



DIE FAMILIE
HAIDER

(HAYDER, HEIDER, HEYDER)
VON HEIDER U. VON HEYDER

ERSTER TEIL

VON KARL KIEFER / FRANKFURT A. M. 1911

The Heyder Family

The Heyder Family

(HAYDER, HEIDER, HEYDER, von HEIDER, and von HEYDER)

Part 1

By Karl Kiefer. Frankfort-on-Main.1911.

Translated by Hugh Myddleton Heyder

**Updated by Charles Williams
2006-2008**

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The Heyder Family



Hugh Myddleton Heyder
1890-1967

The Heyder Family

DIE FAMILIE HAIDER

⟨HAYDER, HEIDER, HEYDER⟩
VON HEIDER UND VON HEYDER



ERSTER TEIL

MIT 46 WAPPEN UND SIEGELN, 16 PORTRÄTS, 2 PLÄNEN,
8 HÄUSERN, 7 URKUNDEN, 5 GRUPPENBILDERN, 13 STAMM-
BÄUMEN, 12 AHNENTAFELN, 5 STÄDTEANSICHTEN,
4 STAMMREIHEN, 3 GRABMÄLERN, 6 NAMENSZÜGEN
UND 5 ANDEREN ABBILDUNGEN, SOWIE 3 WAPPEN
UND DER KAPELLE ZU LAUBEN IN FARBENDRUCK.
VON KARL KIEFER / FRANKFURT A. M. 1911

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The Heyder Family

Preface.

Researches have been made into the early history of the HEYDER family on two previous occasions, viz, at the time of the first Grant of Nobility to the Frankfort-on-Main branch of the family (in 1764) and again more recently by Johann Georg v. Heyder (who d. 1888). But owing to the intricate relationships between the various branches of the family, and partly also to the inaccessibility of the records in some of the smaller Archives or their slight value for the purpose in view, it was not possible on those previous occasions to trace the family history further back than Melchior I Haider (Town Councillor etc. of the Free Imperial Town of Leutkirch, in Swabia) who died in 1575. Now, after further intensive local researches, the ancestry of the family has been successfully traced back as far as Hainricus dictus Haider, who appears as a witness at the Free Imperial Town of Ravensburg, in Swabia, on 2nd July 1311, and the history here presented covers accordingly a period of exactly 600 years.

The success which has attended these researches is chiefly due to the very complete and well preserved records found in the town Archives of Leutkirch (formerly a Free Imperial Town of Swabia, and now a District Town in Wurttemberg), and among those records a hitherto unsuspected source of information came to light, namely the Minutes of the Town Council. Due acknowledgement is rendered here to the Magistracy of Leutkirch for their ready co-operation in the work of research, and also to numerous other authorities in charge of Archives, all of whom are separately detailed in Chapter XVIII of this Book.

The writer (Karl Kiefer) is also indebted especially to his two highly esteemed friends, Herr Jacob Rieber, Pastor of Leutkirch (now at Ulm Minster) and Herr G. Merck, Catholic Chaplain and Keeper of the Town Archives of Ravensburg, both of whom have valuable specialised knowledge of local history in what was formerly the Allgau. (old Alemannic Alpgau, now a geographical area of country lying NE and SE of Lake Constance. It comprises the lowlands of southern Swabia and mountainous country partly in Austria and partly in Bavaria).

The present work is divided into two Parts, as experience has shown that it is better not to include large genealogical Tables in the text of a book, as they make it difficult to bind the book satisfactorily. Part I of the Book therefore contains the text, and Part II contains the nine principal Genealogical Tables and one nearly complete Pedigree showing descent from 64 ancestors. In Part I it has been arranged wherever possible to print certain genealogies and portraits etc. on the left-hand side of the Book, where they have reference to text on the right-hand side of the Book. Subdivision of the Book into Chapters dealing with separate branches of the family make reference easy for descendants of the various branches, and there are also two complete Indexes at the end of the Book, one for personal names and one for place names.

The content of the Book could easily have been expanded into greater detail, but its volume has necessarily to be restricted within certain limits, and it is primarily intended to be of interest to members of the family only.

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Through the numerous portraits reproduced in the Book each member of the family becomes the possessor of a small ancestral portrait gallery, and through the coloured reproductions from original Diplomas he or she becomes possessor of the authentic family Arms, and for both of these acquisitions later generations of the family may feel particularly grateful.

Karl Kiefer.
Frankfort-on-Main
2nd July 1911.

(On the 600th Anniversary of the first recorded mention of the earliest known ancestor of the family, HAINRICUS dictus HAIDER).

Translated by Hugh Myddelton Heyder (1890-1967), and updated by his great-nephew Charles Williams, whose grandmother was Minnie Mary (Molly) Heyder, b. 26.2.1884, Wavertree.

Version 10

The Heyder Family

HAIDERISCHE WAPPEN



**Benedict, Melchior und Jacob
Hayder**
in Leutkirch
11. 4. 1601



Hans Haider
Landschreiber der
Reichsvogtei Oberschwaben
1423



Johann Sigmund Heider
in Kaufbeuren
28. 10. 1732



Johann Friedrich v. Heyder
in Frankfurt a. M.
26. 2. 1768

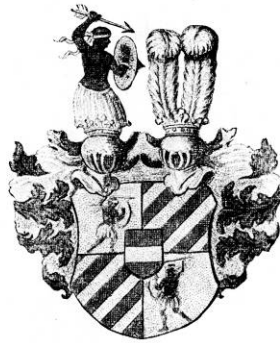


Johann Georg v. Heyder
in Frankfurt a. M.
29. 7. 1862

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Georg Haider
Bürgermeister in Nördlingen
24. 5. 1566



Dr. Daniel v. Heider
in Lindau
26. 4. 1641



Hans, Balthasar und Tobias Haider
in Nördlingen
8. 5. 1623



Haider
in Lindau
1386—1492



Albrecht Haider
Vogt in Heiligenberg
1. 5. 1357



Haider
in Konstanz
1496—1550



Josef Hayder J. U. L.
in Donauwörth
1690—1763



Hans Haider
in Donauwörth
26. 2. 1552

The Heyder Family



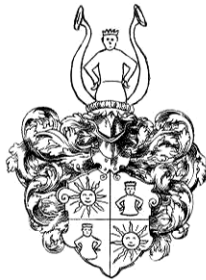
Nicolaus Haider
Abt in Donauwörth
1517—1527



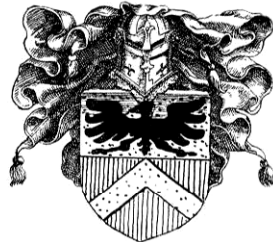
Claus Haider
6. 9. 1542



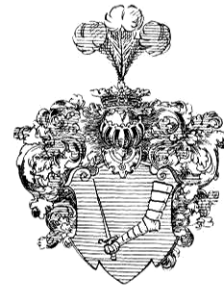
Johann Haider
60ster Abt in Pfäfers
1583—1600



Joh. Ludwig Hayder
in Warmen-Steinach
1783



Heyder
in Leups, Geisenfeld
etc.



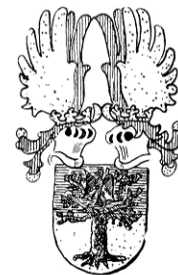
Joh. Georg Ritter v. Hayder
Bayr. Oberstleutnant
1. 5. 1806



**Christof Karl
Heyder v. Vorbach**
in Schnaittach und Kulmain
18. 2. 1820



Haider
in Nürnberg
2. 7. 1433



**Ritter v. Heider und
Freiherrn v. Heider**
in Oesterreich
16. 5. 1869 und 10. 5. 1880

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Hans Haider
in Bamberg
1361

Hans Hayden



Im „Wappenbuch der
Arlbergbruderschaft“
(Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts)

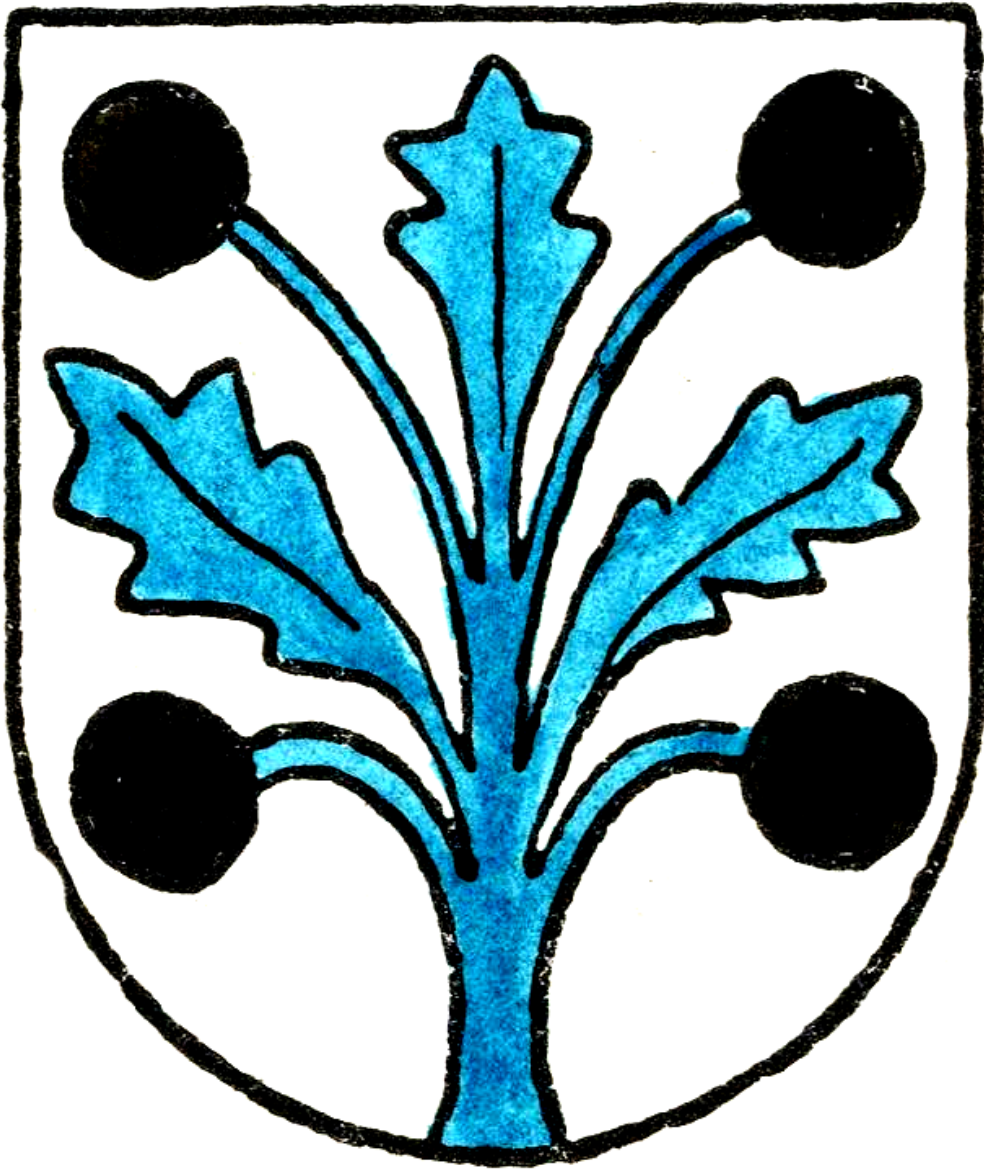


Conrad Heider
in Bamberg
1361



Siegel des Landschreibers
Hans Haider
1423

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Chapter I

The origins of the Alemanni and Swabia

(extracted from 'Suddeutschland' by R. Gradmann, pub. 1931)

The nucleus of the loose confederation of peoples called the Alemanni was the tribe known as the Semnones, who were located East of the Elbe in what is now the SW part of the Mark of Brandenburg. Other tribes attached themselves to the Semnones, and the confederation gradually extended their areas of occupation in a SW direction in search of more land for settlement. In the Second Century B.C. they were centred in what is now Thuringia and the valley of the Upper Main, and in Franconia. During the First Century B.C. they broke through the forest belt of mid-Germany and reached the valleys of the Lower Main, the Neckar, and the Rhine, and began to invade Roman territory. The Romans checked them, but in A.D. 260 the Romans had to abandon their Lines or Great Wall which had been erected against invasion of the Empire from the North. By A.D. 282 when the Emperor Probus died, the whole of what is now Baden and Wurttemberg, as far as Lake Constance, had been occupied by the Alemanni. To check any further westward advance the Romans fortified the Rhine, and to check them on the E. they fortified the Iller. These boundaries held good for some time, although the Alemanni, now called Suevi, continued to raid Roman territory. The Emperors Julian and Valentinian conducted campaigns against them without much success.

Finally in A.D. 406 the Vandals passed through the Northern part of the Alemanni territory and invaded Gaul, evicting the Burgundians from their centre of occupation in the middle Main valley. The Roman garrisons on the Rhine had to be withdrawn for the defence of Italy, and the Suevi then extended their area of occupation over the whole of what is now German-speaking Switzerland on the S. side of Lake Constance. Their further westward advance into the territory of the Frank; was however checked by a severe defeat inflicted on them by Clovis, the Frankish King, in A.D. 496, on a battle-ground somewhere between Bonn and Aix-la-Chapelle. The Suevi were next driven out of areas west of the Rhine and were pushed in a SE direction.

Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, then arranged with Clovis for a portion of these evicted Suevi to be settled in what was formerly the Roman province of Rhaetia, which had been laid waste by the Huns. The Suevi (Swabians) were thus introduced into the territory between the Iller and Lech rivers, the Vorarlberg, and the Tyrol. These regions, which had originally been sparsely inhabited by Roman-Celtic peoples, became definitely Swabian in every essential characteristic from now onward. (The connection referred to on page 4 of Book, between the root-syllables of certain groups of family names and place names in the Bavarian Upper Palatinate (Franconia) and the region around Lake Constance, can thus be faintly traced as due to movements of the Suevi or Swabian peoples, during the early centuries of the Christian era).

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After the death of Theodoric in A.D. 526, the Swabians came under the suzerainty of the Frankish Kings, but they continued to be ruled by their own Dukes, until the line of these ended in 751. Swabia was then ruled for a period by Counts, until in A.D. 917 it was again made into a Dukedom, after which it was ruled by a succession of 15 Dukes ending with Rudolf who died in A.D. 1080, and the Dukedom then passed to the Hohenstaufen Dynasty. From the time of Charlemagne onward (A.D. 742-814) the Emperor's regional representatives were always Counts, except that in frontier regions such as Swabia a Duke or Margrave was usually appointed as overlord of the Counts.

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The Early Period.

If one traces back the ancestry of a family to its geographical centre of origin one always finds, at any rate in families whose surnames have been derived from old Germanic personal names, that not only the actual family name, but many other names which contain various combinations of the component syllables, occur in large number in that locality. In the course of research into the ancestry of the Haider family it has been definitely established that there were two centres of origin for families of that name, one in what is now the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, and the other in the region around Lake Constance. Although certain affinities exist, these are not sufficient to establish a clear connection between the two centres. All material which has been collected about the Haider family of the Bavarian Upper Palatinate is given in Chapter XVII of this Book. We are primarily concerned only with the family which originated in the region around Lake Constance.

In the St. Gall Canton of Switzerland, in southern Wurttemberg, well into the Austrian Tyrol, and above all in Allgau (see note p. 2), we find numerous variations of names with the root-syllable 'Haid'. Thus, Heit-nau, a mountain near Tobel in St. Gall Canton, Heid-egg, a castle near Hitzenkirchen, Heitersberg, farms near Spreitenbach in the Aargau Canton of Switzerland; Haiter-schen (Heitershofen) in Thurgau and Heidestat, Heidgau, Heid-oltiswillars (modern Helfenswill), Heiter-au, Heiter-wang, Haidersee, Heitirshoven, Heitirswil, etc.

These names are undoubtedly connected with settlements of the Alemannic tribes, for the region in which they occur, after being laid waste and completely depopulated by the Huns, was re-settled with Alemanni (later known as Suevi or Swabians) who were brought down there from the North by Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, about A.D. 500.

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St. Gall Abbey

The Benedictine Abbey of St. Gall (founded in A.D. 720) is the most ancient centre of culture in the region around Lake Constance, and it is there that we find the earliest recorded mention of the name Haider, for the family originating from that region.

(The daughter-abbey in the Bavarian Upper Palatinate, at Prufening near Regensburg, at Weltenberg, Michelfeld, Schonfeld, and Oberaltaich contain however almost as many references to the name Haider as the mother-abbey of St. Gall, and even of earlier date. Thus Leutwin and Adelbert Haider are recorded as witnesses in 1187 and 1189 at Prufening and Weltenberg, Hartwicus Haider in 1200 at Gebratzhofen, Berchtold Haider in 1227 at Michelfeld, Conrad Haider, (a Soldier), in 1251 and 1261 at Neussess, Heinrich Haider, a priest, in 1284 at Regensburg, etc. Further reference is made to these in the Appendix of this Book).

St. Gall Library Sale

DISAPPOINTING PRICES AT THE AUCTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ZURICH, November 13, 1930

The secret sale of the St. Gall library has awakened public attention and a call for increased vigilance of the authorities in charge of the State collection of art treasures. The existing legislation for the safeguarding of national monuments and art treasures has proved insufficient. In future the export of such treasures is to be forbidden.

The auction of thirty-nine pieces of the St. Gall library, which took place in Berlin at the end of last week, did not prove a success from the auctioneer's point of view. Owing to the absence of American dealers, bidding did not rise very high. One-third of the collection was not sold, and the rest fetched only sixty per cent, of the prices expected, amounting to 150,000 marks, seventy per cent, of which will go to the Convent of St. Gall. A number of leaves were bought by a London firm (perhaps on behalf of the British Museum), among which were two engravings of Saint Andrew and Saint George, estimated at £1,500 apiece, which sold for half the money.

Note on St. Gall Abbey.

St. Gall was an Irish hermit who in A.D. 614 built his cell in thick forest, where the Abbey later stood. He lived there with a few companions until his death in A.D. 640. About the middle of the 8th Century the collection of hermits' dwellings was transformed into a regularly organised Benedictine monastery. About 954 the monastery buildings were surrounded by a wall, within which the town of St. Gall gradually developed. The Abbot of St. Gall held extensive territory and about 1205 he became a Prince of the Empire. In 1311 the town of St. Gall became a Free Imperial Town. The present-day Abbey Church was built in the years 1756-65; and has been a Cathedral Church since 1846. The Abbey was secularised in 1798. Its world-famous Library is housed in the former Abbot's Palace, and the Archives are in other old Abbey buildings. The remainder of the buildings are used as Cantonal Government offices.

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The Name.

According to Stark's treatise on Germanic personal names, in the prehistory period these consisted of a single word, e. g. Bald, Ger, Ebur, Behrta, Swinda. Later on, but probably still in the prehistory period, a practice arose of combining these single words in order to form a new personal name, thus: Gerbald, Eburger, Baldger or Behrtswind and Swindberta. Later again, these compound names were not formed wholly at random, for they occur amongst the members of distinct families where the children are given names formed from those of their parents or other relatives. This custom continued into historic times, and Stark gives authenticated cases where the name of a child is a compound of the names of its parents. Thus in the case of a daughter Teutberta, the parents were Teudulfus and Ercamberta, and parents named Andregaudus and Ansegundia gave the name of Adregundis to their daughter. Parents called Frodoardus and Erbedildis gave the name of Erboardus to their son, and parents named Altanus and Bertoina called their son Altbertus.

From the 12th Century onward a custom gradually came into use whereby the father's name was given to one of his sons, generally the eldest, and still later on when a family had become differentiated by its distinct family name, the latter was generally the personal or nickname of an ancestor.

Abee, in his scholarly treatise on "Family and Kin Names in the Archives of Fulda Abbey" (Fulda Abbey was founded in A.D. 744), gives numerous examples of the recurrence of a root-syllable in the names of brothers and sisters, such as Baddo (Baldo), Baldegarius, and Adelbaldo. Lindolfus is brother to Liutgardis. The daughters of Madahildio are Madalberga and Madalberta, etc. Abee says further,

"from the example given, there can be no further doubt that parents endeavoured when naming a child, to ensure that the name indicated in some way the blood-relationship to themselves. It must however be admitted that many cases are found where blood-relationship clearly exists but there is no trace of it in the names given".

Gradually, from about the 10th Century onward, this interesting method of forming names for blood-relations ceases, and it becomes customary to give the eldest son the unaltered personal name of his father. Abee next shows that when a family splits up and a branch of it becomes established in a new locality, that branch takes the personal name of its founder, and his name is handed down in more or less unchanged form to his sons and grandsons. And thus it comes about that place-names in a locality often continue through generations to bear some resemblance to the name of an original founder of a family in those parts, and it is noticeable that the root-syllables of that name remain confined to quite a limited area, and there they may be found even to the present day. Abee illustrates this by compiling a genealogical tree for certain persons now living at Wackernheim, a place in the Fulda district.

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All the principles referred to above can be applied without any doubt whatever to the names of persons found in documents at St. Gall Abbey. In the Archives there we find the name:

HAITAR

later written as **HEITAR**, **HEITIR**, and **HEITER**, and it occurs for the first time in a document dated at Matzingen on 16th December 798. The text of this document is not important, as the above-named **Haitar** is merely a witness to a Grant of Land to St. Gall Abbey from Count Ysanbard. (Ysanbard was the founder of the Welf or Guelph family).

But earlier than this, one **HAITO** is found among other witnesses to a document dated at Ergringen 26th June 775. (Ergringen is in Baden, near Lorrach in the Wlesental, about 7 miles N. of Basle).

Altogether we find the name **HAITO** or **HEITO**, 7 times, and the name **HAITAR** or **HEITAR**, 42 times, between the years 775 and 912. Classified by localities, the names occur as under:-

HAITO 5 times in the Wiesental, actually at Ergringen, Klengen, Thumringen, and Mappach, all of which places are near Lorrach. **HAITO** twice at Utzenried, and once at Wurmospach, probably the same person at both places.

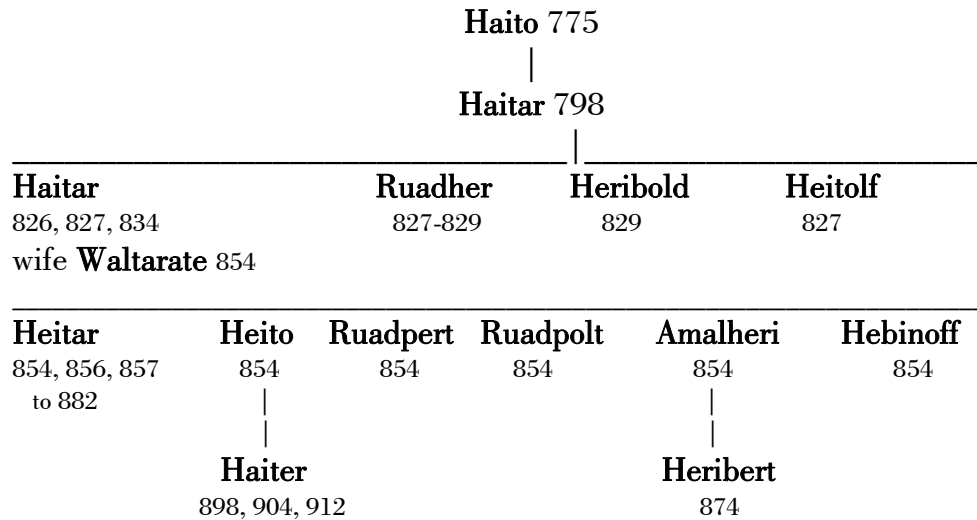
HAITAR 10 times at Utzenried, 15 times at Gotzenwell, Winterthur, Elgg, Adorf, Zell, Turbental, Hongg, and Zurich, in what is now the Zurich Canton of Switzerland. The name occurs 17 times at Matzingen, Awangen, Wurmospach, Iberg, Rickenbach, Bodman, and Lommis, in what is now the Thurgau Canton of Switzerland, and also at St. Gall itself.

There is a **HAITAR** who is 'advocatus' (steward) to Abbot Hartmot of St. Gall (Count v. Altenburg), who appears at various places between the years 872 and 879, but we can exclude him. In 884 there is also a **HAITAR** who is 'portarius' (gatekeeper) of the Abbey and priest, and he appears to be dead before 956. If we observe the names of other witnesses which continually recur on the same documents, it seems that we are concerned actually with about four persons who bore the name of **HAITAR**, and they were successive bearers of the name. In the years when **Haitar the Steward** is mentioned, we do not find the name **Haitar** among the witnesses on the documents, and from that we must conclude that he was some other person altogether.

That there was a very close connection between the **Haitar** individuals in the Lorrach area and those at Utzenried is proved by the occurrence of similar groups of other people's names, in both those places, which are in fact only about 4 miles apart. We can therefore assume with considerable certainty that we are dealing with groups or branches of one **Haitar** family.

Following the principles laid down by Abee we can construct an approximate genealogical table for that very remote period. If we assume that the name **Haitar** is derived directly from that of **Haito**, or that it was formed from syllables in the names of a father and a mother, such as Hariman and Adalhait, from which would come Hathari or Haitar, we can make an approximate table as under for the persons found at Utzenried, where the name most frequently occurs:-

The Heyder Family



As regards the meaning of the name: 'haidu' or 'haidus' in Gothic, 'haid' in old High-German, and 'heit' in Middle-German, all have the same meaning, namely mood, manner, disposition, and later, reputation or worth. 'Hari' in old High-German means race or people. Thus originally 'haid-hari' would mean something like 'one of the worthy people, or more directly 'a worthy or dignified person'. Later on it would probably become equivalent to 'heiter' (serenus), meaning a calm or contented person.

In the 11th and 12th Centuries we find no documentary occurrence of the name, which is hardly matter for wonder considering the paucity of documents, and the fact that even the Archives of St. Gall Abbey are silent during those two hundred years because 20 pages are missing from their records.

During that intervening period occurred the gradual change of custom which led to the establishment of family-names. Many of these were admittedly formed from the characteristics of an individual, or from nicknames, but an extraordinarily large number, far more than is generally assumed, were formed from old Germanic personal-names. Naturally many of those names suffered corruption in the course of time, or were altered into names having a similar sound, and for those reasons it is often extremely difficult to ascertain the original form.

Thus, from the name Audogar one gets Otti-ger, and then Otting, and finally Oetinger. But without that knowledge one might suppose the latter name to be derived from the place called Oetingen.

Owing to the fact that the branch of the **Haider** family with which we are later chiefly concerned was resident for centuries on the Leutkirch Heath, and indeed is still represented there at the present day, attempts have been made to derive the name **Haider** from that Heath (Heide). But why should only one of some 800 families which are known to have been resident on the Leutkirch Heath in recorded history, have derived their name from the Heath? No. That assumption is not supported by a tittle of evidence. The name came with those who bore it from out of what is now the Thurgau Canton of Switzerland, on the South side of Lake Constance.

The Heyder Family

In the 13th Century we have proof that the name was already used as a family-name in Switzerland. (Switzerland was part of the Germanic Empire until 1648). In the year 1256 Abbot Anselm of Einsiedeln approves a Deed wherein one Ulrich von Buch pledges himself to pay from his own estate to Einsiedeln Abbey, a sum of money which had hitherto been levied upon a property at Hegau which belonged to Elsebeth, daughter of Heinrich Norder, and von Buch thereby acquires the property. Elsebeth's husband is named Chunrad **Heider**. He appears again as witness to a document dated 24th October 1260, as Chunradus Paganus (sic).

On 4th May 1276 Ulrich der **Heider** appears as a witness at Rohrschach. On 4th July 1281 a **Heidarius** is witness to Gottfried Kozelin who sells property at Sole. On 9th September 1294 Ulrich der **Heiden** is witness to a Deed at the Castle of Rapperswill.

Examples such as these could easily be given in greater number.

St. Gallen

Although during the 13th Century the early bearers of the name are to be found only in what is now Switzerland, we note a change with the advent of the 14th Century, and the name then begins to occur in Swabia, on the N. side of Lake Constance.

There was however still in Switzerland in 1371 one **Ulrich Haider** who was District Magistrate in Appenzell.

At Rohrschach, on 5th May 1376 we find the following:-

Johannes Eigelwart, Magistrate at Rohrschach, grants to Elsbeth wife of Reinhart Eigelwart of Rohrschach, freeholds of the Abbey of St. Gall which she has purchased for a sum of 8 Pfund Pfennig (1 Pfund was 20 Schillings), and the property is thus described:

"The two portions of the orchard which is called the **Haider's** orchard, the arable land adjoining, 5 acres in extent, which is called the **Haider's** land and which.....etc".

At Winterthur on 9th September 1387 Konrad von Sal, Chief Magistrate of that town, together with his wife and daughters sell for a sum of 100 Pfund Heller (i.e. about £120) to Abbot Kuno of St. Gall, certain farms whose occupiers become thereby bondmen or tenants of the Abbey.

" and these are the people.....**Dietrich the Haider**, his wife and children, **Rudolf the Haider** called 'the Pagan', and his brother, his wife and children, his sister.....etc".

At St. Gall on 14th July 1410 Rudolf Hofackrer, Matins Priest at Marbach in the Rheintal (between Schaffhausen and Constance), assigns to the Matins Benefice at Marbach an annual rent charge of 1 Pfund Pfennig (about £2) from a vineyard at Marbach,

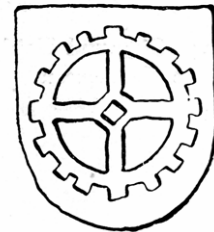
"... which my dear sister **Anna Heiderin** has agreed toby the favour, goodwill and... of the above-named Anna my sister....".

The Heyder Family

Lindau, Donauworth, Constance, Pfafers, Ulm, Ravensburg

At **Lindau**, on Lake Constance, (Lindau became a Free Imperial Town in 1274), members of a family named **Haider** first appear in 1386. They are mentioned as coming from Niederburen (a village about 8 miles West of St. Gall). The first armed conflicts between St. Gall and Appenzell began in the year 1377 and these continued until 1403-5, when the Appenzellers gained their independence as a separate territory. (The Austrian House of Hapsburg was endeavouring to assert its suzerainty over certain Forest Cantons of Switzerland.) On 17th June 1405 at the Stoss Pass, near Gais, 400 Appenzellers under Count Rudolf v. Werdenberg defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Friedrich and Abbot Kuno of St. Gall). It seems probable that, the **Haider** family, together with many others, moved out of Switzerland to escape from the constant disturbances and armed risings.

In the Bensburg collection of genealogical records which are preserved in the Town Archives of Lindau, we find the Arms of this **Haider** family (a mill-wheel of 16 cogs), together with numerous genealogical notes from which the approximate genealogical table given below can be constructed without much difficulty. This family appears to have died out about the year 1500, as there is no mention of it after 1492.



Haider
in Lindau
1386—1492

The Heyder Family

Die ersten Haider in Lindau.

Herr Heinrich

„geistlich“

1492

erster Ehe:

Gregorius

1. 6. 1472

uxor

Grete v. Stain,
Tochter des Jerg
v. Stain d. ä., Lindauer
Patriziers

zweiter Ehe:

Cunrat

1474.

† vor 1492

uxor

Margarethe

Cunrat

der alt

war zweimal verheiratet

aus erster Ehe ein Sohn Gregorius,

aus zweiter ein Sohn Cunrat

Hans

1386. 1389. 1391

uxor

N. N. Hiltzinger,
Tochter des Claus H.
die Eheleute besitzen 1391
eine Hofstatt am Kornmarkt

Henni (Hans)

Haider

1386

uxor: Anna

Rüdi (Ruf)

mit Weib und Kind

1836. Er verkauft

1389 dem Berner

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fuder Wein jährl. Gelds

werden 1386 Bürger in Lindau

„aus Niederbüren“.

The Heyder Family

At **Donauwörth**, the name **Haider** is first mentioned in the year 1470. **Nicolaus Haider**, abbot of the Holy Cross Abbey there during the years 1523-27, belonged to this family.

Son of a Burgher of Donauwörth he studied at Ingolstadt and entered the Holy Cross Abbey in his native town, in 1517. In 1523 he was elected Abbot. **Haider** was an able man who held broad views which inclined him to favour the Reformation, and this apparently brought him into disfavour, for he was deposed on 6th November 1527, and took himself back to Switzerland, where he died in 1547.

His Arms (a sprig of heath or bilberry, showing four berries) show a remarkable resemblance to those of **Hans Haider I of Leutkirch**, the Clerk of Assize, of whom we shall hear more later. At Donauwörth the **Haider** family continued to flourish until the 18th Century.



Nicolaus Haider
Abt in Donauwörth
1517—1527



Hans Haider
in Donauwörth
26. 2. 1552

On a document dated 26th February 1552 is a seal with the Arms of **Hans Haider** who died there in 1616, but his Arms (a red fleur-de-lis) differ from those of the Abbot. Two tombstones still to be seen in the graveyard of the Parish Church, however, show very similar Arms to those of Hans Haider. These tombstones commemorate **Josef Hayder, J.U.L.**, Electoral Councillor for the town of

Donauwörth, Public Trustee and Imperial Commissioner, and Chief Magistrate of the town, born 1690, died 20th July 1763, and his wife **Eva Haiderin**, who died 11th February 1787. The epitaphs are as follows:-



Josef Hayder J. U. L.
in Donauwörth
1690—1763

"Here lies buried the Right Honourable

Josephus Hayder J.U.L

Councillor to His Serene Highness the Elector (of Bavaria), Public Trustee and Imperial Commissioner for the town of Donauwörth, and Chief Magistrate of the Town, who died on 20th July 1763 in his 73rd year. God grant him eternal Peace. Amen".

"Here lies buried the Right Honourable

M. Eva Haiderin

wife of the Councillor etc, etc, who died on 11th February 1787. R.I.P. "

The Heyder Family

At **Constance**, the name of **Haider** first occurs in the year 1496, when **Hans Haider** is mentioned. From 1496-1510 he is a Member of the Common Council and also of the Inner Council. From 1511-1513 he is an Imperial Magistrate, in 1512 Burgomaster, from 1515-1519 a Guild Master, and in the latter year he died. His son, also called Hans, was a Member of the 'zum Alber' Guild, and also from 1515-1524 a Member of the Common Council.

There is in addition frequent mention of a Master **Michael Haider** during the years 1510-1515 and of another Hans in 1536. The Arms of this family show an eagle's wing. A **Philipp Hayder** of Ueberlingen, who married at Ravensburg in 1569 Eva Aherin, daughter of the Burgomaster of that town, also probably belonged to the family at Constance.

At **Brixen** (in the Tyrol) towards the end of the 15th Century there is a **Caspar Haidar** (1479).

At **Radolfzell**, in 1483 there is a **Petrus Haider**, a Parish Priest.

At **Pfäfers Abbey** (founded 724) in the St. Gall Canton of Switzerland, the 60th Abbot was **Johann IV Haider**, 1583-1600.



Johann Haider
60ster Abt in Pfäfers
1583—1600

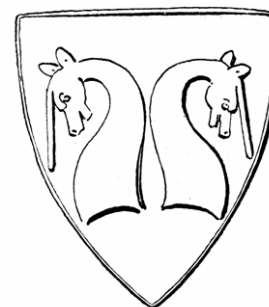
He was born between 1541 and 1544 at Wyl (18 miles West of St. Gall), entered Einsiedeln Abbey in 1561 and became Administrator there in 1580. In 1586 he was elected Abbot of Pfäfers, and his installation took place on 11th December in that year. He died in office on 5th March 1600. Before him, there had already been an **Ulrich Haider** who was a Canon at Pfäfers. At Wyl we find as contemporaries of the Abbot an **Elisabeth Haiderin** (1578-1601) who was the wife of a Councillor named Senn, and in 1607 a **Catharina Haider**. It is quite possible that these were sisters of the Abbot.

At **Ulm**, as early as 17th July 1339, **Hainz the Haider** and his brother-in-law Heinrich Luglin are mentioned as Burghers. And on 12th June 1366 there is a **Hans the Haider**, who farms the property at Tymmenhausen.

At **Heiligenburg** (about 14 miles North of Lake Constance), on 1st May 1357, the Burgomaster **Albrecht the Haider**, seals a document with Arms which show two Unicorn heads.



Haider
in Konstanz
1496—1550



Albrecht Haider
Vogt in Heiligenberg
1. 5. 1357

The Heyder Family

At **Ravensburg**, (which became a Free Imperial Town in 1276), we find as early as the 14th Century many persons named **Haider** recorded in documents.

Russo Wehe von Weagoa, Burger zu Revenspurg verkauft
"Hainrico Uro Annun sun de Allgarswiller" seinen oberen Hof in
Wengon (Wangen) der dem Kloster Biunden gehört und steuerpflichtig
ist für 53 Pfund (usualis monetae); Unter den Zeugen:
HAINRICUS dictus HAYDER
Siegler: Cunradus Humpis, minister in Ravenspurch.
Ravenspurg VI Nonas Julii 1311.
Deed in the Royal State Archives of Wurttemberg at Stuttgart.

Some of those persons may not have been native there but they were resident for the appointed period of 5 years which qualified for Burgher Rights. The formal entry regarding the grant of Rights always runs as follows:

“Receptit jus civile ad quinque annos observandum oblig.”

We find there first of all as witness to a Deed dated 2nd July 1311, **HAINRICUS dictus HAIDER**. (Actual wording of Deed is given below).

" Anno domini millesimo CCCC quarto quod Rufo dictus Haider et Adelhait uxor ejus legitima donaverunt dominis prior et conventui monasterii ordinis sanotae Mariae de Monte Carmeli omnia Gundrasweiler quod... que annuatim solvit sex quartalis speltarum, VII solidos denariorum, II pulos et XXX ova. Ita quando unum ipsorum decedit tunc ipsi domini debent inbursare praedictos redditus et sinouase fuerit tunc notarius civitatis conventui desuper dabit litteram secundam quod est tractatum coram consulibus XVI Kalendas Maii. Hic celebratur anniversarium dicti Ruofen Haider et uxoris Alhait".

His son, **Hainz Haider**, who comes from Lauben, receives Burgher Rights in 1339, after residence in Ravensburg for 5 years. *These two individuals are the earliest known direct ancestors of the family, and it has been found possible to trace the descent from them without a single break, to the generations of the present day.* We will return to these two individuals later.

On 11th May 1331 a **Conrad Haider** is witness to the sale of a property at Tobel.

In 1361: 'feria tertia ante festum St.Cath' a **Cunrad Haider** receives Burgher Rights after 5 years residence in Ravensburg, and also the following:

- **Rudolf Haider** in 1363,
- **Cuntz Haider** from Wolperswende, on St. Urban's Day in 1376,
- **Hans Haider** from Wolperswende in 1383.

The Heyder Family

In the next Century, on 16 Calend. Maj. (14th April) 1404,

Ruf dictus Haider and his wife **Adelheid**

endow the Carmelite Monastery at Ravensburg with annual tithes from their property at Gundrasweiler, for a Requiem Mass to be celebrated on the anniversaries of their deaths.

In 1421, 'on the Friday after Cunradi', **HANS HAIDER**, Clerk to the Court of Assize, receives Burgher Rights at Ravensburg.

In 1434 **Jacob Haider** receives Burgher Rights, and in 1436 **Hainz, Conz, Ruf, and Claus Haider**.

A **Johannes Haider** next appears to have become resident in Ravensburg. He is mentioned as follows:-

"On 2nd April 1457, the Saturday before St, Ambrose Day, **Jos. Haider**, Burgher, gives surety at Ravensburg for Conrad Pollinger, also a Burgher of that town, who has been fined 10 Pfund Pfennig for an offence committed at Ravensburg".

In the tax-rolls we find **Hans Hayder** in 1482, and again in 1494.

In 1493, on the Tuesday following Palm Sunday, an **Elsa Haider** is mentioned, and in 1498 a **Conrad Haider** 'of Himkofen' (near Wasserburg) pays tax.

At a later period we find record of a **Hans Haider** of Gofigkofen, on 26th August 1538.

And on 23rd September 1540, **Jacob II Haider**, Burgher at Ravensburg, hands over his housekeeper Magdalene Bischalm to Conrad Daschler, Overseer of the Madhouse, with a settlement of 25 gulden. He makes similar payments on 10th September 1541, and on 27th March 1542. On the 5th July 1541 and 6th July 1542 this same **Jacob Haider** is mentioned as Guardian of Elisabeth Humpiss, who is at first resident in Ravensburg, but in 1567 is living in Constance.

On 10th June 1561, a **Martin Haider**, from Hefikofen, surrenders himself and his property to the Burgermaster and Council of Ravensburg.

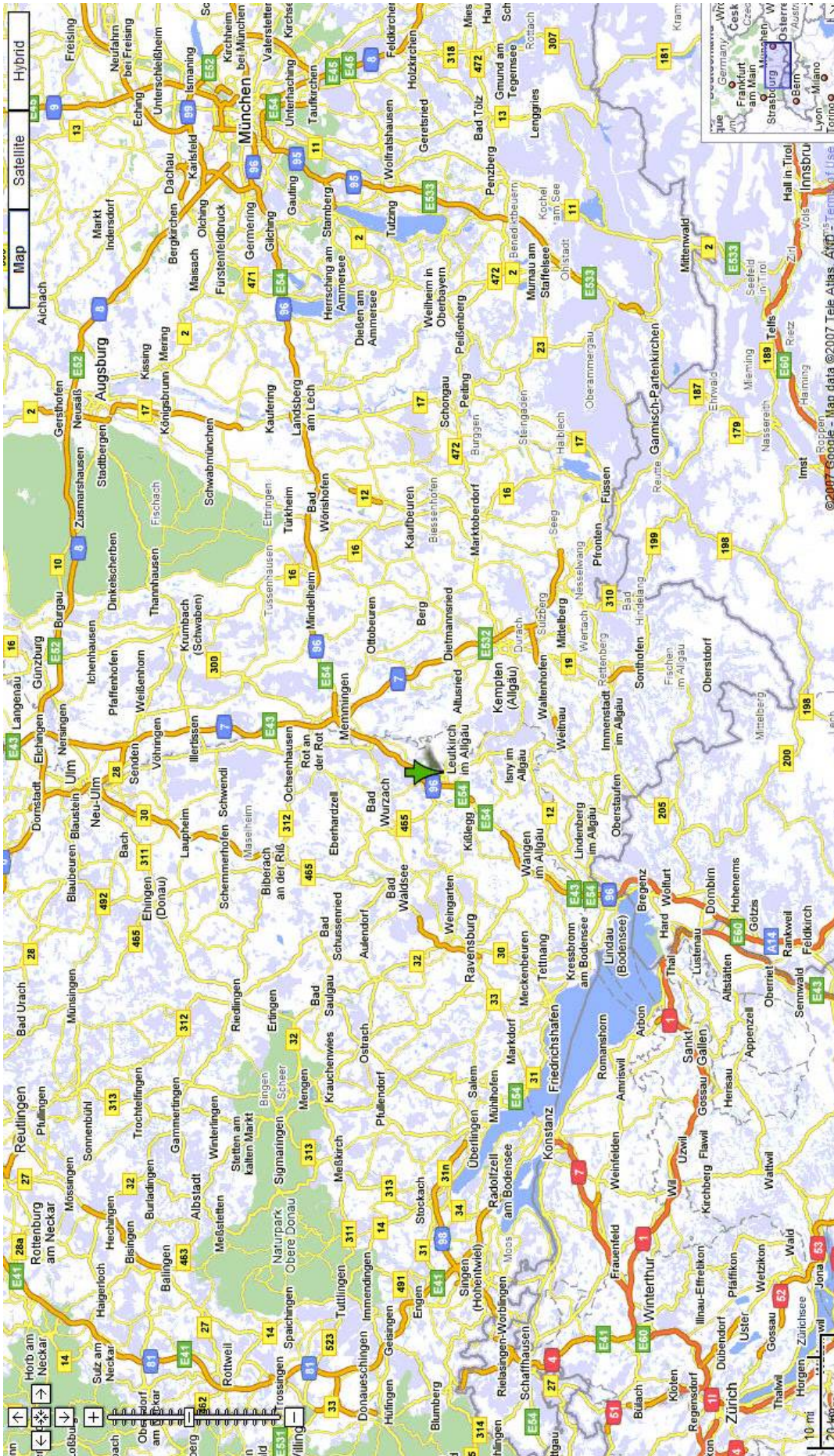


The Heyder Family

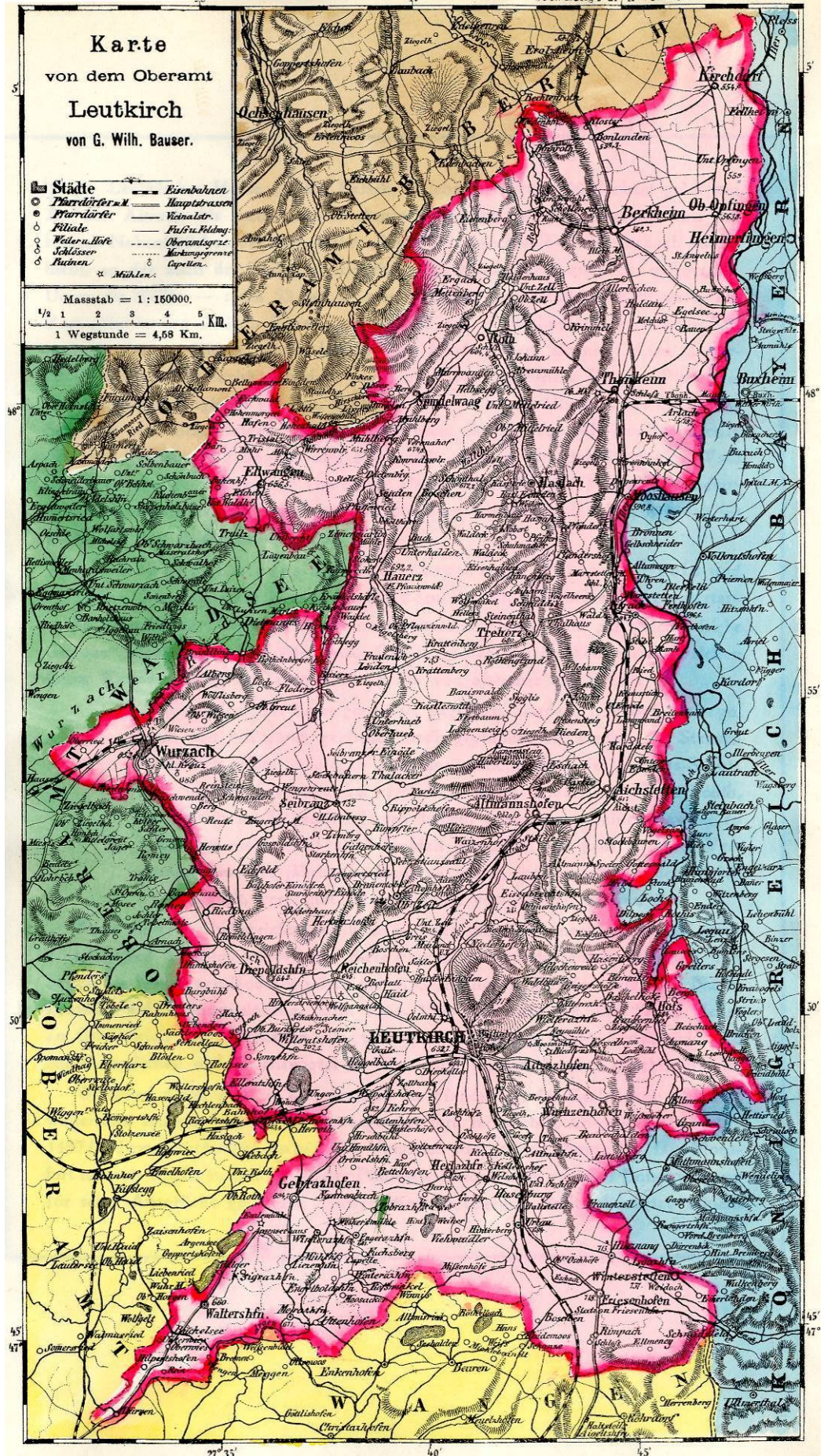
Chapter II

*The Leutkirch Heath
and
The Court of Assize in the Imperial Free Territory.*

The Heyder Family



The Heyder Family



The Heyder Family

The **Leutkirch Heath** is a tract of land 90 carucates (10,000 acres) in extent, lying between the Aitrach and Lower Argen rivers, bounded on the West by a tributary of the River Ach, and through the eastern part of it flows the River Eschach, on which stands Leutkirch, formerly a Free Imperial Town, and now a market centre for the surrounding district. More than half of the Heath belonged to the Burghers of Leutkirch, and the remainder belonged to Freemen and was partitioned into 39 separate holdings. From very early times the Leutkirch Heath was a free and independent area, subject only to the Appellate Jurisdiction of an Imperial Court of Assize, and these conditions applied also to the adjacent territory known as The Pirs. (Pursch or Birsche means Free Warren, that is, the Right to hunt small game). The Pirs extended westward to the River Schussen, and down the latter to Lake Constance. Eastward it extended to the boundaries of the Countships of Kempten and Rothenfels, and from there around the Forest of Bregenz and up to the Arlberg, thus including the Lordships of Bregenz, Feldkirch, Bludenz, and Simmerberg, together with Hoheneck and Neuberg, from whence the boundary ran to the Rhine and followed that river down to Lake Constance again.

The inhabitants of all this territory were true Freemen and were subject only to the immediate overlordship of the Emperor himself. In Imperial Decrees they were always addressed as "Beloved Subjects of Us and of the Empire", and in accordance with a Charter granted to them by the Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian in the year 1337, they had the following Rights.

"To render personal service to no man, and to be Independent; to be distrained or mortgaged by no man; to impose and collect their own taxes; to be forever under the Imperial Protection; to be regarded always as a Free People without feudal overlords; to pay to the Justice of Assize for the time being, no more than 2 Rhenish florins per man annually, as honorarium and tax; and further, not to be sold, mortgaged, distrained, or evicted by the Imperial government".

Despite this Charter of Freedom, which was renewed and confirmed by all succeeding Emperors, the territory of these Freemen was however mortgaged by their Imperial overlords on several occasions. First by the Emperor Charles IV who mortgaged it to Count Hugo von Montfort and his heirs, for a sum of money, and again by that Emperor in the years 1364, 1366, and 1370 to Count Ulrich von Helfenstein, for a sum of 3000 Pfund Heller (about £3000), and so on, until finally in the year 1415 the Emperor Sigismund placed the territory within the Imperial Appellate Jurisdiction of Upper and Lower Swabia.

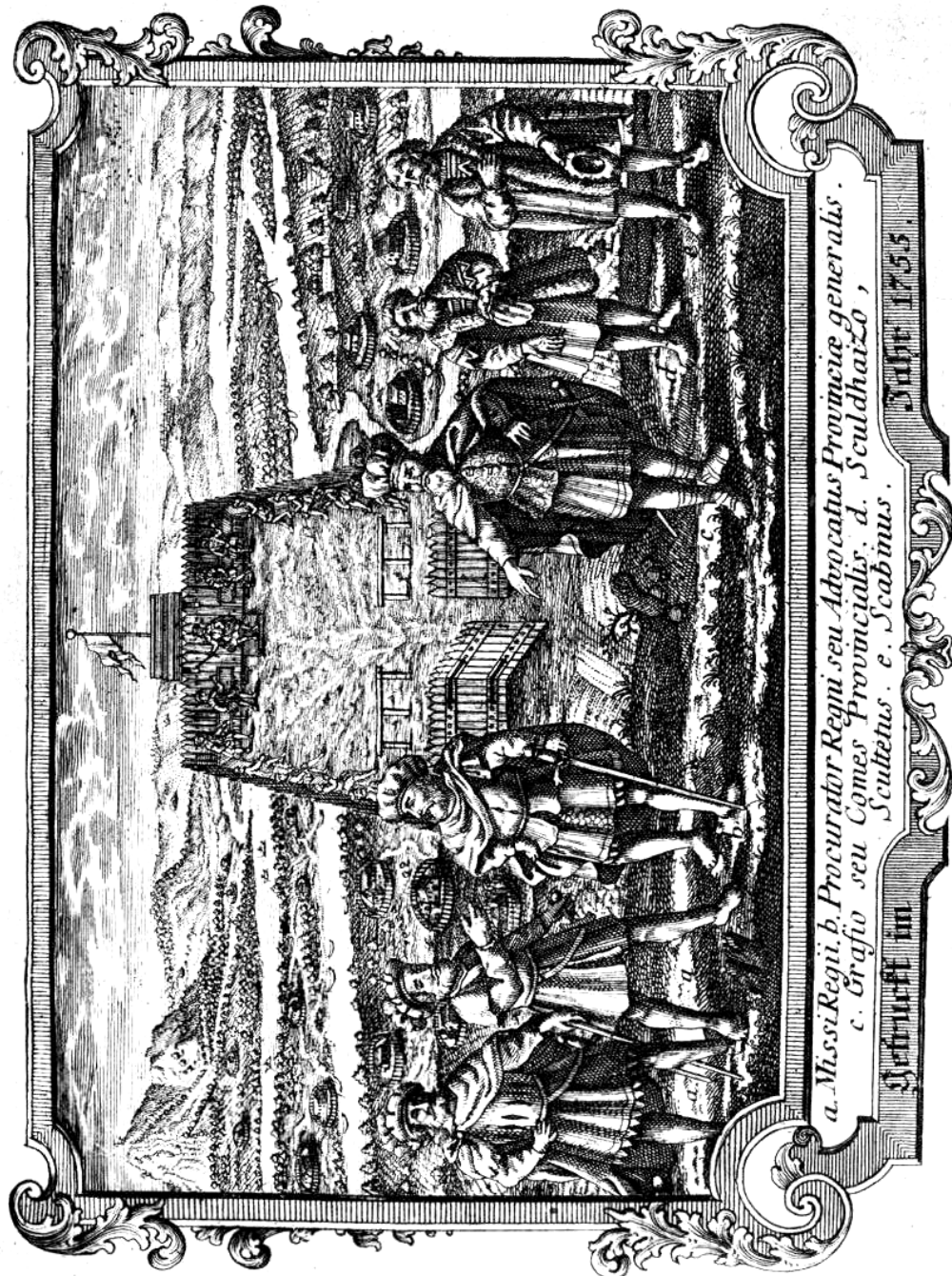
During all that period the original mortgage to the Counts von Montfort continued, and the latter endeavoured to assert their legal claims. In the year 1437 a provisional friendly settlement was agreed, but later the Counts von Montfort found themselves unable to foreclose on the mortgaged territory, nor were they able to obtain any compensation in lieu of redemption of the mortgage. Next, the Emperor Frederick III granted Appellate Jurisdiction over the territory to his brother, Duke Albrecht VI of Austria, and after the latter's death (in 1463), he granted it to his cousin and ward, Duke Sigismund (of the Tyrol) with an injunction that he should redeem it from the Truchsess von Waldburg (Lord High Steward), who then held it.

The Heyder Family

After various difficulties which continued for many years, the Jurisdiction came back again to Truchsess Georg von Waldburg in 1519, and from the latter's son it returned finally to the House of Austria, whose representatives thereafter exercised the Rights of Jurisdiction by appointing Austrian Judges.

One consequence of this was however that the inhabitants of the territory had to pay thenceforward, in addition to the original 2 Rhenish florins, an annual sum of 28 florins for the maintenance of the Court of Assize.

The holder of the Jurisdiction appointed the Judge to officiate and dispense justice in his name at the Court of Assize which was known as "The High Court".



The accompanying illustration is an interesting representation of the "Court of Assize on the Leutkirch Heath", and is taken from the book "An Historical

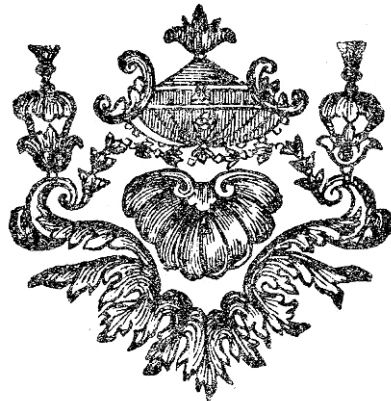
The Heyder Family

Account in detail of the Imperial Appellate Jurisdiction in Swabia, and also of the Imperial Court of Assize in the Free Territory of the Leutkirch Heath and the Pirs", which was published in 1775.

In the illustration we see the Court of Assize within an enclosure, and the Judge seated on a kind of throne, surrounded by the Assessors, dispensing justice. In the foreground are two Imperial Heralds, the Advocate of the Emperor, the Count of the Province a Magistrate, an Assessor, and in the background we have a view of the countryside showing the scattered farm enclosures.

The Court had as Assessors, 1 Knight and 7 Gentlemen "who must be of noble birth, or else Burghers who have been granted Arms".

In the northeast corner of the Leutkirch Heath, on its outer boundary, lies the farm called **LAUBEN**, which today is a small hamlet.



The Heyder Family

Chapter III

LAUBEN.

Farm Freehold, 1311-1911.

(Genealogical Table II)

The Heyder Family

About 4 miles N. of Leutkirch, on the high-road to Memmingen, lies the present-day hamlet of Lauben, formerly the farm-freehold of the Haider family, which they held as far back as the year 1311, and where a direct descendant of the family is still settled today (1911).

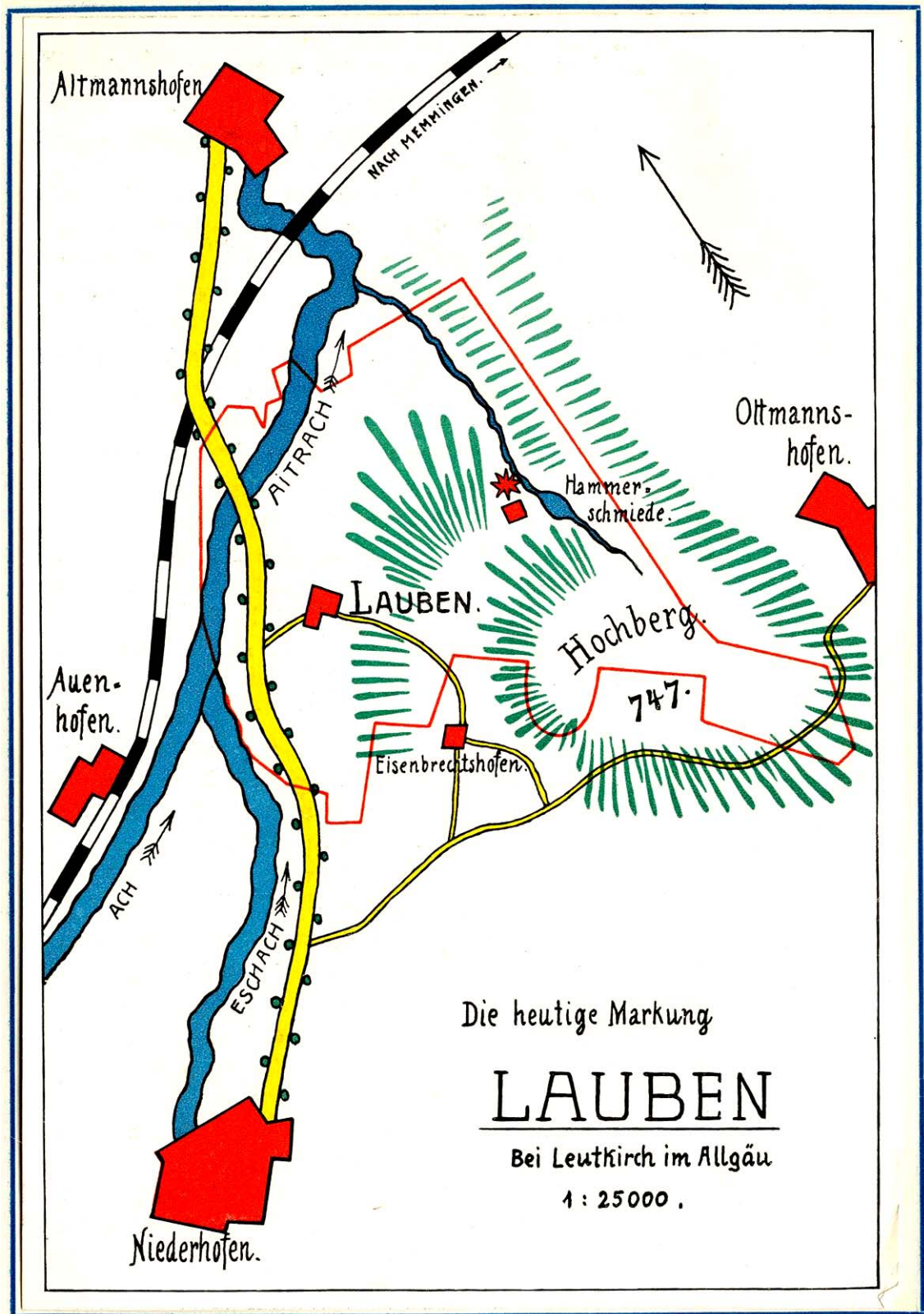
The existing boundaries of the hamlet correspond approximately to the boundaries of the original farm-freehold, and are shown on the adjoining Plan.

It seems to have been an ideal property to have. The fertile low ground along the bank of the River Aitrach yielded crops for man and beast, and the well wooded slopes of the Hochberg provided building material and fuel, and a good variety of game.

The Aitrach, which assumes that name below the confluence of the Ach and Eschach streams, actually runs within the boundary of the property for a considerable distance, and from it and from a small tributary stream, fish could be obtained for the household.

The present-day iron forge, formerly called Aichach, was the mill in which the family ground their corn. In short, nothing was lacking, and all the desiderata of the Germanic people of old, water, woodland, and fields, were most harmoniously combined at Lauben.

The Heyder Family



The Heyder Family

In tracing back the history of Lauben, so far as facts are ascertainable, we find a first mention of the place in a document dated at St. Gall Abbey 15th May 820, wherein a certain Adalhart bequeathes properties at 'Ufhova' (which later became the town of Leutkirch) to the Abbey. (copy of Deed is given in Appendix I).

Records of the early history of the locality are of course very scanty. Although we find 19 Leutkirch names in St. Gall documents for the year 797, and a further 17 names for the year 824, we know also that farm-freeholders on the more outlying properties of the Abbey were almost exclusively persons who came originally from St. Gall. Whether or not members of the Haider family-group came to Lauben during that very early period must remain uncertain, but that possibility cannot be excluded.

We hear nothing further of Lauben until the year 1100, when the brothers Conrad, Harrwin, and Adalbert, bequeath properties at Lauben to the Abbey of Ochsenhausen (founded 1093). After this, references became more numerous. Again in 1100, on 3rd December, a Ripertes and a Wolfregel of Lauben appear as witnesses to a document, and we know that both those names belong to family-groups of the Utzenried-Thurgau district. Later, Lauben came into the possession of the Lords of Zeil, in what manner is not known, and they sold it to Berthold, Parish Priest of Altungsried, a village about 7 miles E. of Leutkirch. Berthold next transferred his recently acquired property to Count Rudolf von Montfort, reserving to himself a life interest in rent charges derived from it. In the year 1290, on the Monday before St. Andrew's Day, Count Rudolf von Montfort sold the property, Berthold presumably being then dead, to the Benedictine Abbey of Bregenz in the Au, but he reserved for himself and his family the overlordship of the property. The sale price was 22 1/4 silver marks. (Transcript of Deed given in Appendix II).

The Heyder Family

After a brief period of possession, viz 56 years, the Abbey sold the farms (this apparently means Lauben together with Aichach), with consent of their overlord Count Wilhelm von Montfort, on 6th January 1346, to Conrad Itter, a Burgher of Leutkirch. The sale comprised all arable land and meadows, woods and pastures, and all Rights and Privileges. (Transcript of Deed given in Appendix III). Itter paid a purchase price of 145 Pfund Heller, and assigned tithes from the farms for endowment of a Chantry to Our Blessed Lady in the Parish Church of Leutkirch. (There were originally 9 Chantries, altar-chapels. in the Parish Church of St. Martin). He nominated the Magistrate of Leutkirch as Trustee for the endowment. (The Emperor Ludwig had granted Magisterial Rights to the town of Leutkirch in 1336).

Even before this sale took place, that is as far back as 1311, and also in 1337, 1338 and 1339, **HAINRICUS HAIDER** and his son **HAINZ** are mentioned in documents as being the occupiers of the Lauben farm. These were the two individuals who, (as shown on page 12 ante) obtained Burgher Rights in the town of Ravensburg in the years 1311 and 1339 respectively.

The Town Magistrate of Leutkirch from now on granted the Freehold of the farms to the actual occupiers, conditional upon payment of an annual tithe to the Chantry, and a customary fine of 1/4 kilderkin (about 5 galls.) of "best country wine of the quality used in the town" on every occasion of a succession to the tenure, when the Deed of Grant had to be renewed. In the latter connection Deeds of Re-grant are in existence for the years 1448, 1449, and 1465, in the Town Archives of Leutkirch, and phototypes of these are given in this Book, with transcripts in Appendices IV and V.

The Heyder Family

The Freeholders were bound to maintain the farms in a good state of cultivation, to pay their tithes regularly to the Chantry, and not to alienate, partition, or sell the farms without consent from the Magistrate. In any event a sale could only be made to a Burgher of Leutkirch or a Freeman of the Leutkirch Heath,

The Heyder Family

Ich bin Peter Heyder... (The text is a dense, handwritten Latin document, likely a legal or ecclesiastical record, written in a cursive script. It contains several paragraphs of text, including names, dates, and legal clauses. The text is written on aged, slightly stained paper. The handwriting is consistent throughout, with some variations in ink density and line spacing. The document appears to be a formal record, possibly a lease or a legal agreement, given the context of the page number 'Lehensrevrs von 1449' on the right side.)

Lehensrevrs von 1449.

The Heyder Family

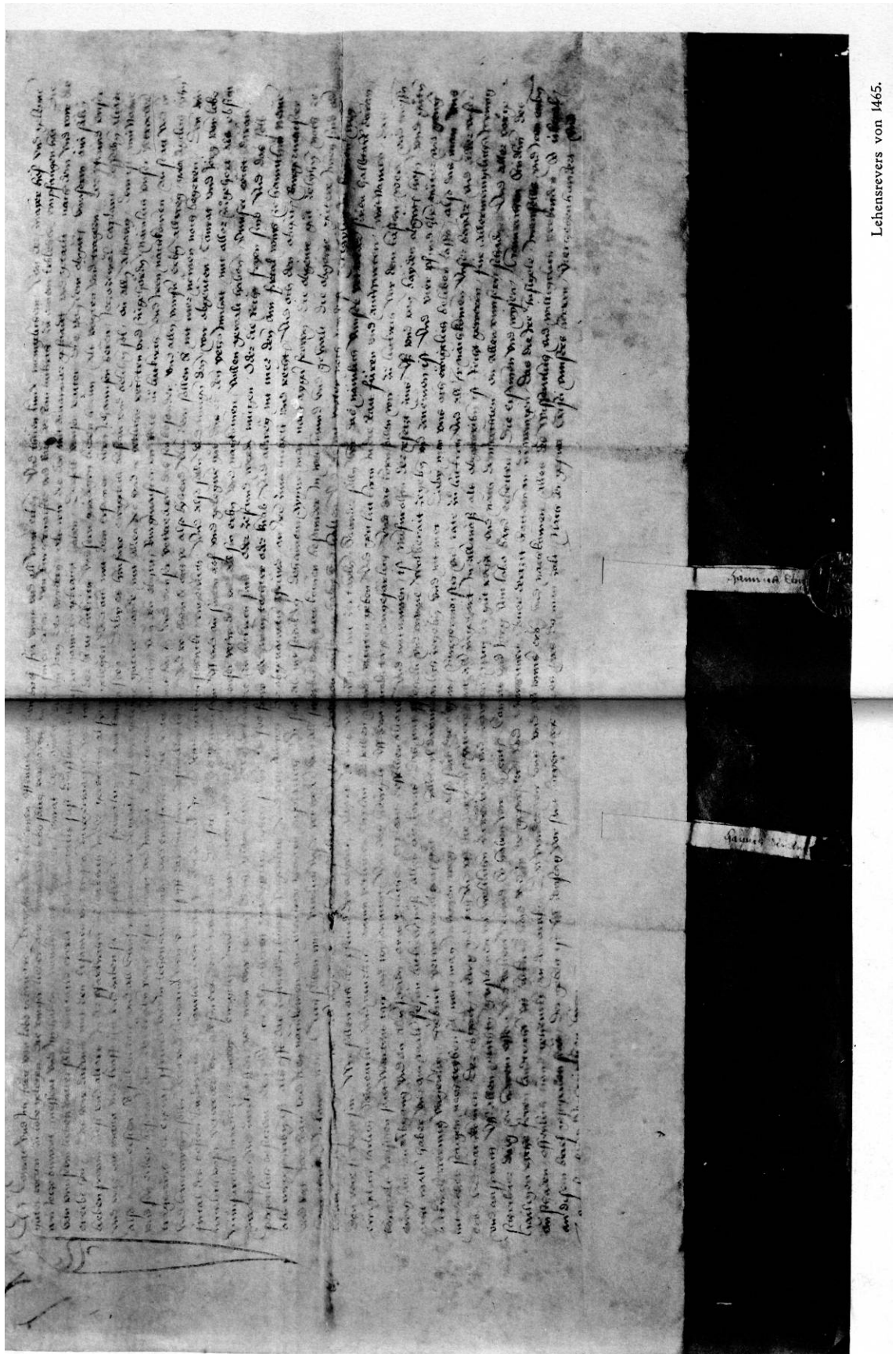
On the 28th February 1449 the Magistrate re-granted freehold tenure of the farms to PETER and CONRAD III HAIDER, sons of CONZ HAIDER subject to payment of the customary fine mentioned above, and annual tithes to the Chantry consisting of:

4 Malters (about 70 bushels, i.e.14 sacks) of oats

1 Malter (about 18 bushels, i.e.4 sacks) of spelt (German wheat)

5 Pfund Heller (about 4 florins, worth about 25)

The Heyder Family



Lehenrevers von 1465.

A further Re-grant was made on 10th December 1465 to CONRAD IV and Jorg HAIDER, wherein the two farms were described as being "in part inherited

The Heyder Family

from their father (Conrad III Haider) and their great-grandfather Hainz Haider, in part acquired by purchase". This seems to indicate that the farms had been a freehold inheritance of the Haider family for a long way back. The land purchased must have been a part of the Aichach farm, of which the greater part became the Almshouse Farm of Isenbrechtshofen. Permission was given to the above-mentioned holders of the Grant to build separate houses on the two farms, but the rendering of the annual tithe to the Chantry was, and continued to be, a joint obligation, and it was now fixed as under, and remained the same for a long period:

- 16 Malters (about 220 bushels) of oats
- 2 Malters (about 36 bushels) of spelt
- 9 Pfund Heller (about 9 florins)

After this date the Archives yield nothing further concerning Lauben until 1st February 1569. when we find the Freehold in possession of **KATHARINA** widow of **MICHAEL HAIDER**. In consequence of some partitioning between sons-in-law, and the remarriage of a widow of one of the Haiders, we find mention in a document dated 6th November 1593. of the families Rothmayr, Rittler, and Rogger. The document runs as follows:

" The Burgomaster and Council of the Town of Leutkirch in their capacity as Trustees for the Endowment of "The Chantry of our Blessed Lady", consent to a petition from Martin Rothmayr. who for some while past has been the holder of 3/8ths of the two farms at Lauben and who now requests leave to divide his holding, giving 1/8th to his son Hans and 2/8ths to his son Michael. And they grant this division between the two sons. subject to payment of the fixed annual tithe, and of the customary fine of 1 kilderkin of wine as an honorarium to the Magistracy ".

On this same date also, the holders of the remaining 5/8ths of the two farms, which holding had belonged to **BARTHOLOMAUS HAIDER** then deceased, came with appropriate Sponsors on behalf of Apollonia widow of the above, and petitioned the Magistrates to grant the freehold of one half of the 5/8ths to the son of Bartholomaeus Haider, and the other half to the 6 children of the widow, by her second marriage to one Rittler.

This subdivision was granted as requested. and partitioning of the farms followed. In consequence, the original two farms now became four, and these passed by marriage into various hands.

Hans Rothmayr's farm went by marriage to Martin Rittler, and Michael Rothmayr's farm went to Michael Bagger. By the year 1616 **HANS HAIDER** had purchased a part of the latter farm for a sum of 3000 florins, of which 750 florins was cash down. The part consisted of:

- 16 acres of arable land
- 3- acre enclosed plot
- 5 days' work
- ½ acre of meadow
- 3 acres of woodland.

The Heyder Family

In 1627 the farm-freeholders were:

- HANS HAIDER
- MICHAEL HAIDER
- MARTIN HAIDER
- Baltus Soher
- Martin Naterer.

But these had already changed by 13th September 1630, when the holders were:

- HANS HAIDER
- MICHAEL HAIDER
- Martin Rittler
- Melchior Vogler

On 25th July 1642 there is a transfer and regrant of the half of the 5/8ths which has been previously mentioned, to MATTHIAS, son of Hans Haider, but he did not complete possession of this land, which had been purchased by his father, on account of the very difficult conditions prevailing at that time.



Das jetzige Haus in Lauben, an dessen Stelle der alte Haider'sche Hof gestanden hat.

The Heyder Family

During the Thirty Years War, and particularly in the plague-year of 1635, Lauben had suffered very heavily. At Christmas 1635 there were only 8 adults and 2 children still living there. The farms could no longer be worked properly owing to lack of labour. Cattle and horses had been stolen, personal property had been looted, and as one chronicler says: " Not a bird flew or sang in the sky".

The farmholders had perforce to mortgage or sell their holdings to retainers of the Lords of Zeil and Muggental (Altmannshofen). Everything was derelict, and houses and barns became ruinous. The unsold holdings of the Rogger family, about 12 acres in all with some woodland, were taken over by a Melchior Vogler.

In order to obtain credit and loans, and the means to carry on existence, farmholders, estate owners, and even creditors, were obliged to lend each other a helping hand.

Preliminary negotiations to this end were begun in 1642, and on 5th May 1650 a final settlement was made. The creditors of the Rogger family had to accept heavy losses. The other farms which had been mortgaged or sold were bought back or redeemed. The Burgomaster and the Chantry Endowment at Leutkirch regained their Rights. The Chantry had perforce received little or nothing in the way of Tithe in the course of the War, and in order to assist general recovery all past default of Tithe was written off.

The farmholders at this date were:

- MATHIAS HAIDER, son of Hans Haider,
- Georg HAIDER, son of Michael Haider, and
- Bartolomaus Mosslin.

Mathias Haider had two daughters only, and JOHANN HAIDER, son of Georg Haider, succeeded to his holding.

On 11th December.1708, the brothers MICHAEL and JOHANN HAIDER notify the death of their father Johann. After that, the succession continues regularly from father to son.

The Heyder Family

Again in later Wars, Lauben had to suffer heavily. On 21st and 25th September 1796, engagements took place at Isenbrechtshofen and Lauben, and at Weizenhof.

On 9th July 1800 a French officer, who had become separated from his men, was shot dead and robbed by two bandits near the Weizenhofen bridge. The culprits escaped into the woods, but the murder was charged against five innocent persons who happened to be working in the fields near Weizenhofen, and these were taken off to Leutkirch, bound together as felons and subjected to gross ill treatment, and a peasant at Lauben was bound with ropes as a prisoner.



DIE KAPELLE ZU LAUBEN
erstmalig erbaut durch den Landschreiber Hans Haider
um das Jahr 1400.

The French officer was buried near the Chapel at Lauben.

This Chapel belonged by inheritance to the Haider family, who were the oldest Freeholders at Lauben. It was probably erected during the period when Lauben was held by the Abbey of St. Gall, and it was customary at that time for a son of the family which owned the farm, to become a priest and officiate there. Probably made of wood in the first instance, it was rebuilt in stone about the year 1400 by a member of the family who first attained the status of a Public Official, namely HANS

HAIDER, Clerk to the Imperial Court of Assize on the Leutkirch Heath. An inscription in the building records that it was completely renovated in the year 1791, and at the present day the Chapel still serves its original purpose.

The Heyder Family

The inhabitants of Lauben were, as we have already seen, reduced to 10 persons during the Thirty Years War.

In 1677 there were 29 inhabitants
 In 1680 there were 32 inhabitants
 In 1682 there were 30 inhabitants
 In 1690 there were 27 inhabitants
 In 1700 there were 32 inhabitants
 In 1701 there were 31 inhabitants
 In 1870 there were 53 inhabitants

In accordance with political progress, changes whether great or small, took place at Lauben, as elsewhere. Thus, following enactment of the Law of 1849, called the "Tithe Commutation Law", the annual Tithe of 14 Malters of produce and 9 Pfund Heller in cash (equivalent to 238 qrs produce and 5 gulden cash) was permanently commuted to Tithe Rent-charge for the four farms, as follows:

Farmholders	Spelt		Oats		Cash			Commutation	
	Qrs.	Imi.	Qrs.	Imi.	Fl.	Kr.	Hl.	Fl.	Kr.
Joseph Haider	10	2 ½	51	-	1	42	6	442	23
Anton Gronmeyer	10	2 ½	51	-	1	42	6	442	23
Conrad Graf	12	3	42	2	-	42	-	391	57
Jos. Anton Miller	-	-	59	2	1	8	4	385	43
Total	34	-	204	-	5	16	-	1662	26

The total amount this assessed in Tithe Rent-charge was 1662 gulden 26 kreuzer, which in present-day currency would be equivalent to:

2850 Marks (£160 approx.)

The last holder of the Haider farm, JOSEF HAIDER, lost it in 1894. But his brother MARTIN, who married Maria Vogele, remained as occupier of the Vogele farm, and the HAIDER family is thus able to look back upon occupancy of the same land for a period of exactly 600 years, truly a most remarkable record.

Today the little bell of the Chapel hallowed by age, still rings out as it did six hundred years ago, calling members of the HAIDER family to their busy, cheerful, labour.

The Heyder Family

Holders of the Lauben Freehold Farm.

1. HAINRICUS HAIDER 1311.
2. HAINZ HAIDER 1337
3. CONS, son of above.
4. CONRAD and PETER, sons of above.1448-9.
5. Georg and CONRAD, sons of Conrad above.1465.
6. MICHAEL, son of Georg above.
7. MICHAEL'S widow, Catherina.1.2.1569.
8. BARTOLOMAUS, eldest son of above.1580.
9. JOHANN and MICHAEL, brothers of above.13.9.1630.
10. MATHIAS, son of Johann, & GEORG son of Michael, 1642-3.
11. JOHANN, son of Georg above, d. 1708.
12. MICHAEL & JOHANN, sons of Johann above.11.12.1708.
13. FRANZ JOSEF, son of Michael above.
14. JOHANN MARTIN, son of above.
15. JOSEF, son of above. In 1849 he owned 2/8ths of Lauben farm.
16. JOSEF ANTON, son of Josef above. d.1875.
17. JOSEF. Loses the Haider farm in 1894.
18. MARTIN, brother of Josef above, acquired by marriage the Vogeles farm,
and thus represents the HAIDER family at Lauben today (1911). Has 4 sons.

