

HEBERLES
from BAVARIA
c1580-2001

HEBERLES from BAVARIA bavcover.rtf

CONTENTS	PAGE No.
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
3 ABBREVIATIONS USED	2
4 OCCUPATIONS	2
5 INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST 2001	2
6 ORIGIN OF THE NAME	2
7 BRANCHES OF THE HEBERLE FAMILY	3
8 HEBERLES FROM BAVARIA	3
9 MAIN PLACES WHERE HEBERLES HAVE LIVED IN BAVARIA	3
• FAMILY TREES FOR HEBERLES FROM BAVARIA	
10 HEBERLES WHO LIVED IN PLACES NEAR ALTUSRIED IN S.W. BAVARIA	5
10.1 LIVING BEFORE 1580 (GENERATION 1)	6
10.2 LIVING 1580- (GENERATION 2)	6
10.3 LIVING 1610- (GENERATION 3)	6
10.4 LIVING 1650- (GENERATION 4)	5
10.5 LIVING 1680- (GENERATION 5)	6
10.6 LIVING 1720- (GENERATION 6)	8
10.7 LIVING 1750- (GENERATION 7)	9
10.8 LIVING 1780- (GENERATION 8)	11
10.9 LIVING 1810- (GENERATION 9)	12
10.10 LIVING 1840- (GENERATION 10)	13
10.11 LIVING 1870- (GENERATION 11)	15
10.12 LIVING 1900- (GENERATION 12)	16
10.13 LIVING 1930- (GENERATION 13)	17
10.14 LIVING 1960- (GENERATION 14)	17
10.15 LIVING 1990- (GENERATION 15)	18
11 HEBERLES WHO LIVED ELSEWHERE IN BAVARIA (> 50KM FROM ALTUSRIED)	18
11.1 AUGSBURG	18
11.2 BURGBURG	18
11.3 EGGLFING	18
11.4 GEROLZHOFEN	18
11.5 HEBERTSHAUSEN	18
11.6 HIRSCHBURG	18
11.7 HOMBURG	19
11.8 KIRCHENSITTENBACH	19
11.9 KRUMBACH	19
11.10 LANDSBERG	19
11.11 LEIPHEIM	19
11.12 MUNCHEN	19
11.13 NEUNKIRCHEN	19
11.14 OBERWALDBACH	19
11.15 POMMELSBRUNN	21
11.16 PULLENREUTH	21
11.17 WORNITZOSTHEIM	21
11.18 OTHER BAVARIAN HEBERLES	21
12 FRENCH HEBERLES WITH ANCESTORS IN BAVARIA	21
13 USA HEBERLES WITH ANCESTORS IN BAVARIA	22
14 REFERENCES	22
• INDEX	23
• ADDRESSES	28
• APPENDIX 1 THE HEBERLIN FAMILY OF ALTUSRIED ("Das Geschlecht der Heberlin von Altusried")	29

1. INTRODUCTION

This booklet provides details of some 1000 Heberles and related families who have ancestors who lived in Bavaria. This includes anyone who has used the Heberle name at any time in their life. Included in the family tree are other surnames such as Haberle, Hoberle and Heberlin who may be ancestors of Heberles or alternative spellings of Heberle. The family trees for Bavaria are possibly about 35% complete. Family tree work is continuing, aimed at having a family tree at least 75% complete before 2005. Much of the information in this booklet is based on incomplete information, with some guesswork. Please advise me of omissions and errors; as I may revise/update this booklet from time to time. This booklet is one of a series intended to culminate in the publication of a Heberle book in 2005.

This booklet has been typed using an English key board. As such, umlauts are difficult to type. Most Haberles have an umlaht (¨) over the a = (ä). This is often typed as ae in English. In general, umlauts not been used, but may be inserted in a future revision. The German letter ß has been typed as B.

Year	Intended publication	Progress
1994	Heberles in Australia	Done, updated continuously
1995	A history of the Heberle family	Done, updated continuously
1996	Heberles from Clausthal-Zellerfeld	Done
1997	Heberle family trees	Done, updated continuously
1998	Heberle photos	Done, updated continuously
1999	Heberles in America	Done
2000	Heberles from Rottenburg am Neckar	Done
2001	Heberles from Bavaria	This publication
2002	Heberles from S Baden-Wurttemberg	Started
2002	Heberles from N Baden-Wurttemberg	Started
2003	Heberles from Rhineland-Palatinate	Started
2005	Heberle book	Started

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to everyone who provided data used to compile this booklet. This includes Fiedrich Wolmershauser (genealogist), Ghita and Koni Heberle, Karl Heberle of Kalental, Tom Heberle of Altusried and George Gerner.

3. ABBREVIATIONS USED

b=born d=died m=married c=circa (approximate) chr=christened/baptised ?=guessed/uncertain (please advise correct details)
 Str=Strasse (Street) E=east N=north S=south W=west USA=United States of America MD=Maryland MN=Minnesota .

4. OCCUPATION

<i>angestellter</i>	<i>office worker</i>
<i>arzt</i>	<i>doctor</i>
<i>bauer</i>	<i>farmer</i>
<i>boulangier (French)</i>	<i>baker, backer</i>
<i>brieftrager</i>	<i>postman</i>
<i>buchhalter</i>	<i>accountant</i>
<i>burger meister</i>	<i>mayor</i>
<i>cheminot (French)</i>	<i>railway worker, bahn arbeiter</i>
<i>electronics dealer</i>	<i>elektronic lieferant</i>
<i>erzieherin</i>	<i>kindergarten teacher</i>
<i>fisch netz lieferant</i>	<i>fish net supplier</i>
<i>gast wirt</i>	<i>land lord, guest house owner</i>
<i>ingenieur</i>	<i>engineer</i>
<i>landwirt</i>	<i>farmer</i>
<i>lehrerin</i>	<i>teacher</i>
<i>madchen</i>	<i>maid servant</i>

<i>maurer</i>	<i>brick layer</i>
<i>molker meister</i>	<i>dairy master</i>
<i>pfarrer</i>	<i>reverend</i>
<i>post beamter</i>	<i>post officer</i>
<i>rentner</i>	<i>pensioner</i>
<i>sagewerk</i>	<i>sawmill</i>
<i>schmied</i>	<i>black smith</i>
<i>schreinmeister</i>	<i>shrine master</i>
<i>schuhmacher, schuster</i>	<i>shoe maker</i>
<i>schul lehrer</i>	<i>school teacher</i>
<i>sheriff</i>	<i>sheriff</i>
<i>soldner</i>	<i>mercenary</i>
<i>verwaltungs</i>	<i>management</i>
<i>weber</i>	<i>weaver</i>
<i>zahnarztin</i>	<i>dentist</i>
<i>zimmermann</i>	<i>carpenter</i>

5. INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST 2001

Germany	Emmy Heberle Tannenweg 7, 87452 Altusried
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6. ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The origin of the name Heberle is uncertain:

- It may be occupational in origin, associated with the Germans and Jews, meaning "one who grew or dealt in oats", from the early German word "Haber" for oats (Hanks and Hodges, 1988).
- Its also possible that Heberle comes from "Eber", which is wild boar in German (source: Gonzales).
- It could be derived from "Heber" which means a loader or carrier (Jones, 1990).
- According to Heintze-Cascorbi, Hadu which meant battle and berht which meant famous in old high German, developed into Hadaperht, Habbert, Habert, Hebert, Heberlein, Heberle, Haberle and other names.

Haber/Heber/Eber group names closely and not closely related to Heberle

In my opinion, Heberle is one of a number of surnames derived from Haber, Heber and/or Eber.

- Family tree data back to 1550 suggests that Heberle/Haberle evolved from a number of names, including Eberle, Heberlein, Heberlin, Haberle, Hebeler, Heberlig, Haberling and that a number of names evolved from Heberle/Haberle, including Heberly, Haberly, Heverly, Haverly, Hebrlee.
- There is evidence that Heberle/Haberle also evolved from or into or is related to names such as Haber, Haberl, Heber, Heberl, Aber, Aberl, Eber, Eberl, Epperlein, Eberlini, Ebirlein, Eberlinus, Hepperle, Erbele.
- Names such as Heberlee, Heberlie, Heberley, Habblerley, Hebley, Heaberle, Haberley as found in Great Britain, USA, Australia and New Zealand are almost certainly anglicised versions of Heberle/Haberle etc.
- There are a number of Haber/Heber/Eber type names which may not be closely related to Heberle. These include Eberhart, Heberhart, Ebur, Epp, Eppen, Epple, Eple, Haberer, Haberar, Haberma, Haberman, Habermann, Havermann.
- Hebert is a common name, perhaps originating from France and probably not closely related to Heberle (it may be related to Herbert). The same can be said of Ebert.
- Some of the Hebers are British or Jewish origin and not related to Heberle. Some of the Hubers are possibly related to Heberle.

7. BRANCHES OF THE HEBERLE FAMILY

Most European Heberles live in the west and south west of Germany and in the adjoining north-eastern part of France, previously called Alsace and Lorraine, which was once part of Germany. The Heberle name was probably adopted in a number of places, over a period, ie it is polygenetic, rather than monogenetic (derived from one person). Branches currently thought to be represented in Germany, France and elsewhere (mainly America) are shown below. Further details are provided in "A history of the Heberle family 1555-2001". This data is not reliable. Much more work is required. Data as at 15.11.2001.

"Branch" totals

Branch	Earliest Heberle record	approximate number with some family tree data	estimated number with no family tree data	estimated total number	% of German total
Rottenburg am Neckar, SW Baden-Wurttemberg	c1555	750	970	1720	10%
Aalen-Bopfingen-Huettlingen-Waiblingen, NE Baden-Wurttemberg	1559	380	520	900	5%
Ulm-Neenstetten, SE Baden-Wurttemberg	1562	280	470	740	4%
Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Lower Saxony	1617	1370	1830	3200	18%
Albersweiler- Germersheim-Hoerdt-Rulzheim, Rhineland-Palatinate	c1640	1020	580	1600	9%
Heppenheim-Darmstadt, Hesse	1643	170	180	350	2%
Alpirsbach-Ettenheim-Konstanz-Uberlingen, SW Baden-Wurttemberg	c1670	130	180	310	2%
Altusried, Bavaria	1580	890	1300	2190	12%
Gundelsheim-Hochstberg-Tiefenbach, NW Baden-Wurttemberg *1	c1720	140	210	350	2%
Sulzbach-Hemsbach-Laudenbach, NW Baden-Wurttemberg *1	1758	550	310	860	5%
Colmar-Kaysersberg, Haut Rhin	1605	390	230	620	4%
Bischwiller-Haguenuau, Central Bas Rhin	1676	110	310	420	3%
Albe-Obernai, S Bas Rhin *2	1681	280	140	420	2%
Dambach La Ville, S Bas Rhin *2	1686	300	170	470	3%
Lembach-Reichshoffen, N Bas Rhin *1	1739	430	490	920	5%
Other branches, some may be from above branches		1260	1250	2520	14%
TOTAL		8460	9140	17640	100%

*1 Possibly derived from Rhineland-Palatinate, *2 Possibly the same branch, could be derived from Konstanz-Freiburg area.

8. HEBERLES FROM BAVARIA

My current opinion is that about 80% of the Heberles currently in Bavaria are from the Altusried branch and 20% from other branches. Based on the family tree, the numbers of Heberles within the current boundaries of Bavaria since 1580 may have been of the following order.

YEAR	1580	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000
Estimated Heberles from Altusried branch living in Bavaria	2	4	15	70	110	160	200	240	280	310
Estimated Heberles from other branches in Bavaria	2	3	7	15	30	40	50	60	70	80
Estimated total Heberles in Bavaria	4	7	22	85	130	200	250	300	350	390
Estimated Heberles in Germany*	40	70	160	370	590	930	1250	1490	1710	1810
% German Heberles in Bavaria	10%	10%	14%	23%	22%	22%	20%	20%	20%	22%

The above data is not reliable. * =Data from Heberle family trees, number using the name.

9. MAIN PLACES WHERE HEBERLES HAVE LIVED IN BAVARIA

	years	approx. Heberles in family tree	approx. Heberles in 2001
Altusried 87452 is at 47°48'N latitude 10°13'E longitude, 10km NW of Kempten	c1600-	179	60
Amberg 92224, Bavaria	c1980-		14
Augsburg 86100 80km NE of Altusried	c1930-	10	46
Bergs 47°48'N 10°15' 4km ESE of Altusried, Altusried parish	c1600-	84	
Briels, Altusried parish	c1655-	32	7
Burckstall/Burgstall, Altusried parish, near Wiggensbach	c1780-	28	
Diepolz 3km SE of Altusried	c1787-	21	
Geisemers 87452, 1km SW of Altusried	c1660-	24	
Kalden 3km NW of Altusried	c1620-	14	
Kaufbeuren 87600, Bavaria			17
Luiblings 3km E of Altusried	c1600-	64	
Munchen 80000-82000, Bavaria			32
Nurnberg 90400-90500, Bavaria			18
Oberwaldbach 3km NE of Burtenbach 89349, 38km E of Ulm, 33km W of Augsburg	c1725-	42	
Radspere, Altusried parish	c1680-	30	
Westenried near Altusried and Ried	c1700-	19	

Bavaria

Bavaria (Bayern) is the largest state of Germany. It comprises the entire southeast portion of Germany. Bavaria is bounded on the west by Baden-Württemberg and Hesse, on the north by Thuringia and Saxony, on the east by the Czech Republic, and on the south and southeast by Austria. Munich (München) is the capital.

Population. (1991 est.) 11,450,000. About 390 Heberles lived in Bavaria in 2000. Heberles lived in over 40 locations but possibly more than 10 lived in only 6 locations, ie Altusried, Amberg, Augsburg, Kaufbeuren, Munchen and Nurnberg.

Altusried 87452 is in SW Bavaria 10km NW of Kempten (Allgäu). c45 Heberles (1997).

Altusried consists of the five formerly independent villages Altusried, Krugzell, Kimratshofen, Muthmannshofen and Frauenzell. Population about 1000 in 1350, 7300 in 1980 and 9850 (Dec 1999). The area was probably first settled in 800-850. Elevation: 630-960 m There are 320 farms in the area and 2 large milk factories. Heberles lived in the Altusried area since at least 1682. In 1700 about 20 Heberles lived in Altusried, in 1750 about 20, in 1800 about 20, in 1850 about 20, in 1900 about 25 and in 1950 about 35.

Amberg 92224 southeast of Nürnberg. Pop. (1989 est.) 42,246. c14 Heberles (2001)

First mentioned in 1034, it was a court town with considerable trade (in iron and tinplate) and industry in the 14th-16th century. Was considered one of the strongest fortified towns in medieval Germany. The old walls and town gates still stand. The 15th-century town hall, the ducal castle, and the electoral palace are among many surviving medieval and Baroque buildings. St. Martin's Church (1421), St. George's (14th century, transformed into Baroque in the 18th century), and the pilgrimage church (1697-1702) on the Mariahilfberg are also notable. The state archives for the Upper Palatinate as well as the municipal archives are in Amberg. Amberg's diversified industries include iron-ore mining and working, glass grinding, enamelling, porcelain and brick works and breweries.

Augsburg 86100-86169 in SW Bavaria, population (1989 est.) 247,731 c41 Heberles (1996)

Founded as a Roman colony in 15 BC. Although considerably damaged in World War II, many of Augsburg's historic landmarks survived. The cathedral's west end and crypt date from 994 to 1065. There are other medieval churches, three 16th-century fountains on the main street, a town museum, two art galleries, and a municipal library. The house of Leopold Mozart, father of the composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, is now a Mozart museum. The University of Augsburg was founded in 1970; other educational establishments include three colleges of music and the Rudolph Diesel polytechnic, named after the inventor of the diesel engine. An important traffic junction, Augsburg is also one of southern Germany's busiest industrial centres. There are heavy-engineering, textile, metal, chemical, and electrical plants; and automobiles, airplanes, paper, and shoes are manufactured.

Kaufbeuren 87600 in SW Bavaria, population (1995 est.) 42,638 c17 Heberles (1996)

It lies along the Wertach River, in the eastern Allgäu region of Schwaben (Swabia). Founded about 800. Parts of its medieval walls, towers, and fortifications remain. Notable landmarks are the Gothic St. Blasius Chapel with a famous carved altar (1518), St. Martin's Church (1443), and a Franciscan convent with the tomb of Mutter Kreszentia Höss (a place of pilgrimage). Industries include breweries and the manufacture of textiles, Gablonz glassware, and jewelry. Kaufbeuren is also a market centre for dairy products of the Allgäu region.

München/Munich 80331-81735 in S Bavaria, population (1995 est.) city, 1,244,676 c24 Heberles (1996)

Munich, or München, is the capital and largest city of Bavaria and the third largest city in Germany (after Berlin and Hamburg). It lies about 50 km north of the edge of the Alps and along the Isar River. Munich, or München ("Home of the Monks"), traces its origins to the Benedictine monastery at Tegernsee, which was probably founded in AD 750. Munich increased in wealth and size and prospered until the Thirty Years' War. It was occupied by the Swedes in 1632, and in 1634 a plague epidemic killed off one-third of its population. The city's population of 100,000 in 1854 grew to 500,000 by 1900. Composer Richard Wagner lived here. It was in Munich that Adolf Hitler joined the National Socialist (Nazi) Party and became its leader. The beer cellar where he held meetings that led to the *Putsch* ("rising") against the Bavarian authorities in 1923 can still be seen. In World War II, Munich suffered heavily from Allied bombing raids, which destroyed more than 40 percent of its buildings. Among the old buildings that still stand are three of the seven town gates dating from the 14th century. Other medieval buildings include Munich's cathedral, the Church of Our Lady (Frauenkirche; built 1468-88), and the Old Town Hall (1470-80) in the Marienplatz. Nearby is St. Peter's Church (1169). The city has several of the largest breweries in Germany and is famous for its beer and its annual Oktoberfest celebration. Munich is a major tourist destination and a convention centre. Book publishing and printing and television production are also important. The city is a centre of the banking and financial industry and also has one of the largest wholesale markets in Europe for fruit, vegetables, and animal produce.

Nuremberg/Nurnberg 90402-90491 in NW Bavaria, population (1989 est.) 480,078 c20 Heberles (1996)

Second city (after Munich) of Bavaria. The city was first mentioned in official records as Noremberg, in 1050, but had its origin in a castle built about 10 years earlier. In the 1930s Nürnberg became a centre of the Nazi Party and in 1935 gave its name to the anti-Semitic Nürnberg decrees. The city was severely damaged during World War II and was the scene of the Allied trials of German war criminals. Nürnberg is a major producer of fine mechanical and optical goods and electrical apparatus. Also important are the motor vehicle, printing, chemical, wood and paper, and textile industries.