



Our Family

by

Heinz and Thea Ruth Skyte, née Ephraim

The Scheidts in Mainstockheim 1730 - 1870

Some records of the Scheidt family were found in the State Archives of Würzburg, Residenzplatz 2, in the North Wing of the beautiful baroque Prince Bishops Palace. (See general notes re records of the former Jewish communities).

After 1811 official birth, marriage and death records of the Jewish community Mainstockheim were kept by the Rector of the Protestant Church, which were transcribed in fairly recent years and are now generally used and circulated. However many entries of early records having been prepared retrospectively from later ones, can lead to misunderstanding and also misinformation. Several forms of spellings of names appear on different family documents, e.g. Scheidt also appears as Scheit or Scheid. At times people seem to have been known to their family by names other than those, they had officially adopted e.g., the Marriage Certificates of both Leser Jonas and Salomon Scheidt give their parents names as *Jonas Scheit and Mina from Heidingsfeld*. The Death Register of 1833 however has the following two entries:

Sprinz Scheidt, the mother, married 1796 to Jonas Scheit, trader, died of dropsy 18.1.1833, aged 66 years, Mainstockheim No 136. The following entry reads: Sprinz Scheidt, died 18.5.1833, 20 days old, the granddaughter, child of the trader Leser Scheidt, the granddaughter of the above, Mainstockheim No.206.

This shows quite clearly, that *Mina from Heidingsfeld* and *Sprinz* were one and the same person.

Subsequent documents of the family have often given different information, as to years of birth and age at time of death. On Death Certificates wrong names of parents have been entered quite often.

Leser

our great-great-great-grandfather was probably born around the third or fourth decade of the 18th century and is the earliest known ancestor of the Scheidts of Mainstockheim. No records of him have been found so far. Leser appears to have had at least two sons:

- Abraham Leser
- Jonas Leser

Abraham Leser and his Descendants

received his *Schutzbrief* dated 3 August 1787 from Hartmann Philipp, Baron of Mauchenheim and married Haesele. His means of livelihood are described as *Schnitthandel* (drapery) and *Schmuser*. The occupation *Schmuser*, is at that time much used in the whole area and describes probably a middleman, peddler, who helps to arrange deals, possibly in cattle etc. Haesele died in Mainstockheim on 2 March 1814 and Abraham on 2 January 1835 aged 72 years.

A record in the Mainstockheim *Gemeindearchiv* names the following seven children of Abraham Leser and gives their ages in 1820. According to this their years of birth have been calculated. The only information about them is the following:

- Hanna Scheidt (1787 - 1865, Mainstockheim), their eldest daughter, had an illegitimate son, Jacob Scheidt, born in Mainstockheim on 18 August 1814.
- Loeser Scheidt (1789 - 8 August 1849 Mainstockheim) and
- Joseph Scheidt (1791 - 17 February 1857 Mainstockheim) appear to have lived and died in Mainstockheim but no records have been found.
- In 1820 three of their daughters were *in service*,
- Kehle Scheidt (1792) and
- Juedla Scheidt (1794) in Segnitz, and
- Rehla Scheidt (1796 - 24 October 1838 Mainstockheim) in Veitshöchheim.
- Goella Scheidt (born 1801), their youngest daughter also known a Kaetchen, married the widower Moses Stern on 5 July 1832. (See The Sterns in Mainstockheim)

Jonas Leser and his Descendants

was born in about 1766. Hartman Phillipp, Baron of Mauchenheim, Lord of Mainsondheim, Alberthofen and Mainstockheim, and known by the name of Becholtshheim also accepted him into *Schutz* (protection) on 14 July 1796, allowing him to settle in Mainstockheim. For this privilege, apart from the normal reception money, he had to pay annual *protection* money of 8 Franconian florins, as well as his other contributions as assessed, a *knight* tax, New Year money and other contributions and dues. ⁽¹⁾ This enabled him to marry *Mina from Heidingsfeld* (Sprinz) about 1796. Mina or Sprinz, depending on which document one reads, was born around 1767. Jonas was a peddler (*Schmuser*), about the only livelihood then open to Jews.

Jonas and Mina lived and raised their family in house Mainstockheim No 136. The house (second house on the left) still stands on the main road from Kitzingen to Dettelbach, the address is now Hauptstraße 137. The house was shared with members of the Stern family.

As regulations of the Edict of 1813 were starting to be implemented Jonas registered for *Matrikulation* in 1817 and adopted the name Scheidt. The edict also tried to restrict the peddling and bartering trade and Jonas applied, as required, for a licence to carry on his trade as a peddler with draperies in Dettelbach and Kitzingen. To obtain this licence, which had to be regularly renewed, a report from the local authority was required and in 1826 Mainstockheim reported as follows:

Der Vater kann sich ohne den angegebenen Handel nicht ernähren, weil er von Jugend auf nichts anderes gelernt hat, und keine Arbeit verrichten kann; dessen zwei ältesten Söhne aber haben zu den betreibenden Hausierhandel keine Befugnis, sondern können erst noch Handel, oder bürgerliche Gewerbe erlernen, welches sie bisher unterlassen haben. Der jüngere Sohn aber als zünftig gelernter Weber hat noch weniger Anspruch auf Hausierhandel, sondern soll auf seine Profession wandern und arbeiten.

Translation: *The father is unable to support himself without the stated trade, as he has learned nothing else since his youth and is unable to do any work; his two eldest sons however have no right to trade as peddlers, but could first learn a trade or simple profession, which they have up to now failed to do. The younger son, as a trained weaver, has still less claim to trade as a peddler, but should travel on and work in his profession.*

Bills and receipts found in the archives of the Mainstockheim Protestant Church show that in 1830 Jonas sold to the church at half price 10 yards of black woolen cloth for *a much needed cover for the bier*, as well as material to cover the pulpit during Easter Services.

In the 1820/30s the Village Council required annual reports *über die Verhältnisse der Juden* (regarding the conditions of the Jews) for the previous year to be submitted to the District Court in Dettelbach. This was supposed to show the following:

- The influx of Jews.
- The attendance of school by Jewish children.
- The decrease of the bartering trade.
- The relations with Jews.

When the Village Council had ordered the Jewish community of Mainstockheim to appear before the council to assess the above, Jonas Scheidt appears to have been the leader of a minor revolt. A report was sent by the Council to the Court in Dettelbach asking for *Satisfaction* for the following:

All heads of Jewish families were ordered to appear this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Town Hall for questioning about their positions and the majority also appeared. When however, because of urgent business, one could not start with the examination at 3 o'clock, Jonas Scheidt stormed into the meeting room on the stroke of 3 o'clock with the remarks that the whole Jewish Community had already waited outside for a long time and, if they would not be taken, they would all go home. One reprimanded him for improper behaviour with the remarks that they would have to wait until the started business had been finished. When the business had been finished at 3.30 and one wanted to start with the questioning of the Jews, these, apart from the son of Mayer U...., had all really left. We humbly report this unruly behaviour of the local Jewish Community to the Royal District Court with the request that these rebels be punished to our satisfaction, especially Jonas Scheidt, who was the leader. If the Jews do not give the necessary information, it will be impossible to forward the requested report which, if not submitted, would incur a penalty. In an hour the business would have been finished, and everybody would have been dismissed before the start of their Sabbath.

In response the Court ordered on 3rd December 1830 that all Jewish heads of family should appear before the local authority for questioning at 2 o'clock on the following day or be fined 1 fl. On this occasion everybody came.

Jonas Scheidt died on 12 May 1841, aged 75 years from *Abzehrung* - consumption - at No. 136 Mainstockheim. His wife Mina (Sprinz) had already died from dropsy on 18 January 1833. Jonas and Mina (Sprinz) Scheidt of Mainstockheim, according to a 1820 document had six children. Dates on this document differ slightly from other lists:

Name	in 1820 aged	therefore year of birth	date of death
Hanna	20	1800	29 February 1868 Rödelsee
Loeser	19	1801	14 December 1879 Kitzingen
Simon	17	1803	6 June 1828 Typhus
Salomon	16	1804	8 December 1871 Mainstockheim
Kehle	14	1806	5 May 1822 Pulmonary tuberculosis
Bessle	12	1808	3 May 1828 Typhus

Only three of these survived into adulthood.

Hanna Scheidt

In 1824 gave birth to an illegitimate son Heyum Scheidt, but no records of Heyum have been found. There was however a marriage record of Sprinz (Sophie) Baum, daughter of Pfeiffer Baum and Hanna née Scheidt of Mainstockheim. ⁽²⁾

In 1998 further records about Hanna were found and, as expected, proved that Hanna was indeed the daughter of Jonas Leeser and Mina (Sprinz) Scheidt. On 18 April 1835 Hanna had married Pfeifer Baum, born in Westheim in 1795 and died there on 22 March 1867. Hanna and Pfeifer Baum lived in Westheim and had two daughters:

- Sprinz (Sofie) Baum, named after her grandmother, was born 24 January 1834 in Westheim. On 15 November 1860 in Zeilitzheim she married David Frank, a butcher son Lehmann Frank and Regina Stein of Markstef, born in Rödelsee on 11 June 1839. They settled in Rödelsee.
- Schoenle born in 1835 died aged three months.

Leser (Loeser) Jonas Scheidt

Documents differ again as according to the 1820 document Leser was then aged 19 years, making his year of birth 1801, whereas other documents give it as 1796. On 18th January 1828 the District Court in Dettelbach reported that

Leser Scheid, son of Jonas Scheid of Mainstockheim was to be employed for three years as commercial apprentice with Gustav Solborn; the local superintendent has to satisfy himself that Leser Scheid is and works without interruption at Solborns; in case this is not happening the local superintendent has to report it to this office, as Scheid is not allowed to support his father in his trade.

He received his *Matrikel* on 27 January 1832. He was then described as a peddler in drapery. Having been granted the right of residence, he married Mina, eldest daughter of Moses Kuhn and his wife Babet(te) Braeunlein (née Stern) on 28 February 1832.

In later years Leser appears to have been a grocer in Mainstockheim. Mina died on 26 August 1878 at 109 Mainstockheim, the house where she had been born. After her death Leser appears to have moved to Kitzingen, where he died on 14 December 1879 aged 83 years at the house of his daughter and son-in-law, Hannchen and Abraham Baer Stern Kitzingen No. 604. Both Leser and Mina are buried on the cemetery in Rödelsee. Leser's grave stone was in reasonable condition in 1991. Mina's grave appears to have had an identical stone though the mounting stone appears to have been damaged or broken away over the years, but the marble front with its Hebrew inscription including the name *Frau Leser Scheidt* remains.

Children of Leeser Jonas and Mina

1. Sprinz 28 April 1833 - 18 May 1833
2. Baruch 4 July 1834
3. Simon 22 August 1836 - 31 August 1836
4. Wolf 9 August 1837 - 2 May 1838
5. Salomon 6 May 1839 - 17 January 1840
6. Hannchen 27 September 1840 - 5 October 1840
7. Jonas Zion 17 August 1841 - 23 March 1899 Würzburg
8. Hannchen 31 July 1843
9. Samuel 14 August 1844 - 4 September 1844
10. Joseph 15 March 1846
11. Clara 10 November 1847 - 17 November 1919

Of the eleven children only four, possibly five, survived.

- Baruch Scheidt.- No records have been found.
- Jonas Zion Scheidt was born in Mainstockheim on 17 August 1841. (For further details see The Scheidts in Kitzingen).
- Hannchen Scheidt was born on 31 July 1843. On 25 November 1862 she married Abraham Baer Stern. Abraham, born on 3 October 1835 was a second cousin. On 15 January 1863 the young couple moved to Kitzingen. Abraham became another of the many Jewish wine merchants in Kitzingen. Hannchen's father Leeser, after the death of his wife Mina, appears to have spent the last year of his life at the house of his daughter and son-in-law in Kitzingen, where he died on 14 December 1879. (For further details see The Sterns of Mainstockheim and The Sterns in Kitzingen).
- Joseph Scheidt was married on 24 December 1874 to Friederika Oberndoerfer, born in Ermreuth on 7 December 1855. He became a banker in Würzburg. Frederika died there on 20 September 1909. Their children were all born in Würzburg.
- Flora Scheidt 2 December 1875 - 20 July 1876 Würzburg.

- Julius Scheidt, born 23 April 1877, settled in Bayreuth. In 1910 Julius was engaged by the widow Emma Hirschfeld née Hahn, a cousin on his mother's side, who had carried on the firm Siegmund Hirschfeld, the textile business of her late husband. He bought the house Maxstraße 49 in 1914 and the business relocated from their old premises in Sophienstrasse. Emma retired from the business before 1920 ⁽³⁾. Julius lived on the first floor of the house and died in Bayreuth on 13 July 1938.
- Alice (Eloise) Scheidt (12 July 1878), married [...] Kirschstein and settled in Quedlinburg.
- Mathilde Scheidt, born 14 January 1880 married Heinrich Cahn of Bayreuth on 20 August 1904. Heinrich Cahn was owner of the drapery and ladies' outfitting business Loeb Gerson Cahn, founded by his grandfather Bernhard Cahn in Bayreuth in 1838. The business was subsequently taken over by his father Gustav and then by Heinrich. The Cahn family lived *above the shop* in the second floor apartment in Richard-Wagner-Straße, a house bought in 1899. In 1939 several families were forced to move from their former residences to the Cahns house. On 18 November 1939 Heinrich committed suicide by hanging himself. ⁽⁴⁾ Mathilde was arrested in 1941 for *subversive remarks*, when she told a post office official, who collected her phone, that he could take the instrument as one had already stolen her money, silver, radio and her husband. She was *diagnosed* of suffering from a mental disorder and further dealings were left to the Gestapo. In November 1941 together with her daughter Charlotte Cahn, her sister-in-law Jette Cahn and most Jews of Bayreuth she was deported via Nuremberg to Riga, where they perished. ⁽⁵⁾
- Clara Scheidt, youngest of the eleven children of Leser and Mina, was born in Mainstockheim on 10 November 1847. On 20 November 1873 in Kitzingen Clara married Jacob Klugmann, born in nearby Wiesenbronn on 14 March 1846. (For further details see the Klugmanns in Kitzingen)

Salomon Scheidt and his Family



Salomon and Jeanette Scheidt
(photos: Heinz & Thea Skyte)

Our great-grandfather, youngest son of Jonas and Mina Scheidt, was born in 1802, if the age (69 years) given on records of his death in 1871 is correct, though his marriage certificate gives the date of his birth as 1807. In accordance with the edict of 1813, which ordered Jews to learn a *proper* trade, he became apprenticed to the master weaver Ernst Holler (or Goller) in Mainstockheim. Around 1820 it is reported that he still had to serve two years of his apprenticeship. He still worked for Holler in 1823, but now as *Geselle* (journeyman weaver), showing that he had finished his apprenticeship. In copies of extracts of *Matrikels* submitted by the Court of Dettelbach his name is wrongly entered as *Seligmann* Scheid instead of Salomon. ⁽⁶⁾ The date of his immatriculation is 26th October 1832 and his trade is given as linen and cotton weaver. Salomon, now having the right of domicile, married Jeanette Kuhn (name also appears as Charnette), younger sister of Mina, the wife of his brother Leser Jonas, in Würzburg on 31st July 1833. Jeanette and Mina were daughters of the trader Moses Kuhn and his wife Babet(te) Braeunlein Stern. Their Marriage Certificate, apart from giving Salomon's year of birth as 1807, states Jeanette's date of birth to be July 1811:

Salomon Scheidt, Weaver in Mainstockheim, Israelitic, bachelor son of the tradesman Jonas Scheit and his wife Mina of Heidingsfeld, born in the year 1807 in Mainstockheim, married in Würzburg on 31st July 1833 the spinster Jeanette Kuhn, Israelitic, born in July 1811 as the daughter of the tradesman Moses Kuhn and his wife Babette of Mainstockheim. ⁽⁷⁾

Though birth records show her to be the third child of her parents, born on 21 August 1814. This date would also agree with the date of her death *in her 86th year* in 1900. Salomon was then a Master Weaver but eventually also became a trader, dealing in textiles and drapery. Salomon and Jeanette lived in house Mainstockheim No 206. Salomon, the last of the Scheidt ancestors to have lived in Mainstockheim, died there on the 8th December 1871, aged 69 years.

Salomon and Jeanette had nine children, seven sons and two daughters all born in Mainstockheim.

- Son (unnamed) 31 March 1834 - 31 March 1834
- Louis Scheidt 6 June 1835 - 25 June 1919 Frankfurt am Main
- Jeanette Scheidt 15 September 1836
- Bernhard Scheidt 27 January 1838 - 1912 Frankfurt am Main
- Simon Scheidt 14 January 1840 - 16 October 1886 Würzburg
- Jonas Scheidt 30 May 1841 - 27 June 1842
- Wolf Scheidt 16 June 1844 - 31 August 1925 Frankfurt am Main
- Regina Scheidt 9 July 1846 - 4 December 1891 Kitzingen
- Raphael Scheidt 22 May 1848 - 29 May 1924 Frankfurt am Main

Their first child, a son, was stillborn.

Jeanette Scheidt, their third child was born on 15 September 1836 and deceased on 16 January 1863 in Ermetzhofen. ⁽⁸⁾ It very unusual, and otherwise unknown in the Scheidt family, for children to be named after their parents.

After the death of Salomon his widow Jeanette moved to Kitzingen, where her children had settled in the meantime.

Footnotes

- (1) STW
- (2) Kitzingen -Ehemalige Synagoge
- (3) Ekkehard Hübschmann, Helmut Paulus, Siegfried Pokorny: Physische und behördliche Gewalt. Die *Reichskristallnacht* und die Verfolgung der Juden in Bayreuth. Publisher Geschichtswerkstatt Bayreuth e.V., 2000 (ISBN 3-929268-14-0).
- (4) do.
- (5) do.
- (6) STW Register f. Unterfranken 8516
- (7) Marriage Register of the Jewish Congregation Mainstockheim 1833 page 17 No.1 Evang. Luther. Rectory.
- (8) For Jeanette Scheidt's life see: http://www.rijo-research.de/pdf_2/EN_DE_JU_schwab.pdf

[Index](#)[Home](#)