie Brunner
Fritz Brunner
1866 - 1922
Albert Geißberger, 1894–1951
Clara Geißberger, * 1898
Jacques Zeller, 1896–1963
Erna Zeller, * 1903
Fritz Umiker, * 1895
Max Umiker, * 1899
Emilie Umiker, * 1903
Martha Schorr, * 1909
Ernst Schorr, * 1914
Alice Grieder, * 1918
Alice Schorr, * 1945
Ruth Schorr, * 1947
Emma Emilie Schorr, * 1920
Marianne Schorr, * 1921
Hedwig Schorr, * 1924

Er war Landwirt und Mitglied des Gescheids und Gerichts. Er heiratete Anna Maria Vogt. Auch sie hatten einen einzigen Sohn, Johannes, der am 21.12.1777 getauft wurde und ebenfalls Landwirt, Mitglied des Gescheids, dazu noch Kirchendiener, Bannbruder (ein kirchliches Gericht), Grossrat, Gemeinderat und Mitglied des Bezirksgerichts war. Er starb am 23.3.1855.
Seine Frau, eine geborene Anna Katharina Glinz schenkte ihm drei Kinder:

1. Friedrich, getauft am 26.4.1799
2. Johannes, getauft am 4.10.1803
3. Anna Maria, getauft am 15.4.1808

Die heute in Muttenz lebenden Schorr sind in direkter Linie einerseits Nachkommen des Friedrich, andererseits des Johannes Schorr. Um die Uebersicht nicht zu verlieren, wollen wir zuerst alle Nachkommen des Friedrichs, dann die des Johannes aufzählen.

Die Schwester der beiden, Anna Maria Schorr, heiratete Johannes Dietler (geb. 1805), Sohn des 1814 verstorbenen Johannes Dietler und der Eva Aebin.

Johannes Dietler jun. und Anna Maria Schorr hatten sechs Kinder:

Eva (gest. 1900), Sophie (gest. 1900)
Jakob (gest. 1905), Fritz (gest. 1909)
Katharina (gest. 1910) und
Maria (1835 - 1919)

Maria heiratete Johannes Schorr (1830-1897), also einen Cousin ersten Grades.

6. Friedrich Schorr (1799 - 1871) und dessen Nachkommen.

Friedrich Schorr verheiratete sich mit Sara Meyer aus Thürnen (8.1.1805 - 15.8.1870). Zuerst Landwirt, wurde er 1823 Rössliwirt zu Muttenz. Er nahm eine alte Tradition wieder auf, war doch schon der erste Muttenzer Schorr "Gastgeber", d.h. Wirt, wenn auch nur im Nebenamte. Bis auf den heutigen Tag haben Nachkommen des Friedrich Schorr (1799 -1871) diese Tradition ohne Unterbruch aufrecht erhalten. Friedrich Schorr verschied am 24.4.1871, acht Monate nach dem Tode seiner Gattin.
Ihrer Ehe entsprossen fünf Kinder:

1. Johannes, geb. 1824
2. Niklaus, 13.12.1825 - 14.7.1872, Schlüsselwirt. Verheiratet gewesen mit einer geb. Laubscher.
3. Friedrich, geb. 1832, verheiratet gewesen mit Maria Aebin. Friedrich war wie sein Vater, Rössliwirt.
   Sie hatten drei Kinder:
   1. Marie (1862 - 1927), verheiratet gewesen mit Gustav Baumann in Basel
   2. Sara (1866 - 1939), verheiratet gewesen mit Anton Waltisbühl in Zürich.
   3. Friedrich, (1868 - 1945), verheiratet gewesen mit Anna Basler aus Riehen. Ihrer Ehe entsprossen vier Kinder:
      1. Marie (1896-1958), verheiratet mit Hans Läuli, Ingenieur in Lausen. Sie hatten zwei Söhne Hans-Jörg und Max.
      2. Clara, geb. 1899
      3. Friedrich, geb. 1901, Kunstmaler und Bildhauer. Seit 1936 wohnt er mit seiner Schwester Clara in London.

4. Anna Gertrud, geb. 1908, verheiratet mit Ferdinand Sigrist, Besitzer des Hotel Rigi in Brunnen am Vierwaldstättersee.

4. Jakob, 5.4.1834 - 1855

5. Emanuel, 1842 - 13.11.1876, Kaufmann. 1866 verheiratete er sich mit Victoria Boos aus Neusprach (Baden).

Die Ehe wurde gerichtlich 1873 geschieden. Am 29.10.1874 ging Emanuel die zweite Ehe ein mit Karoline Guilbaut aus Delle (Frankreich). Dieser Ehe entspross am 1.4.1875 ein Sohn, der Friedrich Emanuel getauft wurde. Der Vater verstarb schon im folgenden Jahr, am 13.11.1876. Das Kind wurde von seinem Onkel Friedrich, dem Rössliwirt auferzogen. Von der Mutter des kleinen Emanuel wissen wir, dass sie sich am 6.2.1897 mit dem christkatholischen Pfarrer Alois Dominik Habermacher verehelichte. Pfarrer Habermacher versah sein Amt in der katholischen Gemeinde Rickenbach im Kanton Luzern. Er ist in der Zeit des Kulturkampfes in die christkatholische Kirche übergetreten und wirkte als Pfarrer im Laufental. Später verzichtete er auf Amt und Würden und zog mit seiner Frau nach Paris. Dort betätigte er sich als Kunstmaler. Nach seinem Tode verdiente seine Witwe ihr Brot als Garderobiere in einem Pariser Theater.

Ihr Sohn aus erster Ehe, der, wie erwähnt, bei seinem Onkel aufwuchs, erlernte den Beruf eines Metzgermeisters. Friedrich Emanuel Schorr verehelichte sich mit Louise Basler (1875 - 1947) aus Bettingen bei Basel. In seinem Beruf arbeitete er unter anderem als Bankmeister beim Allgemeinen Consumverein beider Basel. 1907 erwarb er das Restaurant zum Warteck in Muttenz, das heute von seinem Sohn Rudolf Emanuel weitergeführt wird.
Friedrich Emanuel starb am 21.1.1940, seine Gattin am 8.5.1947.

Vier Kinder entstammen seiner Ehe:

1. Rudolf Emanuel, geb. 21.5.1904, Warteckwirt in Muttenz. 1943 mit Ida Hänzi aus Seedorf verheiratet. Eine Tochter Elisabeth, geb. 28.7.1944

2. Elisabeth Louise, geb. 14.12.1906 1932 mit Paul Siegrist, Zahnarzt, verheiratet.

3. Hedwig Margaretha, geb. 15.5.1911, 1943 mit Albert Mosimann aus Niederdorf verheiratet.

4. Paul Albert, geb. 22.4.1918, Dr. jur. 1948 verheiratet mit Elisabeth Müller (geb. 1921) aus Buckten.

   Drei Kinder:

   1. Peter Emanuel, geb. 16.5.1950
   2. Dominik Michael, geb. 7.10.1951
   3. Daniel Benedikt, geb. 8.3.1955

Von allen in Muttenz lebenden Angehörigen der Familie Schorr sind diese drei Kinder die einzigen männlichen Nachkommen.

Bei allen anderen Familien sind keine solchen vorhanden und wohl auch nicht mehr zu erwarten.

7. Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875) und dessen Nachkommen.

Johannes Schorr, getauft am 4.10.1803 und seine Frau Elisabeth Meyer aus Muttenz hatten vier Kinder:

1. Elisabeth, geb. 1828

2. Johannes, geb. 1830, gest. 23.3.1897, Er verehelichte sich 1857 mit seiner Cousine Maria Dietler (17.6.1835 - 15.2.1919). Ihre sechs Kinder waren:

   1. Jean (1858 - 1886) verheiratet gewesen mit Amalie Meyer. Kinder:
      1. Hans (1883 - 1908)
      2. Emil, geb. 1884. Um 1912 ist er nach Amerika ausgewandert und wurde dort Vater von sechs Kindern. Seine letzte Nachricht erhielten wir am 13.6.1933 aus Wauwatosa im Staate Michigan.
      3. Paul, 1886 - 15.2.1909, gestorben in Marseille.

      Nach dem frühen Tod von Jean hatte seine Frau in zweiter Ehe mit Johann Brunner drei weitere Kinder (Fritz, Jakob und Emilie).

   2. Emma (1861 - 1884), verheiratete sich 1878 mit Emil Ramstein, Metzger und Wirt zum Rebstock. Vier Kinder:

      1. Emil, 1879 - 1945
      2. Emma, 1881 - 1910
      3. Marie, geb. 1883
      4. Frieda, geb. 1884

      Nur 25 Jahre alt starb Emma an der Geburt ihres vierten Kindes. Emil Ramstein (1853-1924) verheiratete sich ein zweites Mal. Aus dieser Ehe mit Lina Plattner (1858-1910) aus Reigoldswil entstammen weitere drei Kinder:

Fritz (geb. 1886), Rudolf (geb. 1887),
und Hans (geb. 1888).

3. Marie (1862 - 31.5.1884),
verheiratet gewesen mit Emil Schwob,
Metzger und Viehhändler aus Pratteln.
Ein Kind:
1. Marie (1884 - 1948)

4. Elise (1868 - 1898)
war mit Albert Geissberger, (1888-1922)
Bauunternehmer in Basel verheiratet.
Zwei Kinder:
1. Albert, (10.6.1894)- 30.5.1951)
Bauunternehmer.
2. Clara, geb. 30.6.1898.

Wie ihre Schwester Emma verschied Elise in jungen Jahren an der Geburt einer Tochter. Lina, die jüngste Schwester, nahm sich der verwaisten Familie an und wurde 1899 die zweite Frau ihres Schwagers.

5. Sophie (6.7.1873 - 2.3.1935)
verheiratete sich 1894 mit Jakob Zeller,
Wagner aus Muttenz (25.11.1864-27.8.1949)
Zwei Kinder:
1. Jacques, geb. 26.4.1896,
Wagnermeister, gest. 6.8.1963.
2. Erna, geb. 9.12.1903.

6. Lina (28.8.1878 - 18.7.1960),
heiratete 1899 Albert Geissberger
(siehe oben).

3. Friedrich (1844 - 1911), der jüngere Sohn des Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875) verehelichte sich mit Emilie Glinz (1848 - 1927).

Auch sie hatten sechs Kinder:

1. Emilie (1.11.1870 - 11.4.1950).
Sie heiratete 1894 Jakob Umiker, Schmied in Muttenz. (10.4.1861 - 10.5.1926).

Drei Kinder:

1. Fritz (geb. 21.1.1895), Schmied
2. Max (geb. 11.2.1899), Automechaniker
3. Emilie (geb. 11.4.1903)

2. Karoline (1874 - 5.1.1920), Lehrerin

3. Fritz (1875 - 1945), verheiratet gewesen mit Emma Brunner.Die Ehe blieb kinderlos.

4. Emil (1877 - 1919), verheiratet gewesen mit Lina Grieder (1879 - 1958). Auch diese Ehe blieb kinderlos.

5. Ernst (1879 - 2.6. 1961), Landwirt, verheiratet gewesen mit Martha Eglin (1884 - 1930). Zwei Kinder:

   1. Martha, geb. 14.12.1909
   2. Ernst, geb. 7.4.1914, Landwirt verheiratet mit Alice Grieder aus Kilchberg (Baselland). Zwei Töchter:
      1. Alice, geb. 6.3.1945
      2. Ruth Marianne, geb. 20.8.1947

6. Hans, geb. 12.8.1886, verheiratet mit Emma Wirz (geb. 15.4.1891), Bankangestellter. Drei Kinder:

   1. Emma Emilie, geb. 9.5.1920, Krankenschwester
   2. Marianne, geb. 2.11.1921, Augenärztin
   3. Hedwig, geb. 15.5.1924, Sekretärin.

Es sind also von den Nachkommen des Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875) keine männlichen Nachkommen vorhanden, abgesehen von dem nach den USA ausgewanderten Emil (geb. 1885), von dem wir nur wissen, dass er sechs Kinder hatte.

Wir dürfen aber hoffen, die drei Söhne des Paul Schorr werden dafür sorgen, dass der Name Schorr in Muttenz weiterhin bestehen bleibe.

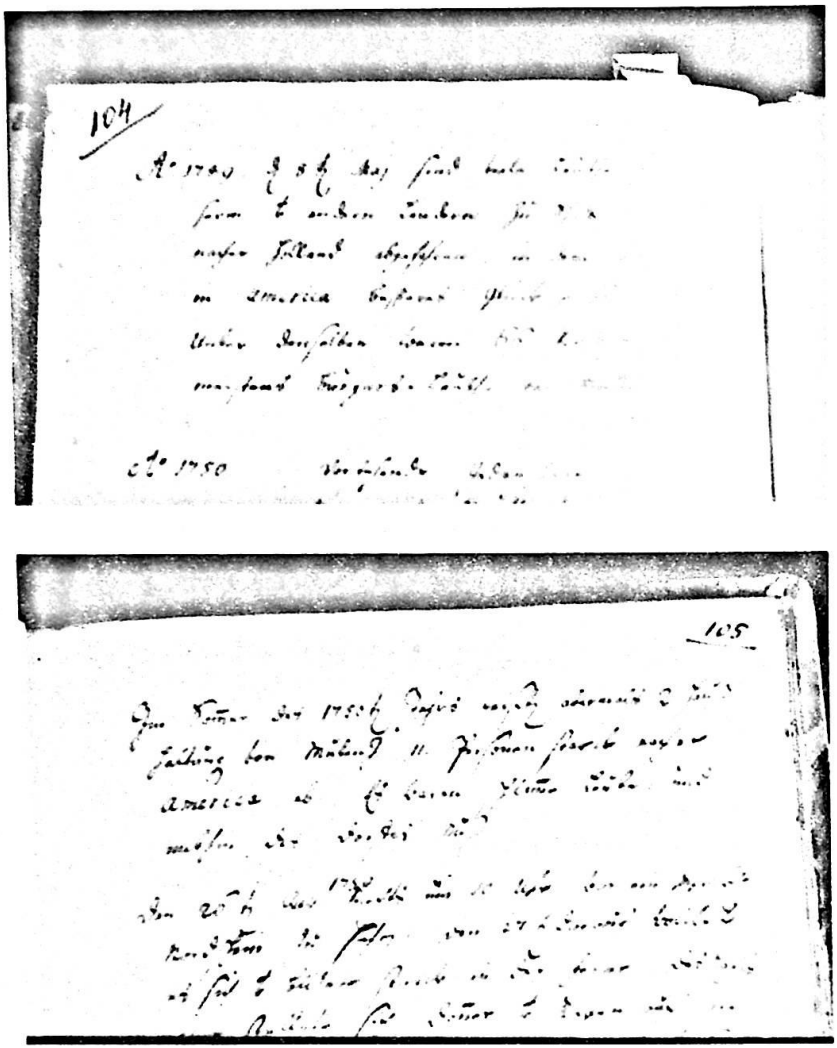


Abb. 3: ▲

1750 schrieb Pfr. Hieronymus Annoni ins Kirchenbuch: "Im Sommer des 1750. Jahres reisten abermals 2 Haushaltungen von Muttenz, 11 Personen starck nacher America ab. Es waren schlimme Leute und mithin des Dorfes Nutz".

Linke Seite.

Abb. 2:
"Memorabilium" durch Pfr. Hieronymus Annoni im Kirchenbuch eingetragen: "Anno 1749, den 8.Mai sind viele Leuthe aus unserem und andren Ländern zu Schiffe von Basel nacher Holland abgefahren, in dem Vorhaben, in America besseres Glück zu suchen. Unter denselben waren 66 Personen, meistens Burgersleuthe von Muttenz".

Quellen

Kirchenbücher und Zivilstandsregister von Muttenz.

Chronologisch geordnete Sammlung von über 30'000 Namen von Einwanderer in Pennsylvanien 1727 - 1776, Rupp, Leipzig, 1931.

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Shore, Marvin D., The Shore Family

Schreiben über "Muttenzer Reben, so der Statt Basell zustendig",
Staatsarchiv Liestal, Nr. 11, Lade 71.

Schreiben über "verkaufter Muttenzer Winreben angemasste Zugsgerechtigkeit halber",
Staatsarchiv Liestal, Nr. 13, Lade 71.

Adresse des Autors:
Dr. R. Baumgartner, St. Albanring 250, Basel

Legats-Bestimmungen.

Von der am 5. Januar 1920 verstorbenen Carolina Schorr, geb. Lehrerin von und in Muttenz, wurde ins Lt. Testament am 6. Juni 1920 das schöne Legat von frs. 2000.- übermacht.

Dieses Legat soll für die Schule verwendet werden.

Die Zinsen sind 5 Jahre lang zu äufnen. Nachher können sie zur Anschaffung von Lehrmitteln oder sonstiger beliebiger Verwendung für Schule oder arme Kinder finden.

Muttenz, den 13. Februar 1922.



Der Gemeindeverwalter:

Meyer

Kunstmuseum Basel

Rooh Schorr



21.10.1995 – [illegible].1996

Kantonsmuseum Baselland Liestal, Zeughausplatz 28

21. Oktober 1995 bis 14. Januar 1996

Raoh Schorr

1901–1991
Muttenz–Paris–London
Kunst und Kreationen

Einladung zur Vernissage
Freitag, 20. Oktober 1995, 18 Uhr
im Kantonsmuseum Baselland Liestal

Es sprechen
Dr. Jürg Ewald
Dr. Hildegard Gantner-Schlee
Hugues Cuenod, ein Freund des Künstlers, Vevey
Robin Gibson, Vizedirektor der National Portrait Gallery, London

Anschliessend Apéro

Dienstag bis Freitag 10–12 Uhr und 14–17 Uhr
Dienstag zusätzlich 19–21 Uhr
Samstag und Sonntag 10–17 Uhr
Geschlossen am
24., 25., 26., 31. Dezember 1995 sowie 1. Januar 1996

Öffentliche Führungen mit Hildegard Gantner-Schlee
Sonntag, 22. Oktober 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Sonntag, 5. November 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Sonntag, 19. November 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Dienstag, 21. November 1995, 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag, 3. Dezember 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Sonntag, 14. Januar 1996, 10.15 Uhr
Führungen für Gruppen nach Absprache, Tel. 061 925 59 86

Ergänzungen und Korrekturen

Paul A.
°° 1948

Peter E.
°° 1996 Ulrike Reichenbach * 3.9.1967

Dominik M.
°° 1982 Anne Marie Schild * 13.5.1951

Muttenz. 28.2.91.

An Herrn K. Bischoff.

Herzlichen Dank für den Stammbaum der Familie Scherr. Ich habe ihn ergänzt soweit es mir möglich war.

Freundliche Grüsse von

Lisel Scherr

Schorr Stammtafel B

Elisabeth
1944

Rudolf Emanuel
*21.5.1904 – 31.12.1968
oo Ida Hänzi

Peter ~~Albert~~ Emanuel
*16.5.1950
oo

Elisabeth Louise
*14.12.1906 – 1966
oo Paul Siegrist
3 Kinder

Dominik Michael
*7.10.1951
oo AnneMarie Schild 13.5.51

Michèle *6.9.1982
Fabienne *3.2.1984

Daniel Benedikt 8.3.1955
*8.3.1955
oo

Paul Albert 22.4.1918
oo
Elisabeth Müller
25.6.1921

Hedwig Margaretha
* 15.5.1911 – 1984
oo Albert Mosimann
3 Kinder

Friedrich
Emanuel 1.4.1875-20.1.1940
oo
Louise Basler
2.7.1875-8.5.1947

Johannes
1824

Niklaus 1823-1872
oo 21.7.1859
Anna M. Laubscher
15.1.1842

Anna Margaretha
1827-1828

Emanuel 2.5.1842-13.11.1876
1.oo 8.6.1866 Frenkendorf
Viktoria Boos // 1873
2.oo 29.10.1874
Karoline Guillebaud

Friedrich 1832-1890
oo 12.7.1840 Muttenz
Anna Maria Aebin
1840- Dörfli-Wirt

Jakob
1834-1855

Friedrich 1799-1871 (21.4.)
"Rössli"-Wirt
oo Sara Meier 1805-1870

Johannes 1777-1855
oo
Anna Katharina Glinz * 1780

Friedrich 1737-1810
oo Anna Maria Vogt

Friedrich 1705-1773
oo Margaretha Schneider
1708-1750
4 Söhne 1 Tochter 1 NN

Michael 1707-
oo Anna Maria Schwarta
1707-
2 Töchter 1 Sohn

Hans Ulrich 1710-
oo
Maria Mesmer

Elisabeth
1708-

Elisabeth
1712-

Friedrich 1678-
oo Ursula Tschudin

Michael * 1636
oo Elisabeth Schart
3 Söhne
7 Töchter

Hans Schorr ~1570-1652
oo Barbara Dietler
1601-1677

Erstellt aufgrund der Stammtafel
im Dorfmuseum Muttenz und ergänzt
mit Daten aus den Kirchenbüchern
von Muttenz. Februar 1991 - bi

Schorr - Notizen

Fritz Schorr * 3.11.1875 Muttenz + 1945 [Sohn von Friedrich Schorr (1844-1911) und Emilie Glinz (1848-1927)] ∞ 19.2.1903 Muttenz Emma Brunner * 5.12.1877 Muttenz + 1.1.1947 Tochter von Julius Brunner und Rosine Schmid, von Reigoldswil. Keine Nachkommen.

Fritz und Emma Schorr-Brunner verkauften am 5.3.1914 an Karl Bischoff von Könighеim in Oberwil BL: Parzellen A 73; 92 m2 - 74: 98 m2 und 75: 176 m2 mit Gebäuden, Wirtschaft und Bäckerei, Hauptstrasse 100 und 100A . Kaufpreis 44'500 Fr.

Für Johannes Iselin, den späteren Dreispitzverwalter, war Fritz Schorr, "des Gemeinderats" in der Knabenrealschule in Basel " ein guter Kamerad, dem ich das beste Andenken bewahre". - *Erinnerungen von Johannes Iselin, Seite 19.*

RRP 30.1.1889: Fritz Schorr in Muttenz stellt das Gesuch, es möchte ihm behufs Anlegung einer Sammlung zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken die Jagd auf Vögel erlaubt werden. Auf Antrag der Direktion des Innern wird beschlossen: Es wird dem Gesuche nicht entsprochen, da der wissenschaftliche Zweck nicht näher nachgewiesen ist.

Im Gemeindearchiv Muttenz (*L 7. 1-2)* befinden sich zwei Kassabücher: Karolina-Schorr-Legat.
Karoline Elisabeth Schorr 1874-1920 ,Tochter von Friedrich und Emilie Schorr-Glinz, Lehrerin, vermachte auf ihr Ableben hin der Gemeinde 500 Fr. zugunsten der Schule.

Im Ortsmuseum Muttenz befinden sich:

- Hausbuch von Jean Schorr-Dietler von Muttenz 1877
- Hausbuch von Johs. Schorr-Dietler (1883-1912).
- Stammbaum Schorr 150 x 110 cm Namen (Schreibmaschine) aufgeklebt. Kam wahrscheinlich aus dem Nachlass Mosimann ins OM.
- Stammtafel Schorr 21 x 83 cm. Kopie aus 'Geschichte der Familie Schorr aus Muttenz 1570-1963'. Basel 1963. Autor: Dr. R. Baumgartner, St.-Alban-Ring 250, Basel *→ auch StA BL Hilfs. Bro 34. → auch Dossier Schorr*
- René Baumgartner: Geschichte der Familie Schorr aus Muttenz 150-1963. Basel 1963.
- Shore Family Records and a Genealogy of the Descendants of Friedrich and Margaretha Schneider Schorr , born 1706 Muttenz Switzerland, and William Henry and Sara Roal Allgood, born 1757 Nunwick Northumberland Wales. 1970.
- The History of Boonville, North Carolina 1895 - 1995. Elin North Carolina 1995. *Ein Henry Shore gehört dem Komitee zur 100-Jahre-Feier dieser "Great Little Town" an.*
- Hildegard Gantner-Schlee: Raoh Schorr 1901-1991. Muttenz - Paris - London. Ein Künstlerleben. Mit einem Beitrag von Florens Deuchler. Liestal 1955.

Sonntag, den 2. April 1905 wurde zu Grabe getragen Jungfrau Maria Schorr, gestorben am 30. März letzthin im Alter von fast 73 Jahren an einer Lungenentzündung. Zum Andenken an sie erhielt der Frauenverein 200 Fr. - *Obrecht 42*

Samstag, den 29. Februar 1908. Nachmittags wird der im Alter von nicht ganz 24 Jahren verstorbene Jüngling Hans Schorr beerdigt. Nachdem er die kaufmännische Lehre in Basel glänzend absolviert hatte, war er in Genua in ein Geschäft eingetreten. Durch Nichtbeachtung de Katarrhs und Überanstrengung zog er sich ein tuberkulöses Leiden zu, vor dem er sich durch eine Naturheilkur in Böhmen kurieren zu können glaubt. Leider hatte die Kur nicht den gewünschten Erfolg, sondern eine Verschlimmerung des Befindens zur Folge. Schwer leidend kam er heim um zu sterben. RIP. – *Obrecht 74*

Am 1. Juni 1911 stirbt Fritz Schorr-Glinz. Vizepräsident des GemRat, zeitweise auch Präsident der Armenpflege, an einem Unterleibsleiden. Der Heimgegangene erfreute sich grosser Beliebtheit wegen seines schlichten und wohlwollenden Wesens. Er strebte nicht nach oben hinaus, erfüllte aber übernommene Pflichten mit grosser Hingabe. Besonders die Armen verlieren an ihm viel, weil er mit Wohlwollen auch tatkräftige Hilfe verband, wozu ihm Gott durch ein schönes Vermögen die Möglichkeit gegeben. Er starb im Alter von 67 1/4 Jahren. – *Obrecht 113*

Bei der Abstimmung über das Schulgesetz vom 9. Juli [1911] wurden 90 Ja, 72 Nein und ein ungültiger Zettel in die Urne gellt. In der gleichen Gemeindeversammlung wird für den verstorbenen Fritz Schorr-Glinz in den Gemeinderat dessen Sohn, Herr Emil Schorr-Gieder, in die Armenpflege Herr Gemeinderat Traugott Schenk gewählt. – *Obrecht 114*

Emilie Schorr 1870-1950 ↗ 4.4.1894 Muttenz Jakob Umiker 1861-1926 Schmiedmeister von Thalheim/AG

Friedrich Umiker * 1895. Schmid, von Thalheim /AG ↗ 24.10.1924 Anna Lea...von Lüterkofen /SO (24,5,0)

Friedrich Schorr im Schlosberein 1802 Nr. 146 (Seite 170 bei Jakob Eglin

6. Der Rösssliwirt het ab sim Dach
s'Storchenäscht längst abe gmacht,
doch muess's ihn sider graue ha,
denn früsch isch b'schtellt der Storchema..

Ad 6: Fritz Schorr-Basler, zirka 32 Jahre alt. Auf dem «Rössli», dem höchsten Haus in Muttenz, befand sich lange Jahre ein Storchennest. Der Schlussatz bezieht sich auf den Zustand seiner Frau. — Schnitzelbank 23.2.1900 ? *Iselin 30*

Nachdem der Bannbruder Mstr. Friedrich Gysion, derWagner, zu einem Ssigristen hiesiger Gemeinde war ernannt worden, so wurde am 1. September [1808] von E.E. Kirchenstande Mstr. Friedr. Schorr per Mayora und zwar einhellig zu einem Bannbruder erwählt.

1811 24. Januar: Auf das Absterben des biederen Bannbruders Friedrich Schorr wurde dessen Sohn: Johannes Schorr den 24, Januar vom E.E. Kirchenstande einhellig zum Bannbruder ernannt.

B. Der ehrsame und biedere Friedrich Schorr, Bannbruder, auch des Gescheids und des Gerichts, starb an einem Schlagflusse alt 73 Jahr 9 Mt. 22 Tag am 8. XII 1810.

1814. Nach der Erwählung des Bannbruders Johannes Schorr zum Gemeinderat, wurde den 12. Mai Hans Georg Gysin, Wagner, zum Bannbruder durch die Session erwählt und von Hr. Statthalter bestätigt.

Nach dem Tode des Kirchmeyers Johannes Dietler 1814, wurde den 16. Dezembver auf einen doppelten Vorschlag des hiesigen Pfarrers [J.J. Bischoff] hin, der Gemeinderat Johannes Schorr zum Kirchmeyer ernannt.

Aufzeichnungen in den Kirchenbüchern von Muttenz der Jahre 1748-1830 veröffentlicht im Dezember 1958 durch Jakob Eglin. Seite 9 f.

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0 Friedrich Schorr Rössli-Wirt und Frau Sara Meyer *GA Mz A 28*

1 **Niklaus Schorr Wwer * 13.12.1823 + 14.7.1872** Schlüssel-Wirt ?
↗ 21.7.1859 Lausen
Anna Maria Laubscher * 15.1.1842 T v Peter L. v Müntschemier in Muttenz
und Anna Maria Scholer

11 Eduard * 17.5.1860
12 Emilie * 1.3.1862 ↗ 6.7.1882 Muttenz Wilhelm Treumund (?), Lehrer in Frenkendorf
13 M. Elisabeth Sara * 27.2.1869 ↗ 17.4.1890 Basel Paul Wilhelm Gisin, Visiteur, v Wittinsburg
14 Emil * 9.4.1872 + 5.5.1872
15 Adolf * 9.4.1872 + 20.4.1872

Wwe A.M. Schorr geb. Laubscher ↗ 21.10.1873 Johann Meyer v Muttenz *→ A 184*

Wwe A.M. Meyer verww. Schorr geb. Laubscher ↗ 28.4.1892 Johann Jakob Maurer v Schmidrud / AG

Jakob + Marie Maurer - Laubscher verkaufen am 1.2.1905
die Liegenschaften 45, 46, 47 (1476 m²) mit Haus Unterdorf No 57
an den Consumverein Muttenz

Münchensteiner Schlossberain zu Mutenz 1744

Michel Schorr S. 45, 46, 47, 56, 59

Hanns Ulrich Schorr S. 48, 55, 64

Frid Schorr S. 56 der Trager 58, 53

Fridi Schorr
Schloss Berain 1802
Nr. 146

Eglin: Heimatkunde 1926

Karolina-Schor-Legat GA Hz L7 Nr 2

1601 Gottesham-Berein 24 Hans Schorr
1665 Hardt-Berein 6 Michel "
1683 Schönau-B 31, 75 " "

B+6. Generation | 24.1.1811: Auf das Absterben des biedern Baumbunders Friedrich Schorr wurde dessen Sohn: Johannes Schorr den 24. Januar vom E.E. Kirchenstande einhellig zum Baumbunder ernannt. — S 9

Eglin: KiBü

| B. Der ehsam + biedere † Sch. Baumbunder, auch des Gescheids und des Gerichts, starb an einer Schlagflusse alt 73. Jahr, 9 Mt. 22 Tage am 8 XII. 1810

Adam Brüderlin Rösslinwirth Dritte Tragerey S. 43, 64

1.3.1776: Hans Jakob Brüderlin, Alt-Rösslinwirth, wird Kirchmeyer.

Eglin: Aufzeichnungen S. 3

Grabsteine und Denkmäler auf dem Kirchhof Muttenz
Aufgenommen 1910 und 1956 von Jakob Eglin
photographiert von Paul Frey

33 Friedrich Schorr 1799-1871 Rössli-Wirth
34 Sara Schorr geb. Meier = 1870 ~~1805-1870~~ Meyer?

61 Johannes Schorr-Meier 1803-1875 Meyer?
62 Elisabeth Schorr-Meier 1804-1884

67 Jakob Schorr 1834-1855 ~~nicht da?~~ Sohn von Friedrich und Sara 33/34

81 Niklaus Schorr 1825-1872 Sohn von 33/34
83 Johannes Dietler-Schorr 1805-1887 ∞ v Anna Maria 1808–1883
† v Johannes + A. Katharina Glinz

Notizen

Hansen drei Sohn.

∞ 1631 31.10. Hans Schor der Jünger, Sohn des Hans von Muttenz
1. ∞ Maria Brüderlin v Muttenz

∞ 1679 3.11. Niklaus Seidenmann von Muttenz
∞ Barbara Schor von Muttenz

† 1636 17.1. Michael Sohn des Hans Schor Gastgeber und der Barbara Dietler (∞ 2.2.1635) + 24.6.1705
der Alte Junge + Gastgeber zu Ue
69/5/- alt

Schorr - Notizen

Fritz Schorr * 3.11.1875 Muttenz + 1945 [Sohn von Friedrich Schorr (1844-1911) und Emilie Glinz (1848-1927)] ∞ 19.2.1903 Muttenz Emma Bruner * 5.12.1877 Muttenz + 1.1.1947 Tochter von Julius Brunner und Rosine Schmid von Reigoldswil. Keine Nachkommen.

Fritz und Emma Schorr-Brunner verkauften am 5.3.1914 an Karl Bischof von Könighеim in Oberwil BL: Parzellen A 73; 92 m2 - 74: 98 m2 und 75: 176 m2 mit Gebäuden, Wirtschaft und Bäckerei, Hauptstrasse 100 und 100A . Kaufpreis 44'500 Fr.

Hans 1886-1981 ∞ Emma Dietz 1892 — 1983

schorr dokumente und bilder

Hausbücher von Johann Schorr-Dieter (1833-1912)	GA Mz
Kassabücher Karoline Schorr-Legat zugunster der Schule	GA Mz L 7. 1-2
Geschichte der Familie Schorr aus Muttenz	15x21
Shore Family Records 1706	15x21
Boonville – Heritage Press 1998/99	15x21
Town of Boonville 1895-1996	21x29
Old Salem in Pictures 1972	21x28
Ancestors of Frederic Shore Switzerland 1750 – North Carolina 11750	17x24
Roah Schorr (1901-1991) Ein Künstlerleben 1995	15x23
Fritz Schorr Ablehnung Gesuch Vogeljagd	

Schorr-Dietler, Johann 1805-1883, Anna Maria 1805-1887		21.0029 / 36
Schorr-Glinz, Anna Katharina, Kirchplatz 8, um ~~1910~~ 1880 um 1915,	31..0107 –	21.0046/ 69 : 108 um 1910
Schorr-Eglin Kirchplatz 17 um 1910		21.0068
Warteck u.a. Schwalbennest 63.0018 Nota		53.0027, 0003, 0018, 0072, 0046, 0065
Kollegium		82.0001, 8, ~~9~~, ~~10~~, ~~12~~, 83.0001, 2, 3, 8
Rössli		53.004, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0046, 0067
Grabstein Friedrich Schorr 1799-1971		33
Sara Schorr geb. Meier 1805-1870 Mayer ?		34
Johannes Schorr-meier /Meyer 1803-1875		61
Elisabeth Schorr meier 1804,1884		62
Jakob Schorr 1834-1855 Sohn von Friedrich Schorr und Sara Meier		67
Niklaus Schorr 1825-1872 Sohn von Friedrich Schorr und Sara Meier		81
Johann Dietler Schorr 1805-2887		83
Karoline Schoor Lehrerin		95.0042 / 55

Gasthof zum Rössli

FR. SCHORR-BASLER
Muttenz

TELEPHON

Muttenz, den 5 März 1905

Fit. Gemeinde Muttenz.

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident!

Geehrte Herren Gemeinderäthe!

Da es mir absolut gänzlich unmöglich ist, mit der Vogtei der Kinder August Aebin-Basler Allen gerecht zu werden, und mir dadurch immer nur unangenehmes zu teil wird, finde besser zu thun diese Vogtei abzutreten, speziell meiner sehr nahen Verwandtschaft ist mir nicht möglich allen Pflichten eines Vogt richtig durchzuführen, es liegt dadurch auch im Interesse der 3 Kinder meinem Wunsche nachzukommen.

Eine gefällige Rückäußerung erwartend,
zeichne mit vollkommener

Hochachtung
Fritz Schorr.

erledigt 12 III

*** Schorr in Amerika**

Die Geschichte dieser im 18. Jahrhundert nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ausgewanderten Schorr-Familie ist nachzulesen in den 1970 erschienenen

Shore Familiy Records von Bertie Shore Allgood.

Quellen

René Baumgartner: Geschichte der Familie Schorr aus Muttenz 1570 - 1963. Basel 1963.

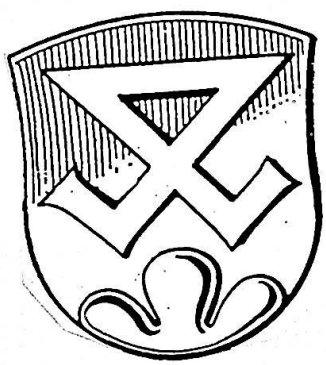
Bertie Shore Allgood: Shore Family Records and a Genealogy of the Descendants of Friedrich and Margaretha Schneider Shore, born 1706 Muttenz Switzerland, and William Henry and Sarah Roal Allgood. Nunwick 1970.

Leoria Jane (Leo Jane) Shore: Ancestoers und Descendants of Frederic Shore, Switzerland 1570 – Surry Caouty, North Carolina, 1750, with History und Genealogy of Related Families. Published 1983.

Kirchenbücher Muttenz im Gemeindearchiv Muttenz und im Staatsarchiv Basel-Land.

Das Wappen

In Silber (Weiss) über grünem Dreiberg eine rote Hausmarke. - Aus dem "Wappenbuch der Stadt Basel", herausgegeben von B. Meyer-Krauss. Basel 1880



Zeichnung aus
"Ein Beitrag zur Heimatkunde von Muttenz"
von Jakob Eglin. 1926
Seite 31

Auszug

aus dem

Protokoll des Regierungsrates

des

Kantons Basel-Landschaft

d.d. 13. Mai 1911.

Nro. 1308.

Maria 1835-1919

149.411.22

Frau Schorr - Dietler in Muttenz ersucht um Bewilligung zum Verkauf ihres Grundstückes Sekt. A. Nro. 111 Matten im " Brühl " an ihren Tochtermann Jakob Zeller - Schorr in Muttenz

149.411.225

1864-1949

um die Summe von Fr. 1000.-.

Die übrigen Erben der Verkäuferin haben sich mit dem Verkaufe einverstanden erklärt ; sodann wird vom Gemeinderat von Muttenz und der Bezirksschreiberei Arlesheim bescheinigt, dass dadurch weder Kreditoren noch Bürgen der Verkäuferin gefährdet werden.

://: Der Verkauf wird bewilligt.

in fidem,

Der Landschreiber :

Hammer

Friedel Schorr (1901–1991): Der Künstler aus dem Muttenzer «Rössli»

Als das Restaurant und Hotel «Rössli» im Jahre 1937 versteigert wurde, müssen in seinen Räumen zahlreiche Bilder gehangen haben, welche der Sohn des Hauses gemalt hatte: Fritz Gustav Schorr, in der Familie und im Freundeskreis Friedel genannt, als Künstler bekannt geworden unter dem Namen Raoh Schorr.

Erinnert sich noch jemand an den künstlerischen Wandschmuck oder an den jeweils zur Fasnachtszeit phantasievoll dekorierten Sall des «Rössli»? Erinnert sich noch jemand an den Friedel, der zwar nur für kurze Zeiten in Muttenz auftauchte und dann wieder verschwand, der aber im Jahre 1935 für allerlei exotisch anmutende Gäste im «Rössli» gesorgt hat, wie z.B. Josefine Baker oder Louis Armstrong?

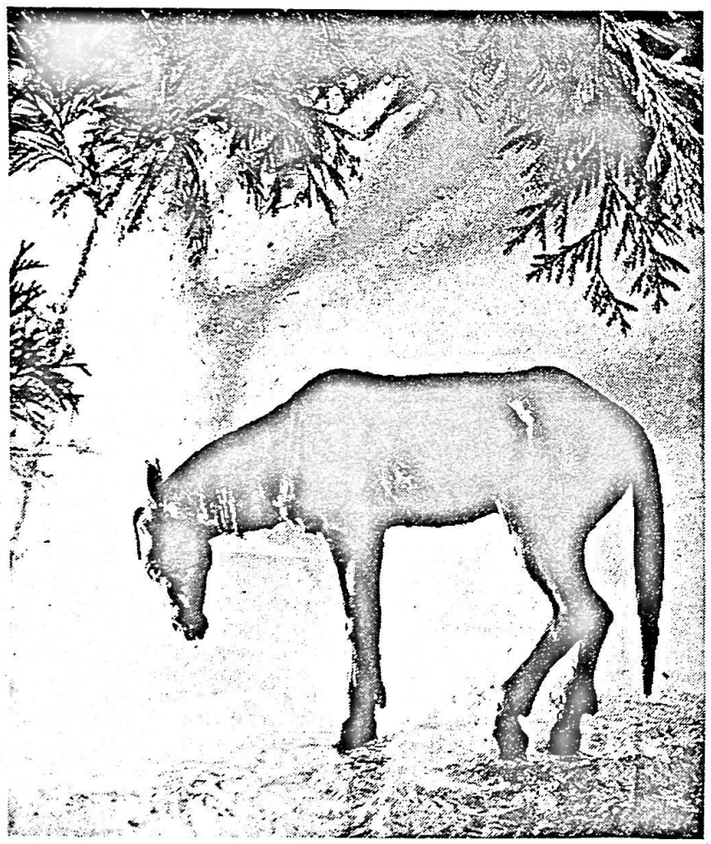
Dem Friedel Schorr ist es ergangen, wie so manchem Baselbieter Künstler vor ihm: er lebte ausserhalb der Heimat, gelangte in der Fremde zu Ansehen, doch an seinem Heimatort ist kaum etwas über sein Leben und Werk bekannt. Wer also war der Fritz / Friedel / Raoh Schorr?

Eigentlich hätte der einzige Sohn des Wirte-Ehepaares Fritz und Anna Schorr-Basler Wirt und Metzger werden sollen, um das einst renommierte «Rössli» in vierter Generation weiterzuführen. Doch der Sohn erfüllte die Erwartungen seines Vaters nicht – er wollte Künstler, Bildhauer, werden. Nach dem Besuch der Allgemeinen Gewerbeschule in Basel studierte er ein Semester an der Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Genf, danach während eines Jahres an der Hoffmann-Schule in München. Von 1924 bis 1934 lebte Schorr in Paris. Diese Jahre beurteilte er später als seine glücklichste Zeit. Neben der weiteren künstlerischen Ausbildung an der Académie Ranson an der Grande Chaumière arbeitete er für führende Modehäuser als Zeichner und Kundenberater. Die mondäne Welt, in der sich Friedel Schorr hier bewegte, hätte kaum kontrastreicher zu der seiner Herkunft sein können.

In Paris legte sich Friedel Schorr den Künstlernamen «Raoh Schorr» zu. Als Bildhauer schuf er in jener Zeit zahlreiche, zumeist kleinformatige Bronzen, überwiegend Tierskulpturen. Daneben malte er Tiere, Blumen und Stilleben.



Friedel Schorr in seinem Londoner Atelier, 1940er Jahre.



Müdes Pferd; Bronze; Anfang 1930er Jahre.

Um das «Rössli» vor dem Konkurs zu retten, übertrugen die Eltern 1935 den Betrieb ihren Kindern. Während eines Jahres führten nun Friedel und seine Schwestern Anna-Klara und Anna-Gertrud das Haus. Es war ein hoffnungsloses Unternehmen. Das «Rössli» war nicht mehr zu retten und gelangte schliesslich zur Versteigerung.

Im Jahre 1936 war Friedel Schorr nach London übergesiedelt. Hier lebte er bis 1987; die letzten vier Lebensjahre verbrachte er in der Familie seiner jüngsten Schwester Anna-Gertrud in der Innerschweiz.

In London musste sich Schorr eine neue Existenz aufbauen, was ihm dank seiner vielseitigen Begabungen, seiner Phantasie, seines Fleisses und nicht zuletzt dank seiner Liebenswürdigkeit relativ rasch gelang. In seinem Atelier («The Bolton Studios» in Chelsea) schuf er Schaufensterdekorationen für namhafte Geschäfte und Firmen, wie z.B. für Harrods, Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein oder Bally. Er schuf Theaterkulissen, Dekorationen zur Krönungsfeier und den Besuch des Schahs von Persien, entwarf Figuren für die Porzellanmanufaktur Royal Doulton, Stoffmuster und Tapeten. Eine frühere Mitarbeiterin fasste zusammen: «We did nothing but the best».

Zum freien künstlerischen Arbeiten kam Schorr erst wieder nach der Aufgabe seiner Studios Anfang der 1960er Jahre. Nun fing er wieder an zu malen und mit Ton zu modellieren. Es entstanden zahlreiche Blumenaquarelle und Tierfiguren.

Das gesamte Lebenswerk Schorrs ist äusserst vielseitig. Glücklicherweise liess er seine vergänglichen Kreationen, die Schaufensterdekorationen, photographieren. Mit den Schaufensterdekorationen begann er zu einer Zeit, die man noch zur Pionierzeit dieses Metiers zählen kann und zu der die zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel äusserst knapp waren. Die Photos bezeugen Schorrs Talent, mit wenigen Materialien etwas Phantasievolles zu gestalten. In Fachzeitschriften und in der Tagespresse wurde immer wieder auf Schorrs Arbeiten hingewiesen.

Nach Friedel Schorrs Tod brachte die Zeitung «The Independent» eine Würdigung des Muttenzer Künstlers, dem es gelungen war, sich in Paris und London Anerkennung zu verschaffen.

Im Hinblick auf eine grössere kunsthistorische Arbeit über Friedel Schorr wäre ich dankbar für Hinweise auf Bilder oder Skulpturen. Auch würde es mich freuen, Erinnerungen an das alte «Rössli» zu erfahren.

Hildegard Gantner-Schlee



Friedel Schorr arbeitet an einem Pfauen zur Dekoration des Royal Opera House, anlässlich des Schah-Besuches 1959.

Was man so über die Schorr lesen kann

1808 Nachdem der Bannbruder Meister Friedrich Gysin, der Wagner, zu einem Sigristen hiesiger Gemeinde war ernannt worden, so wurde am 1. September von E.E. Kirchenstande Meister. Friedrich Schorr per Mayora und zwar einhellig zu einem Bannbruder erwählt.

1811 24. Januar: Auf das Absterben des biederen Bannbruders Friedrich Schorr wurde dessen Sohn: Johannes Schorr den 24, Januar vom E.E. Kirchenstande einhellig zum Bannbruder ernannt.

Der ehrsame und biedere Friedrich Schorr, Bannbruder, auch des Gescheids und des Gerichts, starb an einem Schlagflusse alt 73 Jahr 9 Mt. 22 Tag am 8. XII 1810.

1814 Nach der Erwählung des Bannbruders Johannes Schorr zum Gemeinderat, wurde den 12. Mai Hans Georg Gysin, Wagner, zum Bannbruder durch die Session erwählt und von Hr. Statthalter bestätigt.

Nach dem Tode des Kirchmeyers Johannes Dietler 1814, wurde den 16. Dezember auf einen doppelten Vorschlag des hiesigen Pfarrers [J.J. Bischoff] hin, der Gemeinderat Johannes Schorr zum Kirchmeyer ernannt.
Aufzeichnungen in den Kirchenbüchern von Muttenz der Jahre 1748-1830 Obrecht Seite 103, veröffentlicht im Dezember 1958 durch Jakob Eglin. Seite 9 f.

1887 Von diesem Jahr an konnte ich zum Schulbesuch [in Basel] die Eisenbahn benützen.... Auch erhielt ich in diesem Jahr Gesellschaft, indem Fritz Schorr, Sohn des Gemeinderats, und Heinrich Schmidt, Sohn des Schusters, in der Knabenrealschule Aufnahme fanden. (Schorr ist jetzt Bäcker in Muttenz und verehlicht mit Emma Brunner; er war mir ein guter Kameras, dem ich das beste Andenken bewahre. Schmidt starb im Jünglingsalter.)
Johannes Iselin: Um die Jahrhundertwende. Erinnerungen von Johannes Iselin, 1875–1945. Muttenzer Schrift 2. Seite 10.

1889 Fritz Schorr in Muttenz stellt das Gesuch, es möchte ihm behufs Anlegung einer Sammlung zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken die Jagd auf Vögel erlaubt werden. Auf Antrag der Direktion des Innern wird beschlossen: Es wird dem Gesuche nicht entsprochen, da der wissenschaftliche Zweck nicht näher nachgewiesen ist.
Protokoll des Regierungsrats 30.1.1889:

1901 Der Rösssliwirt het ab sim Dach
s'Storchenäscht längst abe gmacht ,
doch muess's ihn sider graue ha,
denn früsch isch b'schtellt der Storchema..

Fritz Schorr-Basler, zirka 32 Jahre alt. Auf dem «Rössli», dem höchsten Haus in Muttenz, befand sich lange Jahre ein Storchennest. Der Schlussatz bezieht sich auf den Zustand seiner Frau.
Aus dem Schnitzelbank am Unterhaltungsabend des Männerchors Muttenz.
Johannes Iselin: Um die Jahrhundertwende. Erinnerungen von Johannes Iselin, 1875–1945. Muttenzer Schrift 2. Seite 30.

1905 Sonntag, den 2. April 1905 wurde zu Grabe getragen Jungfrau Maria Schorr, gestorben am 30. März letzthin im Alter von fast 73 Jahren an einer Lungenentzündung. Zum Andenken an sie erhielt der Frauenverein 200 Fr.
Pfarrer Johann Jakob Obrecht (1866–1935 Chronik von Muttenz 1904– 1912. Muttenzer Schrift 4. Seite 42

1908 Samstag, den 29. Februar 1908. Nachmittags wird der im Alter von nicht ganz 24 Jahren verstorbene Jüngling Hans Schorr beerdigt. Nachdem er die kaufmännische Lehre in Basel glänzend absolviert hatte, war er in Genua in ein Geschäft eingetreten. Durch Nichtbeachtung de Katarrhs und Überanstrengung zog er sich ein tuberkulöses Leiden zu, vor dem er sich durch eine Naturheilkur in Böhmen kurieren zu können glaubte. Leider hatte die Kur nicht den gewünschten Erfolg, sondern eine Verschlimmerung des Befindens zur Folge. Schwer leidend kam er heim um zu sterben. RIP.
Obrecht: Chronik von Muttenz 1904–1912. Muttenzer Schrift 4. Seite 74.

1910 Der erste August war diesmal ein besonders aufregender Tag. Mittags brach im Estrich des umgebauten Gasthofes zum Rössli Feuer aus. Dasselbe richtete einen Schaden an, der später auf 2142 frs geschätzt wurde und der leicht hätte grösser werden können, wenn die Feuerwehr nicht so rasch und so energisch eingegriffen hätte. Glücklicherweise warum die Mittagszeit auch der grössere Teil der in Basel Angestellten daheim und konnte bei der Eindämmung des Feuers helfen. Ausser dem Gebäude wurde aber auch das Warenlager des Herrn W. Iselin beschädigt. Hauptsächlich soll ein Quantum Seife im Wert von ca. 500 frs. verbrannt sein, ohne dass es versichert gewesen wäre.

Leider ist die schwer heimgesuchte Familie Schorr zum «Rössli» eine Woche späte nochmals heimgesucht worden. Es wurde eingebrochen und eine grössere Summe Gelds entwendet.
Obrecht Seite 103.

1911 Am 1. Juni stirbt Fritz Schorr-Glinz. Vizepräsident des Gemeindesrates und Mitglied, zeitweise auch Präsident der Armenpflege, an einem Unterleibsleiden. Der Heimgegangene erfreute sich grosser Beliebtheit wegen seines schlichten und wohlwollenden Wesens. Er strebte nicht nach oben hinaus, erfüllte aber übernommene Pflichten mit grosser Hingabe. Besonders die Armen verlieren an ihm viel, weil er mit Wohlwollen auch tatkräftige Hilfe verband, wozu ihm Gott durch ein schönes Vermögen die Möglichkeit gegeben. Er starb im Alter von 67 1/4 Jahren.
Obrecht Seite 113.

1911 Bei der Abstimmung über das Schulgesetz vom 9. Juli wurden 90 Ja, 72 Nein und ein ungültiger Zettel in die Urne gelegt. In der gleichen Gemeindeversammlung wird für den verstorbenen Fritz Schorr-Glinz in den Gemeinderat dessen Sohn, Herr Emil Schorr-Gieder, in die Armenpflege Herr Gemeinderat Traugott Schenk gewählt.
Obrecht Seite 114.

03.02.2001

Im Gemeindearchiv Muttenz (*L 7. 1-2)* befinden sich zwei Kassabücher: Karolina-Schorr-Legat.
Karoline Elisabeth Schorr 1874-1920 ,Tochter von Friedrich und Emilie Schorr-Glinz, Lehrerin, vermachte auf ihr Ableben hin der Gemeinde 500 Fr. zugunsten der Schule.

Im Ortsmuseum Muttenz befinden sich:

- Hausbuch von Jean Schorr-Dietler von Muttenz 1877
- Hausbuch von Johs. Schorr-Dietler (1883-1912).
- Stammbaum Schorr 150 x 110 cm Namen (Schreibmaschine) aufgeklebt. Kam wahrscheinlich aus dem Nachlass Mosimann ins OM.
- Stammtafel Schorr 21 x 83 cm. Kopie aus 'Geschichte der Familie Schorr aus Muttenz 1570-1963'. Basel 1963. Autor: Dr. R. Baumgartner, St.-Alban-Ring 250, Basel → *auch StA BL Hilfs. Bro 34.* → *auch Dossier Schorr*
- René Baumgartner: Geschichte der Familie Schorr aus Muttenz 150-1963. Basel 1963.
- Shore Family Records and a Genealogy of the Descendants of Friedrich and Margaretha Schneider Schorr , born 1706 Muttenz Switzerland, and William Henry and Sara Roal Allgood, born 1757 Nunwick Northumberland Wales. 1970.
- The History of Boonville, North Carolina 1895 - 1995. Elin North Carolina 1995. *Ein Henry Shore gehört dem Komitee zur 100-Jahre-Feier dieser "Great Little Town" an.*
- Hildegard Gantner-Schlee: Raoh Schorr 1901-1991. Muttenz - Paris - London. Ein Künstlerleben. Mit einem Beitrag von Florens Deuchler. Liestal 1955.

StA BS Wappensammlungen B4

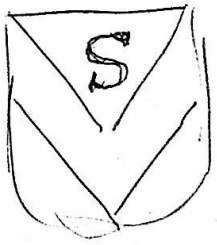
MK Wappenbuch der Stadt Basel. herausgegeben von B. Meyer-Kraus. Basel 1880. Mit farbigen Wappentafeln, ohne Erläuterungen und Stammtafeln. – Herkunft im StA BS nachsehen!

Auskunft: unbekannt!

StA BS 9300.1/2 / Schw-Schw. 3711 - 3929

Schorr

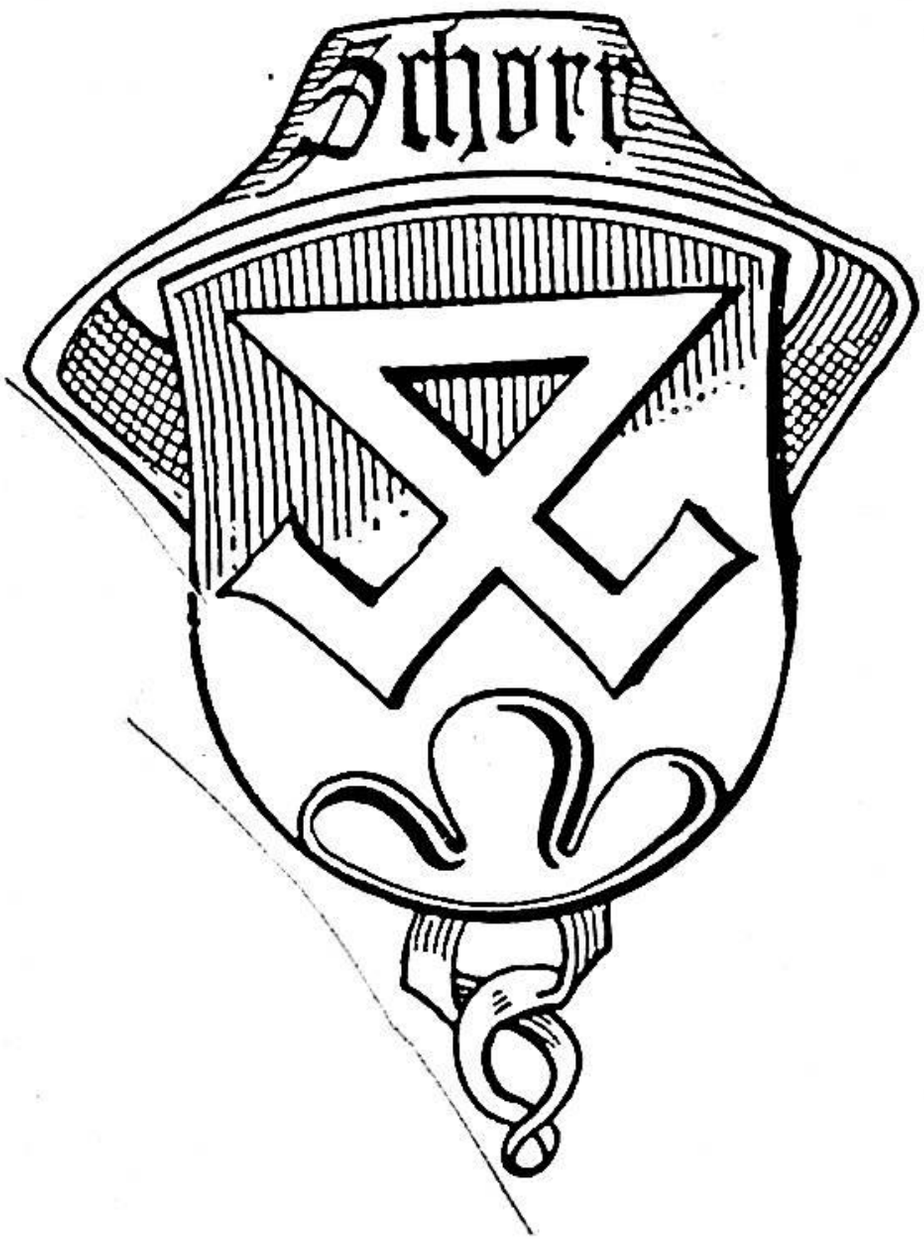
In Gold ein geschürzter ~~Balken~~ Sparren, über hohl von einem schwarzen S



siehe Himmel

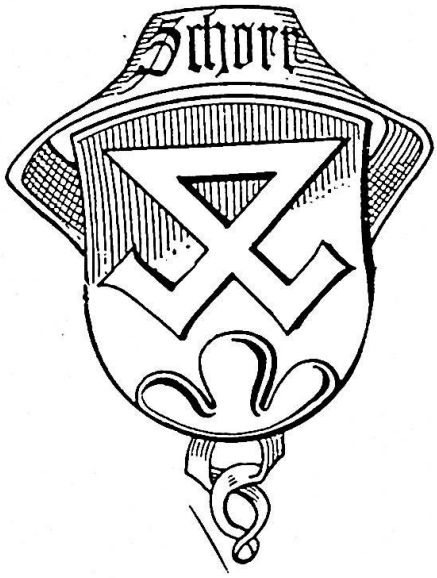
Peter Schorr Sechser zum Himmel 1449

→ Wappenbuch fol. 4-1.


Schorr

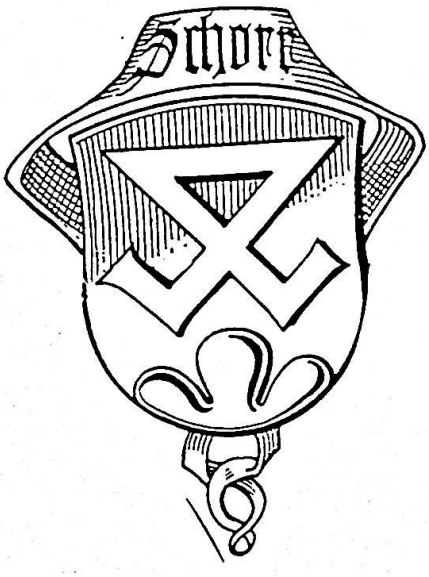
1819 Lutz: Bürgerbuch
1841 Kull

Wappenbuch der Stadt
Basel, hrg. v. B. Meyer-Kraus
Basel 1880.



1819 Lutz: Bürgerbuch
1841 Kull

Wappenbuch der Stadt
Basel, hrg. v. B. Meyer-Kraus
Basel 1880.



Bestellkarte

VERLAG des Kantons Basel-Landschaft

Ich bestelle zum Preis von Fr. 36.--

____ Ex. Raoh Schorr (1901-1991). Muttenz-Paris-London
Ein Künstlerleben.
Mit einem Beitrag von Florens Deuchler

Autorin: Hildegard Gantner-Schlee

Herausgeber: Kommission "Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte und Landeskunde des Kantons Basel-Landschaft

Raoh Schorr (1901-1991)

Im Baselbiet ist er kaum bekannt, doch in seiner zweiten Heimat England brachte er es zu grossem Erfolg: der Muttenzer Fritz «Raoh» Schorr. Das Kantonsmuseum Baselland in Liestal dokumentiert mit einer Ausstellung vom 21. Oktober an sein ungewöhnliches Leben und Werk.

Als einziger Sohn des Muttenzer «Rössli»-Wirtes hätte Fritz Schorr, der sich den Künstlernamen Raoh zulegte, Metzger und Wirt werden sollen. Doch der Sohn ging andere Wege. Zu seiner Zeit war sein Lebensweg etwas Aussergewöhnliches. Es kam nicht häufig vor, dass der Sohn einer alteingesessenen Familie des Landkantons aus dem traditionellen Rahmen ausscherte und sich der Kunst verschrieb.

An der Allgemeinen Gewerbeschule Basel liess er sich zum Bildhauer ausbilden. In München und Genf nahm er Unterricht im Malen und Modellieren. 1925 zog er nach Paris, um sich an der Académie de la Grande Chaumière weiterzubilden. – Neun Jahre lang blieb Schorr in Paris. Er wohnte im Zentrum von Montparnasse inmitten der Bohème. Während dieser Jahre, die er später als die glücklichsten seines Lebens bezeichnete, arbeitete er mit grosser Intensität auf den verschiedensten Gebieten. Als Skulpteur modellierte er im Zoo zahlreiche kleinformatige Tierfiguren. Die meisten davon liess er in Bronze giessen. Als Maler schuf er überwiegend Tier- und Blumenbilder. Schorr bemalte grossflächige Paravents und entwarf Stoffmuster.



Raoh Schorr in seinem Pariser Atelier (um 1930)

Arbeiten für die Modebranche

Seinen Lebensunterhalt verdiente er sich vor allem in der Modebranche als Modezeichner. Raoh Schorr arbeitete für die grossen Modehäuser von Paul Poiret, Madeleine Vionnet und Robert Piguet. Als Mitarbeiter des damals wohl berühmtesten Coiffeurs, Monsieur Antoine, entwarf er Haartrachten für Theater und Ballett. Auf diese Weise kam er mit der internationalen Gesellschaft der Adeligen, der Reichen und der Mondänen zusammen.

1934 kehrte Schorr nach Muttenz zurück. Gemeinsam mit seinen Schwestern bemühte er sich, den elterlichen Betrieb vor dem Konkurs zu retten. Doch das «Rössli» musste versteigert werden.

Durch mehrere Ausstellungen in Zürich und Basel hatte sich Schorr zu Beginn er 1930er Jahre in seiner Heimat einen Namen gemacht. Dennoch, weder auf der Landschaft noch in der Stadt Basel hätte er sich auf die Dauer wohlfühlen können. 1936 übersiedelte er nach London.

Erfolge in London

In London hatte Schorr als «animalier» sogleich grossen Erfolg mit seinen Tierskulpturen. Sie wurden in namhaften Galerien und an der Royal Academy of Arts ausgestellt. Doch der Zweite Weltkrieg lenkte Schorrs Schaffen auf ein völlig neues Gebiet. Zwanzig Jahre lang, bis

fanden grossen Anklang, da sie einer nie versiegten Geschmackstradition in der gehobenen Gesellschaft Englands entsprachen.

Rückkehr in die Schweiz

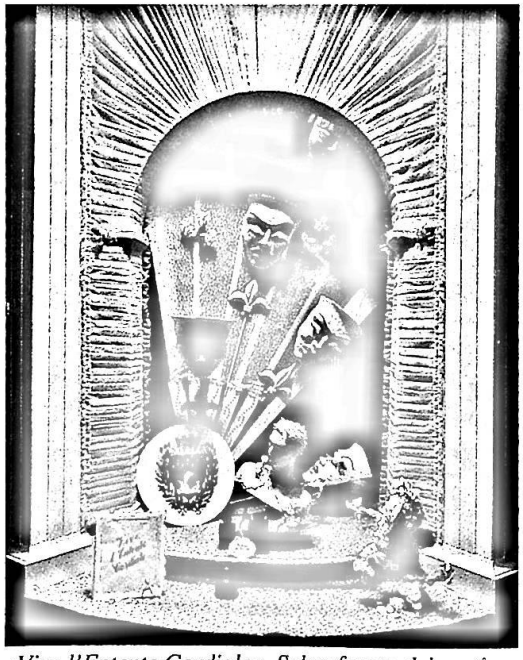
Im Alter von 87 Jahren kehrte Schorr in die Schweiz zurück. In der Familie seiner jüngsten Schwester verbrachte er die letzten drei Lebenjahre.

Schorrs Lebenswerk ist äusserst vielfältig. Innerhalb der verschiedenen Sparten fand er zu ganz unterschiedlichen Ausdrucksmöglichkeiten. Unbekümmert um alle Kunsttheorien, verfolgte er auf sehr individuelle Weise das Ziel, die menschliche Umgebung durch seine Werke schöner zu gestalten.

Hildegard Gantner-Schlee



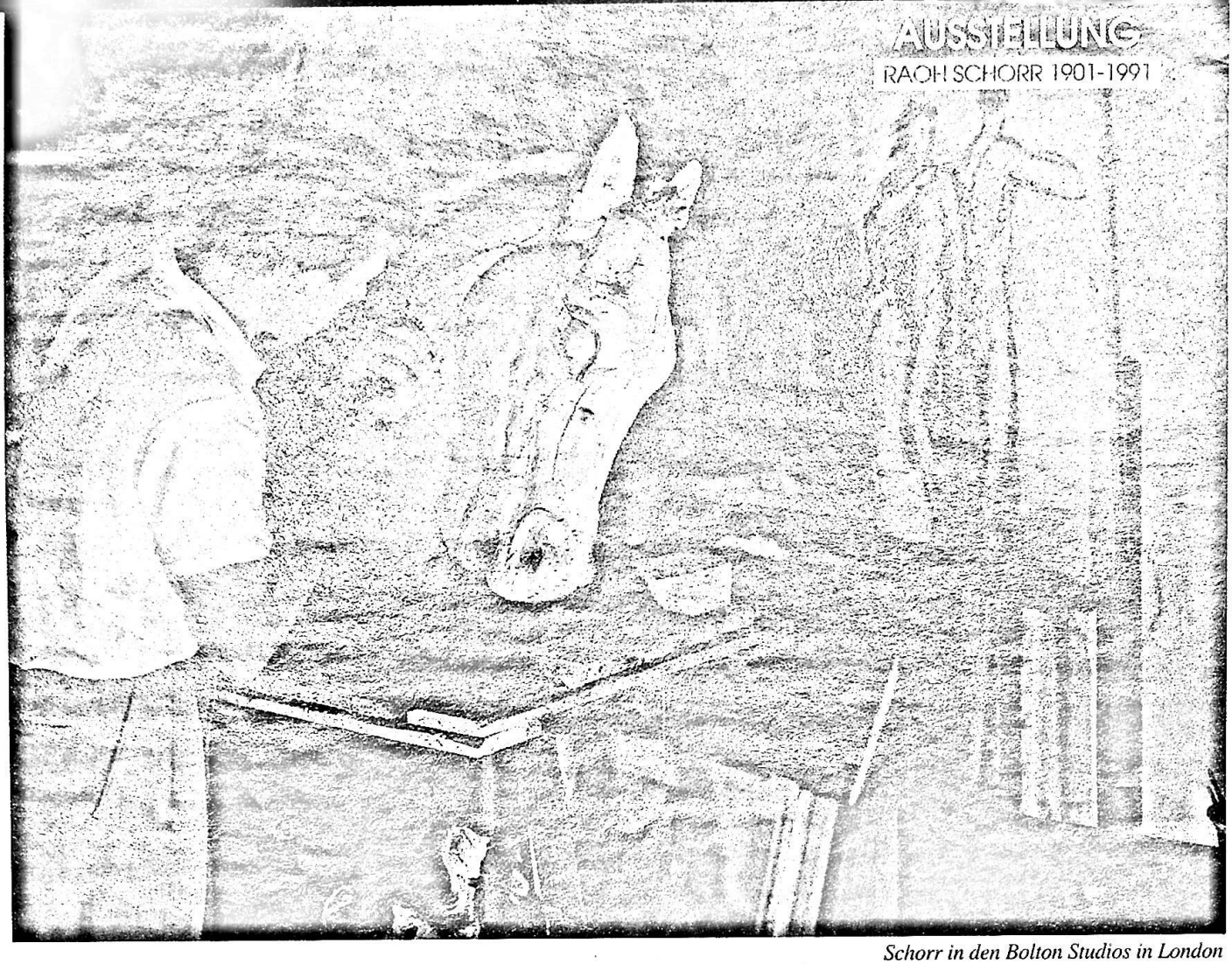
Bei der Herstellung eines Pfaus für «Expanded Metal», 1960



«Vive l'Entente Cordiale», Schaufensterdekoration für Harrods, März 1939



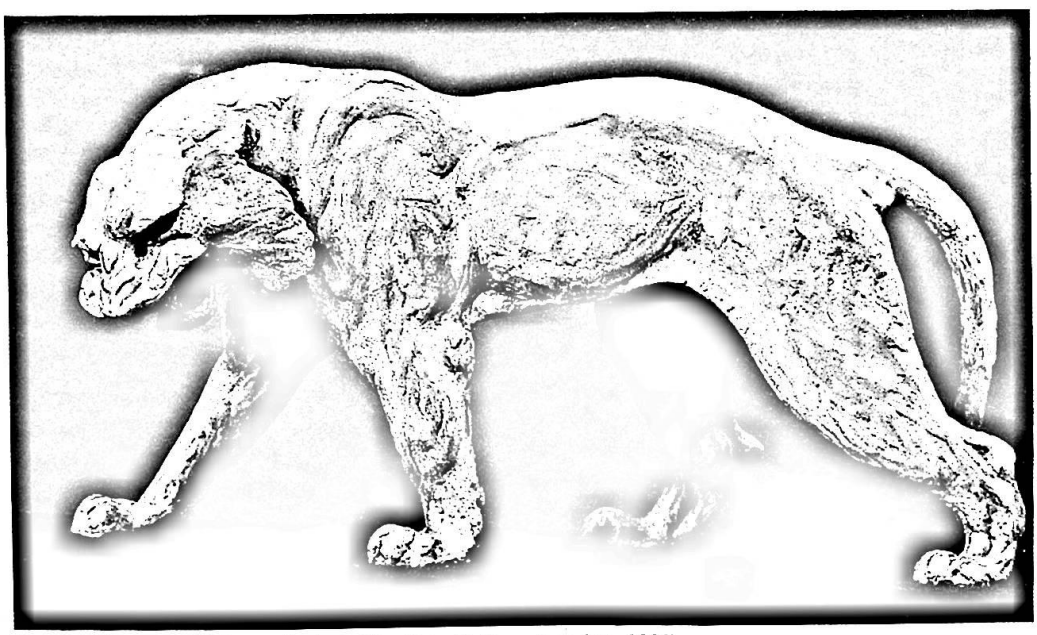
Reklame für «Blue Grass by Elizabeth Arden»



Schorr in den Bolton Studios in London

1960, betrieb er die Bolton Studios. In ihnen beschäftigte er mehrere Angestellte. Schorr entwarf Schaufenster- und Messedekorationen, dekorative Porzellanfiguren und Muster für Möbelstoffe. Die traditionsreiche Porzellanmanufaktur Royal Doulton brachte eine Serie von Schorrs Tierfiguren heraus.

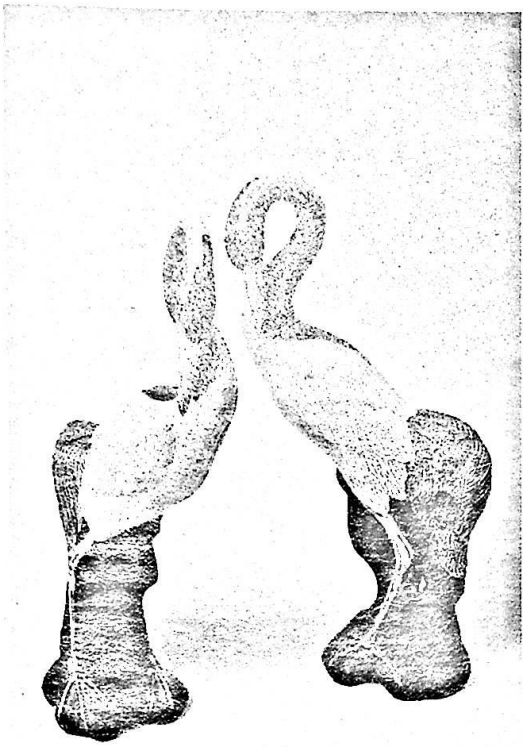
Harrods, das grösste Kaufhaus Londons, war von Anbeginn Schorrs ständiger Auftragsgeber. Für Harrods schuf Schorr während des Krieges Schaufensterdekorationen im Sinne der geistigen Landesverteidigung. Nach dem Krieg erhielt er Aufträge von zahlreichen weiteren renommierten Geschäften. Für berühmte Firmen schuf Schorr Auslagen und Reklame, so für Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein und Yardley. Zu jener Zeit, als der Schaufensterbummel noch eine beliebte Freizeitbeschäftigung war, genossen Schorrs Dekorationen beim Publikum und in der Fachwelt hohes Ansehen. Mit seinen Dekorationen und Kreationen war Schorr so erfolgreich, dass er sich bereits 1947 ein Haus in Chelsea erwerben konnte.



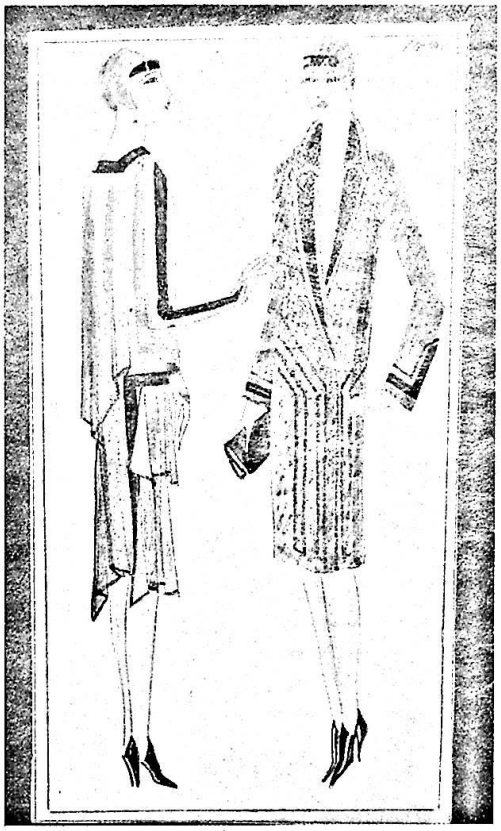
Panther, Bronze, 16,5 cm, signiert. The Tate Gallery, London, 1927

Tonfiguren, Keramiken und Aquarelle

Nach der Aufgabe der Bolton Studios im Jahre 1960 begann Raoh Schorr erneut zu modellieren und zu malen. Wiederum schuf er zahlreiche Tier- und andere Figuren aus Ton. Ganz neu begann er, in altmeisterlicher Weise Blumen und Vögel zu aquarellieren. Die dekorativen Keramiken und Aquarelle



Reiher, glasierter Ton, weisser Scherben, 30,5 und 30 cm. Privatbesitz Wallisellen



Modezeichnung, Bleistift/Aquarell, 21,7 x 10,4 cm, unsigniert

Kantonsmuseum Baselland

Kunst und Kreationen von Raoh Schorr

Ausstellung im Kantonsmuseum am Zeughausplatz in Liestal, vom 21. Oktober 1995 bis 14. Januar 1996: Raoh Schorr, 1901-1991, Muttenz–Paris–London, Kunst und Kreationen.

Vernissage, Freitag, 20. Oktober 1995, 18 Uhr, im Kantonsmuseum.

Es sprechen: Dr. Jürg Ewald, Dr. Hildegard Gantner-Schlee, Hugues Cuenod, ein Freund des Künstlers, Vevey, Robin Gibson, Vizedirektor der National Portrait Gallery, London.

Öffnungszeiten: Dienstag bis Freitag 10-12 Uhr und 14-17 Uhr, Dienstag zusätzlich 19-21 Uhr, Samstag und Sonntag 10-17 Uhr. Öffentliche Führung durch Hildegard Gantner-Schlee: Sonntag, 22. Oktober 1995, 10.15 Uhr.

Führungen für Gruppen nach Absprache: Tel. 061 925 59 86.



Vogel, Öl auf Leinwand, 55 x 46 cm, signiert



Stilleben mit Blumenstrauss und Rössli, Öl auf Leinwand, 73 x 54 cm, signiert. 1920er Jahre

Kunstmuseum Baselland

Roth Schorr



21.10.1995 – [illegible] 1996

Kantonsmuseum Baselland Liestal, Zeughausplatz 28

21. Oktober 1995 bis 14. Januar 1996

Raoh Schorr

1901–1991
Muttenz–Paris–London
Kunst und Kreationen

Einladung zur Vernissage
Freitag, 20. Oktober 1995, 18 Uhr
im Kantonsmuseum Baselland Liestal

Es sprechen
Dr. Jürg Ewald
Dr. Hildegard Gantner-Schlee
Hugues Cuenod, ein Freund des Künstlers, Vevey
Robin Gibson, Vizedirektor der National Portrait Gallery, London

Anschliessend Apéro

Dienstag bis Freitag 10–12 Uhr und 14–17 Uhr
Dienstag zusätzlich 19–21 Uhr
Samstag und Sonntag 10–17 Uhr
Geschlossen am
24., 25., 26., 31. Dezember 1995 sowie 1. Januar 1996

Öffentliche Führungen mit Hildegard Gantner-Schlee
Sonntag, 22. Oktober 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Sonntag, 5. November 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Sonntag, 19. November 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Dienstag, 21. November 1995, 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag, 3. Dezember 1995, 10.15 Uhr
Sonntag, 14. Januar 1996, 10.15 Uhr
Führungen für Gruppen nach Absprache, Tel. 061 925 59 86

Museumsgesellschaft Baselland

Gesellschaft für Baselbieter Heimatforschung

Liestal, 18. Oktober 1995

E I N L A D U N G

zum Besuch der

A U S S T E L L U N G

Raoh Schorr (1901 - 1991).
Muttenz - Paris - London.
Kunst und Kreationen

im Kantonsmuseum, Zeughausplatz, Liestal

am Dienstag, 28. November 1995, 19.45 Uhr

Führung: Frau Dr. Hildegard Gantner-Schlee

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren

Es ist uns ein besonderes Vergnügen, Ihnen eine Führung durch die Konservatorin der Baselbieter Bildersammlung anbieten zu dürfen.

Raoh (bürgerlich: Fritz, Friedel) Schorr aus Muttenz war ein Künstler, dessen Leben und Wirken ebenso unbekannt wie interessant und originell sind.

Unsere Referentin schreibt uns:
Schorr war ein äusserst vielseitiger Künstler. Aus dem Muttenzer "Rössli" stammend, zog er zur künstlerischen Ausbildung nach München, Genf und Paris. Während seines neunjährigen Aufenthaltes in Paris arbeitete er als Modezeichner, u.a. bei Paul Poiret, als Entwurfer von Frisuren und Perrücken, so für Josephine Baker, und als Innendekorateur.

Von 1936-1988 lebte Schorr in London. Während und nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg machte er sich einen Namen als Gestalter von Schaufenstern und Messen. Das Warenhaus Harrods und andere exklusive Geschäfte gehörten zu seinen Auftraggebern ...

Mehr wollen wir Ihnen nicht verraten, sondern Sie ganz herzlich zu unserer Veranstaltung einladen.

Museumsgesellschaft
Baselland

D.Wunderlin, Präsident

Gesellschaft für
Baselbieter Heimatforschung

Dr. M. Manz, Präsident

P.S.:
Im Kantonsverlag erscheint über Raoh Schorr eine Begleitpublikation, deren Lektüre wir Ihnen bestens empfehlen.

Schorr: Ein Liebhaber des Schönen

Das Kantonsmuseum Baselland – obwohl kein Kunstmuseum – zeigt jetzt eine eindrückliche Ausstellung zu Leben und Werk des Muttenzer Emigranten und vielseitigen Kunstschaffenden Friedel «Roah» Schorr (1901–1991).

Liestal. Das Leben von Schorr, der aus einer angesehenen Muttenzer Wirtefamilie stammt, ist gekennzeichnet durch einen harten Einschnitt, einen Schicksals-Knick: In jungen Jahren erlebt er den Niedergang des väterlichen Unternehmens und kann schliesslich den Fallit doch nicht verhindern. Von Schmach und Scham gedemütigt, packt der Sonderling, der es liebte, frisiert wie seine Schäferhündin durch die Muttenzer Strassen zu wandeln, die Koffer, um seiner engeren Heimat für immer den Rücken zu kehren. Zuvor hatte er in Paris gelebt und in München und Genf künstlerische Ausbildung genossen.

Erfolg stellt sich für den 35jährigen erst ein, als er sich nach der Versteigerung des «Rössli» in London niederlässt, wo er Freunde aus der Pariser Zeit vorfindet. In Paris hat er kleinformatige Tierskulpturen modelliert, Tiere und Blumen gemalt, er, der zur Kreatur lebenslang eine innige Beziehung pflegte, und für die «Reichen und Schönen» üppige Innendekorationen entworfen und ausgeführt. Sogar als Modezeichner für namhafte Couturiers arbeitete er sowie für den Freund und damals berühmten Haarstylisten Antoine.

In der zweiten Lebenshälfte betreibt er eigene Werkstätten, die Londoner «Bolton Studios», eine Manufaktur, die künstlerische und dekorative Gebrauchsartikel herstellt, die dem damaligen Geschmack entsprechen und reissenden Absatz finden. Ausserdem entdeckt er die Marktlücke der aufkommenden Schaufensterdekoration grosser Warenhäuser, für die sich seine Tier- und Art-deco-Figuren hervorragend eignen. Neben der Vorlagenproduktion für Porzellanfirmen entwirft Schorr auch Muster für Möbelstoffe und arbeitet für Film und Theater.

Erst in fortgeschrittenem Alter widmet sich der allseits beliebte Mann wieder vornehmlich der freien künstlerischen Betätigung und siedelt schliesslich in die Schweiz über – zu seiner Schwester in Brunnen, deren Familie auch den reichen Schatz des Nachlasses hütet. Aus diesem Fundus schöpfte die Kuratorin der grafischen Sammlung des Kantonsmuseums, Hildegard Gantner-Schlee, die sagt, die Entdeckung dieses zu seiner Zeit bekannten Baselbieter Künstlers sei einem Zufall zu verdanken: «Eines Tages kam ein Nachkomme Schorrs in mein Büro und legte mir einen Zeitungsartikel des Londoner ‹Independant› auf den Tisch. Die Idee einer intensiveren Beschäftigung mit diesem Künstler war geboren.»

Nicht nur das: Aus den Recherchen ergab sich so viel Material – Frau Gantner reiste zu diesem Zweck viermal nach England –, dass sogar ein Buch entstand, das Leben und Werk Friedel Schorrs mit dem Künstlernamen Roah in Text und Bild umfassend dokumentiert. Aber auch die abwechslungsreiche Ausstellung fasziniert. Bei deren Besuch – oder beim Schmökern in der Monographie – kommt einem ein sympathischer, gemütvoller Mann in persönlichen Dokumenten, Bildern und Skulpturen entgegen, deren künstlerischer Wert wohl nicht über jeden Zweifel erhaben ist, die aber ein Stück weit den Zeitgeist widerspiegeln – und vor allem den Menschen. *Peter O. Rentsch*

Die Ausstellung mit öffentlichen Führungen dauert bis 14. Januar 1996 und ist offen: Dienstag bis Freitag 10–12 und 14–17 Uhr, Dienstag zusätzlich 19–21 Uhr, Samstag und Sonntag 10–17 Uhr.

BaZ 20.10.1995

Ein der Ästhetik verpflichteter Künstler

Das Kantonsmuseum Liestal stellt Werke von Raoh Schorr aus

Die Sonderausstellung des Kantonsmuseums Liestal gilt einem Baselbieter Künstler, der vorwiegend in Paris und London erfolgreich gewirkt hat. Die Retrospektive dokumentiert die Vielseitigkeit von Raoh Schorr als Maler, Bildhauer und Décorateur.



Das Bild «Genoveva mit Reh» – Genoveva ist die Schutzheilige von Paris – und eine Frauenkopf-Skulptur von Raoh Schorr. Foto Roth

Die Ausstellung, die heute Abend offiziell eröffnet wird, ist dem aus Muttenz stammenden Künstler Raoh Schorr (1901 bis 1991) gewidmet. Als Retrospektive konzipiert, entspricht sie als 101. Sonderausstellung den seit 1981 geltenden Richtlinien, im Kantonsmuseum, keine «lebende» Kunst zu zeigen, sondern vielmehr mit aussagekräftigen Präsentationen, das Andenken verstorbener Künstler des 20. Jahrhunderts zu ehren. Diese Aussage machte der Leiter des Kantonsmuseums, Jürg Ewald, an der Medien-Orientierung mit dem ausdrücklichen Hinweis, das Museum im Alten Zeughaus sei eben *kein* Kunstmuseum. Auf eine solche Institution warten alle kulturell interessierten Kreise schon lange.

Die Kunsthistorikerin Hildegard Gantner-Schlee, die als Mitarbeiterin mit einem Teilzeitpensum am Kantonsmuseum beschäftigt ist, hat den Auftrag, bedeutende Kunstschaffende des 20. Jahrhunderts aufzuspüren und mit ihren Werken solche Retrospektiven zu konzipieren.



Raoh Schorr im Atelier in Paris um 1930. Foto zvg

Wie Hildegard Gantner auf Anfrage erläuterte, ist die Realisierung der jetzigen Ausstellung einem Zufall zu verdanken, ausgelöst durch einen in einer Londoner Zeitung erschienenen Nachruf auf den 1991 verstorbenen Baselbieter Künstler Raoh Schorr. Bei ihren sogleich eingeleiteten Recherchierarbeiten bei Verwandten, Nachbarn, Mitarbeitern und anlässlich verschiedener Besuche in London, stiess Hildegard Gantner überall auf ein positives Echo und freudige Unterstützung.

Als einziger Sohn des Wirte-Ehepaars des Gasthofs «Rössli» in Muttenz, hätte der 1901 geborene Fritz – allgemein Friedel genannt – ebenfalls den Beruf eines Wirtes und Metzgers erlernen sollen, ein Handwerk, das dem tierliebenden und auf Ästhetik ausgerichteten Wesen des jungen Mannes nicht entsprach. Seine Neigung galt der bildenden Kunst. Von einer Tante unterstützt, bildete er sich an der Basler Gewerbeschule zum Bildhauer aus, erweiterte seine Studien im Malen und Modellieren in München und Genf und vervollständigte seine Ausbildung an der Académie de la Grande Chaumière in Paris, wo er neun Jahre blieb und mit grosser Intensität in den verschiedensten Gebieten arbeitete.

Als engagierter Tierliebhaber schuf er zahlreiche kleinformatige Tierplastiken, die in Bronze gegossen wurden. Auch als Maler bildeten Tiere und üppige Blumensträusse seine bevorzugten Motive für Bilder und grossflächige Paravents. Daneben betätigte sich Raoh Schorr (diesen Künstlernamen legte er sich in Paris zu) auch als Modezeichner für berühmte Modehäuser wie Poiret und Piguet.

Nach seiner Übersiedlung 1936 nach London, wo er mit seinen Tierskulpturen sogleich erfolgreich war, eröffnete er seine eigenen Studios, wo seine Kreationen für Schaufenster- und Messedekorationen sein hohes Ansehen begründeten. Im Alter von 87 Jahren kehrte Schorr in die Schweiz zurück, wo er in der Familie seiner Schwester in Brunnen seine letzten drei Lebensjahre verbrachte.

In der von der Museumsmitarbeiterin Anne Hoffmann tadellos gestalteten Ausstellung, dokumentiert das von Hildegard Gantner zusammengetragene Material die Vielseitigkeit des Künstlers, gleichzeitig aber auch das Bild eines Menschen, dessen Persönlichkeit und Werk eine Einheit bilden. Die in Vitrinen präsentierten Keramikgefässe und farbigen Keramik-Tierplastiken sowie die zierlichen Bronze-Skulpturen, werden umrahmt von den farbenfrohen Ölgemälden mit Blumenmotiven und auf Harmonie und Eleganz ausgerichteten Frauenporträts, ergänzt durch zahlreiche Fotos und Schriftdokumente. Als bedeutsame Bereicherung seien die verschiedenen, in altmeisterlicher Weise naturalistisch gemalten Aquarelle mit Blumen und Vögeln erwähnt, die Raoh Schorr im Alter von 60 Jahren geschaffen hat und die ein weiteres Beispiel seines feinsinnigen, malerischen Talents sind.

Stefy Plattner

Dauer der Ausstellung: 21. Oktober bis 14. Januar 1996. Geöffnet Dienstag bis Freitag 10–12, 14–17 Uhr, Dienstag zusätzlich 19–21 Uhr, Samstag und Sonntag 10–17 Uhr.

BZ 20.10.1995

Karolina Schorr [illegible] Gemeinde-Archiv West L 7. 1 und 2

Von der am 5. Januar 1920 verstorbenen Carolina Schorr [illegible] Lehrerin, von und in Mutten[illegible] [illegible] Testament am 6. Juni 1920 das schöne Legat von frs. 2000 übermacht [illegible] Legat soll für die Schule verwendet werden.
[illegible] zu aufnen. Nachher können sie zur An[illegible] von Lehrmitteln. oder sonstiger beliebiger Verwendung für Schule oder arme Kinder finden.
Mutten [illegible] den 1[illegible] Februar 1922 Der Gemeindeverwalter: sig. Meyer

L 7. 1 Obligation D 3496 KB-Basel-Land Sparkassenbüchlein Nr. 58'894

Erste Seite des Kassa-Buch Karolina Schorr Legat.– Gemeinde-Archiv L 7. 1

L 7. 2 Rechnungs-Protokoll der Schorrlegat-Kasse 1921 - 1947

Die Zinsen der in einer mehrmals erneuerten bzw. zusätzlich erworbenen Obligation der Bas

Legate und Fonds	
Schorr 1920 Meyer 1917 Brodbeck 1921 Dettwiler 1977	Fonds Gemeindeschreiber 1907

Von der am 5. Januar 1920 verstorbenen Carolina Schorr, gew. Lehrerin, von und in Muttenz, wurde uns laut Testament am 6. Juni 1920 das schöne Legat von frs. 2000 übermacht.
Dieses Legat soll für die Schule verwendet werden.
Die Zinse sind 5 Jahrelang zu äufnen. Nachher können sie zur Anschaffung von Lehrmitteln, oder sonstiger beliebiger Verwendung für Schule oder arme Kinder finden.
Muttenz. den 13. Februar 1922. Der Gemeindeverwalter: sig. Meyer

L 7. 1 Obligation D 3496 KB Basel-Land Sparkassenbüchlein Nr. 58'894

Erste Seite des Kassa-Buch Karolina Schorr Legat.– Gemeinde-Archiv L 7. 1

L 7. 2 Rechnungs-Protokoll der Schorrlegat-Kasse 1921 - 1947

Die Zinsen der in einer mehrmals erneuerten bzw. zusätzlich erworbenen Obligation der Basellandschaftlichen Kantonalbank angelegten 2000 Fr. wurden in einem Sparkassenbüchlein gelegt. Die Rechnung wurde jeweils auf Antrag der Prüfungskommission und des Gemeinderats durch die Gemeindeversammlung genehmigt.

Am 22. August 1929 bemerkt die Direktion des Innern: «Statt spätestens am 28. Februar ist die vorliegende Rechnung [1928] erst am 12. Juni gestellt und dem Gemeindepräsidenten übergeben worden. Eine so einfache Rechnung sollte gleich nach Neujahr, jedenfalls aber der gesetzliche Termin nicht überschritten werden.»

Am 23. August 1929 (Nr. 2988) hat der Regierungsrat die Rechnung «mit der angebrachten Bemerkung» genehmigt.

Von den bis ende 1937 auf 1253.20 Fr. angelaufenen Zinsen wurden ausbezahlt:
erstmals am 4. Mai 1938 der Betrag von 222.15 Fr. an Lehrer Hermann Kist für Knabenhandarbeit und 20.50 Fr. im Jahr 1939 und ungefähr die gleichen Beträge in den folgenden Jahren.
Ferner sind an Ausgaben eingetragen: im Jahr 1942 zusätzlich 31.90 Fr. an Brillen für zwei Schülerinnen, 250 Fr. (1942) und 250.40 Fr. (1943) für Schülerbekleidung, 128.80 Fr. für Holzschuhe und 400 Fr. an die Suppenaktion (1943), 124 Fr. an das Blaukreuzjugendwerk als Beitrag an Ferienlagerkosten (1946) sowie zuletzt 27.40 Fr. an Lehrer Kist für Knabenhandarbeitskurs.(1947).

?? Das Legat wurde...aufgehoben ??

Karoline Elisabeth Schorr lebte von 1874 bis 1920, sie war eine Tochter von
Friedrich Schorr 1844-1911 und Emilie Glinz 1848-1927
Ihre Geschwister waren:
Emilie Schorr 1870-1950 ∞ Jakob Umiker 1861-1926: 3 Kinder: Fritz 1895, Max 1899, Emilie 1903
Karoline 1874-1920 Lehrerin
Fritz Schorr 1875-1945 ∞ 1903 Emma Brunner 1877- keine Kinder
Emil Schorr 1877-1919 ∞ Lina Grieder 1879-1958 keine Kinder
Ernst Schorr 1879-1961 ∞ Martha Eglin 1884-1930. 2 Kinder Martha 1909, Ernst 1914 ∞ Alice Grieder
Hans Schorr 1886-1981 Emma Wirz 1891-1983 3 Kinder Emma 1920,Marianne §921, Hedwig 1924

06.11.2000/ bi

Karl-Meyer Stiftung zw. Legat → GA Muttenz L 6

Zuwendungen an bedürftiger Schüler anlässlich Schülerreisen

1917	Zins von Obligation C 41 88 Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank angelgt in ein Sparbüchlein BL KB	47.50	
1947	Vermögen		2613.50

22.06.00 / bi

L5. 1 Rechnungsprotokoll 1921-1947: 11.5.1916 2 Obligationen KB Basel-Land C Nr. 3807 und 3808

L 5.2 Kassabuch 1916-1947

1916	Zins der Obligation C 3807 Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank	47.50
	Zins der Obligation C 3808 Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank	47.50
	Beide Zinse wurden in die Sparkasse der BL KB eingelegt	95.–
	In der Folge Anlage der Zinsen bzw. Konversion	
1938	an Gemeindeverwaltung für Abgabe von Nahrung und Kleidung an arme Schüler	350 Fr,
1938	an Gemeindeverwaltung Beitrag an Schülerspaziergänge	200 Fr.
1947	Vermögen	4163.95

10.01.2001/ bi

Dettwiler-**Lehmann-Legat**

Eigenhändiges Testament

der Maria Dettwiler-Lehmann von Waldenburg in Muttenz geboren am 1. Dezember 1886.
Auf mein ableben hin bestimme ich wie folgt:
Nach meinem Tode sollen zwei Drittel unseres gemeinsamen ehelichen Vermögens bewegliche und unbewegliche Habe sowie Wertschriften meinem Ehemann Ernst Dettwiler-Lehmann zu freiem Eigentum zufallen. Die Parzelle 620 h^2 166 mit 28 a im Rank in der Gemeinde Waldenburg fällt nach dem Tode des zuletzt verstorbenen Ehepartners an den Neffen meines Mannes Ernst Dettwiler-Marti, Mechaniker, von Waldenburg, zur Zeit in Oberdorf Bld. Der restliche Drittel des Gesamtvermögens soll als "Dettwiler-Lehmann Legat" der Gemeinde Muttenz zu Gunsten der Realschule überwiesen werden, jedoch steht meinem Ehemann die kautionsfreie Nutzniessung hier.. auf Lebenszeit zu. Die Zweckbestimmung über die Verwendung des Legats wird beim Ableben meines Ehemanns bekannt gegeben.
Erfolgt das Ableben beider Ehepartner gleichzeitig oder unterbleibt meinerseits nach dem vorherigen Ableben meines Mannes eine weitere testamentarische Verfügung über den mir zustehenden Vermögensteil, so geht mein gesamter Vermögensteil ebenfalls an die Gemeinde Muttenz zu Gunsten der Realschule über. Es soll mit dem bereits von meinem <Manne der Gemeinde überwiesenen Betrag das gesamte Stiftungskapital des "Dettwiler-Lehmann Legats" bilden, dessen Zinsertrag nach der testamentarischen Verfügung meines Mannes Verwendung finden soll.

Muttenz, den 12. Oktober 1977

Maria Dettiler-Lehmann

Der am 30. Juli 1970 verstorbene Herr Ernst Dettwiler-Lehmann, wohnhaft in Muttenz, Stockertweg 13, hat im eigenhändigen Testament d.d. 4. Januar 1968 folgendes verfügt:
"Die Zinsen des Legates, das beim Tode meiner Frau die Gemeinde Muttenz erhalten hat, sollen verwendet werden für bedürftige Schüler der Realschule zum Ankauf von Brillen, Kleidungsstücken etc. sowie Zahnarztkosten."

Mitteilung des Erbschaftsamtes Arlesheim an den Gemeinderat Muttenz am 18.8.1970

Maria Dettwiler-Lehmann starb am 13.5.1950

→ Unterlagen

10.01.2001

Eigenhändiges Testament

der Irma Dettwiler-Lehmann von Waldenburg in Muttenz geboren am 1. Dezember 1886.

Auf mein Ableben hin bestimme ich wie folgt:

Nach meinem Tode sollen zwei Drittel unseres gemeinsamen, gesamten ehelichen Vermögens, bewegliche und unbewegliche Habe sowie Wertschriften meinem Ehemann Ernst Dettwiler-Lehmann zu freiem Eigentum zufallen. Die Parzelle E 20 hr 166 mit 28 a im Rank in der Gemeinde Waldenburg fällt nach dem Tode des zuletzt verstorbenen Ehepartners an den Neffen meines Mannes Ernst Dettwiler-Marti, Mechaniker von Waldenburg zur Zeit in Oberdorf BL. Der restliche Drittel des Gesamtvermögens soll als „Dettwiler-Lehmann Legat" der Gemeinde Muttenz zu Gunsten der Realschule überwiesen werden, jedoch stelle meinem Ehemann die Nutzniessung hievon auf Lebenszeit zu. Die Zweckbestimmung über die Verwendung des Legates wird beim Ableben meines Ehemannes bekannt gegeben.

Erfolgt das Ableben der beiden Ehepartner gleichzeitig oder innerhalb meinerseits nach dem vorherigen Ableben meines Mannes eine weitere testamentarische Verfügung über den mir zustehenden Vermögensteil, so geht mein gesamter Vermögensteil ebenfalls an die Gemeinde Muttenz zu Gunsten der Realschule über. Es soll mit dem heute von meinem Manne der Gemeinde überwiesenen Betrag das gesamte Stiftungskapital des „Dettwiler-Lehmann Legates" bilden, dessen Zinsertrag nach den testamentarischen Verfügungen meines Mannes Verwendung finden soll.

Muttenz, den 12. Okt. 1977.

Irma Dettwiler-Lehmann.

Windisch –

Bezirksschreiberei Arlesheim
Notariat, Erbschaftsamt
Grundbuchamt
Betreibungs- und Konkursamt

Postcheck 40-7171
Telefon (061) 76 43 43

4144 Arlesheim, den 18. August 1970
ka

An den
Gemeinderat
4132 Muttenz

Nachlass Ernst Dettwiler-Lehmann, Muttenz

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident,
Sehr geehrte Herren Gemeinderäte,

Der am 30. Juli 1970 verstorbene Herr Ernst Dettwiler-Lehmann, wohnhaft gewesen in Muttenz, Stockertweg 13 hat im eigenhändigen Testament d.d. 4. Januar 1968 folgendes verfügt:

> " Die Zinsen des Legates, das beim Tode meiner Frau die Gemeinde Muttenz erhalten hat, sollen verwendet werden für bedürftige Schüler der Realschule zum Ankauf von Brillen, * Kleidungsstücken etc. "

Wir ersuchen Sie um Kenntnisnahme und grüssen Sie

hochachtungsvoll
Erbschaftsamt Arlesheim
Der Vorsteher:

*Zahnarztkosten,

EINSCHREIBEN

Kopie z.K. an - Frau B. Karth-Müller, Stockertweg 13, Muttenz

514-9.68-20 000

ADVOKATUR UND NOTARIAT

Dr. PETER SCHIBLER
Lic. iur. ALFONS ZIEGLER
Dr. H.-R. FEIGENWINTER

TEL. 061/25 76 76

Dr. P. Schibler u. lic. iur. A. Ziegler:
Schweiz. Kreditanstalt Basel
Stadtfil. Spalenberg; Postcheck: 40-1276

Dr. H.-R. Feigenwinter:
Postcheck: 40-29291

4000 BASEL, den 24. Oktober 1970
Bernoullistrasse 20 (b. Petersplatz)

An den
Gemeinderat von Muttenz
4132 M u t t e n z

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident,
Sehr geehrte Herren Gemeinderäte,

Herr Gemeindeverwalter Schmid hat mir in Ihrem Auftrag die Unterlagen in der Erbschaftsangelegenheit Mina Dettwiler-Lehmann übergeben und mich gebeten, zur Frage des Erbanspruches der Gemeinde Muttenz Stellung zu nehmen.

Ich gelange nach Prüfung der Akten und der Rechtslage zu folgenden Schlüssen:

1. Frau Dettwiler, welche am 13. Mai 1950 verstorben ist, hat in ihrer eigenhändigen letztwilligen Verfügung vom 12. Oktober 1947 festgelegt, dass nach ihrem Ableben 2/3 des gesamten ehelichen Vermögens dem Ehemann Ernst Dettwiler-Lehmann zufallen sollen und dass der restliche Drittel des Gesamtvermögens der Gemeinde Muttenz als "Dettwiler-Lehmann Legat zu Gunsten der Realschule überwiesen werden soll, wobei dem Ehemann die kautionsfreie lebenslängliche Nutzniessung an diesem Drittelanteil der Gemeinde Muttenz vermacht wurde. Ein Grundstück in der Gemeinde Waldenburg fällt sodann nach dem Tode des zuletzt verstorbenen Ehegatten an Herrn Ernst Dettwiler-Marti.

2. Offenbar mit Rücksicht auf die Stellung des Ehemannes in der Gemeinde Muttenz und um eine Publikation im Amtsblatt zu vermeiden, hat die Gemeinde Muttenz

darauf verzichtet im Grundbuch als Eigentümerin zu einem Drittel eingetragen zu werden.

Seitens des Bezirksschreibers zu Arlesheim wurde der Gemeinde erklärt, dass die Nichtvornahme der Eigentumsübertragung im Grundbuch für die Gemeinde Muttenz keinen Nachteil haben werde, da Herr Dettwiler ohne die Zustimmung der Frauenerben, also der Gemeinde ohnehin nicht darüber verfügen könne.

3. In der Folge hat Herr Dettwiler die beiden in der Erbschaft befindlichen Grundstücke Parz. 2129 im Jahre 1955 und Parz. 2139 im Jahre 1960 verkauft. Beide Verkäufe unterlagen der Zustimmung des Gemeinderates von Muttenz, welche jeweils erteilt wurde.

4. Das Inventarvermögen gem. Erbschaftsinventar betrug beim Tode der Frau Mina Dettwiler-Lehmann nach Abzug der Passiven Fr. 45'689.85.

Durch den Verkauf der beiden Liegenschaften hat sich das Vermögen in erheblichem Umfang vermehrt. Es stellt sich nun die Frage, ob die Gemeinde an dieser Wertsteigerung teilhat oder sich mit dem Drittelanteil von ca. Fr. 15'200.- begnügen muss.

5. Die Bezirksschreiberei scheint der Auffassung gewesen zu sein, dass die Gemeinde Erbin zu einem Drittel am Nachlass geworden ist. Anders könnte nicht erklärt werden, warum auf einen Eintrag im Grundbuch verzichtet worden wäre.

Auch ich gelange zur Auffassung, dass der Gemeinde Erbenstellung zukommt. Die Erblasserin spricht von einem Anteil am Gesamtvermögen, wobei sie bei der Zuwendung an den Ehemann von zwei Dritteln des gesamten ehelichen Vermögens sogar noch ausdrücklich umschreibt, dass es sich dabei um bewegliche und unbewegliche Habe sowie Wertschriften handelt.

Gem. Art. 483 ZGB ist als Erbeinsetzung jede Verfügung zu betrachten, nach der ein Bedachter die Erbschaft insgesamt oder zu einem Bruchteil erhalten soll. Die Verfügung der Erblasserin setzt die Gemeinde Muttenz zu einem Drittel in das Gesamtvermögen ein. Daraus wird klar ersichtlich, dass die Gemeinde nicht nur Legatarin ist, sondern Erbenstellung einnimmt.

6. Der Drittelanteil der Gemeinde Muttenz ist nach der letztwilligen Verfügung der Erblasserin mit der lebenslänglichen kautionsfreien Nutzniessung zugunsten des überlebenden Ehegatten belastet. Diese Verfügung stellt ein Vermächtnis zu Gunsten des überlebenden Ehegatten dar. Er konnte somit über den Erbanteil der Gemeinde im Rahmen der Stellung eines Nutzniessers verfügen. Soweit der Drittelanteil der Gemeinde in Frage steht, konnte der überlebende Ehemann die Nutzniessungsgegenstände nicht ohne Einwilligung der Gemeinde verkaufen. Da die Gemeinde aber diese Einwilligung bei den beiden Verkäufen der Grundstücke jeweils erteilt hat, ging die Nutzniessung des überlebenden Ehegatten auf den beim Verkauf erzielten Gegenwert über. Die Nutzniessung ist aber nun mit dem Tode des überlebenden Ehegatten erloschen.

7. Aus der Erbenstellung der Gemeinde ergibt sich, dass diese Anspruch hat auf den Wert der Erbschaftsgegenstände, wie sie im Nachlass der Erblasserin vorhanden waren und sofern sie veräussert worden sind, auf den dafür erzielten Gegenwert. Trotz der Bezeichnung Dettwiler-Lehmann Legat in der letzwilligen Verfügung der Erblasserin kann nicht die Rede davon sein, dass die Gemeinde nur Anspruch hätte auf den summenmässigen Drittelanteil des Erbschaftsvermögens im Zeitpunkt des Todes der Erblasserin. Der Anspruch der Gemeinde ist mit der Sicherstellung von Fr. 15'000.- in Obligationen nicht abgegolten.

8. Aus der mir von Herrn Gemeindeverwalter Schmid übergebenen Aufstellung ergibt sich der Erbanspruch der Gemeinde wie folgt:

Verkaufspreis der Parz. 2129 Nettoerlös	Fr.	6'175.70
Verkaufspreis der Parz. 2139 Nettoerlös	"	97'029.--
Kapitalien beim Tode der Erblasserin	"	12'469.85
Hausrat	"	3'000.--
Total Aktiven	Fr.	118'674.55
Total der Passiven im Zeitpunkt des Todes der Erblasserin	"	4'780.--
Reinvermögen total	Fr.	113'894.55
Hievon 1/3 Anteil der Gemeinde	Fr.	37'964.85

9. Da die Gemeinde bereits Fr. 15'000.- in Obligationen erhalten hat, beläuft sich der restliche Anspruch noch auf

Fr. 22'964.85. Herr Dettwiler hat über seinen Nachlass verfügt und nach Auskunft der Bezirksschreiberei Arlesheim alles Frau B. Karth-Müller, Stockertweg 13, Muttenz, vermacht. Zur Durchsetzung ihres Anspruches müsste die Gemeinde Muttenz mit der Erbschaftsklage gegen Frau Karth vorgehen.

Herr Dettwiler hat nach Auskunft der Bezirksschreiberei auch den Geschwisterpflichtteilanspruch verletzt. Es ist auch seitens zweier Geschwister Einsprache gegen die letztwillige Verfügung des Herrn Dettwiler erhoben worden.

Ich würde empfehlen, Frau Karth schriftlich aufzufordern, den der Gemeinde zustehenden Erbanteil herauszugeben. Kommt sie dieser Aufforderung nicht nach, so wäre die Gemeinde verpflichtet die Erbschaftsklage anzustrengen.

10. Der Erbschaftsanteil der Gemeinde ist seitens der Erblasserin mit einer Auflage belastet. Sie hat verfügt, dass der Anteil der Gemeinde der Realschule zukommen soll. Es handelt sich somit um eine sogenannte fiduziarische Stiftung. Das Vermögen wird nicht verselbständigt, sondern geht in das Eigentum der Gemeinde über. Es müsste lediglich buchhalterisch vom übrigen Gemeindevermögen getrennt bleiben und der Realschule Muttenz zugewiesen werden.

Es stellt sich auch die Frage, ob die von Herrn Dettwiler verfügte und von der Erblasserin vorbehaltene Zweckbestimmung zulässig ist. M.E. ist es nicht zulässig, dass die endgültige Zweckbestimmung

durch den Erblasser einem Dritten vorbehalten wird. Die Auflage muss sich vielmehr aus der letztwilligen Verfügung der Erblasserin selbst ergeben. Die Zweckbestimmung ist nach der Verfügung der Erblasserin klarerweise die, dass der Anteil der Gemeinde der Realschule zukommen soll. Eine weitere Einschränkung, wie sie Herr Dettwiler vorgenommen hat, ist nicht zulässig und müsste ebenfalls angefochten werden.

Ich mache diese Ausführungen auf Grund der mir übergebenen Unterlagen. Sie stellen meine persönliche Auffassung dar und sind natürlich für den Fall des Prozesses für ein Gericht unverbindlich. Das Gericht ist vielmehr in der Wertung der Tatsachen und der Rechtslage im Rahmen des Gesetzes völlig frei. Ich halte aber den Anspruch der Gemeinde für sehr aussichtsreich, wobei ich Sie darauf hinweisen möchte, dass die Klage innert Jahresfrist seit Ableben des Herrn Dettwiler angehoben werden müsste.

Ich bitte um Kenntnisnahme und erwarte Ihre Antwort

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Dr. H.R. Feigenwinter

Sonntag, den 24. November 1907:
Der Samariterverein Muttenz veranstaltete dieses Jahr einen Hebel-Abend. Nachdem die Bemühungen, ein Konzert der Vereine oder der Jugend zu Gunsten der Krankenschwester zu arrangieren, aus verschiedenen Gründen erfolglos verlaufen, anerbot sich der Samariterverein, seinen Abend in den Dienst des geplanten Werkes zu stellen. Der Ertrag belief sich auf die schöne Summe von 200 Fr. Allerdings trug der Samariterverein einen Teil der Kosten selbst, d.h. er deckte ihn aus der Vereinskasse. Der Abend hat nicht nur die Menschenfreundlichen Bestrebungen unterstützt, sondern auch in schöner Weise den alemannischen Dichter der Gemeinde aufs neue lieb gemacht.
Pfarrer Johann Jakob Obrecht: Chronik von Muttenz 1904-1912. Muttenzer Schriften 4, 1991.

Die ersten Eintragungen 1907 im Kassabuch des «Fonds für Anstellung und Unterhalt einer Gemeindeschwester in Muttenz» lauten:

1. Dez.	Vom Samariterverein Muttenz Ertrag des Hebel-Abends (24. Nov.)	200.00	
19. Dez.	Von Herrn Strübin, Optiker		100.00
20. Dez,	Von Herrn Hirzel, Schänzli		5.–
«	Von Herrn Prof. Bauamgartner		2.–
	Summa p-1907		307.–
14. Dez,	Ausgabe: Zirkular Buchdruckerei G. Zbinden		17.80
	Einnahmen-Überschuss per 31.XII.07		289.20

→ Kopie der ersten vier Seiten

Letzte Seite 1946

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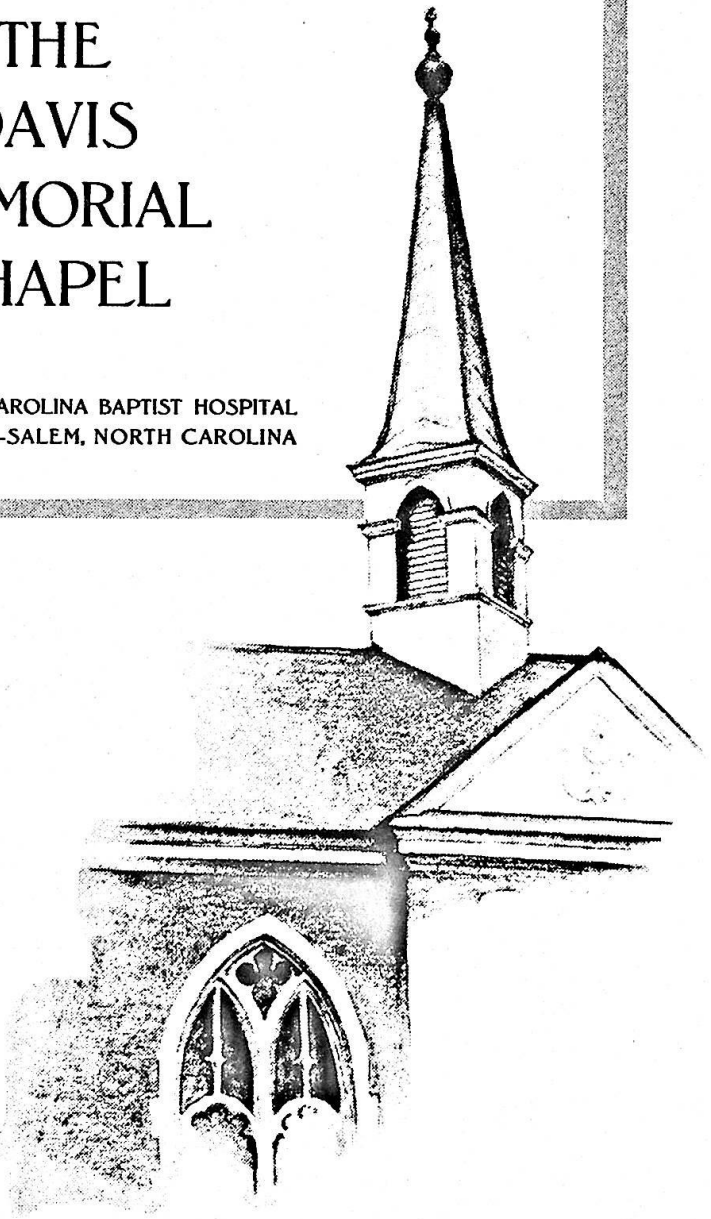
Amerika

THE DAVIS MEMORIAL CHAPEL

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST HOSPITAL
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA



THE WORSHIP OF GOD

Davis Memorial Chapel
Sunday, September 1, 2002 ~ 11:00 a.m.

Prelude — Neva Handley

Welcome

Call to Worship
Leader: Welcome, Travelers.
People: Welcome.
Leader: Sometimes it is harder to cross an unrepaired sidewalk than travel a thousand miles.
People: Sometimes it is harder to forgive an old friend than to welcome a stranger.
Leader: But God teaches us that we should welcome the stranger as we would welcome Jesus Christ.
All: However far we have come this week, we bring gifts of our selves, our minds, our compassion, our love, and our dedication. Let us continue our journey together.
(From R. Duck, *Bread for the Journey*)

Hymn — "O God, Our Help In Ages Past" — No. 78

Prayer of Confession
Dear God, for the day you have given us, with all its possibilities, we thank you. For your gifts of life and love, of labor and rest, we praise your holy name. Forgive us that too often we are unappreciative while your goodness surrounds us; that we feel alone when there are many who love us; that we despair when your strength is near at hand. Tear down the walls that isolate us, make strong the ties that bind us, and help us to walk together with joy in all your ways; through the grace of Jesus Christ and the power of your Spirit. Amen.

Prayer for an Open Heart

First Reading: Ephesians 3:16-21
Gospel Reading: Matthew 25:14-30

Gospel Reflection: Gifted

Prayers of the Community
L: Almighty God, who loves all and forgets none, we bring before you our concerns for all your children. For all whom we love;
P: Hear us, O God.
L: For all who have blessed us with kindness, led us with patience, and restored us by their empathy and help;
P: Hear us, O God.
L: For all who suffer, the sick in body or in mind; for all who are troubled by the suffering of others;
P: Hear us, O God.
L: For all who are perplexed by the deeper questions of life, and overshadowed with doubt, that light may arise in their darkness;
P: Hear us, O God.
L: For the inform and aged, and for all who are passing through the valley of death, that they may find strength in you, and light at evening time;
P: Hear us, O God.
L: For all forgotten by us, but dear to you; for all your children throughout the earth;
P: Hear us, O God.

Pastoral Prayer
The Lord's Prayer

Hymn — "He Leadeth Me, O Blessed Tho't" — No. 635

Benediction
Go in peace, and in the knowledge that in the goodness of God you were born, in the providence of God you are kept all the day long, and in the mercy and forgiveness of God you are redeemed and made whole; through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Postlude — Neva Handley

We welcome all who worship in Davis Chapel today. May this be a time of quiet reflection and encounter with God. Leading in worship is Chaplain Jane Litzinger. Organist is Neva Handley.

The offering you give is used by the Division of Pastoral Care to provide emergency assistance to family members of patients while they are here. Your gifts are greatly appreciated.

WEEKDAY CHAPEL SERVICES
Davis Memorial Chapel

Mondays and Fridays
12:00 noon - 12:15 p.m.

Wednesdays
12:00 noon – 12:30 p.m.

Wake Forest University Baptist
MEDICAL CENTER

Division *of* Pastoral Care



You Are Invited to...

Worship and Prayer in Davis Memorial Chapel

Sundays,
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.

Mondays, 12:00 - 12:15
Prayer Service

Wednesdays, 12:00 - 12:30
Midweek Worship

Fridays, 12:00 - 12:15
Prayer Service

Chapel is on First Floor. Follow the signs. Chapel is open 24 hours a day for private prayer/meditation.

Wake Forest University Baptist
MEDICAL CENTER
Department of Chaplaincy and Pastoral Education

You Are Invited...

to watch the Spiritual Care Channel for worship services and other programs of encouragement.

Channel 55 on the television in your room.

You Are Invited...

to call us for Spiritual Care needs.

Chaplains are always available.

Call 6-4745 or ask your nurse to contact the chaplain.

The Side Windows

The story of the Twenty-Third Psalm is told in the three windows on each side of the sanctuary. The pilgrimage of a person through the years between youth and old age, always under the care of the Heavenly Shepherd, is depicted in these beautiful stained glass windows.

The Scripture Window

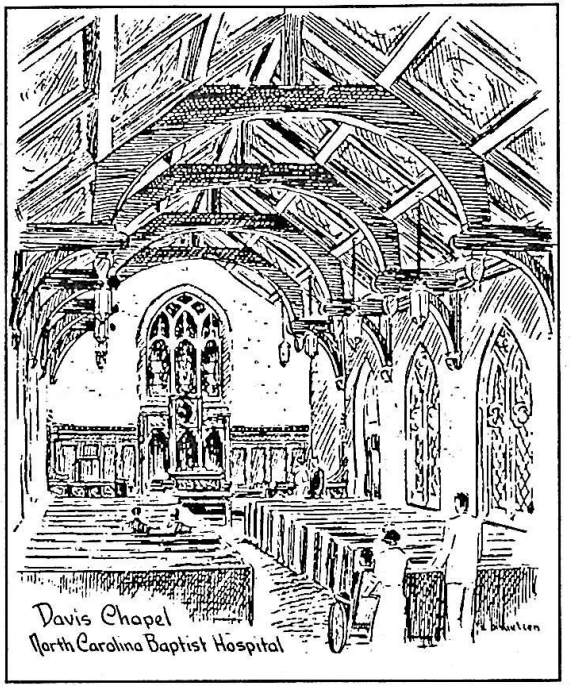
In the top pane of this window is the symbol IHC, an abbreviation of the Greek word for Jesus. Below it is the red triangle which represents the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The Scripture, I Corinthians 6:19-20, was selected because it places emphasis on the human body as the temple of the Holy Spirit.

The Memorial Window

The themes of love of nature, sacredness of family ties, and faithful Christian service are combined in this window. These are represented by Mrs. Davis' favorite flower, the dahlia, and the Shore (left) and Davis (right) coats of arms. "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," Joshua 24:15, is the message beneath these symbols.

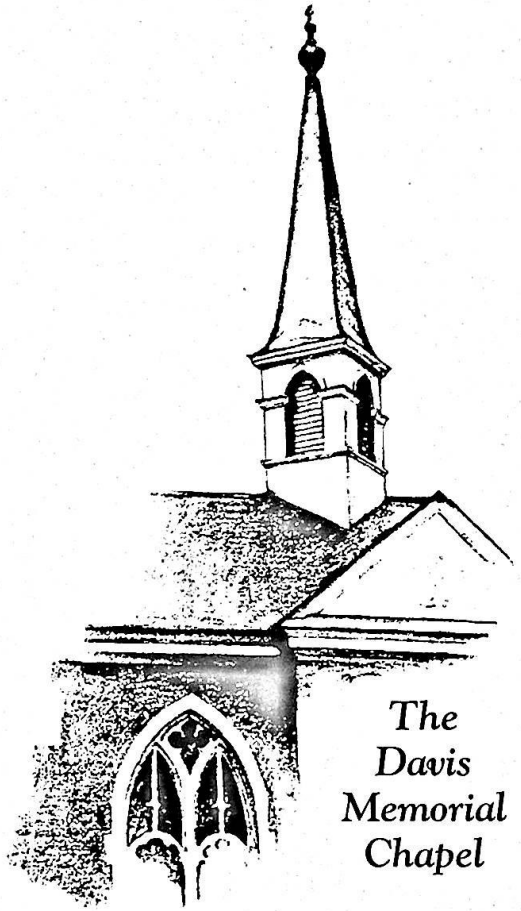
The Rose Window

This window is seen as one leaves the sanctuary. In the center is the Chi-Rho symbol for Christ, flanked on either side by the Greek letters, Alpha and Omega, signifying Christ, the beginning and the end. This symbol is the center of the Wake Forest University seal. The golden laurel wreath, the mark of eternal victory, links a pattern of blossoming roses, meaning hope and love of the Messiah. In the eight small circles of the outer ring are stars—the five-pointed stars symbolize the Epiphany; those with six points, the Creation; those with eight points, the regeneration of man; and those with nine points, the nine fruits of the Holy Spirit.



Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish;
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.

–Thomas Moore



The Davis Memorial Chapel

The North Carolina Baptist Hospitals, Incorporated and
The Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

The Davis Memorial Chapel of The North Carolina Baptist Hospitals, Incorporated and The Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University was erected in memory of Mrs. Annie Pearl Shore Davis and Mr. Egbert Lawrence Davis by the Atlas Supply Company of Winston-Salem, N.C.

Ground was broken on August 12, 1953, and the cornerstone was laid on September 10, 1954. The Chapel was dedicated on March 23, 1956.

The Building

Situated at the right of the Baptist Hospital's Hawthorne Road entrance and joining Bowman Gray School of Medicine, the Chapel is readily accessible to those who seek a quiet visit or wish to take part in group worship.

The building is of Tudor Gothic style architecture with an exterior of Colonial brick and Indiana limestone. Inside, the walls are of Indiana limestone, the floors are of Vermont slate, and the woodwork is of oak. Adding to the beauty of the interior are antique silver light fixtures, hand-wrought ornamental hardware, and the Schlicker organ which was especially built to harmonize with the design and purpose of the Chapel.

A portrait of Mrs. Davis hangs in the walnut-paneled parlor at the left of the narthex. Consultations with Baptist Hospital chaplains are often held in this room.

The Narthex

Centering the bronze medallion in the middle of the narthex floor is a heart, symbol of love and charity. Above it is the Greek name of Hippocrates, founder of medical science, and in the circle of oak surrounding it are the shields of Religion, Medical Science, Nursing Care and Knowledge. Entwined roses in the outer circle symbolize love and purity.

A wood carving of praying angels is over the door leading from the chapel, and above this carving are the cross, for faith; the anchor, for hope; and the heart, for charity.

The Ceiling

The symbols of the Chapel ceiling reveal the Christian story from the beginning, God, through the birth and life of Jesus Christ to evangelism for all generations.

This story is told by the large symbols in each of the five bays. The smaller symbols are bits of inspiration separate and apart from the larger story.

Strength and longevity are symbolized in the clustered oak designs in the apex of the ceiling. Acorns symbolize birth and regeneration.

The story reading from the front of the Chapel to the rear:

First bay - From the beginning through the Old Testament

Right Side:
The Dove of the Holy Spirit - Luke 3:22
The all-seeing eye of God - Psalm 33:18; 1 Peter 3:12
God's Law given to Moses - Exodus 20:3-17

Left Side:
"Trinitas" - The Holy Trinity - II Corinthians 13:11-14
The Hand of God - Psalm 31:14-15; Psalm 98:1
The Ark of the Covenant - Exodus 25:10-22

Second Bay - The Birth of Christ

Right Side:
Joseph, husband of Mary, a carpenter - Matthew 13:55
John the Baptist - "Behold the Lamb of God." - John 1:29
Jesus, The Lamb of God, on book with seven seals - Revelation 5:1-14

Left Side:
Mary, the mother of Jesus, the Tudor Rose - Luke 1:26-38
John the Baptist - Matthew 3:1-6
Jesus Christ - The Greek word, IXOUS, or "fish," is composed of the first letters of the phrase Jesous Christos Theou Huios Soter, "Jesus Christ, God's Son, Savior." This was an early Christian symbol. Luke 9:35

Third Bay - Six disciples

Right side:
Simon Peter - Matthew 26:34, 75
James, son of Zebedee - Matthew 4:18-22
Thaddaeus, who traveled far as a missionary - Matthew 10:1-4

Left Side:
Andrew, brother of Simon Peter - Mark 1:16-17
John, the beloved disciple - John 13:23
James, son of Alpheus - Luke 6:12-15

Fourth Bay - Six disciples

Right side:
Matthew, a tax collector - Matthew 9:9
Philip - John 6:5-7
Judas Iscariot: Money Bag - John 13:29; Thirty pieces of silver - Matthew 26:14-15; Rope - Matthew 27:3-10

Left side:
Simon, the Zealot, a fisherman - Luke 6:12-15
Thomas, Doubted and Exclaimed - John 20:24-25, 28
Nathaniel, "Whence Knowest Thou Me?" - John 1:47-48

Fifth Bay - Evangelism forever

Right side:
Matthias - Acts 1:23-26
Mark, the Evangelist - Mark 1:1-3; Acts 12:12
John, the Evangelist - Matthew 4:21-22

Left side:
Apostle Paul - "Sword of the Spirit" - Ephesians 6:17, Hebrews 4:12
Matthew, the Evangelist - Matthew 1:1; Mark 3:18
Luke, the Evangelist - Colossians 4:14

The Large Window

The three fold ministry of Christ - Healing, Preaching, Teaching - is portrayed in the large window in front of the sanctuary. It was designed and produced in Exeter, England. As the central figure, Christ is shown among the people on the steps of a temple. The right panel shows those who have come to be healed. The center one shows those who have come to hear his preaching. The left one shows those who have come in search of knowledge.

Above the head of Christ is a laurel wreath, symbol of victory, and in His hand is a scroll representing the law which He came to fulfill. Banners of victory flow from cross-shaped masts on the front corners of the temple as four angels announce with sounding trumpets Christ's final victory. At the window's apex is the Dove of the Holy Spirit, radiating the golden light of peace over the world.

CareNotes
TAKE ONE - and take heart.
GIVE ONE - and give hope.

Dealing With All the "Stuff" After a Loved One Dies

by Kathy Teipen

It was the first meeting of a nine-week grief support group. Eleven of us sat around a table, and each person spoke. Tears were flowing, and I was feeling the pain these individuals suffered, along with feeling what a privilege it is to work as facilitator of groups such as this one.

A woman said, "And now I guess I'm an orphan, you know, I'm dealing with all the stuff."



Immediately two other heads began to vigorously nod in assent. The first connection between strangers had been made in this room and—as had happened before—it was disposing of the stuff that had created a common bond.

The members of the grief-support group were middle-aged people coping with material things left behind when their parents died. They had cleaned out the family home, emptying out rooms, garages, closets, and basement that had sheltered the family and stored its treasures for, in some cases, decades. They were reminded of their parents who had died but also of their own childhood experiences, both happy and difficult. They had found the experience of sorting and disposing of so much stuff to be challenging and emotionally important.

Working your way through

What is it about dealing with "the stuff" that unites so many people? When one is coping with grief after a loved one has died, how can this be such an important topic?

Sorting through the belongings of a loved one can bring up many issues: pain of past hurts, sadness of hopes unrealized, anger over decisions made about an inheritance or a cherished item. Dealing with the stuff becomes a responsibility for someone after each person dies. Perhaps in this case, that person is you. This CareNote offers ideas to help you cope with this task in a healthy fashion.

■ ***Take your time.*** When someone dies, you may be tempted to hurry up and get rid of all the personal belongings of that individual, and thus try to get back to "normal" life as soon as possible. When that deceased person is a parent or other close relative or friend, however, we need to realize that with their death our definition of "normal" has changed forever. Figuring out the new normal will take time and work. For this reason it is wise to take time to determine how to go about the task of cleaning out the family home or giving away the personal belongings of your loved person.

You may have inherited some objects you treasure from a colleague, friend, or classmate, although the sight of them can be bittersweet just now. Likewise, you may have inherited some things you don't like and don't want to incorporate into your home, office, or daily life. You may even be left with bills to pay.

Perhaps you are struggling with feelings about how parents allocated their belongings among your siblings. You may feel jealous and have to deal with sibling rivalry and suspicion of favoritism as you see a certain brother or sister receive a choice piece of jewelry or furniture.

Other items with no material value may emerge as the sentimental prize from a loved person's belongings—for example, the family pictures from one or several generations. An object with great memory value to everyone in a family can become a stumbling block until family members determine how to communicate and make decisions about giving away the loved one's belongings.

Nothing can fill the gap when we are away from those we love, and it would be wrong to try to find anything.... It is nonsense to say that God fills the gap; he does not fill it, but keeps it empty so that our communion with another may be kept alive, even at the cost of pain.

—Dietrich Bonhoeffer

Remember that each loved one has a different way of grieving and coping with this difficult task. This is why taking time to determine the guidelines for cleaning out the home is so important. It is important to listen to your own feelings and to communicate clearly with all those involved in making the decisions. When people do not do the work needed in talking with one another, deep divisions can develop. One often hears stories of brothers, sisters, and grandchildren who no longer speak with one another because of someone being hurt during this time in a family's life. Take the time and emotional energy to work through it now; you'll feel much freer later because of it.

> *"In terms of soul work, we dare not get rid of the pain before we have learned what it has to teach us."*
>
> —Richard Rohr

■ ***Get some help.*** Many people say they want to help when someone dies. This is one way to take advantage of all those offers. A handful of good friends accompanied me to my mother's condo as I faced the challenging task of clearing it out after she had died. They helped keep me to the task, and we were also able to share some laughs and bittersweet moments.

Great comfort can result from both the friendships shared as well as savored memories of an image or object. A friend can keep us from getting overwhelmed, by helping us remember that while all the stuff is important, it may not all be a task for today. Also, having a trusted friend working alongside will help you deal with the turbulence, confusion, or chaos that can result if you find something surprising or upsetting among the belongings.

■ ***Give yourself permission to let go of things.*** Some people find travel souvenirs and other sentimental items impossible to dispose of until they feel a sense of permission from the deceased person. Give yourself permission to hold onto things that you really don't intend to keep forever, until you feel ready to let them go. That time will come, and when it does, you'll know it.

Meantime, think about and talk through the decisions of what to keep and what to dispose of with others; it helps make the connection between the spiritual meaning and the material objects, and makes the death of the loved one more real.

■ ***Use physical stuff to work through emotional stuff.*** To eventually heal and go on with life, sometimes we have to let go of more than objects—there also may be unfulfilled expectations and disappointments that those objects will remind us of. You may need to admit that the relationship was very problematic, or that deep down you don't miss the person all

It is strangely reassuring—this suggestion that the pain of that empty space will always be with us. Because while we do want to feel better, we do not want, ever, to forget.

We will, of course, find new places to put the affection and love and time that we used to pour out to the one we lost. Not to do that would be to turn inward, refuse to be vulnerable—a poor memorial, a poor stewardship of the life left to us.... What was once loved and cherished is not replaceable.

—Martha Whitmore Hickman

that much. Be honest about whether you need to seek reconciliation for past harms done, or whether you are simply sad that the wished-for relationship will now never happen. Releasing the pain is an important step that frees us up for the positive.

Incorporating some of a loved one's items into your home and life can be a rich experience full of memories of happy times. Sometimes, though, a person has to sort through painful memories of family tensions or childhood problems with the person who has died. It is wise to do the emotional work needed to complete the tasks of mourning when someone dies. For many people the emotional stuff and the material stuff are deeply connected; working through both helps us heal.

■ ***Find the gifts in the stuff.*** As we grieving persons learn to see the memories brought forth by the stuff left behind as a blessing and gift, we can begin to feel less lonely because of the death of our loved one. We can select to spend time alone. During these times we can choose to enjoy a special item from the stuff and use it to remind us that because God is always with us we are never really alone. Such thought and prayer is likely to give us a special connectedness to our lost relative, friend or colleague; a connectedness that emphasizes peaceful, positive feelings, even if the relationship was full of unfinished business.

Only after the hard work of sorting through my mother's things was years in the past could I see the obvious, and less obvious, gifts the task had yielded. The amicable distribution of the family treasures among my mother's loved ones is a huge gift. Finding great uses for some treasures that were at first not so obvious causes me many a smile these days. Bonds strengthened with friends and family who helped with the heavy work will always be treasured.



The years have also shown me many unspoken benefits to having dealt with a loved one's stuff. Working with other people who are dealing with all the stuff during their own life transitions is a blessing for me. I have seen time and again how true it is that everything experienced along the way belongs.

When we're left to deal with the stuff, no matter how difficult, complicated, fair or unfair the situation, our challenge is to seek God's grace in the responsibility before us. If we take our time, get some help, and persevere, we eventually begin to see that indeed, it all serves a good purpose, in ways that only God and time can reveal to us. ■

***Kathy Teipen** is a professional counselor with Cancer Family Care of Cincinnati, and a parish bereavement minister. She is past president of the Board of Trustees of the National Catholic Ministry to the Bereaved.*

Sources of additional help

Books: *Everything Belongs: The Gift of Contemplative Prayer* by Richard Rohr, New York, Crossroad, 1999. *Lift up Your Hearts: Meditations for Those Who Mourn* by Mauryeen O'Brien, Chicago, ACTA Publications, 2000. *When Mourning Dawns: Working Your Way Through the Seasons of Your Grief* by James E. Miller, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Willowgreen, 2000. *Finding Your Way After Your Parent Dies* by Richard Gilbert, Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Indiana, 1999.

Article: "Closing the Family Home" by Patrick J. McDonald, M. S. W., *Human Development*, Fall, 1994.

CareNote: *When Your Last Parent Dies* by Carol Leubering, St. Meinrad, Indiana, Abbey Press, 2000.

CareNotes™

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BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES

OF THE

Town of Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.

Office of Town Aldermen, Shore, N. C., May 14th, 1908.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 7th day of March 1903, the Aldermen of the town of Shore, Yadkin County, North Carolina, do enact the following By-Laws and Ordinances:

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1 That the officers of the town of Shore shall consist of a Mayor, three Aldermen and a Marshal, who is also Chief-of-Police.

SEC. 2. That the Mayor shall have the same power and jurisdiction within the corporate limits of the said town as that of a Justice of the Peace, in all criminal matters arising under the laws of the State, or under the Ordinances of the said Town, and shall be allowed the same fees which are allowed to Justices of the Peace.

SEC 3. That the police organization shall consist of the Mayor and Town Marshal (who is also chief-of-police), and that the Mayor shall have chief control of the same.

SEC. 4. That the Town Marshal shall also serve as Town Tax Collector, and shall give a bond in the sum of $500.00 to serve both as an official and tax bond, and that he shall make out a monthly statement of all moneys coming into his hands, with the Town Treasurer.

SEC. 5. That the Town Aldermen shall, at their first meeting after their appointment or election and qualification, elect from among their number a Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 6. The duty of the Secretary shall be to keep an accurate minute of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of the said Town and record the same in a book procured for that purpose.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond in the sum of $500.00 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the safe keeping of the funds in his hands. And he shall receive from the Town Marshal and Tax Collector, all moneys by him collected, and shall report to the Board of Aldermen every 6 months, and as much oftener as may be required by said Board, the amount of money received from the said Town Marshal and Tax Collector.

SEC. 8. The Board of Aldermen shall have general supervision of the streets and side walks of the said Town and may appoint a Street Committee to superintend the work thereon.

SEC. 9. The Board of Aldermen shall constitute the Sanitary Committee, whose duty shall be to adopt and carry into effect such measures as may be, in their judgment, most conducive to the health of the people of the said Town.

SEC. 10. The Town Marshal shall have power to enter any enclosure or house of any person within the corporate limits of said Town without a warrant, when he has good reason to believe any law of the State or Ordinance of the Town are being violated, for the apprehension of the person so offending; and he shall furnish such aid and information to all persons when required to do so, as is consistant with his duty

SEC. 11. The Mayor shall by public advertisement give notice of the time and place for listing taxable property within the corporation. And any person failing to list his taxable property within 10 days after such advertisement shall be subject to double taxes.

SEC. 12. That all taxes and fines, penalties or forfeitures imposed by the ordinances and regulations of and for the said Town, shall be prosecuted as such in the name of the Board of Aldermen, of the Town of Shore, and when collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Town.

SEC. 13. That the following taxes be levied on the following subjects—selling or offering for sale: Foot peddlers, 50c per day; One-horse peddler, 75c per day; Two-horse peddler, $1.00 per day; Dealer in patent rights and traveling photograph artists, $3.00 per month or less time; Lightning rod agents, $5.00 for each sale; Magic lantern or phonograph shows, slight of hand performances $2.00 for each exhibition; Tent shows, $3.00 for each performance. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay an amount double the amount of the tax.

SEC. 14. That the Tax Collector shall add 5 per cent. to the taxes of those who fail to pay their taxes by the 1st day of May of each year and shall collect the same and account for it as other taxes.

SEC. 15. That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of spiritnous liquors within the corporate limits of the said Town shall pay an annual license tax of $25.00.

SEC. 16. That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the rectification of spiritnous liquors within the corporate limits of the said Town shall pay an annual license tax of $25.00.

SEC. 17. That in or er to raise funds for defraying the necessary expenses of the government of the said Town, the Aldermen may annually levy and collect the following taxes:

1st. On all real and personal property within the corporate limits, including money in hand, solvent credits, and upon all other subjects taxed by the General Assembly, advelorum, a tax not exceeding fifty cents on every $100.00 value.

2nd. On all taxable polls, a tax not exceeding $1.50 on each poll.

SEC. 18. That there shall be a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen at Shore School House, or at such other place as they may select for that purpose, on the 1st Saturday of each month, at 3 o'clock p. m., and a special meeting may be called at any time by the Mayor or by a majority of the Aldermen, and each Alderman shall be notified of the called meeting (except those who join in the call) and of its object. Two members present shall constitute a quorum.

ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the Town Aldermen of the Town of Shore, Yadkin county, North Carolina, as follows:

Sec. 1. That any person who shall disturb any public entertainment within the corporate limits of said Town shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $10.00.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall appear on the streets, in the work shops, or in any other place within the corporation drunken or disorderly shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $1.00 for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons playing cards or gambling for a consideration shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $5.00 for each offence.

Sec. 4. That any person who shall shoot or fire a gun or pistol within 300 yards of Shore postoffice, unless in the protection of his property, or first having obtained permission from the Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $1.00 for each offence.

Sec. 5. That any person who shall commit a breach of the peace by assault and battery, or otherwise within the corporate limits of said Town shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $10.00.

Sec. 6. That any person or persons, who shall disturb any religious congregation within the corporate limits of the said Town shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $20.00 for each offence.

Sec. 7. That no person shall retail or sell any spiritnous liquors or lager beer within the corporate limits of the said Town, except as is provided in Sec. 5 of the charter of said Town and that any person, firm or corporation violating this ordinance shall be fined $5.00 for each offence.

Sec. 8. That any person who shall keep a disorderly house or house of ill-fame within the corporate limits of the said Town or any person who shall knowingly rent any house to be used as a house of ill-fame shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $5.00 for each day the said house is kept as such.

Sec. 9. That any person who shall violate public decency by indecent exposure of the person or obscene pictures, or by any obscene conduct inside of the corporate limits; or disturb the quiet or good order of the Town by loud noise, cursing or swearing, or by any obscene language, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of $5.00.

Sec. 10. That any person committed for the non-payment of any fine, penalty or forfeiture shall be required to work on the streets to the value of fine, penalty or forfeiture, and shall be in custody of the police force, who shall execute the sentence by putting the party to work under guard or with ball and chain if necessary, until such fine, penalty or forfeiture and costs are worked out at the customary rate of wages paid for such labor as shall be performed.

Sec. 11. That each and every Ordinance shall be in force from its passage, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Aldermen.

T. A. POINDEXTER, Mayor.
GEO. STEELMAN,
A. E. SHORE,
SAMUEL SPEAS,
Aldermen.

PRIVATE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

SESSION OF 1903,

BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH

ON

WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1903.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

RALEIGH:
E. M. UZZELL & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1903.

SEC. 6. That the stock held by any one shall be transferred only on the books of the said corporation, either in person or by the attorney. Transfer of stock.

SEC. 7. This corporation is invested with the powers and privileges incident to savings banks; may receive deposits in very small sums, the limit to be fixed by its board of directors, and may pay interest thereon by way of dividends out of the net earnings, or as fixed, according as may be agreed upon between the bank and its depositors; and the board of directors are hereby fully authorized to make all needful by-laws and regulations for conducting and carrying into effect the savings bank feature of this corporation. Savings department.

SEC. 8. That the stockholders of this bank shall be individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. The term stockholder, when used in this chapter shall apply, not only to such persons as appear by the books of the corporation to be stockholders, but also to every owner of stock, legal or equitable, although the same may be on such books in the name of another person; but not to a person who may hold the stock as collateral security for the payment of a debt. Individual liability. The term "stockholder" defined.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 6th day of March, A. D. 1903.

CHAPTER 323.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SHORE, IN YADKIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the town of Shore, in Yadkin County, North Carolina, be and the same is hereby incorporated by the name and style of the town of "Shore," and it shall have the benefit of and be subject to all the provisions of law now in existence in reference to incorporated towns, and not inconsistent with this act. Town of Shore incorporated. Corporate name. Powers.

SEC. 2. The incorporated limits of said town shall be as follows: Beginning at the point where the Gough Branch intersects the township line of East East Bend and Forbush, running north about a half mile to Mill Creek; thence eastwardly meandering with said Mill Creek about two miles to the Yadkin River; thence south with said Yadkin River about three-quarters of a mile to the said East Corporate limits.

East Bend and Forbush Township line; thence west with said township line about two miles to the beginning.

Election of officers.

SEC. 3. That the officers of the said town shall consist of a Mayor, three Aldermen and a Marshal, to be elected in accordance with the general law regulating elections in towns and cities.

Officers named.

SEC. 4. That until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, on Tuesday after the first Monday in May, 1905, the following persons shall be the officers of said town, to-wit: Mayor, T. A. Poindexter; Aldermen, George Steelman, A. E. Shore, Samuel Speas; Marshal, Lee Plowman.

Sale of liquors regulated.

SEC. 5. No whiskey shall be sold by retail within said incorporation, excepting for delivery to railroad or express company for transportation, and that whiskey so sold shall be in original packages: *Provided*, that no distillery, other than the ones now existing, shall be allowed to operate in the town.

Proviso: distilleries.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 6th day of March, A. D. 1903.

CHAPTER 324.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 39 OF THE PRIVATE LAWS OF 1891, RELATIVE TO THE CHARTER OF THE TOWN OF TRYON, N. C.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Former act amended.

SECTION 1. That chapter 39 of the Private Laws of 1891 is hereby amended as follows: In line 12 of section 11, after the word "sewerage" and before the word "provided," insert the following: Moreover said Board of Commissioners shall have the power to assess upon the owners of abutting property two-thirds of the cost of curbing and making sidewalks, and to collect the same in the manner prescribed for the collection of other municipal taxes.

Street improvements, etc.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 6th day of March, A. D. 1903.

Amerika

11 Friedrich und Margaretha Schorr-Schneider
1750 mit vier Kinder nach Amerika ausgewandert, Margartha und das fünfte Kind (NN) 'buried at sea'

111 Friedrich * 23.10.1731
112 Heinrich * 13.2.1735 + 11.11.1819
113 Johann 24.5.1739 + 10.1.1770
114 Margaretha * 211.10.1741 + 23.1.1777

12 Michael (* 1708) und Maria Schorr-Schwartz
ebenfalls nach Amerika ausgewandert
121 Ursula " 13.12.1738
122 Hans Jacob " 14.8.1740
123 Anna Maria " 14.4.1743

112 Heinrich * 13.2.1735 + 11.11.11819
oo Lancaster 22.1.1755
Barbara Mueller * 22.1.1722 + 1810
10 Kinder siehe Manuskript, davon
112.3 Johannes * 21.6.1760 + 23.3.1780
112.4 Heinrich * 24.5.1762 + 28.8.17..
112.5. Jacob * 17.12.1763 + 30.10.1809
oo Maria Catherine Hauser
112.6 John Heinrich * 18.10.1766 + 12.121.1788 ?
oo[1] Barbara Elizabeth Love from Virginia + 16.5.1824 ?
oo[2] Catherine Wagoner
112.7 Friedrich * 1.10.1768 + 1.6.1771
112.8 Peter (Petrus) * 7.6.1771 + 23.9.1812 oo Anna Maria Ranck

113 Johann * 24.5.1737/1739 + 10.1.1770
oo 27.4.1763 Maria Magdalena Schmidt of Salisbury N.C.
113.1 Johannes * 10.10.1764 + 10.10.1844
oo[1] 13.5.1788 Anna Elizabeth Beckle + 22.10.1816
oo[2] 10.2.1818 Elizabeth Hauser-Beckle Wwe des Daniel Hauser
113.2 John Peter * 11.9.1766 + 19.2.1837
oo[1]5.4.1791 Maria Susanna Ritter
oo[2] 26.12.1810 Wwe Christina Krause
113.3 Johan Heinrich * 5,1768 + 4.8.1826
oo[1] 14.4.1791 Maria Catherine Moeckel
oo[2] Wwe Anna Fishel Boeckel
113.4 John Jacob * 21.9.1770 + 1843
oo[1] Johanna Getrude Hauser T Georg P. u Maria Hauser-Spenhour
oo[2] Mary Elizabeth Hauser T Joseph Hauser u GrossT Georg P.H.

111.1 John und Margeret (Peggy) Shore-Croce 12 Kinder davon
111.11 David L. * 16.8.1806 +4.10.1875
oo 10.4.1827 Rachel Clanton * 4.5.1808 + 13.5.1881
111.14 Thomas
111.17 John (Jack) * 25.9.1820 + 12.8.1882
oo Leah Carter * 17.8.1820 + 13.8.1884
111.21 Isaac oo[1] Sallie Steelman oo[2] 21.1.1866 Nancy Hutchins

Faust Seite 159 StA BL H 43 Amerika

1749 (erlaubnis)

Frid Schor, Fridlin 44 J alt
oo Margareth Schneider, T v Jacob + Anna Pfau II 3.10.1708
1 Friedrich II 23.10.1731
2 Heinrich 13.2.1735
3 Johannes 24.5.1739
4 Margreth 21.10.1742
.
.
.

Michel Schor, 42 J. alt
oo Anna Maria Schwartz 42 J. alt
1 Ursula II 13.12.1738
2 Hans Jacob 14.8.1740
3 Anna Maria 14.4.1743

S 246 Rupp StA BL H 8

30.11.1750: "Sandwich" Kapitän Hazelwood, von Rotterdam über Lowes
200 Reisende

Friedrich Schor sen. Friedrich Schor jr.
Michael Schor

The Schorr (Schor) Family in America

"Frederick Schorr [our first ancestor to come to America] was born in 1705 and lived in Muttenz, Canton Basle, Switzerland, until he was forty-five years old. He and his family emigrated to America in 1750. His wife was Margaretha Schnider, daughter of Jacob and Anna Pfau Schnider. They had four children: Frederick, Jr., Henrich, Johannes (Hans) and Margaretha.

"Frederick, Sr., was born October 27, 1905. Margaretha Schnider Schorr was born October 3, 1708. Their children:

Frederick Schorr, Jr., born October 23, 1731

Heinrich Schorr, born February 13, 1735

Johannes (Hans) Schorr, born May 24, 1739

Margaretha Schorr, born October 21, 1742

"A brother of Frederick, Michael Schorr, age 42, and his wife, Ann Maria Schwartz Schorr, age 42, came to America on the same ship. They had three children:

Urusula Schorr - baptized December 13, 1738

Hans Jacob Schorr - baptized August 14, 1740

Anna Maria Schorr - baptized April 14, 1743

"Frederick Schorr, Sr., and Frederick Schorr, Jr., took the oath of allegiance on November 30, 1750, in Philadelphia, having come to America on the ship 'Sandwich,' Captain Hazelwood, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, England. Michael Schorr took the oath at the same time."

From information compiled by Dr. Adelaide Fries for Robert D. Shore, Sr., about 1930.

(Thus far we have found no record of Michael's descendants. Some think they stayed in Pennsylvania. There are many Shores in western Yadkin County, and around Elkin and Wilkesboro, some of which might be Michael's descendants. Michael had one son Hans who probably has descendants somewhere in America. Someone should search Shore records in and around Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to determine if some came to North Carolina.)

Why did our ancestors leave their old home and venture upon the dangerous journey across the not well known Atlantic Ocean for a foreign land? Our distant cousins Paul and Lisel Schorr, descendants of our Frederick Schorr, Sr., and who live in Muttenz, Switzerland, today write:

"The first Schorr that we have any record was the great grandfather of your Frederick, who came to America in 1750. He was an innkeeper and farmer, and was not a poor man. But throughout the one hundred or more years the land was divided among the younger generations until each family owned a small farm. Many of them worked and lived on the property of the City of Basel.

"There had been many years of wars throughout Europe which brought on troubled times. Then about 1740 there were bad harvests and high taxes which created much famine and hunger. The farmers, tho free, had scarcely any rights. No wonder rumors about the good living opportunities in America sounded like heaven on earth. They were told that if one would work hard, he could soon become owner of a good, big farm."

(Paul and Lisel Schorr have visited many of the Shores in and around Winston-Salem on two different trips, and on one trip attended the Shore Family Reunion at Enon Baptist Church. Paul is Doctor of Jurisprudence and is Secretary of the courts in Switzerland. They have three sons: Peter, Niggi (Nickie), and Daniel. Niggi spent one of his high school years with the Roy Shore, Sr., family in Georgia, and attended school there. He also attended one of the Shore reunions. He is now a physician and is connected with one of the hospitals in Switzerland. The Schorrs in Muttenz are a lovely family, and they have been most gracious in receiving into their home members of the Shore family who have had the opportunity of visiting Muttenz.)

The most reliable source of information about our ancestors leaving Switzerland comes from a letter written by Miss Clara Schorr of Muttenz. The letter addressed to Dr. Clarence Shore of Raleigh, N. C., was received shortly after his visit to Switzerland early in the spring of 1930. (Dr. Shore was at the time head of the North Carolina Department of Health and Hygiene. He attended one of the Shore runions and became greatly interested in the history of his ancestors. He made a trip to Switzerland to learn more about the Schorrs. So

far as we know Dr. Clarence Shore was the first Shore of recent times to visit the homeland of our ancestors.

The information given by Miss Clara Schorr in her letter to Dr. Clarence Shore was given to her by the State Archivist at Liestal, Capital of the Canton of Basseland.

"Frederick Schorr and family lived in Muttenz, Canton Basal, Switzerland, which is across the Rhine River from Germany. In 1750 they emigrated to America." A letter written by our Frederick Schorr, Sr., to his brother-in-law has been preserved by the family in Muttenz. It states that the trip to America took nearly half a year -- 3 weeks down the Rhine; 2 weeks waiting for a ship in Holland for England; one week crossing to Cowes; 4 weeks in England waiting for the ship to America; 15 weeks crossing the Atlantic to Philadelphia. An infant was born at Cowes, England, while waiting for the ship. The baby daughter and the mother, Margaretha Schnider Schorr, both died at sea.

When one thinks of the small sailing ships of those days one wonders how any survived those 15 weeks with a scarcity of drinking water and food. They must have been tossed off course by storms as most ships of that time made the journey across the Atlantic in five or six weeks.

From Memoirs of Henry Shore, II:

"Upon arriving in America Frederick stayed for eight months with his children in Philadelphia. However, becauseof circumstances he could not keep them with him any longer, and therefore tried to find shelter for them in strange homes. Our dear Brother came for half a year to a certain Martin Meichsel in the neighborhood of Lancaster, where he lived very well.

"During his stay there he became quite concerned and troubled about the state of his soul and he felt as if eternal damnation would be his. His fright became so great that one day, when he was working in the field, he left horses and plough and ran away without knowing whereunto. Suddenly it seemed to him as if somebody was calling after him that he should return. He turned around to the voice, but he did not see a soul in all the surroundings. Yet he went back and felt more quiet in his heart.

"Soon after that he went to serve for half a year a Mennonite Dan Graff, and after this time had passed he went for eight months in apprenticeship of a carpenter, in order to find in this trade his future livelihood."

From Mrs. Mary B. Kegley, Doublin, Virginia:

"From Library of Congress, the Preston Family Papers, Item #118, I find an agreement between Frederick Shore and Henry Shore and a Colonel James Patton who hired them to build a house, 20 feet square, dated January 15, 1753. They signed their names in German script."

There were so many immigrants coming to Pennsylvania that land and jobs were getting harder to find. A great many began to migrate westward and to the south, in and through the Shenandoah Valley. In 1753, Frederick Schorr, with his son Henry and daughter Margaretha, went to the New River area in southwest Virginia where Frederick bought land and laid out a plantation. They lived there nearly three years and would probably have continued living there had there not been the French and Indian War

The farm Frederick bought in Virginia was on John's Creek about 20 miles northwest of Blacksburg, Virginia. The creek is large enough to be called a little river, and has high and long mountain ridges to the east and to the west, with a valley of fertile bottom land. John's Creek has its source near Mountain

Lake, the highest elevation of any natural lake in eastern United States and flows nearly a hundred miles in a northeastern direction where it joins the Roanoke River near Natural Bridge, Virginia. Living on this farm Frederick must have accumulated some livestock and could have used horses to carry clothing and other goods as they came to North Carolina. This farm was not sold until after Frederick's death in 1773, seventeen years after he fled for safety and came to the Moravians at Bethabara and Bethania.

In June 1974, it was a great joy for the writer and his wife, Nida B. Shore, to drive through these lovely mountains and down to John's Creek some twenty miles and to ponder just where our ancestor's farm was located. This whole big area is made up of many mountain ridges and fertile valleys, and there are very few roads. There are not many people living in these narrow valleys now, but there are several rather large, old houses which have been vacated. Every mile or so there is a newer house and much of the level bottomland is in grass where beef-type cattle were grazing.

The Wachovia Records state that the Indians were armed and encouraged by the French traders in the Ohio River Valley and other areas, and were warring against the English settlers, massacring whole families, some in southwest Virginia where the Schorrs were living. The Indians were trying to drive the white man out of their happy hunting grounds. Most of the settlers in the New River area left home in a hurry, fleeing east and south.

In 1756, three years after he had bought his farm, Frederick, his daughter and other neighbors left their homes on John's Creek, seeking a place where they would be safe from the warring Indians. They came down the Blue Ridge Mountains. Some, if not all, were on foot, and one woman was carrying an infant only two days old. They stopped for some time at Toms Creek, a small settlement in the vicinity of Pilot Mountain and Westfield, N. C., but not feeling safe there they went through what is now Quaker Gap and stopped and stayed at Tow Fork, an early settlement near Germanton, N. C., for nearly a year. The warring Indians were

coming closer, and the Schorrs went to the Moravian settlement of Bethabara which had a wall of palisades around it. In a few months Bethabara became so crowded with refugees that the Schorrs along with others moved to the Mill which was also fortified. A number of small cabins were soon erected for the refugees.

In 1759, the Schorrs moved to the new town of Bethania where Frederick and his son Henry helped with the erecting of new buildings, including the Moravian Church. Frederick must have continued living in Bethania until 1762. At that time, twelve years after arriving in America, Frederick bought 313 acres, adjoining the Moravian tract on the west, only about two miles from Bethania. This land was a grant from John Earl Granville, a British official in the British Colonies.

On this farm Frederick built his second and last log cabin, where he lived the rest of his adventurous and trying life. His youngest son Johannes, who had lived with him in Bethania, continued to live with him. He married in 1763 and brought his bride, Magdalena Schmidt, to live with him and his father. Things went well for about seven years during which four healthy sons were born. Then in 1770 Johannes died, and in 1773 our Frederick died.

1762 was a land buying time for the Schorrs as Frederick's son Henry bought 500 acres on South Deep Creek, Yadkin County, North Carolina, and son Johannes (Hans or John) bought 400 acres on both sides of Town Fork Creek near Germanton, North Carolina.

Frederick, who had been brought up in the Reformed Church, did not join the Moravians and was not permitted to be buried in their cemetery. Many believe he was buried in a small family graveyard on his farm. It is in a field on a ridge about a quarter mile east of the home of Mrs. Hugh Shore. In 1977, it was covered with periwinkle and poison ivy with several good size trees. There are seven or more stone markers, most of which have no writing, and none with the name of Frederick Schorr. The three stones with names were for young people who died several years after the death of our Frederick.

Julius Kreeger, whose mother was a Shore, did much research on the Shore and Kreeger families in the 1930's and 1940's. He wrote the following:

"There is an old family graveyard located on a knoll, between two small branches that run into Mills Creek and not far from the site of the Frederick Shore home. There are some eight or ten graves at this place and likely he [Frederick] was buried there. Now in 1947 only three of the graves have markers. They read:

> Betsy Fiscus departed this life June 23, year of our Lord 1816. Age 27 years alaven months 22 days
>
> Mildred Lititia Shor, 7-27-1832, died 6-12-1834
>
> Julian Masencup 1832-1833"

What a shame and pity that our Frederick, who sacrificed so much for his children and descendants, should have his remains resting in an unknown grave. The Yadkin County Shores know where all of their male ancestors are buried. John II and John III are buried in the Bethania graveyard. John IV in the Shore graveyard at Flint Hill, and John B. (Jack) V in the Shore family graveyard near Boonville.

However, we are pleased that Frederick's farm which he bought in 1762 has been handed down from father to son for six generations. At the present time Mrs. Beulah Martin Shore, widow of Hugh Shore, owns and lives on the farm. She has four fine sons, all married and all have children and live on or near the farm. It appears that Frederick's farm will remain in the Shore family for many years.

(copy of Frederick Shore will attached)

WILL OF FREDERICK SHORE, SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

In the name of God, Amen: Whereas, I, the subscriber am at present sick and weak of body but yet of good and perfect understanding and memory have within myself considered how that all men kind and mortal are appointed once to die and as I suppose the greatest part of this my natural life is expired already. I do therefore this twenty-third day of November the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, publish, constitute and make this my last Will and Testament at the following manner (viz).

Firstly: I do commend my Soul into the hands of my God and Redeemer Jesus Christ and my body to the Earth therein to be buried in an honorable and Christian manner.

Secondly: It is my Will and order that the sons which are orphans left by my son John Shore, deceased, named Johannes, Peter, Henry and Jacob Shore, out of my personal estate shall have and receive the sum of forty pounds apiece or each of them ten pounds soon after my departure on condition that the said money shall be layed upon interest by Henry Shore the lawful executor for the above named four orphans constituted and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the above named John Shore deceased which said sum of money shall not be paid of unto the aforesaid orphans before one after another comes to their lawful age, and if it should happen that one or more of the aforesaid should die before he or they come to his or their lawful age or before his or their share or shares is or are due to him or them then his or their part or share or shares out of the above mentioned sum of Forty Pounds is to fall upon the savings of the aforesaid sons.

Thirdly: It is my Will that after my departure my son Frederick Shore, Henry Shore and my daughter Margaret Shore shall have the remainder of my personal estate it being in land, goods, chattels, money and in anywise appertaining or belonging to my whatsoever to be equally distributed and divided among them in shares alike, except a trifle interest I do forgive and bestow to my son Henry Shore.

Fourthly: It is my Will and order that debts where I am indebted shall be paid off out of my estate and on the other side all my outstanding to be received and demanded.

Fifthly: And lastly I do constitute and appoint my son Henry Shore and Jacob Kapp the Executors of this my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I have this day and year above written set my hand and seal to this my last Will and Testament.

May Court 1774. Book 1 at page 17

MINUTES OF THE 65TH ANNUAL SHORE FAMILY REUNION

The 65th annual Shore Family Reunion was held on August 28, 1994, at Deep Creek Friends Meeting. Several families joined with the Meeting congregation in the regular Sunday morning worship service, afterwhich the Shore Family Reunion held its business session.

The prelude was provided by Susan Shore Steelman, pianist, and Ruby Brandon Brendle, organist.

President Teresa Shore Welborn extended greetings to all family members and friends.

The invocation was given by Michael Shore in the absence of his father, Clark Shore, who is this year's vice-president.

Walter Shore led in singing "Faith of Our Fathers."

President Welborn acknowledged the presence of out-of-country and out-of-state guests.

From Switzerland: Paul & Lisel Schor from Muttenz and t heir nephew, Ulrich Siegrest, from Zurich.

From Porto Rica: Tony Parker, father of Norma Shore, from San Juan.

From Georgia: Janet and Roy Shore, Jr. from Marietta, Harvey and Achasah Shore Newman from Gainesville, and William (Mike) and Penny Rebecca Shore Brandt and daughter Heather Dawn Brandt of Douglasville.

From Florida: Harold G. Shore from Orlando and_____ from Jacksonville.

From South Carolina: Clark Shore McGannon from Myrtle Beach

From New York: Michael and Joyce De Font and children Erik Michael and Nicole Joy from Walden.

President Welborn also asked us to remember those faithful Shore Family members who are ill and cannot be with us today. A report was made on Katherine Shore's condition.

Special music was presented by Tommy Jack Shore and wife, Dr. Cathy Hill Shore.

The minutes of the last reunion were approved as corrected.

A record of five new births was presented and will be attached to the minutes. Three of these were present and were introduced to the gathering: Jake Houston Shore, Lauren Michele Mock, and Will Schorr Hutchins.

The Shore Family stood in memory of the four who departed this life during this past year while their names were read with a background of organ music. The list is attached to these minutes.

Treasurer David s. Shore presented the treasurer's report:

Beginning balance	$786.63
Interest	27.26
Offering	181.75
Money available to spend	209.01
Expenses	153.37
Contribution to Deep Creek	55.64
Balance remaining	786.63

The offering prayer was given by Wade Reece. Ushers were Linwood Davis, Jr. and Leon Robbins.

Kelly Smith Welborn, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following slate of officers for 1994-1995.

President	Hannah Anne Davis
Vice-president	Michael Shore
Secretary	Nancy Holt
Treasurer	David Shore

The motion was made, seconded, and carried that these people named serve as next year's officers.

President Welborn asked for further business or announcements.

Ray Shore came to the front and asked Paul and Lisel Schor from Muttenz, Switzerland, to stand. He told of the many times in the past 20 years that Paul and Lisel had visited with us in the United states. Because of age and declining health, they are feeling this might be their last visit. He also spoke of the warm hospitality with which many of us who have been fortunate enough to visit them in Muttenz have experienced.

He presented them with a framed print of Deep Creek Friends Meeting to help them remember on each 4th Sunday in August that we are having the Shore Reunion and that we will be thinking of them with deep appreciation. They were given a standing ovation with this presentation.

Paul Schor then spoke of how these visits all came about. In 1968, Roy Shore, Jr. went to Paul and Lisel's home in Muttenz, Switzerland saying he believed his Shore ancestors came from there. When Paul and Lisel visited the United States later, they were welcomed into the home of Roy Shore, Sr. and wife Era as members of the family in Marietta, GA. Paul expressed much appreciation to them and to all the Shore kinsmen they have gotten to know and love.

Sam Hummel invited everyone to visit the 1847 ancestral home of John Benjamin Shore after our meal today.

Nancy Holt announced two items for sale: Shore Family pamphlet by Marvin Shore @ $1.00 and Deep Creek History & Cemetery Book for $5.00.

Following the closing hymn, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," Wiley Shore gave the benediction.

The Shore family then assembled in the Fellowship Hall for lunch where the blessing was asked by Hugh Spaulding, Pastor of Deep Creek Friends Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy R. Holt

Nancy R. Holt, Secretary

Teresa Shore Welborn, President

John Benjamin (Jack) Shore

born: May 24, 1822
died: Dec. 16, 1875

John B. Shore (hereinafter referred to as Jack Shore) was the oldest of ten children of John and Susannah Arney Shore. He was born May 24, 1822 and died at the age of 53 years, 6 months Dec. 16, 1875

He married Eunice Reece, the daughter of Abraham and Ruth Hadley Reece, who lived on a farm on the east side of North Deep Creek, some three miles southeast of Boonville, N. C. Eunice was the fifth child of a family of four boys and three girls. She was born November 28, 1823, and died in 1896, at the age of 73.

Jack and his wife, Eunice Reece Shore, and Eunice's parents are buried in the family graveyard, Old Shore Cemetery, near where Eunice lived, and on the farm that (VI) Sanders Shore bought and lived all his married life.

Jack Shore was born on the old Shore farm on the west side of the Yadkin River, near what is now known as the Flint Hill community, about three miles southeast of East Bend, N. C.

When Jack was a young man, his father drove him up to Abraham Reece's home to have a suit of clothes made. Mr. Reece was known as a good tailor. On this visit Jack and Eunice became acquainted. We don't know how many trips Jack made to court young Eunica, but enough to win her as his wife.

In 1846, Jack, being about thirty years old, bought 200 acres of land lying on the east side of North Deep Creek and adjoining the land of Eunice's father, Abraham Reece on the south and Eli Smith on the west.

A deed made in November 1846 says John B. Shore buys 200 acres on Deep Creek, Theo C. Hobson, Executor of the Joshua Carter land. Deed is in Dobson Court House.

The will of (IV) John Shore, the father of (V) John B. says: "My son John B. Shore, having been advanced by me, the amount of seven hundred dollars, shall receive from my executors, three hundred dollars. This makes $1,000 which is the amount given to all my children who were not given land."

In Abraham Reece's will made in 1852 he willed his sons land, totaling 225 acres. Eunice and the other daughters were willed money and their rite and property, the latter includes such articles as bed steads, feather beds, quilts, bureaus and sometimes a cow.

For the new home Jack built a big log house with two big rooms, 25 or 30 feet square, and a loft, or second story, high enough for the boys to use for sleeping. To reach the loft one climbed a ladder. I remember the house well, especially the kitchen, where Aunt Doll had her cook stove, a big fire place, about four or more feet high, a big kitchen table, a small table, one double bed and plenty of room left for games. The house is still standing, but has not been lived in for twenty years. It is in need of repairing. There is such a thicket of sprouts, trees, briars and vines around it that one can hardly see it from the road.

Water was carried from a big spring about 300 yards down the hill. A big log barn was built above the house, big enough to take care of five or more horses and mules, as well as some cows and big lofts for feed.

(continued)

The following quotation is from a letter written to me in February 1974 by Mattie Reece, now living in Des Moines, Iowa. She is 86 years old, and is the granddaugher of Abraham Reece, Jr., a younger brother to Eunice Reece. Her grandfather and father inherited the home place and she lived there as a young girl.

> Another girl, Eunice, married Mr. Jack Shore. The Shores were a splendid family. I think my father thought more of her than any of his cousins. I remember hearing him speak of her often; he and my mother visited her often when I was small. She lived in a beautiful place. The yard was so grassy. The last time I ever saw the place was at a funeral in her yard. One or two of the children had died some time before. In those days it was the custom of many families to have the funeral at the dwelling, and after the preaching having a big dinner to which all the near connection and special friends were invited. The whole family, except those married, were there. I was then just a little girl. Cousin Eunice and Cousin Jack insisted that we should stay for dinner, but father told them that there were too many of us to stay and that there would be so many others there for dinner that we would go home. I was so sorry, for I wanted to play in that beautiful grass.

Like his father, Jack Shore built and operated a distillery, using the corn which grew well in the fertile creek bottoms, and apples from his orchard to make whiskey and brandy. There was no sale for his produce, due to poor roads and too far to any market, but whiskey and brandy could be sold at a profit. In those days even many of the best families kept whiskey or brandy and used it for colds and other illnesses as well as a stimulant.

Most of the creek bottom land lay west of North Deep Creek. The creek banks were high and it was difficult to make and keep a usable ford, and in those days a bridge was too expensive. Jack secured help, probably using his older sons and maybe a couple of slaves, to change the course of the creek by digging a deep narrow ditch near the hill west of the bottoms and filling in the original creek bed. Once the water began to flow in the ditch it soon washed a wider channel, which the creek is still using to this day. This project made all the bottom land more accessible since it was not necessary to cross the creek.

During the Civil War, Jack was allowed to stay at home, but was required to provide salt for much of Yadkin County. By using wagons he hauled salt from some place beyond the mountains in Virginia. The nearest salt deposits known today are at Saltville, Virginia, some ten miles west of Marion, Virginia. Saltville is over one hundred miles from Yadkin. Considering the bad steep mountain roads it would require a week or more to make a round trip. Jack hauled some salt from Fayetteville which is about one hundred miles. Fayetteville was the end of a plank or pole road from Wilmington, N. C. On returning from Fayetteville on one of his trips he was only a mile or so from the old Deep Creek Meeting House where the "shoot out" between the Confederates who were sent to capture a group of Yadkin citizens who refused to be conscripted and were using the meeting house as a place to live. Some were killed on both sides.

(Gene Shore knows more of the details, this can be revised later.)

Aus

+ 28.11.1773 (Shore)

11 Friedrich + Margaretha Schorr-Schneider 1750 buried at sea

111 Friedrich * 1731 23.10. 16.5.175 ausgewandert nach Amerika

112 Heinrich * 1735 13.2. + 11.11.1819

115 * NN + 1750 buried at sea

113 Johann * 1739 ~~+ 13.7.1780~~ 24.5 + 10.1.1770 oo 27.4.1763 Maria

114 Margaretha * 1742 21.10. + 23.2.1777 oo John Jacob Kapp · 6 Kinder

12 Michael * 1708 und Maria Schorr-Schwarb

121 Ursula * 1738 ll 13.12 ausgewandert nach Amerika

122 Hans Jakob * 1740 ll 14.8

123 Anna Maria * 1743 ll 14.4.

112 Heinrich * 13.2.1735 + 11.11.1819 oo 1758 (22.) 21.7.1755 Barbara Mueller * 22.1.1732 + 1810, oo in Lancaster

112.1 Johannes * 21.6.1760 + 23.3.1780

und weitere 10 Kinder: AM 1756, Magdalena 1758-1818, Heinrich 1762-1762, Jacob 1763-1809 oo Maria Catherine Hauser, John Heinrich 1766-1788 oo Barbara ? Love +1824 ?oo Catherine Wagoner, Friedrich 1768-1771, Peter 1771-1812 oo A.M. Reinck, Elizabeth 1773 oo Frederick Hauser ?oo Christian Lehmann 1770-1840, M. Barbara 1776 oo Simon Peter Hauser, A. Cath. 1778

> 113 Johann * 24.5.1737/1739 + 10.1.1770 oo 27.4.1763 in Maria Magdalena Schmidt of Salisbury N.C. 1 v Peter Schm

111 Friedrich und Barbara

o 111.1 John oo 12.11.1804 Margaret (Peggy) Grove + 5.6.1803 in USA

.2 Anna Margaretha oo 26.6.1787 Hans Heinrich Wenley * 6.5.176 in CH

.3 Jacob Shore oo Margaret

.4 Barbara oo Lewis Wickey

.5 Elizabeth oo Daniel Hoobs (+1805) ? of Jacob Hutts/Hoobs

> 113 Johann + Maria

113.1 Johannes 1764-1844 oo 1788 A. Eliz. Beckle ?oo 1818 Wwe Eliz. Hauser-Beckle

.2 John Peter 1766-1837 oo 1791 M. Susanna Ritter ?oo 1810 Wwe Christina Krause

.3 John Heinrich * 5.1768-1826 oo 1791 M. Cath. Boeckel ?oo Wwe A. Fisher Boeckel

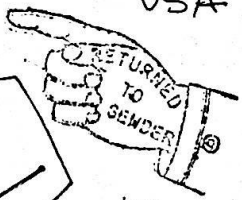
.4 John Jacob 1770-1843 oo Joh. Gertrude Hauser ?oo M. E. Hauser

III.1 John + Margaret (Peggy) Schore – Grove

III.11 David 1806 – 1875 oo 1827 Rachel Clanton 1808–81
.12 Elizabeth 1807 oo 1827 Henry Robert Allgood * 1800
.13 Rachel (Fleny) oo Thomas Gough
.14 Thomas
15. Jennie
16. Polly
17. John (Jack) 1820–87, oo Leah Carter 1820–84
18. Mikeover
19. Jane 1828 – 1906
20. Eliane
21. Isaac oo Sallie Steelman oo 1866 Nancy Hutchins
22. Sallie



USA





DECEASED

Miss
Leo Jane Shore
Shore Road, Rt. 1
Lone Jack, Mo 64070

Karl Bischoff
CH 4132 Muttenz

Ancestors and Descendants of

FREDERICK SHORE

Switzerland, 1570 — Surry County, North Carolina, 1750

with the
History and Genealogy
of
Related Families

by

Leo Jane Shore

This history and genealogy is a documented account of the ancestors, back to 1570, and the descendants of Friedrich Schor, the immigrant, who, with his brother, Michael, and their families, left Muttenz, Switzerland, in May, 1750, arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in November, 1750.

Frederick, Sr., with his family, soon migrated to what is now the Surry County, North Carolina, area. In the early 1800's many of the fourth generation left N. Carolina to pioneer in newly opened government lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and other states.

This 814 page book includes many photographs and copies of documents, with a full-name index of over 3,000 surnames, including the following:

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CH 4132 Muttenz

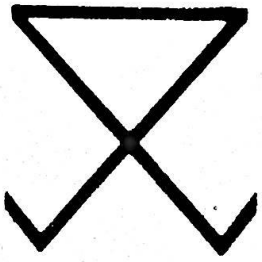
THE HISTORY

OF THE

SCHORR

FAMILY OF

Muttenz 1570-1963



When touring Europe in 1955, Mrs. E.B. Mitchell and Miss Leo Shore paid a short visit to Muttenz (Switzerland), whence their Shore (Schorr) ancestors had emigrated to America some 200 years earlier.

In the year 1957, the writer was given the opportunity to visit with his 'new' relatives in the United States and get better acquainted with them. He was deeply impressed by the profound feeling of relationship within the Shore clan, who maintain their own family graveyard in the neighbourhood of Kansas City. There, every year a family reunion is being held both in memory of the dead family members and to keep up family contacts.

Their relationship is rooted in the knowledge about their ancestor's way of living and their whereabouts -- Miss Leo Jane Shore succeeded in tracing them back to Friedrich Schorr, who had emigrated from Muttenz to America in the year 1750.

Upon his return to Switzerland, the writer made it a point to write down the historic back-ground of the Schorrs of Muttenz, firstly in order to find out how they were related to the American line and secondly he was hopeful to be able to build up a family tree from the very first Schorr generation up to date.

It was not possible, though, to get a complete report together, since the old church registers were kept but sporadicly and are rather difficult to decipher. In place of the dates of birth, the dates of baptism were registered. The greatest difficulties were encountered with the first and second Schorr generations, since the initial church book was started in the year 1624 only.

Basel, August 1963 René Baumgartner (the author)

* * *

In September 1976, Anna and Lawrence Whitehurst of Williamsburg/Virginia, searching for the tracks of Anna's ancestors, came to Muttenz. They made their way into the Town Hall, where they found that no-one understood English. All these people could surmise was that this American couple were trying to find Schorr families in Muttenz. A Town Hall clerk asked me to come over and act as interpreter. (I was working, at that time, in a nearby office). This turned out to be a very bright move, since Anna was looking for Spänhauer families also.

In the course of their stay, we spent many interesting hours together. Anna and I have now been exchanging letters and information for over a year. It has been a blessed time, I think for both of us.

Muttenz, December 1977 Edith Spänhauer (the translator)

* * *

1. Hans Schorr, the Elder

In the first church register of Muttenz, we read that on October 12, 1652, Hans Schorr - or Schor as was the spelling at that time - died in his 82nd year.

Luckily, the Minister gave the age of our ancestor, which was done exceptionally, only. This way we were able to figure out the year of birth which must have been 1570. From a letter, dated March 16, 1608, we learn that Hans Schorr had moved to Muttenz. It is unknown as to where from, but a hint is given that it might have been Rötteln, just across the German border. At that time, the town of Basle had the intention to sell their ground-properties that lay within the community of Muttenz. The Prefect, Samuel Uebelt, residing in Münchenstein, made this intention known to the public. One year later, two parties, Jakob Breitenstein and Hans Schorr, bought the land. The Prefect, however, was of the opinion that the community of Muttenz could have made better use of the land, as the revenue might have served them to pay off the water conduct, the construction of which was very badly needed -- instead of selling it to two strangers. In his letter, dated March 16, 1608, the Prefect requested bluntly that the sale be cancelled in favor of the community. It is not known what the proceedings thereafter were.

The first mention of Hans Schorr in the church book is dated May 16, 1624, when he was registered as godfather of Jakob Seiler. We, thereafter, find Hans Schorr practically once a year registered as a godfather. The last time he was listed in the year 1651, being 81 years of age! Between him and his son Hans, there are 18 entries as godfathers.

On December 5, 1633, his wife Anna Hodel died. They had 1 son and 2 daughters:

- Hans
- Anna
- Barbara.

On October 22, 1635, aged 55, Hans the Elder married for the second time. His wife, Barbara Dietler, gave birth to a son

- Michael, on January 17, 1636.

2. The Children of Hans Schorr, the Elder

The eldest son of Hans Schorr, the Elder, bore the name of his father.

On October 26, 1627, he was registered in the church book for the first time as HANS SCHORR, THE YOUNGER, in his function as godfather. From this it can be derived that he was, at that time, at least 17 years of age. We presume he was born about 1610. On October 31, 1631, he married Maria Brüderlin, who gave birth to 2 children:

- Adam, on February 4, 1640
- Johannes, April 17, 1642.

Maria died on Dec. 27, 1644. Hans's second wife was Anna Pfirter whom he married on April 13, 1645. On November 24, 1650, they christened their daughter

- Angela

Nothing further is known of the children of both marriages.

ANNA SCHORR, the second child of Hans Schorr, the Elder, is registered for the first time on Sept. 21, 1634, as a godmother. From this we surmise she must have been born about 1615. On Sept. 22, 1644, she was registered for the last time as a godmother. On Oct. 21, 1634, Anna was married to Jakob Dietler. Their first two children, born 1636 and 1637 both were named

- Margrit

the third one - Anna, b. 1641

In 1643, the fourth child, again was named

- Margrit

This makes it obvious that the two first children had died in early childhood.

A BARBARA SCHORR appears in 1639 as a godmother. Nothing else is known of her.

MICHAEL SCHORR, son of the second marriage of Hans Schorr, the Elder, married on Jan. 11, 1658, Elisabeth Schart. They had ten children:

- Barbara, b. July 10, 1659
- Elisabeth, Dec. 9, 1660
- Hans, Jan. 11, 1663
- Anna, Jan. 8, 1665
- Anna Margaretha, Aug. 8, 1667
- Maria, Nov. 27, 1670 (died soon)
- Michael, Sep. 29, 1672
- Maria, Feb. 6, 1676 (died 1678)
- * - Friedrich, May 26, 1678
- Maria, Oct. 19, 1680 (m. to Hans Seiler, d. Jan. 17, 1720)

3. Friedrich Schorr, b. May 26, 1678

Friedrich Schorr, the 9th child of Michael Schorr and Elisabeth Schart, is the only one of whom we find descendants in the Muttenz church books. His marriage with Ursula Tschudin was blessed with 5 children:

- Friedrich, Oct. 27, 1705
- Michael, Feb. 6, 1707
- Elisabeth, July 29, 1709 (died soon)
- Hans Ulrich, Apr. 14, 1711
- Elisabeth, Jan. 17, 1712 (died soon)

This generation is being split up by the emigration to America of both Friedrich and Michael. Hans Ulrich is the only one to remain in Muttenz.

4. Emigration to America

FRIEDRICH and MICHAEL SCHORR were, by no means, the only citizens of Muttenz to emigrate with their families to America in those days. Clergiman Hieronimus Annoni -whom we know from the protestant hymn book- made the following entry in the church book under the heading 'Memorabilia':

"In the year 1749, on May 8, a great number of people of our and other countries left by boat from Basle via Holland to America in the hope to make a better living there. Among them were 66 people, mostly citizens, from Muttenz." In his personal diary, he was more candid: "On May 8, 1749, a great number of people of the country Basle -among them 66 persons from Muttenz, with whom I had numerous lengthy discussions- left by vessel for the New World. The local government did not approve of their leaving and undertook steps against it. However, since the majority of them were either very poor or people of evil behaviour, the loss was not quite so painful."

In case we hope that our two emigrating families were poor rather then of evil behaviour, we shall be disappointed. Although their permission to leave was issued already in 1749, they left one year later only on May 13, 1750, to be more precise. Another 'Memorabilium' of Clergiman Hieronimus Annoni describes this event as follows:

"In the year 1750, another two households of Muttenz -11 persons in all- left for America. These were evil people and their departure a relief to the village." The only known emigrants of the year 1750 were the two SCHORR families, who consisted of exactly 11 members:

1. Friedrich Schorr, b. Oct. 27, 1705

Friedrich married Margaretha Schneider on March 28, 1729. She was the daughter of Jakob Schneider and Anna Pfau. Her christening date reads Oct. 3, 1708. When emigrating, the couple had four living children, a fifth one was under way:

- Friedrich, b. Oct. 28, 1731
- Heinrich, Feb. 13, 1735 (d.11.11.1919 in
- Michael, 1738 Bethania, NC)
- Margreth, Oct. 21, 1742

2. Michael Schorr, b. Feb. 6, 170?

and his wife Anna Maria Schwartz, b. 170?. They had three children:

- Ursula, Dec. 18, 1738
- Hans Jakob, Aug. 14, 1740
- Anna Maria, Apr. 4, 1743

The passage on the Rhine to Holland lasted 3 weeks. In Holland they had to wait for two weeks for a vessel to Cowes on the Isle of Whight/England. Here, Margaretha gave birth to her 5th child. The emigrants must have lived through very trying times. Four

weeks after arrival in Coves, 200 passengers boarded the sailing vessel 'Sandwich'. The vessel sailed under an unfavorable star. Margaretha's new-born baby died. Seven weeks later, the mother herself became a victim of the too straneous journey.

Finally, on November 30, 1750, the 'Sandwich' docked in Philadelphia, 15 weeks after the take-off in England. The journey from Muttenz to Philadelphia had lasted, all in all, near to six months.

The families first settled in Lancaster/Pa, where they found warm hospitality with fellow-countrymen. After a while, they moved on to Bethania/North Carolina, where they associated with the Moravians, a protestant community.

Here, Friedrich Schorr, senior, died in 1773

5. Hans Ulrich Schorr, b. 1710, and his Descendants

We now return back to Muttenz. The one and only Schorr that remained faithful to his home-town was Hans Ulrich, b. April 13, 1710. He married Maria Mesmer. Their only offspring was:

- Friedrich, b. Jan. 13, 1737

Friedrich was both, farmer and member of the law-court. He married Anna Maria Vogt. Also they had an only son,

- Johannes, b. Dec. 21, 1777

Johannes was a farmer, sexton, member of the church council, member of the city-council, community council, as well as a member of the law court. He died on March 23, 1855. His wife, Anna Kavharina Glinz, gave birth to three children:

- Friedrich, b. Apr. 26, 1799
- Johannes, Oct. 4, 1803
- Anna Maria, Apr. 15, 1808

The Schorrs living in Muttenz at the present time, are direct descendants of both Friedrich and Johannes Schorr. Their sister, Anna Maria Schorr, married Johannes Dietler, b. 1805. They had six children:

- Eva, d. 1900
- Sophie, d. 1900
- Jakob, d. 1905
- Fritz, d. 1909
- Katharina, d. 1910
- Maria, b. 1835, d. 1919

MARIA married Johannes Schorr (1830-1897), a first-grade cousin..

6. Friedrich Schorr (1799-1871) and his Descendants

Friedrich Schorr married Sara Meyer from Thürnen (1.8.1805-8.15.70). He started off as a farmer. In 1823 he acquired the Hotel/Restaurant 'Rössli' (pet name for a horse! E.S.). He thus started anew on an old family tradition, since already the first Schorr in

Muttenz was -besides farmer- an inn-keeper. Up to this date, descendants of Friedrich Schorr have maintained this tradition. Friedrich Schorr died April 24, 1871, eight months after his wife. Their marriage was blessed with five children:

- Johannes,	b. 1824	
- Niklaus,	b. Dec. 13 1825,	d. Jul. 14 1872
- Friedrich,	b. 1832	
- Jakob,	b. Apr. 5 1834,	d. 1855
- Emanuel,	b. 1842,	d. 1876

NIKLAUS, inn-keeper of the 'Schlüssel' (= key), married a Miss Laubscher (no christian-name given)

FRIEDRICH, like his father, was 'Rössli' inn-keeper. His wife, Maria Aebin, gave birth to three children:

- Marie,	1862-1927,	married to Gustav Baumann in Basle
- Sara,	1866-1939,	married to Anton Waltisbühl in Zurich
- Friedrich,	1868-1945,	married to Anna Basler of Riehen/Basle. Their children:
. Marie	1896-1958,	m. Hans Läuchli, Engineer in Lausen. Two sons Hans-Jörg + Max
. Clara	1899	
. Friedrich	1901	sculptor + painter, living in London since 1936 with his sister Clara.
. Anna Gertrud	b.1903	m. to Ferdinand Sigrist. Three children: Christian, Silvia + Renate

EMANUEL was sales-man. Married 1866 Victoria Boos of Neusprach/Baden, Germany. Their marriage was divorced in 1873.
On October 29, 1874, Emanuel married, in second marriage, Karoline Guilbaut of Delle/France. They had one son:

- Friedrich Emanuel, b. Apr. 1, 1875

The father died one year later, on Nov. 13, 1876. The son was brought up by his uncle, the 'Rössli' inn-keeper. The mother of little Emanuel married, in second marriage, Alois Dominik Habermacher, christ-catholic clergiman in Rickenbach, Canton Lucerne. He later renounced to his ministry and moved to Paris with his wife, where he worked as an artist painter. After his death, his widow earned her living as a cloak-room attendant in a Paris theater. Her son Fr. Emanuel, who grew up in the 'Rössli' in Muttenz, learned the profession of a butcher.

FRIEDRICH EMANUEL married Louise Basler (1875-1947) of Bettingen n/Basle. In 1907 he acquired the inn 'Harteck' in Muttenz which is presently run by his son Rudolf Emanuel. (The latter died in the meantime. Anna and Lawrence Whitehurst have met his widow in Muttenz

in 1976 who was, at that time, just about to sell the inn! E.S.)

Friedrich Emanuel died January 21, 1940; his wife on May 8, 1947. This marriage was blessed with four children:

- *Rudolf Emanuel,* *b. May 21, 1904*
  m. 1943 Ida Hänzi of Seedorf.
  One daughter:
  - *. Elisabeth,* *b. Jul. 28, 1944*
- *Elisabeth Louise,* *b. Dec. 14, 1906*
  m. 1932 Paul Siegrist, dentist
- *Hedwig Margaretha* *b. May 15, 1911*
  m. 1943 Albert Mosimann of Niederdorf/BL
- *Paul Albert,* *b. Apr. 22, 1918, Bachelor of Law*
  m. 1948 Elisabeth Müller (b.1921) of Buckten/BL.
  Their three children:
  - *. Peter Emanuel* *b. May 16, 1950*
  - *. Dominik Michael* *Oct. 7, 1951*
  - *. Daniel Benedikt* *Mar. 8, 1955*

These three boys are the only male Schorrs of the younger generation, apt to carry on the Schorr name in Muttenz.

7. *Johannes Schorr (1803-75) and his Descendants. Wife: Elisabeth Meyer of Muttenz*

- *Elisabeth,* *b. 1828*
- *Johannes,* *b. 1830, d. Mar. 23, 1897. Married his cousin Maria Dietler (b. June 17, 1835, d. Feb. 15, 1919)*
  m. 1857
  Their six children:
  - *. Jean,* *b. 1858, d. 1886*
  - *. Emma,* *b. 1861, d. 1884*
  - *. Marie,* *b. 1862, d. May 31, 1884*
  - *. Elise,* *b. 1868, d. 1895*
  - *. Sophie,* *b. 1873, d. Mar. 2, 1935*
  - *. Lina,* *b. 1878, d. Jul. 18, 1960*

JEAN was married with Amalie Meyer. Their children:

- *Hans* *b. 1883, d. 1906*
- *Emil* *b. 1884. In the year 1912, he emigrated to America and became father of six children. We last heard from him 1933 from Wauwatosa/Mich.*
- *Paul,* *b. 1886, d. Feb. 15, 1909 in Marseille/France.*

After his early death, the widow of Jean married in second marriage Johann Brunner. This couple had 3 children: Fritz, Jakob and Emilie.

EMMA married in 1878 Emil Ramstein, butcher and inn-keeper of the 'Rebstock' (= vine) (where Anna and Lawrence Whitehurst had lunch offered by Dr. Marianne Schorr in 1976. E.S.)
This couple had four children:

- Emil,	b. 1879, d. 1945
- Emma,	b. 1881, d. 1910
- Marie,	b. 1883
- Frieda,	b. 1884

At the age of 25, Emma died in childbed, after she had given birth to her fourth child.

Emil Ramstein (1853-1924) married a second time, Lina Plattner (1858-1910) of Reigoldswil, with whom he had another three children: Fritz, Rudolf, Hans.

MARIE was married to Emil Schwob, butcher and cattle-dealer of Pratteln. They had one child:

- Marie,	b. 1884, d. 1948

ELISE was married with Albert Geissberger (1888-1922). He was a constructor in Basle. They had two children:

- Albert,	b. June 10, 1894, d. May 30, 1951 building constructor
- Clara,	b. June 30, 1898

Like her sister Emma, also Elise died as a young woman in childbed. Lina, her youngest sister, took charge of the orphans and married her brother-in-law in 1899.

SOPHIE was married to Jakob Zeller, cartwright of Muttenz (Nov.25, 1864 - Aug. 27, 1949). They had two children:

- Jacques,	b. Apr. 26, 1896, cartwright d. Aug. 6, 1963
- Erna,	b. Dec. 9, 1903

LINA married Albert Geissberger (see above).

FRIEDRICH (1844-1911), the youngest son of Johannes Schorr (1803-75) married Emilie Glinz (1848-1927). They had six children:

- Emilie,	b. Nov. 1, 1870, d. Apr. 11, 1950 m. 1894 Jakob Umiker, blacksmith in Muttenz. Three children:
. Fritz,	b. Jan. 21, 1895, blacksmith
. Max,	b. Feb. 11, 1899, mechanic
. Emilie,	b. Apr. 11, 1903
- Karolina,	b. 1874, d. Jan. 5, 1930, teacher
- Fritz,	b. 1875, d. 1945. Married with Emma Brunner. No children.
- Emil,	b. 1877, d. 1919. Married with Lina Grieder. No children.

- Ernst, b. 1879, d. June 6, 1961, farmer, m. to Martha Eglin (1884-1930), two children:
  - . Martha, b. Dec. 14, 1909
  - . Ernst, b. Apr. 7, 1914, farmer, m. to Alice Grieder of Kilchberg/BL., 2 daughters:
    - . Alice b. Mar. 6, 1945
    - . Ruth Marianne b. Aug. 20, 1947
- Hans, b. Aug. 12, 1886, Bank clerk m. to Emma Wirz (1891) three daughters:
  - . Emma Emilie, b. May 9, 1920, nurse
  - . Marianne, b. Nov. 11, 1921, oculist
  - . Hedwig, b. May 15, 1924, secretary

From the above it can be seen that Johannes Schorr (1803-1875) has no male offsprings, with the exception of the ones of Emil (b. 1885) who had emigrated to the United States and of whom all we know is that he had six children. We trust, though, that the SCHORR name will live on in Muttenz through the three sons of Paul Schorr.

* * *

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Writing on "Verkaufte Muttenzer Wingerben angemasste Zugehorechtigkeit halber", (= reports on vineyard sales). States Archives Liestal, No 13, drawer 71.

* * *

MEANING OF THE NAME OF SCHORR

The name of Schorr (according to Dr. Marianne Schorr) has its origin in the word 'Scharre' = scraper. (compare coat of arms!) From this it is believed, that the first Schorr was a blacksmith.

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ANCESTORS and DESCENDANTS of FREDERICK SHORE

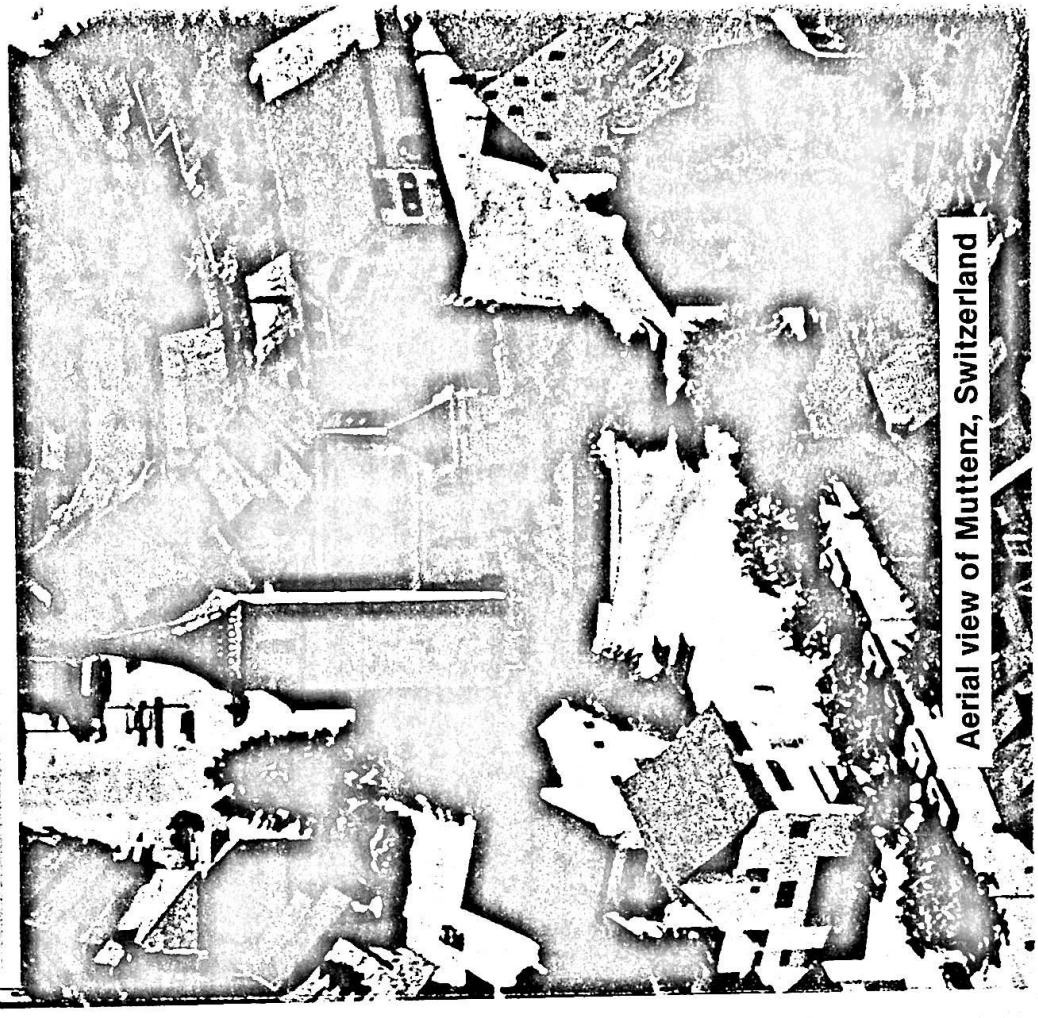
Switzerland, 1570 — Surry County, North Carolina, 1750

with the

History and Genealogy

of

Related Families.



Aerial view of Muttenz, Switzerland

MISS LEO JANE SHORE

SHORE ROAD, RT. 1

LONE JACK, MO. 64070

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into Cumberland County, Kentucky (probably about 1795). The second child, Petrus Schor (Peter Shore) (#1) was born in North Carolina in 1790. Their fourth child, Maria Matilda Shore was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1798. The family subsequently moved back to North Carolina. Jacob died in Bethania in 1809. Son Petrus later left for Tennessee & Kentucky with his Hauser uncles and settled in Todd County, Kentucky about 1820. He was married to Elizabeth Tillman in Kentucky and several of their children were born there. Later, he moved his family into Montgomery County, Illinois, where he died in 1848.

#2 = Johann Heinrich Schor --- born NC, 1793
- **#3 = Evalina Shore --- born NC, 1814**
- **#4 = William Peter Shore --- born NC, 1817**
- **#5 = Simon Peter Shore --- born NC, 1820**
- **#6 = James Thomas Shore --- born NC, 1823**
- **#7 = Christopher Columbus Shore --- born NC, 1825**

Johann Heinrich Schor (#2) was a son of Peter Schor (#1) & Catherine Hauser. Individuals #3 thru #7 were his children with Rebecca Logan.

#8 = Samuel Robert Shore --- born NC, 1797
- **#9 = Mary Elisabeth Shore --- born NC, 1820**
- **#10 = Samuel T. Shore --- born NC, 1821**
- **#11 = Jane Shore --- born NC, 1823**
- **#12 = Louisa Shore --- born NC, 1825**
- **#13 = Robert Augustus Shore -- born NC, 1828**
- **#14 = John W. Montgomery Shore --- born NC, 1832**
- **#15 = Thomas Benton Shore --- born NC, 1834**

#16 = Jonathan William Shore --- born NC, 1800
- **#17 = Samuel Richard Shore --- born NC, 1821**
- **#18 = Sarah Shore --- born NC, 1822**
- **#19 = Jonathan Calvin Shore --- born NC, 1825**
- **#20 = Agnes Shore --- born NC, 1828**
- **#21 = Mumford Shore --- born NC, 1830**
- **#22 = Elizabeth Ann Shore --- born NC, 1831**
- **#23 = Theophilus Shore -- born NC, 1834**

#24 = Susanna Lydia Shore --- born NC, 1807

#25 = Sarah Elizabeth Shore --- born NC, 1810

Individuals #8, #16, #24, & #25 were children of Peter Shore & Anna Maria Rank. This Peter Shore was a son of Johann Heinrich Schor & Barbara Mueller and therefore, uncle to Peter Shore (#1). Individuals #9 thru #15 were Samuel Robert (#8)'s children with Narcissa Jean. Individuals #17 & #18 were Jonathan William (#16)'s children with Frances Phillips, and individuals #19 thru #23 were Jonathan William (#16)'s children with Mary Phillips (twin sister of first wife). Susanna Lydia Shore (#24) married David Hunter. This couple had four Hunter children with them during their westward migration. Sarah Elizabeth Shore (#25) married Thomas Henry Wall. This couple had three Wall children with them during their westward migration.

#26 = Maria Magdalena Shore --- born NC 1798 --- mrd Fulk #17

Maria Magdalena Shore (#26) was a daughter of Peter Shore & Maria Susanna Ritter. This Peter Shore was a son of Johannes Schor & Maria Magdalena

Jan. 1998

Schmidt. Maria Magdalena (Schmidt) Shore married second, Jacob Frederick Fiscus (#1).

#27 = John Shore --- born NC, 1799
- **#28 = Charlotte Maria Shore --- born NC, 1821**
- **#29 = Jonathan Washington Shore --- born NC, 1823**
- **#30 = Anderson Shore --- born NC, 1824**
- **#31 = Alexander Shore --- born NC, about 1827**
- **#32 = Henry Franklin Shore --- born NC, 1830**
- **#33 = Thomas A. Shore --- born NC, 1833**

John Shore (#27) was a son of John Henry Shore & Maria Catherine Boeckel. Individuals #28 thru #33 were his children with Susanna Rominger.

#34 = Rebecca Shore --- born NC, 1799

Rebecca Shore (#34) was a daughter of John Jacob Shore & Johanna Gertrude Hauser. She married Jacob Faulk (Fulk?). This couple with five or six Faulk children, moved into Tennessee in 1834.

#35 = Catherine Shore --- born NC about 1800 --- mrd Hauser #5

There were several Catherine Shores -- I am uncertain yet about the identification of this one.

Spainhour:

#1 = Anna Elisabetha Spoenhauer --- born PA, 1762 --- mrd Fiscus #16

#2 = Elisabeth Dietz Spainhower --- born NC, 1793 --- mrd Arney #9

Anna Elisabetha Spoenhauer (#1) was a daughter of Wernhard Spänhauer & Elisabeth Lohner. Elisabeth Dietz Spainhour (#2) a daughter of Johann Heinrich Spoenhauer (twin brother of Anna Elisabetha (#1)) & Louisa Dietz.

#3 = Jonathan Spainhower --- born NC, 1781
- **#4 = Noah Spainhower --- born NC, 1810**
- **#5 = John David Spainhower --- born NC, 1816**
- **#6 = Salome Spainhower --- born NC, 1820**
- **#7 = Edgar Emanuel Spainhower --- born NC, 1821**
- **#8 = Aaron Spainhower --- born NC, 1822**
- **#9 = Peter Spainhower --- born NC, 1823**
- **#10 = Alfred R. Spainhower --- born NC, 1824**

#11 = Jeremiah Spainhower --- born NC, 1808

#12 = Eva Charlotte Spainhower --- born NC, 1810

#13 = Veronica Frances Spainhower --- born NC, 1811

#14 = Abraham Spainhower --- born NC, 1817

Jonathan Spainhower (#3) was the sixth child of Johann Jacob Spaenhauer & Anna Catherine Volck (Fulk). Individuals #4 & #5 were Jonathan's children with first wife (Unknown), and individuals #6 thru #10 were Jonathan's children with second wife, Catherine Boose. Individuals #11 thru #14 were children of David Spoenhauer & Maria Katherine Helsabeck (#2). David was Jonathan Spoenhauer (#3)'s brother.

#15 = Daniel Spoenhauer -- born NC, 1782 --- mrd Hauser #8
- **#16 = Caroline Spainhour --- born NC, 1820**
- **#17 = Emily Amelia Spainhour --- born NC, 1821**

Shore Family Reunion One of Area's Biggest

By Bill East
Staff Reporter

It's family reunion time again and one of the biggest of the season will occur this morning.

Members of the Shore family will gather at 11 a.m. at Enon Baptist Church on Old Highway 421 to have worship and to talk and reminisce.

Because the Forsyth-Yadkin area is considered one of the strongholds of the Shore family in the Southeast, there are expected to be plenty of family members on hand. Three hundred to 400 members have attended past reunions.

The preaching will happen first — just as it has over the decades the generations of Shores have gotten together — and after that will be a business meeting of the family and then a picnic lunch on the pavillion in back of the church.

Thad Shore, who has been on hand for most of the reunions, said it is traditional for members of the family to reserve the fourth Sunday in August for the reunion.

The place isn't a problem. Most Shores can get to a reunion anywhere in this area within 30 to 40 minutes.

One veteran leader in the Shore family said the family is one of the largest in this section of Forsyth and Yadkin counties. "I would guess it ranks among the 10 largest families in this area," he said.

For instance, the new telephone directory has 134 family listings for Shores in the Winston-Salem and Old Town sections. The Yadkinville book has 28 Shore listings and there are 20 more in neighboring Elkin.

John I. Shore Jr. of Winston-Salem, who has served as president of the family twice, said the reunions of the family — "one of the largest held in North Carolina" — serve the purpose of keeping the family acquainted.

He said a majority of the family is descended from people who settled in either Yadkin County or western Forsyth County "and we feel very much a part of a family community ourselves."

Operation PUSH Suing Black-Oriented Paper

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson and his Operation PUSH have filed a $2.5 million libel suit in U.S. Dis- [illegible] a black-owned companies and set up more black-owned distributorships.

THE 66TH ANNUAL SHORE FAMILY REUNION

DEEP CREEK FRIENDS MEETING

AUGUST 27, 1995

PRELUDE .....Susan Shore Steelman, Pianist
Ruby Brandon Brendle, Organist

PRESIDENT'S GREETING ..... Hannah Anne Davis

INVOCATION .....Tommy Shore

HYMN #226 ..... "Faith of Our Fathers"
Walter Shore, Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS .. President Davis

SPECIAL MUSIC ..... Deep Creek Friends Quartet
Teresa Shore Welborn, Beth Steelman
Tommy Shore and Walter Shore

MINUTES OF LAST REUNION .....Nancy Shore Reece Holt

RECORD OF NEW BIRTHS SINCE LAST REUNION .. President Davis

MEMORIALS ...(Congregation standing) ..... President Davis
Flowers are in memory of departed Shore Family members

TREASURER'S REPORT ..... David S. Shore, Treasurer

OFFERING PRAYER ..... Linwood Davis, Sr.
USHERS: Linwood Davis, Jr.
Sam Hummel, Jr.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT ..... Teresa Shore Welborn

BUSINESS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

HYMN #355 ..... "Blest Be The Tie"

BENEDICTION ..... Wiley Shore

PICNIC LUNCH

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HISTORY of the SCHORR FAMILY from MUTTENZ 1570 - 1963

In 1955 Mrs. R. B. Mitchell and Miss Leo Shore stayed for a brief visit in Muttenz. While on a European tour the two Americans insisted on visiting Muttenz, the town from where their Schorr ancestors emigrated to America over 200 years before.

In 1957 I had the opportunity to return this visit and to get to know our new relatives. I was deeply impressed by their sense of community that is so lovingly nurtured by the Shores. The sons of the immigrants had changed Schorr to Shore. The Shores own a family cemetery near Kansas City, and it is there that they hold an annual family reunion with a two-fold purpose; in memory of the dead, and to cultivate the family relationships.

Part of this cultivation of sense of community is knowing about ancestors. Miss Leo Jane Shore has traced the history of her ancestors back to Friedrich Schor who emigrated to America from Muttenz in 1750.

Upon my return to Switzerland I made it my task to write down the history of the Schorrs from Muttenz to find out how we are related to our cousins in America and in the hopes of setting up a family tree of the Schorr's beginning with the first generation of the Muttenz Schorr's and until the present time.

Mr. Jacob Eglin accepted the arduous but fascinating task of compiling the details about the Schorr family from church records and other documents. I have supplemented his labors by supplying data which were partly unearthed in the state archives of Liestaler and partly gathered from relatives of the Schorr families.

Though we have endeavored to collect all attainable data this booklet cannot claim completeness. The church records, the predecessor to our Bureau of Vital Statistics, have entries that are more fragmentary the older they are, and more often than not are very troublesome to decipher. Instead of date of birth, only the date of baptism is recorded. According to old customs the baptism followed only a few days after the birth so therefore we could quite correctly use date of birth and baptism equally one to another.

The research of the first and second generation of the Schorr family at Muttenz was especially difficult because the church record in Muttenz was not begun until 1624. Dates prior to that could only be approximately fixed.

I express my thanks to all who have contributed and hope that this booklet will be a pleasure to all Schorrs and their relatives near and far.

Rene' Baumgartner

Basel in August 1963

1. Hans Schorr the Elder 1570 - 1652

In the first church register of Muttenz one can read that Hans Schorr or Schor, as the name then was spelled, died in his 82nd year on October 12, 1652. (Illustration I)

Entry of the death of Hans Schorr the Elder in the church register October 12, 1652.

The pastor fortunately specified the age of our ancestor for most often he was content with listing the date of death only. We therefore know the year of birth although church registers in Muttenz were not kept before 1624. If a church register from the year 1570 existed we would search in vain for the precise date of birth.

From a letter dated March 16, 1608 we know that Hans Schorr moved to Muttenz.

The city of Basel had at that time the intention "to sell its property located within the district of Muttenz". On April 19, 1607 the Chief Bailee at Münchenstein, Samuel Vebeli, offered the land for sale by order of the Council at Basel. It seems that the property was not very desirable then because almost a year went by before purchasers applied for it; one Jacob Breitenstein and our Hans Schorr. Had the Chief Bailee agreed to this purchase we would hardly know anything about this transaction today. He was of the opinion that the community itself could make good use of the land and lamented about this impending purchase to his superiors in Basel in his letter of March 16, 1608. In keeping with the customs of the period this letter of lament to his superiors was addressed to: "noble, severe, pious, venerable, one who cares, honorable and wise mayor and council of the City of Basel, my gracious and ruling masters".

The Chief Bailee goes on to say that the parcels were sold without his knowledge to "two persons whose parents were not residents of Muttenz". If the community could have acquired the land it would have been in a better position to construct a water pipe line which needs over a thousand wooden pieces.

The Chief Bailee flatly demanded to retrograde the purchase in favor of the community. We do not know how the Council in Basel decided on this unfair request. Neither do we know from where Hans Schorr moved to Muttenz.

J. Eglin believes that a town in the then sovereignty of Baden would have been the most likely place.

On May 16, 1624 we already find Hans Schorr registered in the church records. A handwritten insert shows 1601 (probably the page number). Gotteshaus (House of God) herein . . . . . two men in Eigenthal (area of a valley), have in hands Hans Schor, etc.

He was of this day a godfather of Jacob Seiler, son of Peter Seiler and Margreth Meyer. From then on we find Hans Schorr as Godparent approximately once a year and we may assume that he was equally assiduous even before the existence of the church register. But often we can not be sure if it was he or his son who had the same name. Hans Schorr the Elder was explicitly listed as a Godfather in 1651 when he was 81 years of age. With his son Hans he is immortalized in the church register as Godfather 18 times. We also find his descendants time and again in the baptismal register recorded as "Götti or Gotte", old German for Godparents.

Hans Schorr's wife, Anna Hodel died on December 5, 1633. She had given him one son and two daughters; Hans, Anna, and Barbara.

On October 22, 1635 Hans Schorr married a second time. He was then 55 years old. Already on January 17, 1636 his second wife, Barbara Dietler, gave him a son, Michael.

2. The Children of Hans Schorr the Elder

As mentioned before, the eldest son had the same name as his father. We find him as Hans Schorr the Younger for the first time in the church registered as Godparent on October 26, 1627. He must have been at least 17 years of age at that time. We will not go wrong when we presume his year of birth to be 1610. On October 31, 1631 he married Maria Brüderlin who died on December 27, 1644. She gave him two children; Adam, born February 4, 1640, and Johannes, born April 17, 1642.

Anna Pfirter became Hans Schorr's second wife on April 13, 1646. On November 24, 1650 they baptized their daughter Angela.

We know nothing of the fate of the children from both marriages.

Anna Schorr, the second child of Hans Schorr the Elder is registered as Godmother for the first time on September 21, 1634. It is concluded then that she must have been born around the year ~~1650~~ 1615. She died after 1644 because she is registered for the last time as Godmother on September 22nd of that same year. She married Jacob Dietler on October 21, 1634. Her two first children, born 1636 and 1637, were named Margrit, and the third born in 1641 was named Anna. We must assume that both Margrits died soon after their births because the fourth child baptized in 1643 was also baptized as Margrit.

Only one time was a Barbra Schorr Godmother in 1639. She must have been the second daughter of the Elder Hans Schorr. Her year of birth was probably around 1623. We do not know any more about her.

Michael Schorr, son of Hans Schorr the Elder, from his second marriage married Elisabeth Schort on January 1, 1658. Ten children sprouted from this marriage:

1.	Barbara	Baptized July 10, 1659
2.	Elisabeth	" December 9, 1660
3.	Hans	" January 11, 1663 (Wedding Day)(?)
4.	Anna	" January 8, 1665
5.	Anna Margaretha	" August 18, 1667
6.	Maria	" November 27, 1670 (died soon after)
7.	Michael	" September 29, 1672
8.	Maria	" February 6, 1676
9.	Friedrich	" May 26, 1678
10.	Maria	" October 19, 1680 (died January 17, 1720), (was married to Hans Seiler).

3. Friedrich Schorr, Baptized May 26, 1678

Friedrich Schorr was the ninth of the ten children of Michael Schorr and Elisabeth Schort. The church register of Muttenz lists only descendants of him. His wife Ursula Tschudin gave him five children:

1.	Friedrich	Baptized October 27, 1705
2.	Michael	" February 6, 1707
3.	Elisabeth	" July 29, 1708 (died soon after)
4.	Hans Ulrich	" April 13, 1710
5.	Elisabeth	" January 17, 1712 (died soon after)

This generation goes separate ways. Friedrich and Michael, the oldest two immigrated to America, while the younger boy Hans Ulrich remains in Muttenz.

4. Immigration to America

Friedrich and Michael Schorr were not the only ones from Muttenz who moved with their families to America at that time. Pastor Hieronymus Annoni, who we know from the Reformed Church hymnbook has handed down to posterity in the church register under the column "Memorabilia" (memorable comments), the following:

"On May 8, 1749 many people from our and other countries departed by ship from Basel to go later to Holland with the intention to find better

luck in America. Among those were 66 people, mostly commoners of the middle class of Muttenz".

In his diary he expressed himself without restraint:

"On May 8, 1749 many people from Basel left by ship for the New World. Among them were 66 persons from Muttenz with whom I had much to do. The authorities did not like to see this departure and had even undertaken steps against it, but because of those were indigent, evil people, the loss was easier to overcome". (An asterisk shows this to be re-translated from the English).

If we hope that our two emigrant families were perhaps indigent but not evil we see ourselves disappointed. Although they received permission to emigrate already in 1749, they did not begin the journey until a year later, on May 13, 1750.

As further memorabilia Pastor Hieronymus Annoni wrote:

"In the Summer of 1750 once again two households with a total of eleven persons journeyed from Muttenz to America. They were evil people and therefore to the advantage of the town."

The only known immigrants of 1750 were the two Schorr families consisting of exactly eleven persons:

1. Friedrich Schorr, baptized October 27, 1705, and his wife Margaretha Schneider, whom he married on March 28, 1729. She was baptized on October 3, 1708 and was the daughter of Jacob Schneider and Anna Pfau. At the time of their immigration four children were alive and one more was on the way:

1.	Friedrich	Baptized on October 23, 1731
2.	Heinrich	" February 13, 1735, (deceased on Nov. 11, 1819 in Bethania, North Carolina)
3.	Michael	Born 1738
4.	Margreth	Baptized on October 21, 1742
	Johannes	Baptized on May 24, 1739 - died in the same year.

2. Michael Schorr, baptized on February 6, 1707, and his wife, Anna Maria Schwartz, born in 1707. They had three children:

1.	Ursula	Baptized on December 13, 1738
2.	Han Jacob	" August 14, 1740
3.	Anna Maria	" April 14, 1743

It was a three-week trip on the Rhine to Holland. They had to wait two weeks there until a ship brought them to Cowes on the Isle of Wight in England. Here Margaretha gave birth to her child a week later. But the child died soon afterwards, and our emigrants must have experienced difficult times. After a four weeks waiting period in Cowes they finally boarded the ship "Sandwich" with 200 passengers. In Captain Hazelwood's passenger list we find the following entries:

Friedr. Schorr sen.
Friedr Yor jun.
Michael Schor

So evidently only the two heads of household and the grown-up 19-year old son of Friedrich had been registered.

The journey to the New World was under a bad star. The sixth child of Friedrich had died soon after birth. Seven weeks later his mother, Margaretha Schorr-Schneider died on the high seas following the fatigue of the journey.

Finally on November 30, 1750, fifteen weeks after the departure from England, the sailing vessel arrived in Philadelphia. The journey from Basel to America took almost six months.

The families first settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania where fellow countrymen received them hospitably. Later they moved to Bethania in North Carolina where they joined the "Mährischen Brüdern" (*), an evangelical community. Here Friedrich Schorr the Elder died in 1773.

(*) Moravian Brothers

5. Hans Ulrich Schorr - 1710 - 1855

We are returning again to Muttenz. The only Schorr who had remained loyal to his town was Hans Ulrich, baptized on April 13, 1710. He married Maria Mesmer. Their only descendant was Friedrich Schorr, who was baptized on January 13, 1737. He was a farmer and a member of the "Gescheids und Gerichts". (Unable to translate - an association of some kind. Sounds like a prestigious one.) He married Anna Maria Vogt. They too had an only son, Johannes, who was baptized on December 21, 1777 and also became a farmer and a member of the "Gescheids", and additionally a church sexton, "Bannbruder" (an ecclesiastical court member), "Grossrat", (Upper Council (?)), "Gemeinderat" (City Council), and a member of the District Court. He died on March 23, 1855. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Katharina Glinz gave him three children:

1.	Friedrich	Baptized on April 26, 1799
2.	Johannes	" October 4, 1803
3.	Anna Maria	" April 15, 1808

The Schorr's presently living in Muttenz are descendants in direct line on the one hand of Friedrich, and the other hand of Johannes. So as not to confuse the survey we shall first enumerate all descendants of Friedrich, and then all of Johannes. The sister of the two, Anna Maria Schorr, married Johannes Dietler (born 1805), son of the 1814 deceased Johannes Dietler and Eva Aebin.

Johannes Dietler, Jr. and Anna Maria Schorr had six children:

Eva (died 1900)
Jacob (died 1905)
Katharina (died 1910)
Sophie (died 1900)
Fritz (died 1909)
Maria (1835 - 1919)

Maria married Johannes Schorr (1830 - 1897), also a cousin of the first degree (first cousin).

6. Friedrich Schorr (1799 - 1871), and his descendant.

Friedrich Schorr married Sara Meyer of Thürnen (January 8, 1805 to August 15, 1870). He was first a farmer, then in 1823 he became the innkeeper of the "Rössli" at Muttenz. He resumed an old tradition for the first Schorr of Muttenz was an innkeeper, even if only as a side job. Descendants of Friedrich Schorr (1799 - 1871) have maintained this tradition without interruption until today. Friedrich Schorr deceased on April 24, 1871, eight months after the death of his wife. Their marriage was blessed with five children:

1. Johannes, born 1824.
2. Niklaus, December 13, 1825 - July 14, 1872. Innkeeper of the guest house of Schlussel. Married to a Laubscher.
3. Friedrich, born 1832. Married to Maria Aebin. Friedrich was, like his father, the innkeeper of the Rössli. They had three children:

    1. Marie (1862 - 1927), married to Gustav Baumann in Basel.
    2. Sara (1866 - 1939), married to Anton Waltisbühl in Zurich.
    3. Friedrich (1868 - 1945), married to Anna Basler from Riehen. They had four children:

        1. Marie (1896 - 1958), married to Hans Läuchle, engineer from Lausen. They had two sons; Hans-Jörg, and Max.
        2. Clara, born 1899.
        3. Friedrich, born 1901. Painter and Sculptor. Since 1936 he has lived with his sister Clara in London, England.
        4. Anna Gertrud, born 1908, married to Ferdinand Sigrist.

4. Jakob, April 5, 1834 - 1855.
5. Emanuel, 1842 to November 13, 1876. Merchant. 1866 married to Victoria Boos from Neusproch (Boden). This marriage ended in divorce in 1873. On October 29, 1874, Emanuel entered into his second marriage with Karoline Guilbaut from Delle, France. They had a son who was baptized Friedrich Emanuel, and born on April 1, 1875. The father died the following year on November 13, 1876. The child was reared by his uncle Friedrich who was innkeeper of the Rössli.

About the mother of little Emanuel we know that she remarried on February 6, 1897 and became the wife of Christian Catholic minister Alois Dominik Habermacher. Pastor Habermacher officiated in the Catholic congregation in the Canton of Luzern. During the period of the cultural war he joined the Christ Catholic Church and worked as pastor in Laufental. Later he renounced his office and post of honor and moved with his wife to Paris. There he busied himself as a painter and artist. After his death his widow earned her livelihood as a check girl in a Paris theater.

Her son by the first marriage who was, as mentioned, reared by his uncle, entered the butcher trade and became a butchermaster. Friedrich Emanuel Schorr married Louise Basler (1875 - 1947) from Bettingen near Basel. In his profession he worked, among other things, as a bank official with the "All-Gemeinen Consumverein", (Consumers society or union) in Basel. In 1907 he acquired the "Restaurant zum Warteck" in Muttenz which today is being continued by his son Rudolf Emanuel. Friedrich Emanuel died on January 21, 1940, and his wife on May 8, 1947. Four children descended from this marriage:

1. Rudolf Emanuel, born May 21, 1904. Innkeeper of Warteck, married 1943 to Ida Hänzi from Sudorf. One daughter, Elisabeth, born July 28, 1944.

2. Elisabeth Louise, born December 14, 1906. Married 1932 to Dentist Paul Siegrist.

3. Hedwig Margaretha, born May 15, 1911. Married 1943 to Albert Mosimann from Niederdorf.

4. Paul Albert, born April 22, 1918. Doctor of Jurisprudence, (attorney). Married 1948 to Elisabeth Müller (born 1921) from Buckten. Three children:

    1. Peter Emanuel, born May 16, 1950
    2. Dominik Michael, born October 7, 1951
    3. Daniel Benedikt, born March 8, 1955

Of all in Muttenz living relatives of the Schorr family these three children (preceding page) are the only male descendants. In all other families there are no male descendants, and perhaps none are expected.

7. Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875), and his descendants.

Johannes Schorr, baptized on October 4, 1803 and his wife Elisabeth Mayer from Muttenz had four children:

1. Elisabeth, born 1828

2. Johannes, born 1830, died March 23, 1897. He married in 1857 his cousin Maria Dietler (June 17, 1835 to February 15, 1919). Their six children were:

   1. Jean (1858 - 1886). Married to Amalie Meyer. Children:

      1. Hans (1883 - 1908).
      2. Emil, born 1884. Around 1912 he emigrated to America and there became the father of six children. His last communication was received here on June 13, 1933 from Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.
      3. Paul, 1886 - Feb. 15, 1909. Died in Marseille. After the early death, Jean, his widow, married Johann Brunner and had three more children (Fritz, Jacob and Emilie).

   2. Emma (1861 - 1884), married 1878 to Emil Ramstein, butcher and innkeeper of Rebstock. Four children:

      1. Emil, 1879 - 1945
      2. Emma, 1881 - 1910
      3. Marie, born 1883
      4. Frieda, born 1884

      Emma was only 25 years old when she died giving birth to her fourth child. Emil Ramstein (1853 - 1924) married again. Out of this marriage with Lina Plattner (1858 - 1910) from Reigoldsivil came three more children: Fritz (born 1886), Rudolf (born 1887), and Hans (born 1888).

   3. Marie (1862 - May 31, 1884), married to Emil Schwab, butcher and livestock dealer from Pratteln. One child: Marie (1884 - 1948)

4. Elise (1868 - 1898). Was married to Albert Geissberger, (1888 - 1922), who was a General Contractor in Basel. Two children:

   1. Albert (June 10, 1894 - May 30, 1951), (General Contractor).
   2. Clara, born June 30, 1898

   Elise, like her sister Emma, died in childbirth when her daughter Clara was born. Lina, the youngest sister, cared for the orphaned family, and in 1899 became the second wife of her brother-in-law.

5. Sophie (July 6, 1873 - March 2, 1935). Married 1894 to Jacob Zeller, carpenter (the type of carpenter who builds carriages and wheels), from Muttenz (Nov. 25, 1864 - August 27, 1949). Two children:

   1. Jacques, born April 26, 1926. Master of Carpentry, (the type of carpenter who builds carriages and wheels). Died Aug. 6, 1963.
   2. Erna, born Dec. 9, 1903.

6. Lina (August 28, 1878 - July 18, 1960). Married 1899 to Albert Geissberger (see above) (Elise).

3. Friedrich (1844 - 1911). The youngest son of Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875), married to Emilie Glinz (1848 - 1927). They too had six children:

   1. Emilie (Nov. 1, 1870 to April 11, 1950). She married Jacob Umiker in 1894, a smith from Muttenz. (April 10, 1861 to May 10, 1926). Three children:

      1. Fritz (born Jan. 21, 1895), smith
      2. Max (born Feb. 11, 1899), automobile mechanic
      3. Emilie (born Apr. 11, 1903).

   2. Karoline (1874 - Jan. 5, 1920), teacher

   3. Fritz (1875 - 1945). Was married to Emma Brunner. This marriage remained childless.

   4. Emil (1877 - 1919). Was married to Lina Grieder, (1879 - 1958). This marriage too remained childless.

   5. Ernst (1879 to June 2, 1961), farmer. Was married to Martha Eglin (1884 - 1930). Two children:

      1. Martha, born Dec. 14, 1909
      2. Ernst, born April 7, 1914, farmer. Married to Alice Grieder from Kilchberg (Baselland). Two daughters:

         Alice, born March 6, 1945; Ruth Marianne, born August 20, 1947.

JAMES HENRY SHORE

B. 1847 D. 1935

Stayed home during first of war while father hauled salt. Detailed by the Government. 1864 I was conscripted, sent to Camp Vance, Morganton, N.C. where we stayed in training for three weeks an d captured by the Yankees who marched us over the mountains to Strawberry Plains, 200 miles, wading many streams. Took the train for Chicago, to Camp Douglass. Lee surrendered in April and we were sent back to Greensboro. I walked to grandfather Shore's- spent the first night of the hike in fence corner and the second night in a barn. It was in June.

Worked for Uncle Cal and went to school for one winter.

Left for California in Dec. 1867, went to New York in one week, 8 days to Panama, 12 days to San Fransisco, train to San Jose, hotel, after breakfast I had $1.50 left so I sought work. Finding no work I sawed wood for three weeks for Jesse Hobson for my board.

After it quit raining went to work for Thonpson, a Scothhman for $30 per month. $45 during harvest. Bought a team of horses and drove for two years. Averaged $5 a day. Board $5 a week. For three falls I rented 150 acres for $400 and sowed in wheat 125 acres, the rest for hay for horses. 1741 bushels of wheat at 2½ cents per pound. I rented again and a man wanted to buy the rent, I Sold the lease, my horses and all the machinery. Sold out one Saturday and started home the next Saturday. It was the 15th of November 1871. Came by way of Salt Lake City over first R.R. through Omaha, Marshaltown where I stayed with my Uncles and Aunts for three weeks. Home in December. Married on January 22, 1872.

We intended to go back but Julia's people would not listen to it, so we planned to work here a year or so and then go but things turned up and we never did go.

While I was out there I was not sick a day, no medicine. Did my washing for the first year. Never had milked but I told the man that I could do anything any one could. I milked one pint while he milked three cows.

Before I went out there Julia and I talked it over. Neither had anything and no way to make any. We agreed that I would go to California and work and at the end of five years I would come back after her or she would come to me. She promised to wait for me for five years but no longer.

6. Hans, born August 12, 1886, married to Emma Wirz, (Born April 15, 1891), bank employee. Three children:

   1. Emma Emilee, born May 9, 1920. Nurse.
   2. Marianne, born Nov. 2, 1921. Ophthalmologist.
   3. Hedwig, born May 15, 1924. Secretary.

Of the descendants of Johannes Schorr (1803 - 1875) there are, therefore, no male descendants apart from Emil (born 1885), who emigrated to the USA (1912), and about whom we only know that he had six children.

We permit ourselves to hope that the three sons of Paul Schorr will see to it that the name Schorr will endure in Muttenz.

Illustrations or facsimiles from the Church Register.

In 1750 Pastor Hieronymus Annoni wrote into the Church Register, "In the Summer of 1750 once again two households with a total of eleven persons journeyed from Muttenz to America. They were evil people and therefore to the advantage of the town".

Left side - Picture 2:

Memorabilia entered by Pastor Hieronymous Annoni into the Church Register: ("See Para. 28, Page 8, same quote".)

SOURCES:

Church Registers and Bureau of Vital Statistics of Muttenz.

Chronologic Collection of over 30,000 names of Immigrants in Pennsylvania 1727 - 1776. Ruup, Leipzig, 1931

Faust, A.B. and Brumbaugh, G.M., Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies, Vol. II. S. 159, The National Genealogical Society, Washington, D. C., 1925.

Shore, Marvin D., The Shore Family.

Letter on "Muttenz Vines, appropriate for the City of Basel State Archives in Liestal, No. 11, Drawer 71.

Letter on sold Muttenz vines appropriated privilege (?) State Archives in Liestal, No. 13, Drawer 71

AUTHOR - DR. R. BAUMGARTNER
St. Albanring 250
Basel

Extracts from the Friedberg Diary 1772
Written by L.J. Duchhof, reader & school teacher there

February 1-1772 In Bethabara the two sons of the departed Johann Schor, Johannes & Heinrich, were bound to Christian Frey, until they should become of age, and the third son, Peter, was bound to Martin Walk.

April 3- For two weeks I have [illegible] to be on account of a bad cold, but today my wife and I visited at Peter Frey's and Martin Walk's. At both places large and small were coughing and snuffling. This has been a very unhealthy spring, & it is hard to find a house in which there are not one, two, or three in bed with cold on the chest and fever.

[illegible] Diary 1772
[illegible] Michael Gruff, [illegible] of Bethabara - [illegible]

August [illegible] there was a trial [illegible] the two justices [illegible] Philip Schaub [illegible] lived [illegible], sold the apple [illegible] on his [illegible] lot to [illegible], and he sold them to [illegible] Schaub [illegible] the apples from the tree [illegible] that [illegible] stolen from him. The [illegible] point to [illegible] was [illegible] belonged [illegible] Schaub [illegible] Marshall [illegible] and that [illegible] from Schaub [illegible] to be continued [illegible].

1772

[illegible] for the Schaubs [illegible] to be taken back [illegible] Dr. [illegible] with his wife [illegible] and have [illegible] the vacated [illegible]

[illegible] People
2 Widows
1 Single Brother
[illegible]
1 [illegible] girls
[illegible] children

[illegible] Total

Extracts from the Friesbery Diary 1772
Written by L.J. Buchhop, reader & school teacher there

February 1-1772 In Lathmark the two sons of the departed Johann Schon, Andreas & Heinrich, were bound to Christian Frey, until they should become of age, and the third son, Peter, was bound to Martin Wolk.

April 3- For two weeks I have been unable to be on account of a bad cold, but today my wife and I visited at Peter Frey's and Martin Wolf's. At both places large and small were coughing and sneezing. This has been a very unusual spring, & it is hard to find a house in which there are not one, two, or three in bed with cold on the chest and fever.

January Diary 1772
The Germanised pupp, Parish of Lathmark - Lancaster

August - Now, there was a train of wagons. The two justices, [illegible] took the [illegible] Philip Schaeffer, who [illegible] lives in [illegible], sold the apple trees on his farm a lot to buy, and he sold them to a [illegible] Schaeffer, who lives about two miles, the apple trees from the tree [illegible] and [illegible] point that [illegible] stream from here. The [illegible] point to [illegible] was [illegible] belongs, a [illegible] Schaeffer has a right to [illegible] & [illegible] the Parish [illegible] from Lancaster and Lititz [illegible] [illegible] from Schaeffer, & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

1772

[illegible] - [illegible] for the Schaeffers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Extracts from the Bethabara Diary 1773

November 29-1773 Early this morning Dr. Kapp brought word that his father-in-law, Friedrich Schor, died peacefully yesterday, in the fourth hour.

May 10-1774 Dr. [illegible] went to court; Dr. Stauber also went, in order to collect some debts, and took along some ginger cakes for sale. Dr. Kapp went to court on business connected with the will of the elder Schor. We hear that Dr. Donn has again been made justice.

Friedberg Diary 1775

The diary of Rev. Ludolph Bachhof

August 16-1775 We had an unexpected visit from Dr. and Sr. Heinrich Schoor, of Bethania, who were yesterday at the wedding of Heinrich Hauser (and Catharine Honns) and had spent the night at the home of Christian Frey.

[illegible] in Wachovia 1775-1783

The following list have been compiled from various church registers and congregation catalogs in the Salem Archives; the list of men living on seperate plantations is taken from a tax list of 1780. Names of women and children are omitted. The date following the name is the year of birth.

Bethabara

Kapp, Jacob	1729
Kapp, Joseph Friedrich	1761

Bethania

Schor (Schore), Heinrich	17[illegible]
Schor, Johannes	17[illegible]

Salem Diary 1776

February 12, 1776 The two Brethen, Heinrich Schor and Marc Hohns, came together from Bethania to Dr. Graff and mentioned that the latters son, Johannes, was planning to marry Marie, the daughter of the former. Dr. Graff could not say nothing except that at the present Johannes Hohns is not in good standing, and that it must be left to the care and consideration of the parents on both sides as they both understand the spirit in which marriage should be undertaken; they both expressed regrets that their children were not in the state of mind which the importance of the step made desirable.

Friedberg Diary 1776

March 17- The Banns for the single man, John Hoens and Anna Maria Schor were published for the second and third times.

Bethania Diary 1776

March 19- about 10:00 Dr. Bonn came and at 11:00 he married John Hehns to Anna Maria Schor, in her home.

Bethabara Diary 1777

February 23-1777 Sunday This morning we received the affecting news that it had pleased our dear Lord to call home our dear Sr. Rapp.* She fell asleep about 4:00 softly and quietly, while those present sang a tender Liturgy, and her husband gave her the [illegible], "Into the [illegible] of Jesus". This was at [illegible] announced by the French horns, and the Liturgy service it was announced in the usual [illegible]. Little [illegible] Rapp, poor motherless [illegible], was today given to Sr. [illegible] Schor; the departed Sr. Rapp had asked this of her. * She was born in [illegible], Switzerland, in 1742. Her parents belonged to the Reformed Church. The family emigrated to America in 1753, the mother dying during the voyage. The Memoir does not say where they first [illegible], but in 1753 they went to New River. The Indian War of 1754-1755 caused them to [illegible] to the [illegible], in North Carolina; but not feeling safe there they [illegible] in Bethabara in 1759, being housed in one of the [illegible] at the Bethabara [illegible]. In 1760 they became residents of the new [illegible], Bethania.

Bethania Diary 1778

February 27- yesterday and today we have been told that Geo. Hauser, Jr. and Magdalena Schor have become engaged.

March 3- At 8:00 this A.M. some of the people from the Upper Town rose with Geo. Hauser, Jr. and Magdalena Schor to Mr. Brooks, and he married them. This shows that some persons are deficient in the understanding of congregation rules and do not have them at heart.

March 4- This evening the newly married young people came to see us and we wished them all the happiness and blessing in their new home.

Oct. 29- Heinrich Schor's wagon left this A.M. for Penn. Teamsters were Geo. Hauser, Jr. and Johann Schor.

Memorabilia of Bethabara 1780

The congregation consists of 69 persons, and in addition there are two at the mill, Geo. Wagemann and Margaretha Schor - a negro and negress at the tavern and a negro boy on the plantation, a total of 74.

Bethania 1780

Bethania had an increase of 8 - a decrease of 7. The young Johann Schor went home, Margaretha Hauser married and moved away, and 5 others moved to Salem.

Bethabara Diary 1780

March 23- Maundy Thursday Dr. Ernst sent word that Johannes Schor departed at seven o'clock this morning and he, Ernst will be tomorrow afternoon.

Bethabara Diary 1780

Dec. 2- He visited Christian Frey. Johannes Schor, the boy who has had pox; it has broken out well and is not very sick.

Bethania Diary 1763

June 3- At noon there was the wedding of the widower Br. Jacob Kapp and the single Sr. Louise Holt. Immediately after the ceremony Sr. Kapp's new choir ribbon was tied in, and then we had dinner together in the home of Br. & Sr. Schor.

1799

August 14- A man from Schnabely came from Virginia. His wife ran away with a man named Rohrbup, and stopped in this neighborhood at the farm of the deceased Johannes Schor. The man said that the 2 had made off with almost his entire property while he was in Pennsylvania.

20-12-1812

In the name of God Amen. I Frederick Shore of Surry County and State of North Carolina being weak in body but sound memory bleped be God for it I do this twenty eighth day of december in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve I make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid.

First Item. I give unto my beloved wife Barbery Shore one bed and furniture and all the household goods and kitchen furniture the stock of hogs, five head of cows one horse and also 30 pounds on George Hauser when collected she is to pay unto Henry Shore ten pounds Peter Shurman, ten pounds, Lewis Mickey, ten pounds; and also ten pounds to little Jacob Shores of the money I have now in hand and for her to be under no obligation to pay unto Henry Shore, Shurman, nor Mickey until it is collected of said George Hauser. my will and desire is that my wife should not be disturbed nor molested on the on the premises, whereon she now lives and to dispose of what I give her as she sees proper also one fourth of the produce of the farm. the above debts to be paid in hard money.

Secondly. Margaret Jentle to have five dollars paid her by my son, Jacob Shores to her and her heirs forever.

Thirdly Item. I give unto my son John Shores one cow to him and his heirs forever.

Fourthly Item. I give unto my daughter Anne Dinkley twelve pounds which I lent to her husband John Dinkley to her and her heirs forever.

Fifthly Item. I give unto my son Jacob Shores one still and all the plantation tools to him and his heirs forever.

Sixthly Item. I give unto my daughter Barbary Mickey eight shillings to her and her heirs forever.

Seventhly Item. I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Hoots one shilling sterling to her and her heirs forever.

And lastly I do constitute make and ordain Peter Shermer my whole Executor of this my last will and testament utterly disallowing all former will by me made. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the day and date above written.

Signed sealed and published in presents of us

Jost John Hutchens

William Grope

his
Frederick Shores (Seal)
mark

23-11-1773

NORTH CAROLINA SURRY COUNTY

May court 1774

In The Name of God Amen

Whereas I the Subscriber am at present sik and weak of Body but got of good and perfect understanding and Memory have within my self. considered how that all min kind are mortal and appointed once to Die and as I suppose the greatest part of this my naturall Life is Expend allready I do therefore this Twenty third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Seventy three is publish constitute and make this my Last Will and Testament at the following manner

Firstly. I do command my Soul into the hand of the God and Redeemer Jesus Christ and my Body to the Earth therein to be buried in a Honourable and Christian manner.

2nly. It is my Will and order that the Sons which are orphan, left by my son John Shore Deceased Named Johannes. Peter. Henry and Jacob Shore out of my personal Estate shall have and Receive the sum of Forty pounds, part or each of them Ten pounds, soon after my Departure on Condition that the said Money shall be lay'd upon Interest by Henry Shore the Lawfull Executor for the above named four orphans, constituted and appointed by the Last Will and Testament of the above named John Shore Deceased which said sum of money shall not be paid of unto the aforesaid orphans, before one after another comes to their Lawfull age, and if it shall happen that one or more of the aforesaid shall die before he or they come to his or their Lawfull age or before his or their share or shares is or are due to him or them then his or their part or share or shares out of the above mentioned sum of Forty Pounds, is to fall upon the Suviving of the aforesaid Sons.-

3ly. It is my Will that after my Departure my son Fredrick Shore. Henry Shore and my Laughter Margareth Shore shall have the Remainder of my Personnal Estate it being in Land goods Chattles money ye in any wise appertaining or belonging to me Whatsoever to be Equaly Distributed and divided among them in Shares alike Except a triple of Interest I do forgive and bestow to my son Henry Shore.

4thly. It is my Will and order that Debts where I am indebted shall be paid of out of my Estate and on the other side are my outstanding to be received and demanded.

5thly. And Lastly. I do Constitute and appoint my son Henry Shore and Jacob Rapp the Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness

whereof I have this day & year above written set my hand and seal to this my last Will and Testament.

Frearick Shore (Seal)

B.G. Martin
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
1979 BEACH STREET, SUITE 16
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA 27102
TELEPHONE OFFICE 919 723-7970 RES 919 788-6888

November 5, 1976

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shorr
Geigselgasse 18
4132 Muttenz
SWITZERLAND

Dear Paul and Lisel:

Enclosed is a copy of a deed which I recently obtained from Fitcastle County, Virginia, in the United States. This deed represents the first piece of property purchased by Frederick Shore, who immigrated from Muttenz to Pennsylvania and subsequently to Virginia in 1756. This deed dated August 29, 1775, between Frederick Shore, Jr., eldest son of Frederick Shore, Sr., to Samuel Ingram, states that Frederick Shore, Sr. obtained the property in 1757, approximately six years after coming to this country. This deed represented 80 acres in the western part of Virginia on the New River.

I thought you would be interested in this, since it represented the first piece of property owned by a Shore from Muttenz in America.

Margaret Ann and I did not make our planned trip to the Rhine for the Oktoberfest because of sickness in her family. We do look forward to coming back to Switzerland and Germany sometime in the future. All the Shores in Yadkin County and here in Winston-Salem, especially Mrs. Kathryn Shore, send their regards.

Margaret Ann is working on something and hoping to have it completed soon for you and Paul. We send you our love, and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Your friends,

Bob and Margaret Ann Martin

BGM/pd

Enclosure

Johannes (Hans) Schorr, II

4.

"Johannes (Hans) Schorr, II, third son of Frederick and Margaretha Schnider Shore, baptized 5-24-1739 in Muttenz, Switzerland, died 1-10-1770 near Bethania, N. C., and buried in the Moravian Graveyard at Bethania, married 4-27-1763 Maria Magdalena Schmidt, daughter of Peter Schmidt (Smith) of Salisbury, N. C.

"Their children

1. Johannes Schorr, III, born 10-10-1764, died 10-10-1844
2. Johannes Peter Schorr, born 9-11-1766, died 1837
3. Johannes Heinrich Schorr born 4-14-1768, died 8-4-1826
4. Johannes Jacob Schorr, born 9-22-1770, died 1843 "

From Moravian Records in N. C., Vol. 2

Where was our John Schorr, II, during the years between 1750, when his family left Switzerland, and the year 1762, twelve years later, when we first hear of him being in America as a refugee and living with his father in Bethania? The names of his two brothers and sister are mentioned several times, but no mention of the name John.

Back in the spring of 1924, when the writer was walking and hitch-hiking in and around Bethania getting information about the early Shores for his graduation thesis at Guilford College, two elderly men in Bethania told him the following story.

"When we were boys growing up here in Bethania, we remember our elders telling how their grandparents related to them how one day as some men were visiting they saw a stranger coming down the road. As the stranger got closer, one of the men said that looks like Hans Shore." It was Hans or John Schorr who told about how he had walked, worked and begged his way from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. The thing they remembered best about his experience was the day and night before, as he was coming out of the Blue Ridge Mountains and reached the Dan River. It was flooded and too deep to wade. After following the river he soon came into a clearing and saw a young maiden in the yard of a log cabin. The parents, a Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, invited John into their home, fed him and had him to spend the night. The next morning Mr. Schmidt told his daughter to ferry John across the river. As they were crossing the river John realized he liked the girl, and told the men in Bethania that he was going to work hard, save his money and go back and marry the Miss Schmidt. He kept his word and married Miss Schmidt in 1763.

From the "History of the Shore Family" by Julius Kreeger, now in Salem Archives, we have a similar story about our John but different in that Kreeger's legend says that John was left with relatives in Switzerland. When he had grown up he walked

and worked his way from Switzerland to England. Here he arranged his passage to America on a vessel which he helped to load with freight, then helped unload upon arrival in Philadelphia. He walked to Wachovia, the Moravian town of Bethabara, spending the last night with the Schmidt family on Dan River.

As stated earlier, Johannes, II, was a refugee in Bethania in 1762.

Also we find the following:

"Johannes Schorr paid ten shillings, sterling money to John Earl of Manville for 400 acres of land lying on both sides of Town Fork Creek of the Dan River, May 12, 1762."

This deed made in Anson County in 1762 is now recorded in the Deed Book at Danbury, Stokes County, N. C.

"On April 26, 1763, Hans (John) Schorr of Bethania, who had been to Salisbury to seek Peter Schmidt's daughter for his wife, returned today with her and her parents, and on April 27, the next day, were married by Brother Loesch."

It is believed by many that the Schmidts lived on the Dan River, where, according to the legend about John, II, spent the last night on his long journey on foot from Pennsylvania. It was necessary to have his bride's parents to go with the bride and groom to the county seat, which was Salisbury, to get the marriage license.

The newlyweds, having no home of their own, were welcomed into the home of John's father. There was much to do, and we can imagine that Maria Magdalena, the new bride, was not long in cleaning and tiding up the log cabin where the two men had been living. For John there was land to be cleared and crops to plant.

The next year, 1764, a son was born, and another son was born two years later, 1766, and then two more years, 1768, another son was born. Then the sadest of all messengers came. John, the husband and father of three small boys, was taken sick late in 1769 and died January 10, 1770, at the early age of 31. No record has been found of the cause of his death.

The two oldest sons of Johannes and Maria Schorr were bound to Christian Frey. The third son, Peter Schorr, was bound to Martin and Elizabeth Fiscus Walk.

"John, II, was not a member of the brethren but had lived in good fellowship with them and worshipped often with them. He was converted in one of their meetings and had planned to join them so that he might enjoy the blessings of full membership. Because of and in recompense for his good and close fellowship, the Moravians, somewhat contrary to their custom, permitted his remains to be placed in the Moravian Cemetery at Bethania, which was his expressed desire during his sickness." Wachovia Diary.

His grave is well marked to this day by a plain, flat piece of granite.

A copy of his will is preserved at Salisbury, North Carolina. Book D, page 80. The original was written in German and has been sent to Raleigh.

WILL OF JOHANNES (HANS) SHORE

In the Name of God, Amen.
Since I am now a very sick man and I have thought about that all men are mortal and because I have lived a long time, maybe soon the time will come for me and because of this and my sickness, however, I am still by sound mind, I write this for my last will and testament how my property shall be divided.
First: I put my soul in God's and my Redeemer's hands, and my body to the earth, that the same will be buried in a Christian manner and honest.
Second: All debts should be collected and my debts should be paid.
Third: It is my will that my wife, Magdalena Schor, should get my plantation on which I am living now, and all cattle and household goods and everything that belongs to me, no matter what it is. My wife also should bring up my

three sons, Johannes, Peter, and Heinrich on this plantation and to cherish and nourish them until they be of age, further take them to church and teach them good manners, like a good mother should do.

Fourth: My will is, that after I have passed on and my widow should get married again, the plantation and land should not belong to her anymore, instead to my three sons, but she shall have one-third of all moveable goods, whatever it is.

Fifth: My will is, that after I have passed on, my brother, Heinrich Schor, shall be the instructor [executor] of this my last will and testament. In true confirmation of this my last will and testament I sign this with my own hand in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, this on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord 1770.

Johannes Schor

Witnesses present: Johannes Miller and Heinrich Spoenhauer

Note: The above will was in the German Language. It is recorded in Book D, p. 80, Rowan County Records, Salisbury, N. C. In this will Johannes names three sons, and his fourth son, John Jacob, was born after the will was made.

(See attached page,
Magdalena Schmidt Shore)

Magdalena Schmidt Schorr
wife of John, II

In John's will we find, "It is my will that my wife Magdalena Schor should get my plantation on which I now live and all the cattle and household goods - - - I will that after I have passed on and my wife should get married again, the plantation and land should not belong to her anymore, but should be given to my three sons - - - "

John II, husband and father, died January 10, 1770, some seven years after he married. His youngest son, Jacob, was not born until after his father's death, being born September 22, 1770.

Magdalena, the widow and mother, must have continued to live in her home with her father-in-law, Frederick, until her oldest son "John, III, moved back to his father's farm from Bethania in 1788, where he continued to live until his death in 1844." (John, III Memoirs) Some years later she married again, for we have the following quotation from Mrs. Ethel Elsberry, 206 Leroy, Audobon, Iowa, who is a descendant of Jacob F. Fiscus, Magdalena's second husband.

"Jacob Frederick Fiscus, born 1749, in Lancaster, Pa., and died 1830 in Washington County, Ind. He married Magdalena Schmidt Schor, widow of John Schor who died 1770, leaving Magdalena with small children. One infant son was raised by this Jacob Fiscus. They had one daughter, Maria Barbara Fiscus, born about 1784. She was married to Joseph Fulp in Bethania, N. C., and died Oct. 18, 1855, in Washington County, Indiana.

Magdalena Shore Fiscus must have died before 1817, for on Oct. 16, 1817, Jacob F. Fiscus married Rebecca Arney who died about 1825. They lived in Washington County, Iowa. This Rebecca Arney was a daughter of Henry and Magdalena Volk Arney,

and was a sister to Savannah Arney, who married our John Shore, IV, the first one of our Shores to live in Yadkin County.

In the small family graveyard near where John and Magdalena lived one grave slab read:

> "Betty Fiscus, departed this life June 23, 1816,
> age 27 years eleven months and 22 days."

Since this girl was buried in the family graveyard on the farm where Magdalena and Jacob Fiscus lived, she may have been their daughter. Magdalena and Jacob Fiscus must have lived in her home until the late 1780's when the land was deeded to her oldest son, namely John, III. Magdalena and her husband may have moved to Indiana about the time the land was deeded to her son.



0

Jakob Umiker 1861-1926
∞ 4.4.1894 Mz
Emilie Schorr 1.11.1870 – 1950
T von Friedrich Schorr 1844-1911 und Emilie Glinz 1848-1927

1

aumer
nder

Schorr / Sigrist / Umiker / Baumgartner	

Ce livret est de 32 pages №364131 ✻ Page première

CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE
SCHWEIZERISCHE EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT
CONFEDERAZIONE SVIZZERA

PASSEPORT
PASS PASSAPORTO

No. 364131/37440

pour / für / per: Paul Siegrist-Schorr

et son épouse / und seine Ehefrau / e sua moglie:

Enfants voir pages / Kinder siehe Seiten / Figli vedi pagine:

SCHWEIZERBÜRGER

CITOYENS SUISSES CITTADINI SVIZZERI

Dieses Büchlein umfasst 32 Seiten
Questo libretto consta di 32 pagine

Erste Seite
Pagina prima

Page quatrième

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Ce livret est de 32 pages

Passeport précédé / Vorausgehend / Passaporto preced. No. 28800, établi le / ausgestellt am / rilasciato il 1932

par / durch / da Baselland

Acte d'origine du / Heimatschein vom / Atto d'origine del

Confirmation du droit de cité du / Bürgerrechtsbestätigung vom / Confermazione del diritto di cittadinanza del

Observations	Bemerkungen	Osservazioni

Vierte Seite
Pagina quarta

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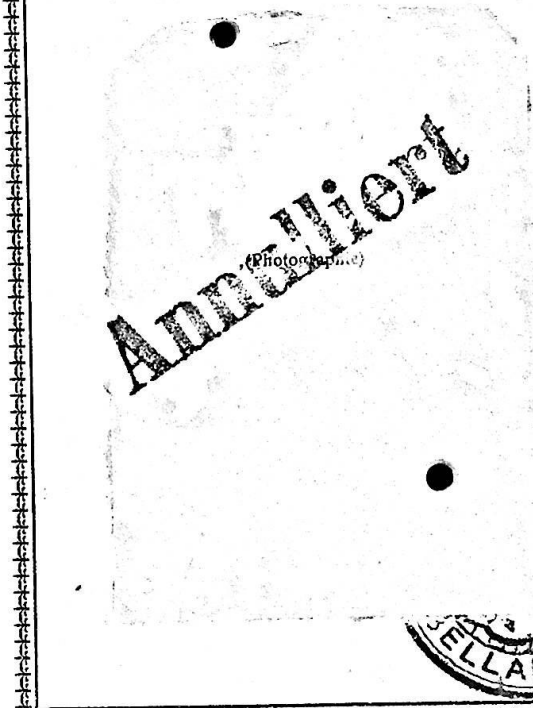


Umiker von Thalheim / AG

0	**Jakob Umiker 1861-1926**
	∞ 4.4.1894 Mz
	Emilie Schorr 1.11.1870 – 1950
	T von Friedrich Schorr 1844-1911 und Emilie Glinz 1848-1927
1	**Friedrich Umiker 1895-**
	1.∞ 24.10.1924 Anna Lea Nussbaumer
11	Anna Umiker * ∞ Fritz Peier : 6 Kinder
111	Veronika Peier
112	Hannes Peier
113	Werner Peier
114	Samuel Peier
115	Andreas Peier
116	Martin Peier
	2.∞ Rahel Fisch *1944-1962*
	3.∞ Anna Frey
12	**Fritz Umiker 1928**
	1.∞ Ida Frischknecht
121	Monika Umiker 1956
122	Niklaus Umiker 1961
123	Christoph 1959
	2.∞ Sonja Passera : keine Kinder
13	**Ruth Umiker 1932**
	1.∞ Robert Blatter 1931-
131	Annagret Blatter 1960
132	Felix Blatter 1961
133	Urs Blatter 1963
134	Michael Blattern 1967
	2.∞ Jürg Forster 1929: keine Kinder
14	**Peter Umiker * 1946**
	∞ Judith Weber ~~Heidi~~
141	Urs Umiker * 1983
2	**Max Umiker 1899-1968**
	1.∞ Alice Frei + 1936
	2.∞ Rosa Ryser 1910
21	**Max Jakob Umiker * 1942**
	∞ 1967
	Therese Brüderlin * 1944 → Brüderlin von Muttenz
211	Martin Max * 1969
212	Thomas Jürg * 1971
213	Maja Therese * 1974
22	Marianne Umiker
	∞ Urs Roth * 1948 o¦o 15.5.1970
221	Stefanie Roth * 1971
222	Daniel Roth 1973-1994
223	Simon Roth 1975
3	Emilie Umiker 1903-1990
	∞ 1927
	Fritz Ernst Baumgartner 1896-1984 → Baumgartner von Trub BE
31	René Baumgartner 1930-
32	Werner Baumgartner 1934-

27.07.01

149.411.24	***Friedrich Schorr** * 2.3.1844 – 1911 GemRat, Armenpfleger*
	∞19.5.1870 Mz
	*Emilie Glinz * 15.5.1848 – 1927 T v Johann G und Elisabeth Schwarz*
149.411.241	*Emilie Schorr 1.11.1870 – 1950 ∞ 4.4.2894 Mz Jakob Umiker 1861 1- 1926: 3 Kinder*
149.111.241.1	*Friedrich Umiker ∞ 24.10.1924 Anna Lea Nussbaumer → Umiker*
149.111.241.2	*Max Umiker 1899- 2x ∞ → Umiker*
149.111.241.3	*Emilie Umiker 1903-1990 ∞ 1927 Fritz Ernst Baumgartner*
0	**Fritz Ernst Baumgartner * 25.5.1896 + 26.5.1984**
	∞ 25.5.1927 Emilie Umiker * 11.4.1903 + 7.7.1990
	Tochter von Jakob Umiker 1844-1911und Emilie Schorr 1870-1950
1	René Baumgartner * 12 2.1930
2	Werner Baumgartner * 28.2.1934
1	**René Baumgartner * 12 2.1930**
	∞ 29.8.1959 Antoinette Luise Ritter * 8.1.1932
11	Eva Baumgartner * 21.11.1960 ∞ Beat Nievergelt * 21.6.1962
111	*Sara Nievergelt * 1991*
112	*Tirza Nievergelt * 1993*
113	*Rahel Nievergelt * 24.9.1995*
12	Denise Yvonne Baumgartner * 12.10.1063 ∞ Thomas Eggenberg * 30.6.1961
13	Colette Irene Baumgartner * 22.12.1964 ∞ Bruno Schaad „ 21..4.1957
131	*Martin Schaad * 1.7.1995*
132	*Philipp Schaad * 8.5.1997*
14	Bernhard Paul * 21.9.1967 ledig
2	**Werner * 28.2.1934 ∞ 13.7.1963 Danielle Ribaux * 22.8.1939**
21	Christine Baumgartner * 25.6.1965 ∞ Rolf Mäder * 13.2.1965
22	*Sylvie Baumgartner * 15.11.1967 ∞ Paul Boss * 19.10.1963*
221	*Thierry Boss * 18.1.1999*

02.10.2000 / 18.07.01


TOWN OF BOONVILLE
1895-1995
YADKIN COUNTY

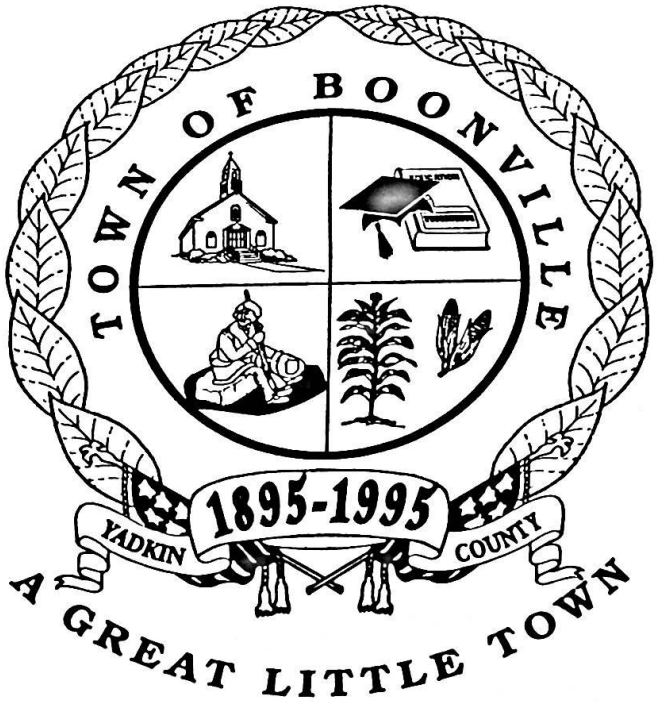
Gemeinde Museum Lutherz

Von den vier Familien
Shore / Schorr die noch
heute in dieser Gemeinde
leben.

Ulrich Siegrist

Lutherz, 28. August 1995

The History of Boonville, North Carolina 1895-1995



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1995

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Aerial View of Boonville, North Carolina (1995)
Courtesy of: Harvey Smith's airplane; Harvey Smith - Pilot; Susie Smith - Photographer

Preface

The year 1995 has presented an opportunity for a group of people who live, work and share with each other in the town of Boonville, North Carolina, to take a look into the history of the town, it's people, churches, schools, businesses and industries. A look that has revealed a thread of caring and concern for others that has made this "A Great Little Town."

We have come to realize that as we look into the past we find that those who were here before us have become very much a part of our lives, as they were so important in the life of the town of Boonville.

Appreciation for the past has allowed people to continue to live, meaningful lives in preparation for future generations.

The town of Boonville is indebted to many individuals and families who have contributed to its history.

The historial committee is deeply grateful for the contributions of information and pictures that have come from so many sources to help make this book possible. We have attempted to record information about people, churches, schools, events, businesses and industries that have been such a vital part of Boonville for the past one hundred years.

It was the intention of the Historical Committee to include as much factual information as possible. Any discrepancies or omissions are purely unintentional.

Boonville Centennial Celebration
Historical Committee
Mildred Matthews, Chairman
Ann Lawrence
Carolyn Cook
Elizabeth Foster
Nellie Craver



BOONVILLE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION SIGN
1895 - 1995

The History of Boonville, North Carolina

Boonville, North Carolina is located on the northwest side of Yadkin County, approximately three miles south of the Yadkin River which is the dividing line between the counties of Yadkin and Surry. (In 1850 Yadkin County was formed from a portion of Surry County.)

Tradition says that a community was located two miles north of the present crossing that is now Boonville, before the town of Boonville was established. A settler named Davis founded a blacksmith shop, a hat factory, a mill for grinding grain, and a shop where grinding stones and whetrocks were made. Older people in the area say that this community ended in tragedy. It is reported that in a period of only a few hours, the settler's wife and three children became ill with a dreaded disease and all four died. Davis was heartbroken, left town and never returned.

A crossroads settlement was named Leonora on June 19, 1857, but it remained under this name only five months. The National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C. show a post office was established under the name of Boonville on November 20, 1857 with William H. Rodwell as the first postmaster.

Tradition says that the town of Boonville was built where two Indian trails crossed. It is believed that the east and west trail was used by the Cherokees, and the north and south trail was used by the Catawbas.

Daniel Boone made many visits to this section after his family moved from Pennsylvania to Bear Creek, which is near Mocksville, N.C. in 1750.

In 1768, when he was twenty-two years old, Daniel Boone came to this area to bear and deer hunt on the Yadkin River. Tradition says, in the area from Crutchfield to the Wilkesboros.

Some of the older people have heard stories passed down from other generations, that Daniel Boone camped frequently at Boonville a short distance west of the Boonville Baptist Church, where there was a large spring. Near this spring there was a large, hollow, poplar tree. Early residents of Boonville said that Daniel Boone slept in this tree at night. The spring and tree were located on land owned by Mr. W.R. Frye and later by his daughter Mrs. Carmen Frye Richardson. It is now owned by Mrs. Richardson's son Sammy Richardson. The tree stood until 1928 when it was struck by lightning and destroyed.

It is believed that Dr. Nathan B. Dozier built the first house in Boonville. Tradition says that either Dr. Nathan B. Dozier or William H. Rodwell named the town of Boonville after Daniel Boone.

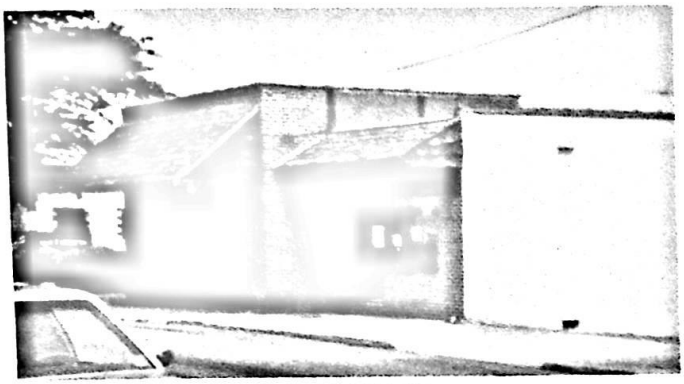
Incorporation of the Town of Boonville

1895—PRIVATE LAWS—CHAPTER 44.

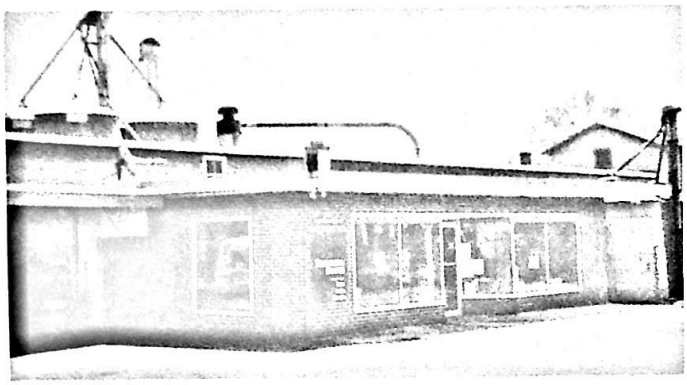
An act to incorporate the town of Boonville, in Yadkin County.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the town of Boonville in Yadkin County be and the same is hereby incorporated by the name and style



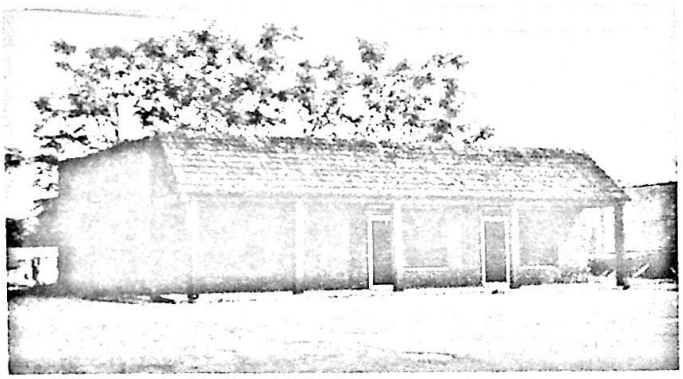
VIDEO STORE



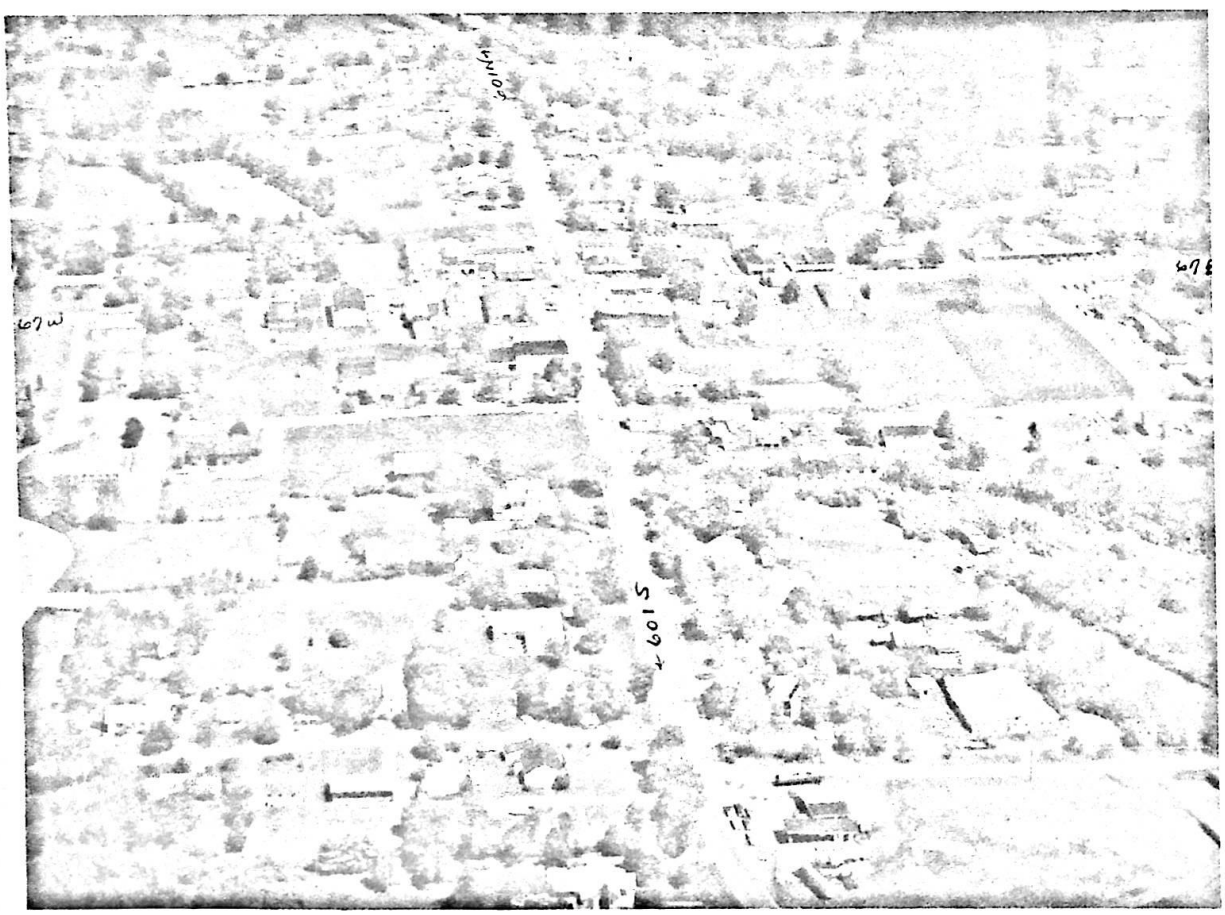
WOLFE AND REECE



WILLIAM'S UPHOLSTERY



YADKIN INSURANCE AGENCY (W.N. Ireland Insurance Co.)



COURTESY OF
JOHN D. MOCK

These advertisements were printed in the Boonville Agricultural Fair Book, Oct. 18-19, 1929. The Fair Book is courtesy of Lucy Brendle Hinshaw.

Boonville Agricultural

FAIR

Third Annual Exhibition

BAND MUSIC
STOCK JUDGING
FIDDLER'S CONVENTION
HIGH SCHOOL PLAY

Two Days - Two Nights

FRIDAY - SATURDAY
OCTOBER 18-19, 1929

Boonville, N. C.

Commercial & Savings Bank

F. W. DAY ..... President
J. W. SHORE ..... Cashier
P. C. WOODHOUSE ..... Vice-President
ROY W. REECE ..... Assistant Cashier

—Make our bank your bank
— We serve while you save
—We invite your banking account
—Remember, it's not what you make
—It's what you save

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK
BOONVILLE, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Boonville High School

SESSION 1929-30

CALENDAR

1929

Sept. 18, Wednesday ..... First Term Begins
Oct. 18-19 ..... Agricultural Fair
Nov. 28 and 29, Thursday and Friday ..... Thanksgiving Recess
Dec. 21-30 ..... Christmas Holidays

1930

Jan. 17 ..... First Term Ends
Jan. 20 ..... Second Term Begins
May 8-10 ..... Commencement

FACULTY

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

C. W. Riden, A. B. ..... Principal and Teacher of Mathematics
Miss Grace Hayes, A. B. ..... History
W. E. Brooks, A. B. ..... Science and Latin
Miss Louise Rothrock, B. S. ..... English
J. R. Walker, B. S. ..... Voc. Agriculture

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT

Miss Minnie Casstevens ..... Seventh Grade
T. S. Hobson ..... Sixth Grade
Miss Eulalia Brandon ..... Fifth Grade
Miss Sue White, A. B. ..... Fourth Grade
Miss Sadie Fleming ..... Third Grade
Mrs. Arthur Matthews ..... Second Grade
Miss Pauline Jones ..... First Grade

Co-operation makes a successful school

Boonville Possesses

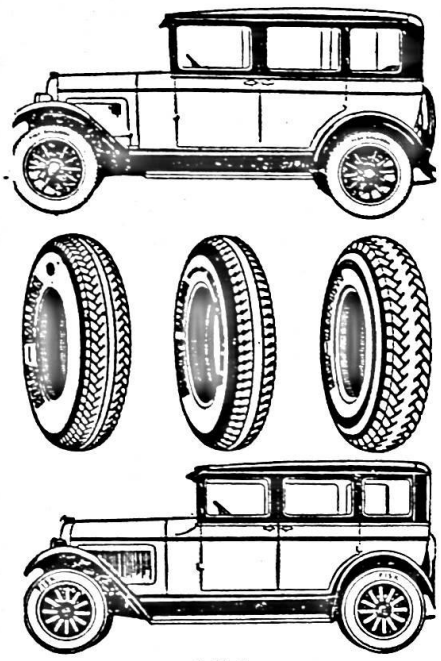
Outstanding Advantages—
—An intelligent, progressive population
—Two live churches
—A good school well equipped
—A strong, well established bank
—A healthful, invigorating climate
—Good roads
—Electric power
—Up-to-date stores

—A low tax rate
—Four daily mails
—Accessible to markets
—An excellent telephone system
—A milk route
—A commercial school

You are invited to investigate if you are interested in building or buying a home, or in buying a farm. We believe you will find here material advantages, moral and religious influences, educational and social opportunities that are unexcelled by the best communities of the state.

Visitors are always welcome

WHIPPET WILLYS-KNIGHT



Sold By
FLETCHER MOTOR COMPANY
R. M. Fletcher, Mgr. Boonville, N. C.

Chrysler Motors

MAKE THE PLYMOUTH

Also they make it possible for the family of average means to have the motoring pleasures of the wealthy with the satisfaction of living within their means.

We sell and service the Chrysler Motors line which includes Dodge cars and trucks, Chrysler 66, 70, 75, and———

The Plymouth

The four cylinder car with a high class six Chrysler performance———

The car that is low in price but high in quality

YADKIN AUTO COMPANY,

Dealers
Boonville, N. C.

We Carry a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL STOVES, RANGES, CUTLERY, PLOWS AND OTHER FARM IMPLEMENTS

Yours For a Good Fair

C. D. POINDEXTER & CO.

BOONVILLE, N. C.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND UP-TO-DATE MERCHANDISE

A special display and reduced prices on Fair days; Millinery, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Pumps, Oxfords, Hats, Caps, Jewelry, Drugs, School Supplies, Groceries, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.

Be sure to see this line. New goods at low prices. We can save you money on anything in our line. You'll like the quality as well as the price and we guarantee both to be satisfactory.

We will appreciate your business.

FLEMING & WOODHOUSE

Boonville, North Carolina

WE PAY BEST PRICES FOR GRAIN

All kinds of feed that the farmers need at the right price. Highest grade flour and corn meal for sale. We do all kinds of grinding, so let us do yours.

"BOB WHITE FLOUR"

BOONVILLE ROLLER MILLS

N. C. Dobbins, Prop **Boonville, N. C.**

A CITY STORE IN A SMALL TOWN

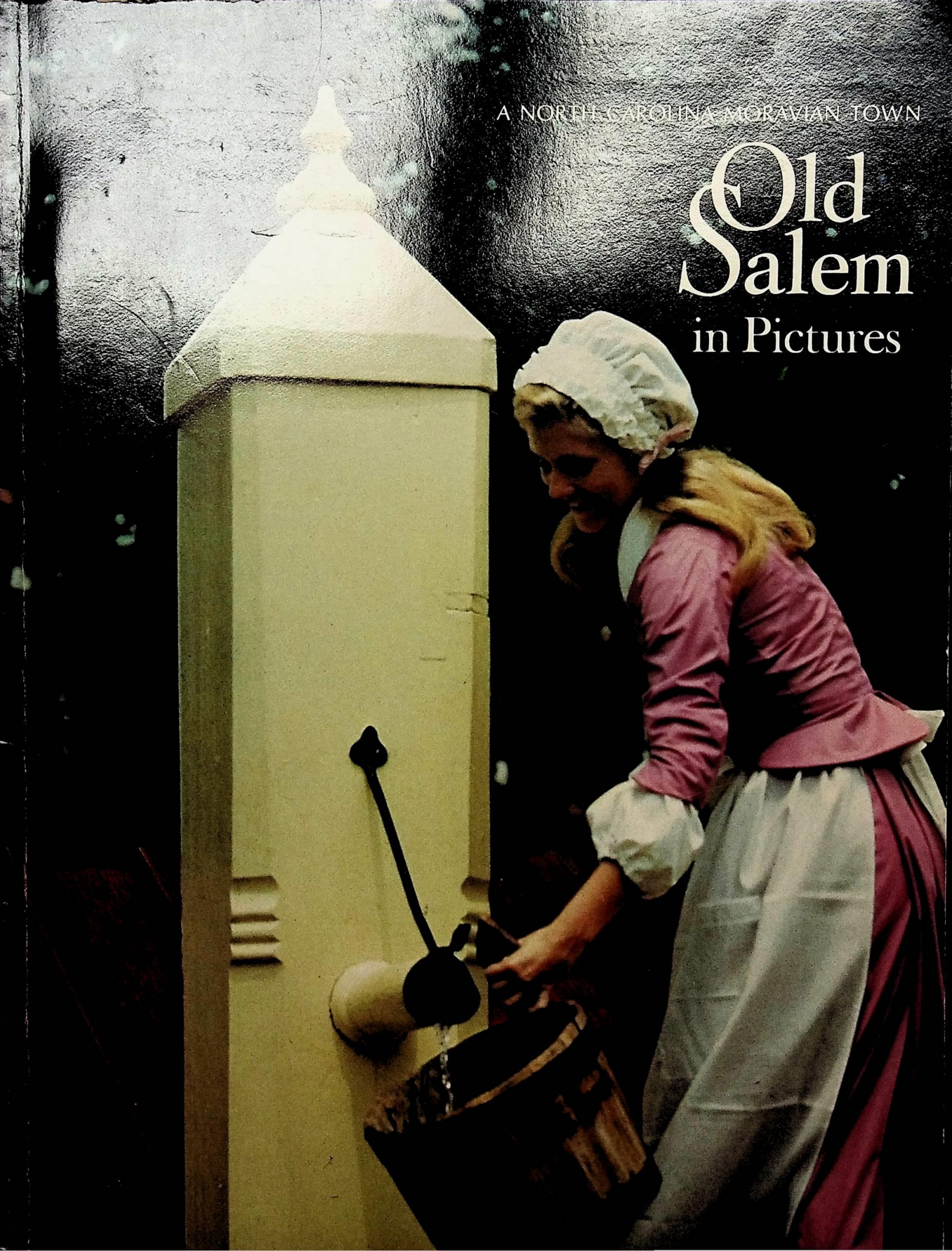
SPECIAL DISPLAY ON FAIR DAYS

Hats, Shoes and Other Dry Goods

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR PRODUCE

F. W. DAY

BOONVILLE, N. C.



A NORTH CAROLINA MORAVIAN TOWN

Old Salem in Pictures

Ulrich, I am so delighted that you came across the big ocean to come to our Schorr Reunion - Please call when you come to Atlanta and plan for a long visit. This would be so wonderful for Harvey and me -
404-534-7092

Lovingly,
"Aie"

REALLY ENJOYED LUNCH AND THE AFTERNOON WITH YOU, ULRICH.
BEST WISHES,
RAY SHORE

Uli Siegrist

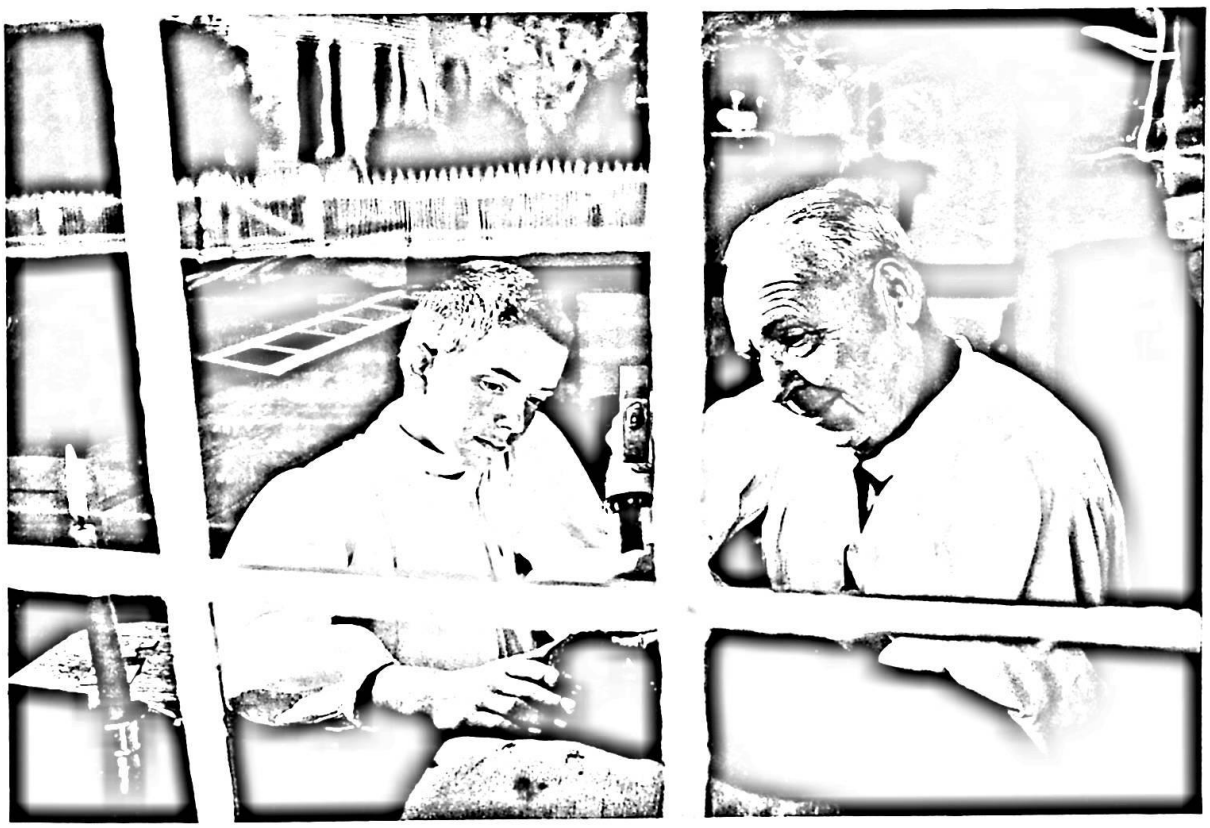
Ulrich, its been a joy getting to know one of our dear kissin kin - Thank you for coming - many happy memories of you. Come again - Cam

Dear Cousin Ulrich, It is certainly a treat to have you visit this area for our 1987 Shore Reunion, and we hope you will return for visits many times in the future. Best wishes always, Katherine Shore
August 23, 1987

Old Salem in Pictures

REVISED EDITION

Photography by Bruce Roberts
Text by Frances Griffin



Bright Mountain Books
Asheville, North Carolina

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Foreword

This is a book about both "the Salem that was" and "the Salem that is." If the reader finds that often the two tend to fuse into a single portrait, well and good. For Old Salem today seeks no identity of its own, striving to be only a faithful reflection of the Salem of yesterday—its architecture, its community life and, especially, the spirit of the devout men and women who built it.

The task of re-creating an eighteenth-century town in the heart of a twentieth-century city has been a tremendous undertaking, involving millions of dollars, countless hours of research and the efforts of many, many people in what truly has been—and still is—a labor of love. And there was a time when it seemed that none of it would ever come to fruition.

At the close of World War II, Salem had long since ceased to be the bustling little Moravian congregation town which Frances Griffin describes so vividly in the following pages. As early as the mid-nineteenth century, the controls that had kept Salem's residents tied to the church materially and spiritually had been relaxed. Many Moravians had moved out of Salem to work in the tobacco and textile factories which had sprung up in the new neighboring town, Winston. And little by little, non-Moravians, who had once been barred from living in Salem, moved in. Moreover, by the time the nineteenth century turned into the twentieth, the arms of Winston's growing commerce and population had stretched farther and farther until they encircled the old town. Finally, in 1913, Salem was joined to Winston to form a new city, Winston-Salem.

The Moravians had built their houses well, however. Many were still standing in the 1940s although, as the years passed, they had gradually deteriorated. The Moravian Church in Salem and the girls' school that had been started by the early Moravians, Salem Academy and College, remained active, their buildings in good repair. But for the most part, the historic area, once so carefully planned, bore the dingy look of neglect. Many of the old buildings had been "modernized" and turned into shops whose garish signs signaled an apparently irreversible process of commercialism and urban decay.

Many people in Winston-Salem—some of whose ancestors had once lived in Salem—deplored the old town's decline. It wasn't until 1947, however, that the citizenry was aroused to action. A grocer announced plans to construct a large market in the heart of the historic area. If this were allowed to happen, still more commercial ventures were bound to follow, destroying all tangible evidence of the community's rich heritage. Such a threat pushed Winston-Salem's civic leaders into forming a non-profit organization, Old Salem, Inc., whose responsibility would be to preserve and restore the old Moravian congregation town.

Old Salem today is the result of that effort. As the old buildings emerged from their dilapidated state to take on again the clean, fresh look of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the atmosphere of Salem also stepped backward to a time when community life was simpler, more intimate and less hurried. As the text of this book indicates, the early Moravians who founded and lived in Salem were devout, industrious people whose way of life was unique. Consequently, in restoring their buildings, we have also tried to re-create the ways and the spirit of these unusual men and women so that Old Salem may offer its visitors not just a look at the past but an experience in which the past, for a few moments anyway, lives again.

As only a skilled photographer can do, Bruce Roberts has captured in his pictures the essence of this living past. His models are of the twentieth century, but their clothing and the settings in which they are pictured speak so strikingly of another time that the photographs might well have been made 200 years ago. Mr. Roberts thus subtly fuses "the Salem that was" and "the Salem that is" so well that the two are scarcely distinguishable. We are deeply grateful to him for achieving with his camera precisely what Old Salem, Inc. is trying so faithfully to convey with its restored buildings and program of interpretation—the spirit of a people, and a place.

Gardner Gidley
President
Old Salem, Inc.

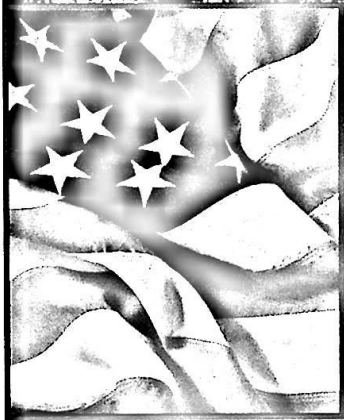
Winston-Salem, N. C.
June, 1972

Heritage Press

Boonville

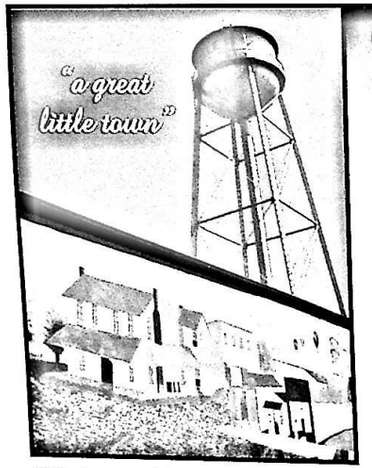
1998–1999 Keepsake Edition







Phonebook Companion



"Whatsoever things are lovely ... think on these things." Philippians 4:8

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A special thank you to each of our advertisers and also the Town of Boonville, YVEDDI, Yadkin County Chamber, and many other people whose input, time and guidance shape this publication and give it life.

Greetings from the Editor

Welcome to the second annual *Heritage Press*, the guide and directory promoting Boonville, Yadkin County.

This publication's goal is to familiarize citizens and introduce visitors to some of the things to see and do in our area, provide listings of available businesses and services and showcase our "great little town".

The great response of the Town of Boonville and its individuals give *Heritage Press* life. We join our loyal advertisers in bringing you this publication and we encourage you to visit and utilize them.

At the beginning of this century small towns had a vibrant, fierce sense of community, loyalty and fellowship; our goal is to help restore and strengthen those feelings. Supporting and frequenting local ventures does more than create a stronger economy; it makes for a stronger community.

May we contribute our talents and time to make our community the best it can be.

Emily Sarah Lineback

Volume 2 • Second Annual Issue 1998-1999

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ON OUR COVER: Consisting of a blend of businesses and rural countryside, Boonville's setting provides the framework for a wonderful quality of life.

Welcome

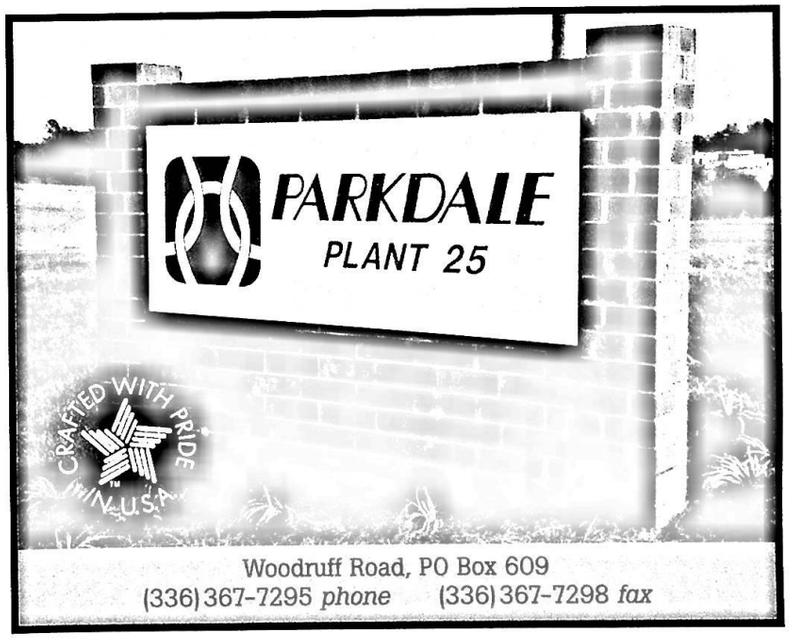
On behalf of the citizens of Boonville, I welcome you to our great little town. Located in the heart of Yadkin County, Boonville is a very special place to live and to visit. We enjoy the quality of life most often found only in small rural towns. Our hometown atmosphere will surely make you feel like one of the family.

We invite you to visit with us, walk our sidewalks, talk with our people and discover the magic of our town.

Sincerely,

Larry Wilkins, Mayor of Boonville

TOWN OF BOONVILLE
1895-1995
YADKIN COUNTY
A GREAT LITTLE TOWN



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