

## The Bauder-Buder Book

The Bauder-Buder book was authored by the noted and dedicated genealogist of the Bauder family, Dr. Wilhelm Bauder. He was born 27.4.1880 in Waiblingen, that beautiful city of half-timbered houses just east of Stuttgart. In 1898 he started tracing the lineage of the Bauders in Germany and after 57 years of research, and being 75 years old, he published his great work in 1955. It becomes obvious from his book that he was attempting to find the very origin of the Bauder family. He came very close to accomplishing that feat and he makes the statement that if one additional link could be established "then in all likelihood the grand champion of the Bauder tribe hails from Old Wurttemberg". A copy of this rare book written in the German language is in my personal library, it being a gift from Dr. Karl Stumpp (who has Bauder ancestry) to my parents Rudolph and Luella Bauder. Included here are a few pages of excerpts translated to English from Dr. Wilhelm Bauder's Book.



## Bauder-Buder Book

The gents of Wurttemberg appear (emerge) at the end of the 11 th century. Since 1135 they manned the earldom or countship of the lower Remstal and the adjoining Neckarland. During King Philipp's reign (even before the demise of the Stanfer) they began to acquire this territory (area) and eventuated full claim. But the Habsburger - King Rudolph and his successors - rose in opposition: They strove (desired strongly) to re-establish the old Schwaben dukedom and incorporate it under their reign.

During these severe and extended battles (wars) from time to time re-occurring, the honorable and brave earl (duke) Eberhard von Wurttemberg (1265-1325) surrendered. In 1312 he lost his cities - plus Stuttgart and Waiblingen. His castles were destroyed and even his burial plat in Beutetsbach was demolished. Already in 1314 there was a turn of events: After the sudden death of King Henry VII, King Frederick the beautiful (fair) apposed King Ludwig of Bayern (Bavaria) = to win the favor of earl (count) Eberhard by returning all his properties and riches. Thus the subsequent decades of peace were employed in the rehabilitation and eorganization of the dukedom by the following: Eberhard, the illustrious and noble (+1325) his son Ulrich III (1325-1344) his nephew Eberhard the Greiner (1344-1392) and Ulrich IV (1344-1366) and his great great nephew Eberhard III, the mild (1392-1417). They acknowledged their status (relationship) by oath; besides, they demanded all the books and legal papers be returned into their custody and all the taxes and assessments were payable again to the duke (earl, count).

The above were published by Dr. Karl Otto Muller entitled: "Old Wurttembergish andregister", serving simultaneously as Magna Charta of the old Wurttemb ergish kingship. Furthermore in these documents or charters, first mention is made of the Buders or Bauders.

From this source and later additions but especially from the 1560 church register of the old Wurttembergish land or duchie there are three Bauder Groups established:

- A. In the area of Middle Neckars
- B. In and about the Western Swabian Alb
- C. In the area of Schurwaldes and the upper Rems.

Linage of Josef Bauder \*1783 (added by author)

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### **B. The Bauder (Buder) Up in the Western Swabian Alb:**

This involves places like Orte Urach and Eningen (Achalm) also Neuffen and vicinity, specifically Pfullingen, Gachingen, Lonsingen, and Tischardt. It is old Wurttembergish property. The area of Urach and Pfullingen were acquired (possessions) by duke Ulrich, the originator (founder) -died 1265. The Neuffen district was incorporated and added to the above by his son Eberhard the noble (+1325). The former freestate Reutlingen is bordering on the above estates (of no consequences).

#### **6. Urach**

January 11th, 1383 the mayor, judge and citizens of Urach and Metzingen, including several bordering hamlets, bound themselves by oath forever as subjects of the domain (Wurttemberg) of duke (earl) Eberhard II (died 1392). For reference see Wurttemberg Register No. 13724. Ulrich Buder was assigned to Urach. No mention is made concerning his predecessors or successors.

#### **7. Eningen (Achalm)**

October 1, 1396 the mayor, judge, and citizens of Weiler and Pfullingen and vicinity took oath ever to be faithful adherents (subjects) of Duke Eberhard III, the mild, (gentle) (1392-1417). For reference see W. R. No. 13740. Anshalm Buder was the trusted custodian. No further mention is made of him; it appears there were others by this name however.

#### **8. Reutlingen**

1467 Conlin Bauder was manager (proprietor?) of the market at Reutlingen (see Reutlingen News, pages 4, 79).

Near the beginning of the Reformation (1518) Johannes Bawder~ Bauder became (or was elected) one of the "twelve justices (see Gayler: chronicles of Reutlingen)". Konrad Bauder, born 1520 in Reutlingen, may have been a son of Johannes Bauder (Bawder). Johann Georg Bauder, chemist, son of Konrad, moved to Esslingen a.N. and here obtained his citizenship and declared his wealth; 100 pounds, 12 gulden, harrasch, a gem, and bid farewell, etc., etc. February 7, 1574 he was married to Maria Koch (Maria Cook) in Esslingen. She was the daughter of Georg Koch (Cook) and the widow of Konrad Moser. Johann Georg Bauder, baker,

evidently an only son of Johann Georg Bauder and Maria Koch, born May 4th, 1578, died before 1653.

In Reutlingen one may find the following: Konrad Bauder was married to Margaret Burger. Their daughter Katharina was born January 19 th, 1586. She married Konrad Ernst, son of Hans Ernst (city clerk). - 1604 Michael Bauder was fined 5 schillings (see Reutlingen News Report pages 6, 74).

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## 10. Pfullingen

Since 1409 there's material available concerning Bauder-Buder. But since 1570 there is definite material of genealogical information available up to date (present time).

- A. 1409 "Buder" is mentioned (this name appears) in the deed (charter) of the Nunnery at Pfullingen. 1427 there appears a property exchange according to the record of the Nunnery at Marchtal. According to Urach's treasurer's report Michel Bauder owned 154 and Paulin Buder 194 pounfd Heller (penny), both names appear in the Reutlingen hospital records as late as 1484.

1521 the records of the Winery in Pfullingen show: Hans Buder, the old, and Michel Buder, citizens and council members. Defense records in Pfullingen reveal: every able bodied, physically fit man up to 60 years of age was on the active list. 1516-1523 Hans Buder and Martin Buder weapons (spears, swords) carriers; 1546: Hans Buder; 1558: Hans Buder, Martin Bauder's son and Bastian Bauder, lancers. 1525 the Herdstatten chronicle stated the following owned their home: Hans Buder, the younger, estimated at 90 Gulden; Martin Buder's estimated 55 Gulden; Buder, Hans estimated at 60 Gulden.

The Turk tax register reveals:

1542 the assets for or of Buder, Bastian 715 Gulden; Buder, Martin 20 Gulden; his child 30 Gulden; Buder, Hansen Wittib 200 Gulden.-1545 taxes for Buder, Hansen Wittib 2½ Gulden; Martin Buder 6 Krone, Bastian Bauder 12 Krone, his domestic (maid or servant) 12 Krone.

1555: records show the following names: Bauder, Bastian and Bauder, Hans at or (as judge) before the bench (law); 1562: Bauder, Sebastian Wittib and daughter Barbara Bauder, Bastian and Bauder, Hans ( son of the deceased Martin). The fire record of 1563 shows: Hans Bauder, cobbler (shoemaker), Bauder, Hansen Wittib son and Michel Bauder, foreman of the fire department.

- B. B. Church records in Pfullingen show the following:
  - 1591 a list of the departed (deceased)
  - 1593 Baptismal records
  - 1649 Marriage records

These church records evidence a goodly number of Bauders 3 Hans, 3 Michel, 3 Sebastian and 1 Jerg. A definite genealogical register can be traced of Michel Bauder,

smithy (hoofing) judge and mayor about 1570-1611. His father presumably was Bastian, who is mentioned as judge in 1555, his grandfather likely was Hans Buder-Bauder, mentioned as property owner and judge in 1521. Michel fathered 4 daughters and 2 sons from which there sprang or were derived 2 lines (branches) of posterity:

I Branch: Sebastian, born Nov. 29 th, 1600, died Oct. 30th, 1674; Maria was blessed with many daughters, but only one son: Michael 1639-1699; 1669 Bauer (Bauder) there were 3 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren; the only great-great grandchild was Johann Friedrich, coppersmith, 1746-1830. 1772 Thomas's wife had 3 daughters, but no sons. II Branch: Michel, called Jackle, born April 22, 1606, died 1634. Anna had numerous sons; referring to son of Michel, 1629- 1703. 1658 Anna Muller had 5 sons.

1. The youngest Johann Jakob, born 1666. Married to Christine Moser, moved to Gachingen-died without posterity (childless).

2. The second oldest son Michael, born June 13, 1654, moved to Gachingen, married Maria Schrade November 5th, 1678. They raised (reared) a large family; found in the Gachingen-Lonsingen and Tischart records, section 11.

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### **C. The Bauder (Buders) in Schurwald and in the Area of the Upper Rems**

First of all mention should be made of the monastery (convent) Adelberg in Schurwald and Pluderhausen, mouth of the Rems entering Urbach and the tower of Heubach. It is indeed a very antique estate (property) of Wurttembergischer.

#### **12. Adelberger District (noblemen's mountains)**

This imposing (venerate) monastery Adelberg (formerly: Madelberg) was erected as a "foundation" by the honorable townporter Folknand von Eberbach in 1178. This foundation was acknowledged (recognized) by emperor Friedrich Barbarossa May 25th, 1181 and declared the ward of the same and his descendants. At the termination of the Stauffer generation Count Eberhard (nobleman of Wurtemberg) August 19th, 1291 committed (pledged) himself to assume the protection and safety of the convent without prerogatives or benefits to himself of any of his descendants. However as early as 1352 the wardship (custody) was leased permanently to the counts von Wurtemberg (except for the interim 1361-1372 under emperor Karl IV); thereby gaining more and more legal claim to the convent. After the Reformation it was manned by Protestant clergy and the vast expanding properties necessitated the administration through a corporation until 1807.

The Bauders (formally Buder) can be traced back to 1496 especially in the convent villages of Oberwalden, Zell, Bortlingen, and Wanger. Yet because of their numerical strength one tends to reckon much earlier data. For more detailed information see paragraph 28: "Adelberger Bauder."

#### **13. Oberurbach**

In Oberurbach convened the gentlemen of the Urbach, formerly the townporters of Hohenstauffer, who about 1400 had already transferred much of their wealth to the counts of Wurttemberg.

Christoph Bauder, farmer and landowner, established himself here 1550-1586; investing heavily in acreage and grazing land. He may have come from the neighborhood of the nearby Adelberger Convent. His posterity did not stray afar: of the first, 7 only Friedrich (1784-1841) went to Bitzfeld (Oehringen). His son Heinrich Adam (1818-1879) remained there. His grandson Karl Ludwig (born 1849) immigrated to USA. All the other Bauders remained in Obrurbach busy with farming or as grape growers; some became interested in other trades and crafts. Thereafter they began to "sprout their wings." Unfortunately, the girls outnumbered the boys and also infant mortality rate was high.

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### **The Bauders in France**

The boundary between Germany and France extended East and West from Hornisgrinde to Asperg as early as the 5th century. The territory north from here was taken away from the Germans, by the French and became what is known as Francia Teutonica, left of the Neckars to Rheinfranken and right of the Neckars to Eastfranken. Here is where the elite Weinsberg and Lowenstein as well as the counts Hohenlohe occupied (lived) since 1200.

1. In the area of the former noble Weinberg-Lowenstein this relationship, through the purchase (1412-1450) of the Kurpfalz and in 1504 through the conquest by count Ulrich von Wurttemberg, the younger, war was declared on subjects and properties of Wurttemberg by count Philipp.

#### 15. Hosslinsulz and Wimmmental

Very few Buder-Bauder are traceable in these hamlets. There is a notable winery recorded by Weinsberg: H. St. A. No. 1904 north of Lowenstein-Bartlin Buder, (owner)? Or lease of House, Yard and Garden comprised several acres; his annual rent or lease required a measure of rye and an equal measure of oats plus a turkey! Also, Christmann Buder is mentioned as having a farm-rental.

Wimmmental, a hamlet north of Sulm was sold by Wurttemberg, to the convent Schontal and remained catholic in faith until in 1802-03 the entire convent properties reversed to Wurttemberg. Hans Bauder seemed to have leased here; for his residence behind the church and some acreage he paid detailed assessments.

### **19. The Bauder of the upper Nurnberg area**

I. Shortly after 1600 the Bauders appeared in and around this area. They came or hailed from Oberpfalz, specifically Amberg. They continued residence here and remained true to the catholic faith; details must still be researched. They very often went by the name Bauderer, esp. in Augsburg, Munchen and Nurnberg (So. Ger.) and Austria. Attorney Dr. Fritz Bauderer deceased June 20. 1950 claimed Johann Bauderer, carpenter 1832-1892 as his grandfather, coming from Neurmagers (Oberpfalz) to Munchen. Dr. Fritz Bauderer's great grandfather was

Johann Bauderer 1797- his great, great grandfather was Georg Bauderer 1771- both lived in Vilseck (Oberpfalz) and pursued carpentry as their trade craft.

As the Bauders in Amberg became evangelicals they were impelled to move: Hans Bauder (Bauderer or Pauder ca. 1555) moved to Sulzbach with his wife (Margaretha Muller) who died January 30, 1589 shortly after moving. Hans was a tailor, passed away in 1589.

His son Sebastian learned the trade and became a prosperous furrier in Sulzbach. He was elected to the city council in 1596-died in 1610 without heirs. However, on July 26, 1602 the district earl presented him with the following shield (coat of arms)?-for reference check the quarterly journal edited by Dr. A. Scherl 1895; 282:

White shield with male bust picture, wearing a brown beard; a red pointed hat with yellow border; his red coat closed with 5 buttons and the collar and sleeve (cuffs) were yellow. In the right hand he held a bow. In the left hand, pointing downward, he held a red and white feathered arrow.

2.

His son Lorenz (1675) and Kunigunde Hirschmann (1701) was brewer and businessman in Hersbruck. There were three sons but no grandsons. Son Michael Lorenz(1720) lived in Nurnberg and after 1744 claimed the following shield (coat of arms): for reference see Siebunacher's "Wappen burgerlicher Familien" VI page 21, ill. 22 (families of the nobility).

Blue and red divided shield, above: a dressed growing man (youth)? With 3 flowers on one stem in his hand; below: a blue, diagonal ban ornamented with 3 roses of silver. (There seems to be a protective cover (deck) red and white plus a fastener or clasp.) Helmzier??

3. Now Stephan's oldest son Johann (1669-1727) and Barbara Beer) furrier and tax collector (treasurer)? At Hersbruck were blessed with a goodly number of male descendants His great grandson Paul (1783-1855) married Margarethe Klara Herold in 1819, were furriers in Lauf by Nurnberg rejoiced and duely prided themselves of their 7 sons and 1 daughter.

a) Johannes, furrier in Hersbruck (1820-1899) married twice, father of the following: ah) Johannes Ludwig (1850-1929) furrier in Hersbruck with the following children:

Sybille-Maier Ludwig (1881) meat cutter and butcher in Nurnberg (daughter Hildegard 1912- Muller) Hans 1885, butcher in Lubeck.

Sebastian kept his younger brother Stephan, 1588- 1666. He, too, became a furrier; moved to Hersbruck served as "exultant" (deacon?) in the evangelical Nurnberg area. Here, his son Stephan (1631-1695) and his wife Margarete Gerg, 1669 continued also as furriers. Their three sons: Konrad, Lorenz and Johann and daughter Folge, all lived in Hersbruck.

1. The youngest son Konrad (1677-1744) was town clerk and mayor of Hersbruck. His son Johann Friedrich 1713-1791) moved to Altdorf

where he became councilman in 1746 and was elected mayor in 1770. Originally “Lebkuchner? Turned with phenomenal success to growing grapes and hops. Hops became his primary interest. Restless and enterprising he turned to the promising marble business and perfected what is known today yet as Altdorfer Marble or specifically “Bauder Marble” Count Maximilian III appointed him to the local chamber of commerce. House No. 2 on mainstreet in Altdorf one finds a plaque with the following inscription:

“In this house lived president of chamber of commerce and honorable mayor Johann Friedrich Bauder 1734-1791.” His younger son Friedrich (1744-1813 and Maria Georg 1775) pursued his father’s enterprise. By this son and several daughters he boasts of numerous female heirs. His older son Hohann Friedrich (1741-1820) Lusanne Barbara Rohrauer (1770) were childless. He was attorney at law and member of the legal syndicate at Nurnberg and legal advisor for the governor at Ansbach.

20.

The Bauders inMett bei Biel (Switzerland). In Mett and vicinity there are numerous Bauders, which still need to be located and registered. Johannes Bauder born about 1685, who likely came from Germany with his parents after the thirty year war. From his two sons: Johannes ( born about 1712 married Maria Kocher) Rudolf (born about 1715 married Anna Barbara Hammerta), he has at least 8 married grandchildren, whose male offspring are very numerous-amid this “population explosion” we find:

1. Johannes “Kirchenmeier”, 1750 and Anna Barbara Mader with 6 grandsons of marriageable ages.
2. Nikolaus, about 1750 and Elisabeth Sohonholz. His second youngest son Jacob 1779 and Barbara Spaer, is Forest service and hunting Warden at Mett and Bern. Their son Johannes 1807 marriage (1) Anna Lauenberger, and marriage (2) Katherine Gudmann, was also a forest ranger in Basel and Mett. He emigrated with his 11 children to U.S.A. in 1867. One among their numerous offspring was Johann 1873, married Dorothy Wilkie; he was police chief in Chicago, Ill.

3. Abraham 1791-1876 was Leut. Governor of Canton Bern, in Mett. from 1831 to 1843. The Bauder “Coat of Arms” is registered in Mett as follows: background blue, upon a green base, a red tower with 2 windows and a door, the upper edge is enhanced by 2 golden 5 point stars.

## **21. Bauders in Western Switzerland and Burgundy**

There are many Bauders in Western Switzerland. They have a settlement (a colony) at Assens- a small village or hamlet 8-10 miles North of Lausanne. At present there are about 20 families of Bauders residing at Assens and Lausanne. There are also 6 families located in the canton of

Fribourg. Still more families are scattered throughout Western Switzerland. Architect Roger Bauder lives in Hergiswil, by Lucerne.

Evidently these Bauders have no connection (relation) with the Bauders at Mett, near Biel; since they registered as coming from Burgundy (Mantheliand) around 1600-Mompelgard is the birthplace. If this can be established, then in all likelihood the grand champion of the Bauder tribe comes or hails from Old- Wurttemberg. He migrated to "Pays de Montbeliard" which belonged to Old Wurttemberg for four centuries (about up to 1792-1806). On the other hand, however, many families had migrated from Mompelgard to Old Wurttemberg, especially or specifically the Bardili (Bardilly), Duvernoy, Titot.

A later release shows: This Bauder family at Assens settled there in 1420-no other source of information is available.

According to the registrar (city clerk) or secretary of archives for the canton Waadt the following Bauders were registered: in Lausanne in 1573 (signed also as Bauders and Bauderoz) in Assens in 1620 (signed Bauderoz and Baudeyress) in Montreux in 1636; in Vevey in 1678.

In the year 1519 Guy-Antoine Baudere (Bauder) took residence in Estavayer-le- lac (cantou Fribourg) and obtained his citizenship rights in 1532. Guy-Antoine Baudere (Bauder) came from Avry-devant-Font. These Bauders evidently lived in Avry-devant-Pont and in Le Pasquier since the 14th century.

Most of the Bauders were engaged in free enterprise, such as: merchants, esp. in canton Fribourg; craftsmen in canton Waadt (Wallis).

The Bauder emblems (code-of-arms) in canton Fribourg is as follows:

Background is green; from its base arises a red, 3 peak extension; from the middle peak spread 3 golden clover leaves in fan shaped form. The remainder is green with gold intertwined and some figurines crowded in at the base.

## **28. The Adelberger Bauder**

I, Church-Records- The building or structuring of the genealogy about 1890 there were two Bauder factions in Waiblingen the one group were rope-makers and the other group were "tanner-Bauders". Each of these was comprised of three families. Related or unrelated, that was unknown, but assumed. The origin would have to date back to the Waiblingen name; however, it's meaning is unknown.

I, writer of this article, began searching as a student since 1898. I searched the church records and found the rope maker (seiler) Michael Bauder St. 7 as immigrant to Waiblingen about the year 1700. Conclusively evidenced by the recorded marriage license (dated Feb. 22, 1707) of Lorenz Bauder St. 9 son of Michael Bauder. August 8, 1711 the name of Johann Georg Bauder St. 11 as Michel's son is mentioned. Aside from these records nothing else can be established.

Gradually, it became evident that these Bauders had no connection whatever with the Waibingen name. They appeared at the time with the Bunz and Plander. The Pfeiderer and Herzog had moved earlier from Waiblingen shortly after or due to the 30 yr. War (the battle of Nordlingen Aug. 18, 1634)

Many, but futile efforts were made to uncover the origin of the Bauder (tribe) (name). Michael Bauder could not be associated (synonymous) with the Abiders in Leon berg. See Faber's "Wurttembergische Familienstiftung" paragraph 17-they were the honorable officials and theologians.

In the summer of 1903 while working at the courthouse in Waiblingen, I had free access to the archives but to my disappointment could find no trace of Michael Bauder. Still searching, I found in the council minutes I 194 this insert:

Aug. 28, 1700 Michael Bauder, rope maker of Goppingen applied for citizenship, for himself his wife youngest child offering cash for the fee, hoping his offspring to be exempted!

### **28. The Adelberger Bauders**

After their death in 1834 the Bauder heirs distributed many valuable books of their extensive library. The Family Bible went to John David. After his death in 1851 his daughter Christiane Margarethe received this Bible. She, in turn, gave it to her grandson, Albert William. August, 1925, Albert deeded the family Bible to Wilhem Gottlob Bauder - the revisionist or compiler of this volume-in recognition for his services and labors in ascertaining and compiling the data to the completion of the family tree.

Dr. Wilhelm was the last owner of the family Bible, as September 12, 1944, the bombings by the enemy destroyed both his house in Stuttgart, Alexanderstr. 70, and its contents, including this valuable family Bible-all were consumed by the flames.

### **IX Emblem (Code of Arms)**

Some of the Adelberger Bauder prided themselves of this emblem: a divided shield:

The right half was black with an imposing heart (or deer) in silver. The left half was designed with two diagonal staves in gold, each ornate with a golden ring.

This exquisite emblem was solely claimed by the Reutlinger offspring. Albert Bauder, after building the hotel in Freudenstadt, very adept & cleverly managed the installation of this beautiful emblem, side by side, with the emblem of the innkeeper's Laufer. What a beautiful stained glass window!! (At an inn!)

As to the origin of this emblem there seems to be no information available; neither could it bear testing. This has no reference to the Bauder emblem whatsoever-This invokes the concern about the emblem of the schlesin Family Baudissin that can be traced back by Siebmasher, Vol IV , pages 1-26, and illustration 14. Evidently this emblem was sold or transferred to the (German) Bauders by an unscrupulous and unreliable source.

The Adelberger Bauder never, ever could boast an emblem. It has been assumed since the Hermersberger-Leonberger Bauder were extinct (see paragraph 17) and to differentiate from the emblem of Waiblinger or Goppinger they would lower the point and add the knife or scraper of the tanner on the above shield or emblem.

During this extensive process of searching and ascertaining there was found in the archives of Waiblingen by warden or custodian of Archives Erich Rummel.

The emblem or shield of Johann Georg Bauder 1771-1847. At the time of the opening of his safe to reveal his testament they found this emblem, his name inscribed by his own handwriting by virtue of his office as City Clerk, dated: June 17, 1837. See minute's 1819/4119.

This emblem, after decades of oblivion, has been incorporated into the files of emblems "Dochtermann Vol. L4, N12BGB, pages 154-155 and is thereby legally guarded against misuse whatsoever. Its very simplicity enhances its beauty: red shield with an agile golden lamb plus red and gold ornamentations with a prancing golden lion atop!

To the right is a picture of Waiblingen, the home of Dr. Wilhelm Bauder.

