

## HISTORY OF THE LUPFERT FAMILY

### PART I.

"Do not think that you are a self-made man!

A great part of you has been willed you by your ancestors! "

Twenty five years ago the history of the Lupfert family appeared, which is now to be followed by a preface to be designated as Part I. The research into church records was done in the highly praiseworthy manner of the Reverend Oscar Lupfert, now in Lichtenberg at Freiberg. The remainder of the material was collected from the rich store of the Main Street Archives by the undersigned who wishes to pay <sup>THEREBY</sup> a debt of honor to his highly revered mother and of gratitude for the love and kindness of the individual branches of the great Lupfert family.

Lovingly,

Karl Zeissig

Dresden



Translator's note:

A note of explanation is necessary that the proper names used as place and personal names in this history be understood. In the future it will be difficult to understand some of these terms unless one is acquainted with the development of civilization from the ancient complications of the feudal system with its fiefs and vassals, its serfs and lords and overlords, down to the present. Now the old landed estates have been divided into farms, at times almost minute, owned by small property owners who are, strange to say, even yet called "manor owners".

Rittergut-an old feudal estate.

Gutsbesitzer-originally a manor owner, later the owner of a large homestead, more recently the owner of any real estate.

Wirtschaft-at first a self-supporting farm, where all kinds of handicraft and agricultural pursuits were carried on, the one dependent on the other; later, and now, any small or medium agricultural or manufacturing unit.

Bauergut-farmer who owns his farm and hires most of his help from among the inhabitants of the little village, or "dorf" wherein he lives.

Stadt-city

Städtchen-small city.

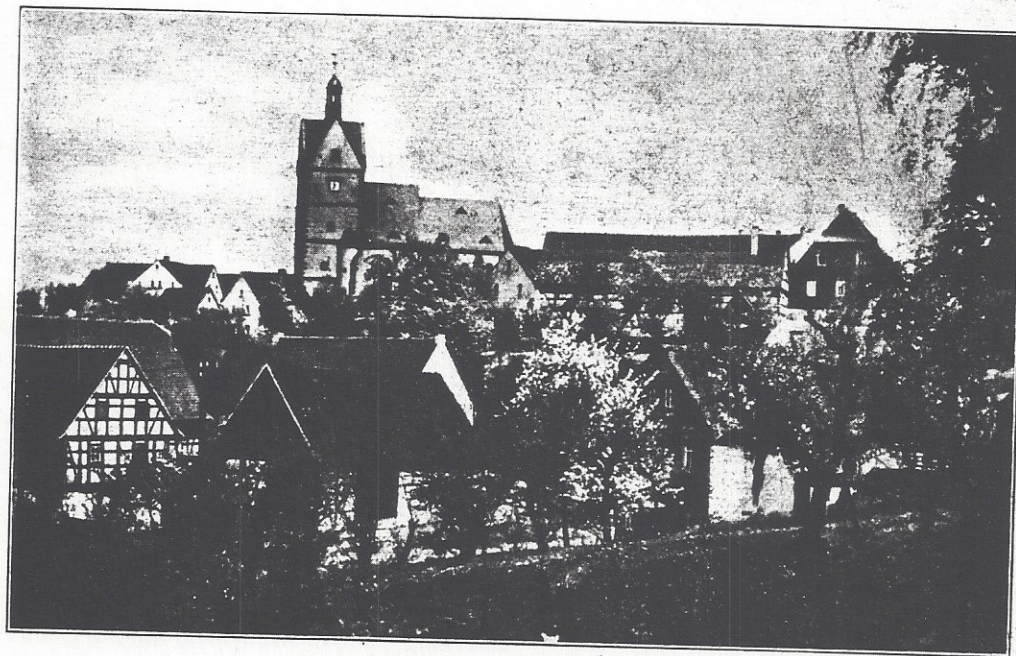
Ober-(prefix to many German names of towns) above or over.

Unter or Nieder-below or lower.

Berg- hill or mountain.

Burg-castle





Ziegelheim



Gottlob

There is a wardrobe with the monogram of the grandmother; pewter-ware as wedding presents; silver buttons with the letter "G" which the grandfather wore on his coat and vest; and also his obituary, read at his funeral on September the eighteenth, 1860, with the text of the funeral sermon given as Revelations 14;13: "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying, 'Write: Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.'" Singularly important is this Scripture reference in the family history, as well as the following extract from the obituary: "of his children's descendants, forty eight grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren survived him. While the departed one was living within the circle of his dear children and descendants, it was a great day of joy to be near them. He was ever grateful and trustful to his Lord for the many favors he had received from his hand, even though he experienced many trials of suffering that deeply stirred his soul. For his children he was always a faithful provider, a loving and guiding parent; to his fellow citizens and neighbors he was peace-loving and obliging, and to those next to him he always fulfilled the commandment of "Love". Just as Christ, he held dear the places of the Lord, and attended regularly God's Temple. Often in the Communion of his Saviour he sought the blessings of the Lord's Supper. He acknowledged with thankful heart the many acts of grace received by him from his God and Heavenly Father. He often gladly testified how the Lord through grace and Loving kindness saved him from death when in 1815 he was seriously injured by a heavy oak timber which fell upon him and he was carried to his home all but dead. His industrious, frugal nature joined with implicit trust in his Saviour, he was blessed with material things as well as spiritual.

As he advanced in years, his physical state weakened and



the many infirmities of old age crept in upon him, and several times his descendants gathered around his sick bed fearful lest he be taken away, all equally glad and thankful when the Lord again blessed the services of his family physician and the careful watching and nursing of the children, and again enabled him to recover and be about his home. One of the Apostles of our Lord once declared that he desired to leave this world and abide forever with Christ, and in this wish lived our departed one during the last days of his sickness. About three weeks ago he was suddenly overcome with a feeling of weakness which gradually increased in severity despite the efforts of the able family physician and the care of the loved ones about him. He at the last announced his approaching heavenly journey which he soon entered in upon, peacefully and at rest. Just before his death he asked to partake once again of the Lord's Supper, and with his eyes turned heavenward he said, "Not my will but thine be done, O, Lord."

Even so those who have followed in the succeeding generations as his descendants forming the branches and trunk of our family tree should try to follow the guiding light of the life of this forebear and join in with Goethe as he says: "What thou from thy forebears hast inherited hold fast and increase in worth."

In the old dwelling house during the last seven years up to 1865 there were thirty six births, and in the new dwelling three have been recorded. In 1886 upon the untimely death of the faithful father (fortunately his was not the last branch of the family) another faithful member of the family, Paul by name, became the owner of the estate. Paul will endeavor to open the home to the many descendants and he will welcome them to visit the old family inheritance. Since he is young in years, his ownership should mark the way to greater friendship and love among the members of our family.



From this family estate the Lüpfer family has spread forth along male and female line over western Saxony. The more ancient branches have not been followed in this history as with the passing of years many family connections have been lost. However on the many estates in the surrounding country as well as farther away there are no doubt relatives who are, however, unknown and unrecognized. as such. Since the middle of the past century the members of our family have adopted trades and professions as their circumstances and opportunities dictated, and thus it has happened that many have left the old familiar home regions and now may be found not only in Saxony and other parts of Germany, but also in Switzerland and in the United States of America.

And since we now are distant from each other,

Still may our hearts remain unchanged,

And may we all, yes all, be joyful,

When to one good fortune comes.



ZIEGELHEIM

(Home built of brick or tile.)



# STORY OF THE LÜPFERT FAMILY

## PART I

"Think not you are a self-made man!  
A goodly portion within you has been  
inherited from your forebears!"

Over twenty five years ago there appeared a history of the Lüpferf family which I am including as Part I to the further history which I am about to write. The church records have supplied a goodly portion of this early history, for which I must thank Cousin Reverend Oskar Lüpferf, who now lives in Lichtenberg near Freiberg. The remainder was discovered by searching through the extensive capital city archives and bringing the scattered fragments together into one continuous story. The writer thus feels that he has rendered a service as a debt of honor to his beloved mother and a service of love and devotion to all the members of the Lüpferf family.

In love,

Karl Zeissig  
Dresden Striesen



Were it but a senseless effort to note the hundreds of our ancestors which each of us possesses, still would it be a pardonable pride for a family historian to delve into the past and approach the origin of our family name and note not only the meaning of that name but also the changes from the distant past to the present.

Only since the turn of the year 1500 are we certain of the family records of the Lüpfer family. Before that, as with most family records, the records of the lives of the citizens and land owning families were poorly kept, if at all.

The "Old German Name Book" of von Ernst Forstmann records the name of Lüpfer very frequently, and in this work we noted the prehistoric occurrences of this name with the place and year as follows:

Liubpert      840 A.D.    German Monuments

Liuppert      840 A.D.      "            "

Liubert       824 A.D.    Annals of Würzburg

Liupert       782, 890    Saint Gallen

Luibert       ninth century    Codex Lawrehamensis, which also included the history of Lorraine and Belgium.

In the Middle High German Name Book of Socin there are noted in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries a number of very similar names. These are found in the tax lists as follows:

Lufert, a farmer in Hauspach near Basel, paid to the Cloister of Saint Magdalene in Basel, taxes in the thirteenth century.

Lupphrit, a rent farmer in Hauspach, paid taxes in 1283.

Johannes Lupphrit, of Niederenzen, paid taxes at the turn of the fourteenth to the fifteenth century.



However, it is confusing and difficult to trace our family name of Lupfert from these Swabian agriculturalists, and thus find our ancient ancestral home there. We find the following entries in the Thuringian Register of the year 1165:

Lupfried von Kohren, a churchman and an officer, has presented to the church at Zschernitzsch tillable land. This was noted by the noble King Phillip II in Ölsnitz.

Ölsnitz in the year 1200

Emperor Friedrich I (Red Beard) begs the Patriarch Udalrich of Aquilegia, Italy, that he permit Lupert, the messenger of his relative, the Duke Henry of the Lions of Saxony (at that time north of Harze) to travel safely to Neuenberg in Switzerland.

Kayna, Altenburg 1161-1179

Luphardus de Wirtzburg (Würzburg) property owner in Penig sold some property to the Meckau brothers.

Wednesday after Corpus Christi Day  
"Diplomataria et Scriptores Historiae Germanicae" page 342.

Such appearances of the names similar to Lüpfer are found in Thuringia and Saxony during the years from 1160 to 1450. In our part of those territories we find that the tax lists are often the oldest records obtainable concerning the property owners and farmers. In our case these records do not go back beyond 1450. Thus we find:

Lorenz Lepper in Groitzsch, 1467

Georg Lipfer der Grosse, Überwünsch, Amt Freiberg, 1501.

Georg Lipfer

Ursul Lipferin

Jorge Lipar, Freiburg in Thuringia

Casper Libarn, Bernsdorf near Rochlitz

Michel Lepperer, Waltersdorf, Amt Schellenberg



Michel Leiper     Waltersdorf Amt Schellenberg

Blasius Lepart     Rheisewitz near Dresden     1561

Georg Lippert, Sappen near Nossen

Anders Lippart     Lobschitz near Oschatz

Nickel Lepper     Neumarkt near Zeitz     1569

Nickel Lepperd     Sporgau near Zeitz

Hans Lippert     Zeit

From the records of the University of Leipzig we also learn something of our early family history.

Jacobus Lupfer de Wingarten studied during the summer semester of 1456. He belonged to the landowning class in Bavaria.

Nicolaus Lippart de Slaytz (Schleiz) studied in the summer of 1462. He was a member of the landowning group from Meissner.

Perhaps the form of the name which is "Lippar" originated in Westphalia, and the form "Lupfer" in Swabia, and they signified very different things and became the family name through a continuous process of local expansion and change. Thus we find names which sound and appear similar grouped together, whether related through vocal changes or originating from different sources and with different meanings.

We are certain that the name of our forebear "Michael Lüpfer" in 1727 was recorded by pastors and officials as "Lippert" and following this name back, we find "Lupfert" in 1493 and later "Lupert", "Lipfert" and "Liepfert". For the present we may consider that our family tree definitely goes back to Ziegelheim, which is located within one and three quarters hours walking distance from the city of Waldenburg, and two and one half hours walking distance from Altenburg, in a southeasterly direction.



This hilly region is intersected by a stream and is very fertile. Across the stream on a rocky and rugged elevation there is a little village with city-like streets, and in the distance there is a church spire. One may still see adjoining the village a typical agricultural combine or group estate. The local hotel was owned by a Lupfert until the middle of the past century and in the vicinity of this village and in the surrounding countryside one still finds the name Lüpfer.

Ziegelheim is a very old place, it was founded around the year 1100, probably by Franks who were called there and assisted by Swabians in the years during which the early settlements were made along the Pleisse River. German villages became scattered over the shrub-grown region; knights led the wandering immigrants into this land and abbots invited them to remain.

In 1254 a pastor by the name of Hugo Lüpfer lived in Ziegelheim and it seems he was much interested in the past records of the family. Henry and Conrad Lüpfer, knights, are also mentioned during 1261 in Ziegelheim. When these Lüpfers first arrived here is not mentioned, but the first certain evidence is the following list which is given in the "Inheritance Tax Book", Glauchau, 1493. Tax Register of the Official Waldenburg, in Ziegelheim:

Merten Lupfert paid 21 Groschen* to Walpurgis	1493
Jacuff Lupfert paid 21 Groschen to Walpurgis	
Heinrich Lupfert paid 18½ Groschen to Walpurgis	
Thomas Lupfert paid 6 Groschen to Walpurgis	
Merten Lupfert paid 38 Groschen to Walpurgis.	

\* A Groschen was a small German coin valued at about 2½ cents, although it had a much larger trading value. It is no longer in use.



Place, Olbersdorf, near Uhlmannsdorf

Merten Lupfart paid 28 Groschen to Walpurgis

Thomas " paid 3 " to Walpurgis

Heintz (Heinrich) Lupfart paid 38 Groschen to Walpurgis

Merten Lupfart paid 2 Groschen, 1 Pfennig† to Walpurgis

Thomas Lupfart paid 2 Groschen, 1 Pfennig to Walpurgis

Tax on personal property, pasturage, and interest, Ziegelheim.

The young Lupfart 34 Groschen Michaelis

Jaruff " 34 " "

Merten " 3 " "

Merten " 28 " "

Heintz " 33 " "

Merten " 12 " "

Thomas " 3 " "

Merten " 12 " "

Heintz " 45 " "

Thomas " 1 " "

#### Frongeld ‡

Merten Lupfart 21 Groschen

Jakob Lupfart 31 Groschen

Heinrich Lupfart 18½ Groschen

Thomas Lupfart 6 Groschen

Thus we find four or five different Lupfarts mentioned in the early history of Ziegelheim and its surrounding villages, Olbersdorf and Uhlmannsdorf. These were all property owners or farm lease holders owning personal property as well as real estate and paying

† Pfennig: smallest German coin. 100 Pfennig equal one mark, worth about twenty four cents.

‡ Frongeld is money paid in place of statute labor;



dues to churches. "Jacuff" and "Jakob" refer to the same person, as do "Heinrich" and "Heintz". The name "Merten" is written nine times, but it refers each time to the same person even though it is repeated so frequently in the tax lists. Goods or personal property no doubt consisted of stock, pasturage, or meadow. Interest and other money-lending incomes were taxed, perhaps for war-debts and protection against invasion.

There were also living in Ziegelheim during 1493 the following farm and land owners: Andres Mann, Philipp Rösener, Hans Sparschuch, Quellmalz, Ilgen Maschker, Simon Sneyder, Merten Ebel, Korze, Michel Demerich, Nickel Kempnitz, Merten Moller, Jorge Kluge, Michel Wynter, and others.

The Lupfarts were also well represented. But from whence did they come? Perhaps from South Germany (Lupphrit near Basel) or from Northwest Germany (Lipar from Freiburg in Thuringia.) It is possible that they were members of a cloister or it may be that they, as young eagles, flew away and were led to this place.

"Court Record Book 44 Waldenburg

Ziegelheim

Jacof lupfert      wolf Lupfert. 1525"

(The following quotation is taken verbatim from the ancient German records and is in the old German vernacular, and therefore rather difficult for even a German student to read.)

On the first Friday after Jude Jacob Lupfert in his twenty fifth year came to Ziegelheim and begged the official Heinrich Haben to take his son wolf Lupfert and instruct him. Jacob Lupfert had sold his property and borrowed on his home in order that he might pay 68 Schock Groschen, and in return wolf Lupfert therein agreed and had it recorded that he would pay back to his father 4 Schock Groschen



after his studies were finished, and then 2 Schock Groschen per year on Shrove Tuesday until his father had been paid in full.

Wolf Lupfert also agreed and promised in the presence of the official to cherish his father always and serve him throughout the remaining years of his life, and to give him three bushels of corn and one bushel of wheat each year after the crops were harvested. Wolf Lupfert further agreed to take his father into his home and give him the money that was the price of two quarters of the linen produced. This agreement was made in the presence of the official Heinrich Haben and was witnessed by Friedrich Kreyll, watchman, and by Bartel Dornbeck.

Thus were three Schock, twenty one Groschen paid by Wolf Lupperth(sic.) for the loan for his education! (Schock means six score-120)

\* Court Record Book 44 Waldenburg

Jorge Lupfert has elected to become a miller's assistant in order that he may become the owner of his father's estate.

An official

1525 Tuesday after Dorothea

Georg Lupfert has entered a complaint that the stream at Poderiz has overflowed his fields and caused damage.

1527

Georg Lupfert complained that Toni Hertzsch has made a ditch to close his land.

After Krucius, 1528

Wolf Lupfert complained that some willows in his low-land have been cut down, and he asked that the guilty one be made to make a proper settlement.



On Burckhardt Day, 1528

Even in those distant days there were regular court proceedings and the court's decrees and orders were properly recorded in appropriate books. At present only one such book has come down to our times. It includes the records of the years from 1522 to 1528. In this book we find the records of such over-zealous hot-heads in Ziegelheim as Herr Schneider, Herr Nitzsche, Herrn Müller, Sparschuch. Oftentimes affairs went along smoothly and in peace, and then the court records noted only love and charity between the people.

Court Record Book 42, Waldenburg.

Georg Lupert on Friday after Elizabeth's Day, 1534, purchased a farm from Merten Winter and paid him sixty one Schock for it. He had to pay this to a group of Winter's religious believers as was also the case of Laux Lupart in Altenburg and Veit Luppert in Mynssen, (Münza) near Altenburg. To the former was to be paid one Schock Groschen and to the latter were to be paid twenty four Groschen. Laux Lupart and Veit Luppert seemingly never owned any real estate, because in the inheritance books at Altenburg during the year 1548, no persons by these names were mentioned, although one Fuhrman (Driver) Lipar is noted. However in those days people were not overly particular about spelling names consistently; rather they wrote and spelled names by ear, as they sounded to each individual. Thus it is quite probable that "Lipar" and some of the other similar names were one and the same person.

In the year 1539 it is noted that a school was built in Ziegelheim. This is quite believable.

Court Records Book 45, Waldenburg

Georg Luppert sold his farm to Peter Erler, the week after Lichtmess (Candlemass) 1539



Court Record Book 216 Waldenburg

Ziegelheim

The old Mrs. Wolf Lipffert with her children sold a piece of property to Hans Lipffert for another piece of property more desirable.

Chief Melchior Schellhammer

Saturday after Saint Bernard,

1555

Jocuff(Jacob)l. 1493

Wolf Lupfert 1525

Hans Lipfferth 1555

Court Record Book 216 Waldenburg

Ulmsdorf(Ulbersdorf originally, and now Uhlmannsdorf)

Sub anno 1563

Brosius's Lipfert's righteous inheritance after his demise went to his widow and his heirs and they have agreed to the following:

The first Friday after the Kantata Anno Domini, 1563, the sorrowing widow of Brosius Lipfert and her children agreed to the marriage of the widow to Marcus Müller. Lorentz and Hans Lipfert with Adam Wark and his children agreed before Melchior Schellhammer, the official watchman, and thus recorded, that the righteous inheritance and goods of Brosius Lipfert shall go to his son Thomas Lipfert, for which without fail there shall be paid back to the widow in the following manner; one hundred and five Schock presently and on the next day of Pentecost, one hundred Gulden. After that on Shrove Tuesday for the next sixty three years, two Schock shall be paid, or else until the entire inheritance has been exhausted, and when this time has come, it will be



considered a filial duty for the son to support the widow with such income as his estate or property may supply and approved by the guardian or official above mentioned.

Witnessed by one Thomas Müller.

It is herein noted that Thomas Lipfert because of his youth cannot deliver the necessary goods to the mother and consequently the stepfather, Marcus Müller, has agreed to take upon himself the service. It is agreed that he pay this money at the times specified and sell such goods as will be necessary to realize the amounts agreed upon, and that Thomas Lipfert shall in later years assume such indebtedness as may have been incurred through the fulfilling of this contract of Marcus Muller."

At the time of the inheritance purchase mentioned in this old agreement by the Lüpferfs of Ziegelheim, there were apparently none of this name living in the surrounding country, except at Uhlmannsdorf. It is stated that the Hans Lüpferf who purchased the estate from his father, Hans Lüpferf, in 1576, and the Jakob Lüpferf who purchased the estate from his father, Lorenz, in 1577, both lived in Ziegelheim. The court record books and the church books both note that the Lüpferf family had already spread out into the surrounding country as early as the year 1700, and that a branch of the family owned and lived in the hotel at Ziegelheim as late as the year 1850. Evidently the migrations of the family took place after the year 1600 as the Lüpferfs spread into the surrounding villages and into Altenburg and Saxony.

Thus it would appear that the purchase of the inheritance mentioned in the above old German document is the oldest piece of family inheritance thus far known, which belonged to those members of the Lüpferf family who later emmigrated to Niederelsdorf.



Consequently Brosius Lüpferf must be recognized as the first proven forebear of our family. Since the church record books were begun in 1590, our first records of this ancestor are found in the court records where it is stated that he, a land owner, died, leaving two older sons, and a younger one, not named there, and a widow. This widow later married Thomas Müller. In all our researches and efforts nothing has thus far been found that gives any definite information about the ancestors of this Brosius Lüpferf. His three sons, Lorenz, Hans, and Thomas, each held land.

The youngest son, Thomas, a minor in 1563, took over the father's estate in 1566. Between 1563 and 1566 his stepfather, Thomas Müller, supervised the estate. Thomas Lüpferf must have been born in 1545, for it is stated that at the time of his death in 1610, he was sixty five years old. His wife, Martha(?), survived him for twenty seven years and died at the age of seventy seven years.

Thomas also became the owner of the family estate in Niederhülmannsdorf through an oral agreement. This estate he possessed until 1589.

Court Record Book, p.62, No.189

Waldenburg

Jacob Schneider (Ziegelheim), the one, and Thomas Lipfert (Niederhülmannsdorf) the other portion of the estate on account of their interests in the autumn fair held there.

They exchanged these estates because the portion inherited by Schneider was by far the more valuable and productive, and Thomas agreed to assume all the debts and pay in addition 400 Gulden, 2 Schock Groschen, of which 200 Gulden were to be paid at once and the balance in time payments.



Thursday after Elizabeth's Day, 1589  
Time payments were made on days set aside definitely  
for that purpose.

Page 153

Thomas Lüpferf and Merten Pohl: buyers of a piece of  
property.

Tuesday after Viti, June 19, 1594

Page 72

Thomas Lüpferf and Michel Schneider: buyers of a field  
in Niederarmsdorf.

August 26, 1592"

From this date the court records are missing because  
the thirty years war began, and as a result the real estate records and  
property changes can not be followed.

Thomas Lüpferf had six children; his four daughters  
married at Moyersdorf as did his eldest son, Martinus, who took over the family  
estate.

Johannes Lüpferf was born before Maundy, 1599, and was  
baptised the Monday after Maundy (Christ's Trial). He was married on Nov<sup>em</sup>  
ber 16, 1624, to Maria Weber, the daughter of Georg Weber in Ziegelheim.  
She was born about 1600 and survived the thirty years war, which brought  
oppression, destruction, and sickness to the surrounding communities as well  
as to Ziegelheim. It was doubtless due to some epidemic following the war  
that three children died, according to the records. Of the surviving children,  
<sup>Eldest</sup> Michael married the daughter in Ziegelheim. Both of the parents survived  
these trying and troublesome times; the father became a court attendant and  
died on March 29, 1656. The wife died on May 2, 1672.



The remaining son, Johannes Lüpfer, a minor, at length took possession of the family estate. He was baptised on November 15, 1637, and he was at least nineteen years of age when his father died. On November 23, 1658, he brought Barbara Heinich to his home as his wife. She was the only remaining daughter of the landlord, Thomas Heinich, deceased, of Niederwiera. She had five children, all of whom were born in Ziegelheim. They were named Georg, Johann, Sibylla, Jacob, and Maria.

Johannes Lüpfer was elected to the position of court attendant in Ziegelheim, and this position he filled with honor and credit. The record of his life is found in the church record book as well as in the records of the local court.

Page 683, Court Record Book,

Waldenburg, 145.

"Hansen Lipferts went to Tettau for the horse market and for investments.

"Michael Jahn, landowner and court attendant in Tettau, sold his property to Hans Lipfert of Ziegelheim for 1050 Misnian Gulden."

"Misian" refers to the particular kind of coin to be used in payment. At this time Germany was a loose federation of Germanic tribes, having little or no unity between them and each having its own coinage.)

"540 Gulden: to be paid as follows-

200 Gulden to be paid on Pentecost 1677

100 Gulden to be paid on Saint Martin's Day 1677

60 Gulden to be paid on Saint Martin's Day 1678

60 " " " " " " " 1679

60 " " " " " " " 1680

60 " " " " " " " 1681



510 Gulden in amounts of 25 Gulden after Saint Martin's Day, 1682, plus all exchanges and costs.

April 27, 1677

Hans Lüpfer was forty years old when he left the family estate and moved to his other home in Tettau. This does not imply that he had sold the inheritance in Ziegelheim, although it seldom happened that a farmer had two such estates. It is evident that there were already three sons, and sixteen years old. Surely the father must have considered them in his plans, and he must have made some arrangement by which he expected to repurchase or recover the former home, possibly from private funds which he was expecting to regain.

Even to this day Tettau is only a small village in a fertile, rolling countryside, between the towns of Meerane and Waldenburg. Ziegelheim was the seat of a small court of justice which belonged to Waldenburg, while Tettau belonged to the district of Kemse. At Kemse there was located before the Reformation a Benedictine Monastery, with valuable farms and many villages around it. In those days, frequent trouble and friction grew between the Monastery and the Count of Schönberg. In the end, after the Reformation, the lands of the Monastery became the court district of Kemse.

In those days each village had a chief or "Obersten". At first this leader was known as "Richter", that is, "magistrate". Later he was called the "Gemeindevorstand", or parish head, or the "Schultheiss"; meaning village mayor. Now the mayors may be called "Bürgermeister". Hans Lüpfer was honored with this title in Tettau in 1680, as he had been in Ziegelheim. This was noted in the court record books of the Kemse district. In later years the people of this region often called him the "Aged Hans".

Page 54, Court Record Book, 145

Waldenburg

Hans Lüpfer, magistrate

March 23, 1688

(signed).



Hans Lüpferf reached the unusual old age of seventy-nine years and eleven days. His three sons each possessed a homestead and his two daughters were married. Not until the year 1714 did he relinquish his estate to his son, Johannes, who was even then fifty-one years old. Thus the "Aged Hans" died on March 31, 1718, following in death his wife, who passed away seven days before him. An unusual personality and an important vocation were his. He must have lived his life well, and after his death each of his three sons came into possession of a beautiful manor home and farm. His oldest son, Georg Lüpferf, who was born in March 6, 1661, came into possession of a manor home in Tettau.

"Court Record Book 147, Waldenburg

Page 36

Georg Lüpferfs bought from Jacob Rechalss a horse farm at Tettau for 240 Gulden, 10 Groschen, 3 Pfennig."

The planter Jacob Rechalss must have been a very careless investor, for after this particular sale was made he did not have a Pfennig left. He had to borrow money from everyone and he was yet a great spender. Georg Lüpferf<sup>2</sup> owned the horse farm until March 27, 1728, at which time he relinquished it to his son of the same name. The elder Lüpferf survived this sale only one year. Later the grandson Christoph Lüpferf held possession for a time, and later one Andreas Berger held it. After Berger, Melchior Götze held it.

According to the inheritance tax books at Zwickau, which included the village of Tettau in the district of Remse, this Georg Lüpferf, the younger, when he inherited this horse farm, had to pay the government an inheritance tax and also other taxes of 200 Thaler in cash. (The Thaler is no longer in use in Germany. It was at that time worth about three marks.)

• The spelling of this treatise is seldom monotonous.



Walpurgis 1 Gulden 7 Groschen,  
Michaelis 2 Gulden 3 Groschen,  
as church rental and sheep pasturage taxes:  
Walpurgis 2 Gulden 3 Groschen.

Rep.59 C Bl. 130 No.3868 Repos. 11a In the year 1719.

Georg Lipfert, horse farmer in Tettau, possessed a  
24 Scheffel field of which he sowed every year 16 Scheffel. He also had  
2 Sipmass white wax and 1½ Scheffel of woodland. He was assessed 48  
Schock for all this property."

(Scheffel was used in later years as a dry measure equalling about  
a bushel, but in those ancient times it expressed acreage. A Sipmass was  
about seven measures or seven quarts.)

\* Hans Lüpfer, who at the age of fifty one years purchased  
the horse farm from his father, Hans Lüpfer, senior, in the year 1714,  
on the ninth day of March, paid 1050 Gulden for it. He was to pay immediately  
three hundred Gulden, or else within one year. In the next year he was to  
pay one hundred Gulden, fifty Gulden in the third and fourth years after,  
and twenty five Gulden per year until 1729. This included the care and  
protection of the parents, and when the farm was sold to Hans Lipfert, third,  
on July 28, 1730, this same agreement was included as follows:

"A room and hall, 2½ Scheffel corn, ½ Scheffel wheat,  
according to the old Glauchauer measure, 2 Fasschen butter, 1 Schock goat  
cheese, 1 Schock cheese made from cow's milk, 2 Schock of eggs, free wood  
for washing and baking, 1 dressed pig, 12 ell flax linen, the fruit of one  
apple tree, one pear tree, and three plum trees, and care and service in  
case of sickness. (A Fasschen was about five pounds. An Ell was about a  
yard.)



Concerning Jakob Lipfert as follows:

"After the old Hans closed his eyes on March 31, 1718, the large estate was divided into the inheritances for several descendants including a daughter and her descendants. The old Hans himself evidently undertook to make an equitable division, but after his death, his one son-in-law, Erhardt Fischer, in Harthau near Tettau, claimed a part. This Fischer had married Marie, the daughter of Hans. Marie had died but Fischer sued for the inheritance of his daughter, Rosine. This necessitated a new division of the estate on June 10, 1718, whereby the woman, Rosine Fischer, as grandchild, and her daughter, Sibylla, who had married a Mr. Pohle, became the owners of the inheritance after the death of the mother on March 22, 1818, a few days before the death of old Hans.

\* The third and youngest son of old Hans was Jakob.

He was born in Ziegelheim on May 27, 1670. Independently, he moved to Tettau at the same time his parents went there. As there were three brothers he knew that only one son, usually the oldest, could inherit a homestead. He, wise youth, looked round the countryside for a girl who was certain to inherit a manor estate. His search and suit were crowned with success and soon he found and married Marie Hartig, the daughter of a coachman and rental farmer who was also court attendant, Martin Hartig of Pfaffroda. She was five years younger than he and they were married on November 29, 1696. On February 20, 1698, Jakob Lipfert took over the manor estate of his father-in-law, including a horse farm with a rental lease. The Waldenburg community held this lease, and since they demanded 550 Gulden for it, Jakob paid the sum and the lease was cancelled.



This record Book was begun in 1600 and it covered the time until 1799. The first owner of the manor which Jakob Lipfert purchased from Martin Hartig was Wolf Dreysel who owned it before 1558. The eighteenth owner held <sup>it</sup> about 1799. In this case the names of the eighteen owners are given with the dates of transfer. This illustrates that even then there were frequent changes of farm property:

Wolf Dreysel

Thomas Dreysel 1558

Simon Dreusler 1602

Abraham Engelmann 1611

Matthes Kneufler 1613

Jakob Nitzsche 1616

Adam Kneufler 1618

Kaspar Naumann 1619

Hans Kartinger 1625

Martin Speck 1630

Paul Kupfer 1649

Kupfer

Kupfer 1670

Martin Hartig 1674

Jakob Lipfert 1698

Johann Krausse 1708

Hans Hiller 1758

Gottfried Hiller 1799

Jakob Lipfert owned the manor from 1698 to 1708. It was, as noted before, a lease property. The rent was paid in kind and money to the elector of Saxony as follows:

17 Groschen 6 Pfennig for the manor

1 Groschen 6 Pfennig for the meadow



6 Scheffel Sipmass Grain.

Paid to the Elector of Waldenburg:

60 Schock Groschen were the figures given in for the value of the property for assessment purposes. Beside this there were church obligations of unknown amounts."

One Gulden was worth about a silver imperial mark, but this was equal to a coin with a market value of twenty marks.

One Groschen was the wage of a common laborer for one day.

One Schock Groschen was at first valued at sixty, and later at twenty Groschen. Thus one Schock Groschen was also equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Gulden.

The value of the "Münzen" was also variable.

Page 480 Court Record Book 148, Waldenburg

"Jakob Lipfert, who sold his home in Pfaffroda to Johann Krausse, purchased the manor of Georg Knöpfer in Weidensdorf, near Glauchau for 1200 Gulden. This sale was completed on July 6, 1708.

The buyer made the following payments:

52 Gulden paid at once

648 Gulden on Saint Bartholomew's Day (August 23)

402 Gulden on Shrove Tuesday 1709 as advised

50 Gulden annually until 1716 when the balance was paid.

Weidensdorf (Weidmannsdorf, Weensdorf) is located near Remse in the direction of Glauchau, on an elevation which rises towards Pfaffroda and the falls away toward Muldenaue. The town with its prosperous and well kept manor estates is beautifully situated. It was founded even before the building of the Remse cloister by the Frankish immigrants."

Rep. 59 C Bl. 180 No. 3363 Rep. IIa.

In the district of Remissen (Remse) during the year







1719 a new tax was levied for the purpose of developing the surrounding lands. For assessment purposes the properties of the three Lipfert Brothers were grouped together:

"Georg Lipfert, owner of horse farmer in Tettau, sowed sixteen Scheffel annually of a twenty four Scheffel field. He had two Sipmass white wax and one and one half Scheffel timber. He owned forty Schock, "full value".

Hans Lipfert, horsefarmer in Tettau, sowed fourteen Scheffel of his twenty one Scheffel farm annually. He had two Sipmass white wax and four Scheffel timber land. He owned forty eight Schock, full value.

Jakob Lipfert, horsefarmer in Weidensdorf, sowed annually twelve Scheffel of his eighteen Scheffel farm. He had on hand one Scheffel, two Sipmass (equal to one and one half Scheffel) white wax and one half Scheffel timberland. He was assessed for thirty and three fourths Schock in value, and twenty five and one fourth Schock decrement. This did not include any Schock that could have been listed as of no value.

Here it is necessary to offer an explanation of the terms used here. A horse farmer was one who raised horses for the surrounding smaller farmers who bought the horses and also for the small renters who rented horses and paid for their use during the harvesting seasons.

The independent taxes or rentals on the manor estates depended on the crop conditions or the willingness of the renters. Quite frequently these taxes became quite a burden on the manor owners.

The heaviest taxes were levied on the small grains, the most important crop which the farmers raised. (It should be here noted that potatoes were not introduced into Germany until 1770) This grain tax was levied immediately after the harvest and was determined by the amount of grain harvested on a percentage basis. As soon as the value per Schock



of grain was known this was translated into a corresponding money value, as for instance, one Schock of grain was valued at sixty Groschen. In order to determine the different grades of grain for taxation, the grain was classified into grades known as "gangbar", full value, "decrement", part value, "caduce" little or no value and hence unable to be taxed. In hard times the number and value of the gangbar Schock were strictly adhered to but a part of the decrement grain was usually assessed at half value and the part graded as caduce was not assessed at all.

We can thus note that the crops of the three brothers were quite unequal, according to the assessment records. Jakob apparently possessed the least, that is, unless he was more fortunate than the others in listing his property for taxation. At best, however, the three brothers succeeded very well in their vocations as agriculturalists.

Jakob Lipfert departed this life not in Weidensdorf, near Glauchau, but in Niederelsdorf, near Lunzenau, on December 4, 1739. There his wife also died on September 9, 1745. His manor home in Weidensdorf was sold on June 11, 1728, for 1350 Gulden to Jakob Kunst.

Jacob had five children: Johannes, born November 9, 1697, in Pfaffroda; Sibylla, Michael, Maria, and Anna all born in Pfaffroda. Anna was born on March 16, 1707.

Michael Lippert, as his name is recorded in the court record books at Burgstädt, page 26, inherited the manor estate in Niederelsdorf on June 30, 1727. This manor estate was bounded by the fields of the Lunzenau and Schleisdorf villages or communities.

The Countess of Glauchau and Lichtenstein, Hartenstein and Waldenburg, Lady Marie Elisabeth, sold the manor in Klsdorf to Hans Kunze on September 9, 1721, for 1200 Gulden. Kunze evidently came from the Glauchau-Waldenburg community where at that time the names Kunze, Kirn-



ess, Pohle, and Lipfert were extremely frequently found.

Hans Kunze sold this place without profit, which was unusual, to Michael Pohle on February 1, 1722, with the understanding that the buyer assume the indebtedness. Michael Pohle in order to meet the obligations turned to his relatives and also to his brother-in-law, Georg Lipfert in Rettau, who loaned him 100 Gulden for one year on the endorsement of his brothers Hans and Jakob. Michael Pohle, however, sold the property on July 23, 1723, to an acquaintance, Christoph Kirmess, of the Glauchau community, for 1300 Gulden. This man farmed the place for a number of years, then he became hopelessly involved in debt, perhaps on account of insufficient equipment, or poor crops or merely because he was a poor farmer. The place was foreclosed and sold and Michael Pohle was compelled to bid the place in and take possession. Then he sold the estate to his twenty five year old nephew, Michael Lipfert.

The sales of Hans Kunze, Michael Pohle, Christoph Kirmess are recorded in the court record book in Burgstädt, page 25.

"Court Record Book, Burgstädt, page 26.

Niederelsdorf                      adjudication certificate.

Concerning the horse farm of Michael Pohle and Michael Lipfert in court sale proceedings:

to wit; the horse farm of Christoph Kirmess in Niederelsdorf, next to the farm of Jakob Stein and the horse farm of the church congregation including a dwelling and other buildings along with the attached fields, gardens, ponds, timber land, and meadows, indebted to the following amount:

8 Groschen to be paid at the end of each quarter and also 73 Groschen at the end of each year.

50 available Schock.

A separate house, however, called for a payment of one



Groschen for every quarter and three available Schock yearly.

Also included were the work horses and riding horses. The horses used for riding in the hunt or the chase were leased out.

Notice is also herein given that the separate house is every year bound for six days hard service or, failing in this, to pay a fine of at least one Thaler. Also the following is to be paid:

2 Thaler inheritance tax

2 Scheffel oak-tax

4 hens as a tax to the great count who controls the community

12 measures of grain or three of corn to the pastor

3 Groschen for the account to pay for an iron table at the church.

4 loaves of bread to the school master.

These to be judged each year in accordance with an inventory made each year on June 14, of all the goods and stock on hand against which an indebtedness existed. It was found that the total indebtedness was 1250 Gulden which Michael Pohle of Niederelsdorf was compelled to assume. This total included 1000 Gulden of which 300 Gulden was church capital, also the adjudication fees, which had to be paid in cash, and a balance had to be paid annually on Saint John's Day - a balance of 33 Gulden, 7 Groschen - until the full amount of 1250 Gulden had been paid. Nothing is to intervene in the payments of these obligations and in case of default then the aforementioned Michael Lippert of Weydensdorf is hereby empowered to assume the property and with his wife, Sibylla, to become obligated for the debts then unpaid, and to be permitted to dwell in one living room rent free with the adjacent private room until such time as Pohle will have met his obligations in the following manner:



smaller needed amounts

one half Scheffel of corn in

plot of ground for household use.

2 measures of linen and a small

"And Michael Lippert is hereby under obligation to pay the said debts along with the court costs for the transfer of the title in proper form to his name, and his property formerly owned by Kirmess is hereby attached as security including the fields, gardens, ponds, timberlands, and meadows, along with all property and buildings whether of brick, stone, or timber, as long as such property is nailed fast, and also to include all improvements made by Christoph Kirmess and all former owners for their own use, but now a part and parcel of said farm as shown by the inventory taken under the direction of the court.

Subscribed in the district trade book

Sub.XX Fol.247 in accordance with the Court's direction,

this thirtieth day of June, 1727.

Count of Schönberg, Rochsburg District

Tobias Hübschmann Mpp.

(In his hand writing)

62 Gulden, 10 Groschen, 6 Pfennig, as loan money was paid this day."

This sale to the young Michael Lipfert meant a great undertaking for him and without some assistance it would never have been a success. His uncle, Michael Pohle, was compelled to trust him and extend credit with a great deal of patience and forbearance. His father, Jakob Lipfert, borrowed 200 Gulden and sold his beautiful manor in Weidensdorf on June 11, 1728, on a partial payment basis, but still he eventually was able to save his sons' buildings.

For twenty-five years Michael Lipfert was the owner



of this statel and beautiful manor which even today has not its equal in this entire community. Although some of the buildings are very old, they have always been kept in excellent repair. There Mr. and Mrs. Pohle with father Jakob and Mother Maria lived in th same home although the living space for all was limited. Perhaps it was in the year 1730 that the present place was enlarged and a new part added.

With this last statement the first part of the family history is brought to a close, and only the family conditions or the family tree will be added.

Wishing all the family members ,wherever, they are, a happy future.

I remain,

Karl Zeissig

Dresden, December. 1934.



# Genealogical Table of the Lupfert Family

by the forebear Pastor Lupfert, i.R.

enlarged and rewritten by Karl Zeissig

The earliest known record of the family definitely starts in the year 1493 in Ziegelheim, beginning with Merten, Jacuff, Thomas, and Heintz Lupfert.

I. Brosius Lipfert, manor farmer in Ulmsdorf (Uhlmannsdorf) near Ziegelheim.

He died before 1563. His three sons were named Lorenz, Hans, and Thomas, and all of them were farm and land owners.

II. Thomas Lupfert was born in 1545 and he died in 1610 in Ziegelheim.

He was buried July 6, at the age of 65 years. His wife's name was Martha, and she was born in 1560 and died in 1637 at the age of 77 years.

Their children were as follows:

1. Martinus Gally, baptised in 1590, married in 1613, and died on August 14, 1657. He was a farmer and married Sibylla Berger in 1613; she was the daughter of Jakob Berger of Hoyersdorf near Waldenberg in Saxony. She died on January 3, 1658.

2. Barbara, baptised on August 8, 1594, married to Michael Klatzsch of Starkenberg in 1617.

3. Katherina, baptised on July 8, 1596, married on February 12, 1625, to Urban Harzendorf of Ziegelheim.

4. Johannes, as III

5. Martha, baptised in 1605, married on November 20, 1634, to Martin Pohlers of Wolkenburg.

III. Johannes Lipfert was baptised in Ziegelheim on the Monday after Exaudi 1599 and was buried there on March 29, 1656. He was a farm owner and court attendant in Ziegelheim and was married to Maria Weber on



November 16, 1624. She was the daughter of the manor and farm owner Georg Teber of Ziegelheim and died May 2, 1672.

Their children were as follows:

1. Marie, born in 1631, died June 9, 1640.

2. Dorothea, born November 14, 1638.

3. Johannes, number IV

4. Georg, born March 5, 1641, died March 9, 1645.

5. Marthe, married farmer Michael Elbe in Ziegelheim, but nothing further has been found in the records concerning her.

IV. Johannes Lipfert was baptised November 15, 1637 in Ziegelheim and died March 31, 1718 in Tettau. He was a planter and court attendant in Ziegelheim and when he moved to Tettau in 1677 he remarried the daughter of a planter and there also was elected to the court as magistrate. In his later years he was known as the "Aged Hans". He married Barbara Heinich, the remaining daughter of the hotel owner Thomas Heinich in Niederwiera. She was born there on March 11, 1639, and died March 22, 1718 in Tettau.

Their children were the following:

1. Georg, born in Ziegelheim on March 3, 1661. He became a planter and died in Tettau on March 17, 1729. He was married on October 31, 1689, to Dorothea Beyer, the remaining and youngest daughter of Paul Beyer of Oertelshein. She was buried on January 14, 1703, at the age of fifty one years (we assume she was dead), nine months and two days.

On November 15, 1703, Georg Lipfert was married to his second wife, Maria Heubner of Oberwiera. She was buried on January 10, 1706, at the age of thirty two years, less three months, three



weeks, one day. There was one son, Georg Lipfert, and a grandson, Christ Lipfert.

2. Johann was baptised in Ziegelheim on March 15, 1663, and died on December 1, 1737. He lived in Tettau as a planter and magistrate and married on November 10, 1699, Sibylla Bender, the daughter of the Shoemaker Jakob Bender, in Ziegelheim. There was a son, Hans Lipfert.

3. Sibylla was baptised on April 6, 1667, in Ziegelheim, and died January 17, 1738.

4. Jakob, V, referred to later.

5. Marie was baptised in Ziegelheim on July 18, 1676, and died April 12, 1701 during childbirth. She had been married since 1695 to Ehrhardt Fischer, coachman in Harthau, near Waldenburg in Saxony.

V. Jakob Lipfert was baptised on May 27, 1670, in Ziegelheim and died on December 4, 1739, in Niederelsdorf near Lunzenau. He was at first a planter in Pfaffroda, then in Weidensdorf near Glauchau and later he retired to the home of his son in Niederelsdorf. He was married on November 29, 1696, to Maria Hartig, the daughter of the coachman and court attendant, Martin Hartig, of Pfaffroda near Meerane. Maria was born in 1675, and died on November 9, 1745 in Niederelsdorf.

Their children were the following:

1. Johannes, baptised in Pfaffroda on November 9, 1697.

2. Sibylla, baptised in Pfaffroda on July 13, 1701; died of smallpox on August 6, 1710, in Weidensdorf.

3. Michael, VI, referred to later.

4. Maria was baptised on May 22, 1705, in Pfaffroda.

5. Anna, baptised on March 16, 1707, in Pfaffroda, married on November 29, 1727, to Michael Eger a coachman in Kleinchursdorf.



VI. Michael Lipfert was born on May 25, 1703, and died October 16, 1765 in Niederelsdorf. He was a planter there and on January 20, 1728, he married Sibylla Peters, the daughter of Michael Peters, a planter in Langenleuba-Oberhain. She died on August 9, 1741. On July 5, 1742, Michael Lipfert married Maria Susanna Müller, his second wife. She was the daughter of Gottlieb Müller, a house builder and mason in Mohsdorf near Burgstadt. She was born on November 12, 1713, and died on October 5, 1766.

The four children of the first wife all died before the mother. Of the ten children of the second marriage only three lived to adolescence.

1. Eva Marie, born January 24, 1746, married to Johann Petzold from Übersteinbach on October 6, 1764.

2. Johann Samuel, born on January 21, 1748, referred to later as VII ✓

3. Maria Elisabeth, born on January 30, 1758, and married on February 5, 1775, in Rochsburg to Paul Zwickau, planter of Arnsdorf. She died May 16, 1816, leaving only one daughter of the ten born to her.

VII. John Samuel Lipfert, born on January 21, 1748. He took over the family ✓ estate on March 23, 1765, and married on May 5, 1767, Johanna Regina Friedmann, the daughter of the planter Georg Friedemann in Arnsdorf. He died on December 1, 1829, and his wife died on August 12, 1821. ✓ Several of their children died in childhood, but four grew up.

1. Eva Rosina, born in 1769, and married on February 13, 1790 to Christian Gottfried Schlimper, horticulturist to Grossschlaisdorf.

2. Johanna Sophie, born in 1770, and married in October 1790 to Christian Engert, planter in Langenleuba-Oberhain.