

The Heyder Family

Chapter IX.



DER LEUTKIRCHER AST.

ERSTE PERIODE

1436—1692.

(siehe Tafel I).

THE LEUTKIRCH BRANCH. FIRST PERIOD. 1436-1692.

(Genealogical Table I)

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As we have already seen, after **HANS HAIDER**, the Clerk to the Court of Assize, had died at Leutkirch in 1439, his middle son, **CONRAD**, was the only one who remained resident there. Conrad, by his wife Elisabeth, with whom he jointly endowed a Requiem Mass on 29th January 1489, had three sons only, according to documentary records, These were, **MARTIN**, **MATTHIAS** (generally referred to as Tyas), and **HANS III**. Of these:

(A) **MARTIN**.

We find that in the years 1516-17 he was a student at Heidelberg University. In 1521 he appears on the list of taxpayers at Leutkirch, and on the Friday following All Saints Day 1530, he becomes Warden of the St. Leonard's Almshouse (situated in the northern suburb of Leutkirch). After the year 1543 in which he is again mentioned, there is no further record of his name at Leutkirch.

(B) **MATTHIAS (Thyas)**.

We have the following data concerning him. He appears on the list of taxpayers in 1521, with his brother Martin above, and is mentioned several times in 1522 and 1528. In 1523 he stands surety for one Hans Burck, and in 1528 he takes over as Collector of Market Tolls at Leutkirch, with a salary of 11 Pfund Heller, but from 1536 onward this changes to an annual Bond which he deposits against collection of the Tolls, amounting to 200 Pfund Heller (about £200). Owing to the burning of his house in the lower (northern) suburb of the town on 26th July 1540, he seems to have become rather badly off, for in the year 1543 his eldest son **HANS**, a Hatter, had to take over the Tolls Bond from his father, whose debts amounted to 139 Pfund Heller on the Wednesday after Epiphany in that year, and of those debts 1/3 had to be paid forthwith, 1/3 in the next year 1544, and the remaining 1/3 in 1545. A later notice records that "The Hayder has paid his debt in full", and he apparently died about that time. The name of his wife is not recorded, and his descendants died out in the third generation. He had three children:

(1) a daughter who is mentioned in 1536 as the wife of **Peter Seckler**.

(2) **JORG**. He was a Member of the Glassmakers Guild and the Furriers Guild. He is frequently mentioned in the years 1540 and 1543, and in 1545 he becomes Collector of Market Tolls against the deposit of an annual Bond amounting to 240 Pfund Heller. The amount of this annual Bond rose gradually, for in 1546 he had to deposit 270 Pfund Heller, in 1558 280 Pfund Heller, and in 1559 and 1560 290 Pfund Heller. In the year 1561 he became Warden of the Linen-weavers Guild, and in 1565 a Town Councillor. During the years 1566-1570 he was an Assessor in the Court of Justice. He died some time between 1570 and 1572, for in the latter year his widow is mentioned as being the owner of some land at Weidnang. She lived until 1623.

Jorg's only son, **FELIX I**, stands surety in the years 1580, 1581, and 1582, for a Linen-bleacher named Lang, who was probably his brother-in-law, and from 1583-1585 he was a Town Councillor. He seems to have died in the latter year. His children are only mentioned once, in 1590, when his cousin Matthias II stands

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surety for them. These children apparently died young, for there is no further record of them.

(3) **HANS IV**, the Hatter. He is mentioned in documents from the year 1536 onward. In 1543 he stood surety for his father and took over the Tolls Bond from him as already mentioned. Hans retained the Collection of Tolls only for one year, and in 1545 he transferred it to his brother Jorg (above); standing surety for him. By 1574 he was dead, and in 1586 his widow Anna draws up a Will in favour of their two children, **MATTHIAS II** and **ANNA BARBARA**.

Anna Barbara married firstly, **Ulrich Ecker** (or Erker), and secondly on 24th November 1601 the Master Butcher **Michel Hauw**.

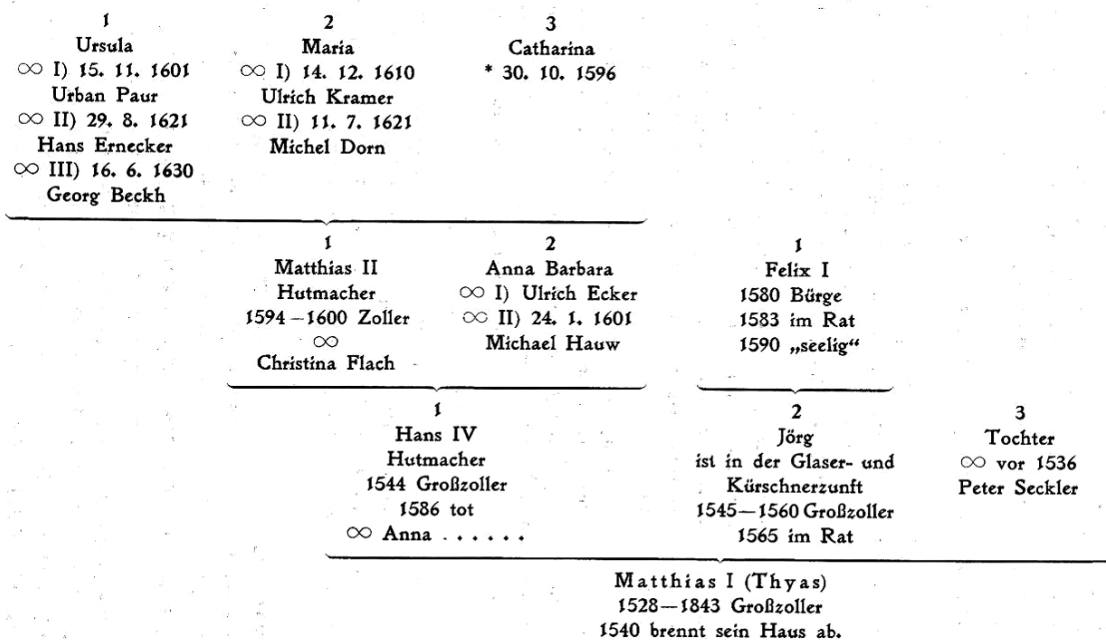
Matthias II was a Hatter like his fathers and appears as a tax-payer from 1573 onward. In 1585 he rents against a payment of 2 florins annually, the Collection of Weight and Measure Dues, and from 1594-1600 he is Collector of Tolls. In 1598 he also rents against a payment of 8 florins annually, the collection of Tax on Market Stalls. In 1590 he stands surety for his cousin Felix I, and the last mention of him is in 1602. From his marriage with **Christine Flach**, he had three daughters only:

URSULA, who married firstly, on 15.11.1601, **Urban Paur**, and 74. secondly, on 29.8.1621, **Hans Ernecker**, and thirdly, on 16.6.1630, **Georg Beckh**.

MARIA, who married firstly, on 14.12.1610, **Ulrich Kramer** of Lindau, and secondly, on 11.7.1621, Michel Dorn, of Mutmannshofen.

CATHARINA, who died on 30.10.1596.

With these granddaughters, Matthias I Haider's line ended.



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Note on Trade Guilds, in Germany. The policy of the Trade Guilds was directed towards maintaining equality and solidarity among Members of the Guild, and excluding non-members from the enjoyment of their privileges. Not competition, but co-operation between Masters was their aim. All Members enjoyed the same rights and advantages, No Master might make a corner in raw material, and the available resources had to be equally shared. No one might have more than a certain maximum number of apprentices and journeymen, or more than one workshop and stall. The Masters fixed prices in common council for all classes of goods, and determined what wages might be paid to the journeymen. Uniformity of price was further ensured by their houses being side by side (they had no regular 'shops') and their stalls being together in the market. There were no middlemen required in most trades; the craftsman himself sold the things he had made. Guild Membership was compulsory for all who worked in a craft. One man's wares were as good as another's. They were all in a traditional style, and if an individual made any slight improvements they could not be patented. Demand was steady and conservative. Producers of one class of wares were consumers of others. There were 3 restrictions imposed for Membership of a Guild: (1) Parentage: strangers, sons of serfs, illegitimate children, or sons of members of 'unehrliche berufe'(barbers, shepherds, tanners, millers, watchmen, gravediggers, executioners, etc) were excluded. (2), Technical training: the apprentice once admitted had to serve his time, usually 4 years in Germany, to work as 'Geselle' or journeyman in different towns for a year (Wanderjahre), and to produce a prescribed 'Masterpiece'. (3) Financial: at the beginning of each of the three stages (apprentice - journeyman - Master) he paid a fee to the Guild. Before admission as Master he had to prove that he was in possession of a certain amount of capital, and he had always to provide an expensive 'Meisteressen' (Feast). Many of these conditions could be relaxed in favour of Masters' sons, or those who married Masters' daughters or widows. Some Members remained journeymen for life, and many had to work for many years for a Master at a wage fixed by the Guild before they could obtain their independence. There were married journeymen no longer living in their Masters' houses There were Unions of 'Gesellen' and strikes in Germany even in the 14th Century. In addition to its function in industry, a Guild might perform that of a modern friendly society, a freemasons lodge, a social club, a company of volunteers, even a political party. The citizens grouped themselves by Guilds on ceremonial occasions. The Guilds, not Individuals were represented in the Town Council. In the early days of the Towns, there were comparatively few people engaged purely in trade. Nearly all were engaged in direct production. Industrial wares were exchanged for provisions on market-day, and no intermediaries were needed between craftsmen and peasants. The 'Kramer' or retailers, were the only 'shopkeepers', and at their stalls they sold small imported articles, dried fruit, perfumes, dyes, ironmongery, hats, gloves, ribbons, and finer dress materials. They were usually prohibited from selling articles made in the town.

The Warden of a Guild proved the quality, weight, or length, of the goods exposed for sale. Members of a Guild were bound to obey the Warden. The Warden also looked after the poor of the Guild, and assisted the old and infirm, the widows

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and orphans. He also had to see that there was no underselling, no infringement of the rate of wage, no over-reaching of one Member by another.

The Journeyman (Geselle), after completing his apprenticeship (Lehrzeit), received a certificate to that effect (Lehrbrief), which frequently contained good advice for his future conduct. The Gesellen had their own organisations which combined some of the functions of a modern Trade Union with those of a Labour Exchange. These organisations became unions for the defence of their members' rights as workers, and were joined in affiliations which covered the country. Each Trade or group of trades had its 'Herberge' (Inn) in every town, where the members met for social intercourse and for the business of their association which was conducted with many time-hallowed phrases and usages. The Members enjoyed, for a fixed subscription, not only the privileges of local Membership, but the certainty of a welcome from allied organisations all over Germany. On coming to a Town the Geselle would make his way to the Herberge of his craft, and present his papers from his home-town. If there were no vacancies for employment, he received free quarters and was usually given a small sum of money from the Common Fund, to help him on his way to the next Town. But by an Imperial Law of 1731, the Unions were deprived of their functions, and every Geselle had thenceforward to carry a Passport from his Government on his wanderings, and to report to the Police on his arrival or departure from a Town.

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(C) HANS III.

He appears on the list of taxpayers in 1521, with his brothers Martin and Matthias I, above. He lived for some time at Kraigfols and Grunenbach (2 1/2 miles S. of Leutkirch), but in 1523/4 he was again a Burgher in Leutkirch, and he died a few years later. In 1529 he is again mentioned as "deceased". He seems to have been small in stature, for he is frequently referred to as "Haider the Little". He was in the timber trade, which probably accounts for him temporarily residing away from Leutkirch, and there is indication that he either rented or owned a sawmill at the Castle of Hohentann. By his marriage with a wife whose family name was **Lutz**, he had an only son, MELCHIOR I, and from him all the later branches of the Haider family are descended.

MELCHIOR I, called "The Sawmiller", was Master Sawmiller in the town of Leutkirch. In 1525 he purchased a house jointly with one named Hans Yselin. In 1528 he was elected a Town Councillor, in 1533 he was appointed Warden of the Linen-weavers Guild, in 1539 Master of Trade Marks, in 1542 Warden of the Linen-bleachers Guild, and in 1543 again Warden of the Linen-weavers, in 1544 a Warden of the Almshouse, and from 1566-1571 he was a Member of the Inner Town Council (see p. 59). In 1556 he gives an endowment of 50 florins producing 2 1/4 fl. annual income, to the Almshouse, and later he gives a further endowment of 30 Pfund Heller (equivalent to above) producing 1 Pfund Heller 20 Schillings annually, for distribution among the poor. Melchior was twice married, firstly to

Anna Feurer,

a daughter of Georg Feurer, Burgomaster of Ravensburg, and secondly to

Elisabeth Meisterlin,

daughter of Hans Meisterlin, Burgomaster of Leutkirch. By his first marriage he had four children, but his second marriage was childless, and that is shown by the provisions of his Will, which is still preserved in the Town Archives of Leutkirch. In that Will, his second wife receives an equal portion with each of the four children of his first marriage. Although Melchior I Haider was a man of high standing in the social hierarchy of the town, as shown by the appointments which he held and by the status of the families into which he married, the career of his eldest son shows a marked decline from that high standing. His other children however, and particularly his second son, maintained the social status of their father, and enhanced it further.

Melchior's daughter **AGATHE** married firstly, **Michael Schmidt**, and secondly, **Georg Rothmayr**.

His sons were: (a) **CASPAR**, (b) **MELCHIOR II** (c) **BALTHASAR**.

They were named thus after the Three Kings or Wise Men of the East, in the Bible. In the romance-loving period of a later day, this seems to have given rise to a legend that the Haider family was descended from one of those Kings or Wise Men of the East, and both the name Haider and the heraldic Arms later used by the family may have been contributory to this legend. For the name is synonymous with the German word meaning 'Heathen, or Pagan' (but see p. 8. for meaning of the family name). When the Frankfort-on-Main branch of the family were ennobled in the 18th Century, the legend was again revived because the heraldic Arms then granted showed a Pyramid with the Sun rising in the East, in addition to the Moorish Man shown in the earlier Arms.

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A.						
<p>Anna Barbara 1602 † 5. 1. 1629 ∞ 5. 2. 1623 Hans Soher Weber in Leutkirch</p>	<p>Christina * 1. 5. 1603 † 16. 4. 1674 ∞ 24. 1. 1627 Balthasar Hartmann Kupfer- schmid in Leutkirch</p>	<p>Felix II Ober- thorwart * 20. 5. 1605 † 8. 8. 1635 ∞ 8. 2. 1632 Magdalena Denninger</p>	<p>Juliane * 4. 7. 1606 Hans * 7. 4. 1608 Anna * 25. 8. 1609 † 4. 7. 1635 Jacob * 14. 8. 1612 Barbara * 22. 12. 1613 Ursula Gail † 17. 9. 1724</p>	<p>Daniel Stadt- korporal * 9. 7. 1615 † 27. 1. 1692 ∞ 4. 9. 1653 Johann * 19. 4. 1617 Ursula * 25. 8. 1620 Jonas * 6. 11. 1621 † 11. 7. 1635 Anna ∞ II † 7. 2. 1678 Veronica Brunner Elise * 12. 11. 1624 Anna * 28. 10. 1626</p>	<p>Samuel Blaser * 5. 2. 1623 † 16. 2. 1690 ∞ I 1624 * 28. 10. 1626 Hans * 24. 6. 1596 Cath. * 15. 5. 1598 Anna * 21. 10. 1600 Georg * 3. 3. 1602 Michael * 12. 3. 1617</p>	<p>Anna 15. 6. 1633 † 13. 8. 1662 ∞ 18. 9. 1661 Jacob Albrecht</p> <p>Magdalena * 2. 8. 1635 † jung Jacob * 13. 8. 1654 † jung Magdal. * 20. 12. 1660 ∞ 1686 Thomas Blaser in Augsburg</p> <p>Anna Maria * 23. 2. 1667 ∞ 1693/5 Friedrich Schorer in Kaulbeuren</p> <p>Balthasar * 9. 1. 1669 † jung</p>
<p>Leutkirch</p>	<p>Leutkirch</p>	<p>Leutkirch</p>	<p>Leutkirch</p>	<p>Leutkirch</p>	<p>Leutkirch</p>	
<p>Caspar Haider</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	
<p>Gerber, später Wächter 1628 tot ∞ Riedlin</p>	<p>Jacob Weber und Wächter * 1575 † 8. 7. 1635 a. d. Pest ∞ I) 1601 Christ. Schickhard ∞ II) 8. 10. 1619</p>	<p>Ursula † 11. 7. 1635 an der Pest</p>	<p>Agatha * 1574 † 4. 1. 1634 ledig</p>	<p>Simon † 3. 4. 1630 ∞ 1595 Barbara Losser</p>	<p>Michael ∞ Marie Maurer</p>	
<p>Caspar Jo- hann Cath. Stie- rer</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	
<p>Esdra * 13. 8. 1617</p>	<p>Jo- hann * 14. 2. 1625</p>	<p>Ma- rita Hay- der</p>				

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Of Melchior Haider I's three sons: -

(a) **CASPAR HAIDER**, the eldest, became a tanner. At an early period he got into financial difficulties, which necessitated his selling part of his meadow on 9th January 1574. On 28th April of that year he purchased on credit 8 neat-hides for 7 florins, and his brother Melchior II later on paid for these. Caspar next gave up plying his trade, and in 1580 he took the job of Town Guard, "On the Town Walls". His descendants were all employed in that service, as Gatekeepers, Watch Corporals, Trumpeters etc, and in that employment they experienced all the vicissitudes of the Thirty Years War. The majority of Caspar's descendants died of the Plague, particularly in the outbreak of the year 1635, which caused heavy mortality. Caspar himself was dead by 1628. By marriage with a wife whose family name was **Riedlin**, he had six known children, two daughters, **URSULA** and **AGATHE**, who both died unmarried, and four sons, **JACOB, SIMON, MICHAEL, and JOHANN**.

Of these, Simon, Michael, and Johann, with all their children, died of the Plague, and only Jacob's descendants survived. **JACOB** was born in 1575, and he also succumbed to the Plague, on 8th July 1635. Originally a weaver, he took up the job of Guard on the Town Walls in the year 1621. He received from the town armoury: 1 halberd, value 6 florins, 1 iron morion (helm) and gauntlets, and his weekly pay was 18 kreuzer. A copy of his account for one year shows entries as under: -

Pay @ 18 kreuzer per week is 15 florins 36 kreuzer per annum.

House-tax paid for year 1623/246 florins 15 kr.

5th Jan. by pay..... 30 kr.

19th Jan. by pay.....1 florin 00 kr.

25th Jan. by advance of pay....6 florins 00 kr.

28th April, by advance of pay.....1 florin 00 kr.

12th October, by pay..... 51 kr.

15 florins 36 kr.

Jacob was twice married; firstly in 1601 to **Christine Schickard** who died of Plague in 1619, and secondly on 8th October 1619 to **Maria Karrer**, widow of one Tannenberger of Memmingen, and she died in 1635, also of Plague. He had two daughters who grew up, one **ANNA BARBARA**, born 1.6.1602, married 5.2.1623 Hans Soher, a weaver. She died 3.1.1629, and the other **CHRISTINA**, born 1.5.1603, married **Balthasar Hartman**, a coppersmith, She died 16.4.1674. He had also three sons who grew up:

(i) **FELIX II**, (ii) **DANIEL**, (iii) **Samuel**. Of these: -

(i) **FELIX II** was Gatekeeper in charge of the Upper (south) Gate of the Town. He was born 20.5.1605, married 8.2.1632 **Magdalene Denninger**, and died 18.8.1635 of Plague. He had two daughters only, **MAGDALENE**, born 2.8.1635, died in infancy, and **ANNA**, born 15.6.1633, married 18.9.1661 **Jacob Albrecht**, and died 13.8.1662.

(ii) **DANIEL**, was Town Corporal. He was born 9.7.1615, married 14.9.1635 Ursula Gail who died 17.9.1624. He died 27.1.1692. He had a son, **JACOB**, born 13.8.1654 and died in infancy, and two daughters, of whom one, **MAGDALENA**, born 20.12.1660, married in 1686 **Thomas Blaser** at Augsburg, and the other, **ANNA MARIA**, born 23.2.1667, married in 1693/5 **Friedrich Schorer** at Kaufbeuren.

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(iii) **SAMUEL**, was Town Trumpeter. He was born 5.2.1623, and married firstly, on 22.1.1651, **Anna Ott**, who was born in 1607 and died on 26.10.1677, and secondly, on 17.2.1678, **Veronica Brunner** of Lauben in Switzerland, who died on 2.1.1692. Samuel himself died on 16.2.1690. He had no issue from either of his marriages. Samuel's post as Watchman Trumpeter was in the Trumpeter's Tower on the Town Walls.



Luftkurort Leutkirch im Allgäu

The Trumpeter's Tower, Leutkirch.

This is the square tower marked 'D' on Merian's Plan of Leutkirch (opposite p. 57), and it stands on the side of the hill, from whence a wide view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The duty of the Trumpeter was to sound an alarm on the approach of enemy troops or suspicious parties of men, and the gates of the town were thereupon promptly closed. Samuel received a weekly pay of 10 kreuzer, i. e. 8 florins 4 kr. per annum. After his marriage in 1651, he petitions for a brass trumpet, and that was provided for him, and he then goes to Biberach for instruction in trumpet blowing, and his expenses for the journey are paid from the Town Treasury. A little later he sends in another petition, asking now that he is married, for a rise in weekly pay, or alternatively permission to keep a little shop. The Town Council granted his petition and raised his weekly pay from then onward to 40 kr. per week, as permanent Trumpeter in the Watch Tower, and thus he receives 34 florins 4 kr. per annum.

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1	2	3	4
Anna	Jacob	Barbara	Barbara
* 26. 7. 1611	14. 2. 1613	13. 4. 1617	13. 10. 1618

Anna ∞ 27. 10. 1594 Michael Dingenau	Jacob II Gastgeb * 1580 † 13. 6. 1635 a. d. Pest ∞ I) Cath. Schorer ∞ II) Anna Presslín
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Balthasar
† vor 1575
∞
..... Miller

C.
Balthasar Haider

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(c) **BALTHASAR HAIDER**, third son of Melchior I Haider, died before his father. His wife's family name was **Miller**, and in the year 1575 when his father's estate was divided (see p. 74), his wife's brother was named as Guardian for his two children.

Of these, **ANNA** married on 27.10.1594 **Michael Dingenau** of Blaubeuren. Her husband married secondly, on 9.2.1602, **Ursula Deller** of Lindau, and by that marriage there was a daughter **URSULA**, born 31.10.1606 at Leutkirch, who subsequently became the wife of **Dr. JOSEF HEYDER** of Leutkirch and Isny, and was thus an ancestress of the Frankfort-on-Main branch of the family.

Balthasar's other child, **JACOB**, was born in 1580, and died on 13.6.1635 of the Plague.

He was to begin with, a Weaver, but in the year 1609 he purchased the Inn 'Sign of the Stag' on the Market Square, and became an Innkeeper. He gave 25 florins to the Fund for building the new Protestant Church in 1613/16, and also paid for the painting of the Apostles on the Chancel arch. On 2nd July 1621 he is mentioned as billeting troops at his Inn. In that year also he purchased the house of his cousins, children of Hans Rothmayr, for a sum of 510 florins, of which 300 fl. were payable on St. Martins Day and the balance in 3 instalments. In 1624 he receives 123 florins 9 kr, 6 Hr. in compensation for losses caused to him by the billeting of troops.

Jacob was twice married, firstly to **Cath. Schorer**, and secondly to **Anna Presslin**, and he had four children all of whom died with himself of Plague in 1635.

In that year 26 families and 52 married couples were wiped out by the Plague, and when it passed away only 37 married couples were left in Leutkirch. (see p. 69).

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<p>1 Benedict * 2. 7. 1599 † jung</p> <p>2 JOSEF * 16. 1. 1601 siehe Ast: Isnyn- Leutkirch Frankfurt</p> <p>3 Rosina * 3. 10. 1602 ∞ 1621 Georg Aekher in Isnyn</p> <p>4 BENEDEICT II * 25. 5. 1604 siehe Ast Biberach</p> <p>5 Barbara * 21. 10. 1607 ∞ 1625 Joh. Ulrich Eyker von Lindau</p> <p>6 Maria † 14. 9. 1681 Schlettstadt</p> <p>7 Melchior IV * 9. 1. 1612 † 19. 4. 1683 Schlettstadt</p> <p>8 Catharina * 24. 12. 1612 Maria * 23. 3. 1614 † 1629 an Pest</p> <p>9 Anna Sibylla * 9. 5. 1615</p> <p>10 Mathias * 1596 Melchior * 4. 10. 1598 Ulrich * 24. 12. 1600 † jung † 3. 8. 1635 (Pest) ∞ 10. 11. 1633 Ottile Fetz aus Kempten</p> <p>11 Johann Balth. * 20. 6. 1610</p> <p>12 Anna * 11. 12. 1615</p>	<p>1 Joh. Benedict * 3. 2. 1638 in Rappoltsweiler i. E. geboren</p> <p>2 Joh. Jacob * 26. 4. 1639</p> <p>3 Johann * 5. 10. 1640</p> <p>4 Hieronymus * 3. 11. 1642</p> <p>5 Hans Wilhelm * 9. 2. 1645 in Schlettstadt geboren</p> <p>6 Jeronimus * 28. 2. 1647</p> <p>7 Maria Magdal. * 11. 12. 1648</p> <p>8 Maria Magdal. * 28. 7. 1651</p> <p>9 Ursula * 18. 10. 1653</p> <p>10 Anna Maria * 6. 1. 1656</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 Wilhelm * 14. 9. 1634 klein † 1635</p>
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<p>Benedict I Hutmacher und Stadtmann Wappenbrief 11. 4. 1601 * 1562 † 1616</p> <p>∞ I) 16. 5. 1598 Anna Kleinhaus aus Reutte ∞ II) 15. 8. 1606 Susanna Buchschor aus Lindau ∞ III) 4. 5. 1610 Cathar. Schwarz aus Lindau † 1666</p>	<p>Melchior II Hutmacher und Senator * 1520 † 1578</p> <p>∞ 1558 Rosina Goeser † 12. 7. 1629 (sic heiratet II) den Bürgermeister Ulrich Mauch)</p>
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<p>Melchior III † 21. 3. 1635 an der Pest ∞ 11. 9. 1592 Martha Merklin von Memmingen † 30. 5. 1635 an der Pest</p>
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(b) **MELCHIOR II HAIDER**, second son of Melchior I Haider, was a Hatter and Inner Councillor. He was born in 1520, and died in 1578. Early in his career he was appointed to all available posts of importance. In 1559 and 1560 he was Warden of the Linen-weavers Guild, in 1562 Warden of the Bakers Guild, in 1565 an Assessor in the Court of Justice and also Warden of the Fustian-weavers Guild, in 1566 he became a Town Councillor, in 1563 and 1569 he was Town Auditor, and in 1575 once more Warden of the Linen-weavers, etc. On 6th November 1571 he purchased a garden jointly with one Leonhard Rau. In 1558 he married Rosina Goeser. After his death, she married secondly, Ulrich Mauch, Burgomaster of Leutkirch, who was born at Wangen, and died on 30.1.1631. She died on 12.7.1629. By his marriage Melchior had two sons only,

(i) **BENEDICT I** and (ii) **MELCHIOR III**.

Of these: -

(ii) **MELCHIOR III**, the younger son, was a restless person. First he was a cloth-worker, and then a Lace-worker, and finally a Linen-dealer. He was also entrusted with various political missions, and these necessitated extensive travelling, in one case to the Court at Innsbruck. In the course of his journeys he engaged in money-exchange business, and that involved him in a number of Legal actions. We have the following data concerning him. On 8th Sept. 1592 he was summonsed for breaking his apprenticeship year of travel. In the same year he was fined for contravening the apprentice Law against dancing, and in 1593 for an infringement of the Corn Law, in 1594 for attending a wedding in his working-clothes, and in 1595 he was involved in a law-suit with the Furtenbach family. In 1597 he was appointed Warden of the Brewers Guild, but in 1599 he was again fined, for brawling at the house of Martin Wegelin, and again on 11th December of that year for insulting the Parish Minister and Religion. In 1602 he is engaged in linen-dealing on a considerable scale, and he was appointed a Warden of St. Martins Ward. From all accounts he seems to have caused trouble in general from his pugnacious disposition, but he is continually permitted to carry on his trade. In 1603 he has a law-suit with Georg Lang, and then we hear no more of him for 10 years, when he appears again. In 1613 he gives 10 florins to the Fund for building the new Church.

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Note on the Protestant Church at Leutkirch. Before the building of the new Church, Protestant Services were held in a small church adjoining the Town Hospital. Building of the new Church began on 14th March 1613; the foundation stone being laid by Hieronymus Furtenbach, 11 year old son of the Master Builder Abraham Furtenbach. (Hieronymus was Burgomaster of Leutkirch in 1630, see p. 68). Benedict Haider was President of the Building Committee, and subscribed 93 florins. Other members of the Haider family who contributed were, Jacob Haider 25 florins, and Melchior III Haider 10 fl. Jacob Haider also presented the painting of the Apostles on the Chancel arch. Baron v. Rietheim und Angelberg presented a painted Altarpiece. The bell cost 1200 florins. The Church was completed on 21st August 1616, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The first clergy were Magister Johann Graff as Minister, and Magister Bernhard Mylius (Miller) as Assistant Minister. A Vicarage was built in 1616. In the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin at Leutkirch there were originally 9 Chantries (Altar Chapels) with endowments for the Mass Priests who officiated at them. The endowments of 3 of those Chantries, St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, and St. Ann, were transferred to the new Protestant Church, for support of the two Ministers there. The Church was largely rebuilt in the 19th Century. In 1704 Burgomaster Johann Ulrich Heyder gave an endowment of 50 florins to the Church, and also presented a Crucifix and a Pyx, which bore the Heyder family Arms (p., 112). A pew in the Church was owned by the Heyder family for some 200 years, and Burgomaster Johann Jacob Heyder also had a personal pew 1740-48. (p. 117).

On 18th May 1616, Melchior III lodges a complaint against Barth, Ringlin, and on 5th July 1617 against Melchior Raap. On 29th Nov. 1619 the widow of Martin Scheuch, with whom he lodges, brings a summons against him for non-payment of rent. The rent was 6 florins per annum, and although he had lodged with her for 2 years, he had paid only 1 florin up to date. On 1st Dec. 1621 he was summonsed for bringing base money into the town from Switzerland, Nurnberg, and other places. He made at least two journeys into Switzerland (Note: Switzerland was part of the German Empire until 1648), and he applies to make another journey to Nurnberg. From the account of these proceedings it seems that he conducted a money-exchange business with a certain Anna Hurter (of Schaffhausen). On 1st Feb. 1622 he was imprisoned for 4 weeks. On 10th Jan. 1623 he was informed that he would be paid 100 florins of his wife's inheritance on condition that he taught his

The Heyder Family

son, **ULRICH**, a trade, and on 16th April the Town Clerk of Leutkirch was to accompany him to Memmingen to receive the money, but to this proposal he replied contumaciously that he "would have nothing to do with the business". In February and March 1625 he made two journeys on business for the Town, to Meersburg, for which he was paid 1 florin 30 kr. per day journey-money, and later 2 fl. per day journey-money. A final mention is on 1st April 1631, when his wife was cautioned because she had taken into her house a girl from Memmingen, named Marie Schragler, who was going to have a child, and she received an injunction from the Magistrate's Court to "send the baggage away". But the child-delivery nevertheless took place in her house, and so Melchior was fined 6 Reichstaler. Melchior had been married since 11.9.1592 to **Martha Merklin**, who was a native of Memmingen.

Of the six children from this marriage, five died in infancy, and only one son grew up, **ULRICH**, who was born on 27.4.1607. He became a Baker, and then a Brewer, and he died on 13.8.1635 of the Plague. When Ulrich applied for licence to marry he had to give proofs of the worldly possessions, legitimate birth, and independence of his intended bride. She was Ottilia Fetz, of Kempten, and on 1st Nov.1633 she was granted Burgher Rights at Leutkirch on payment of 20 florins, and on 10th of that month the wedding took place. (She married secondly, on 28.9.1636 **Jacob Heltzelmann**).

Ulrich seems to have inherited the turbulent disposition of his father, for on 22.9.1634, he was fined 1 Reichstaler for quarrelling with the Gatekeeper of the Town. On 6th March 1635 he was ordered to be imprisoned for nonpayment of taxes, but he escaped that 'by producing the money'.

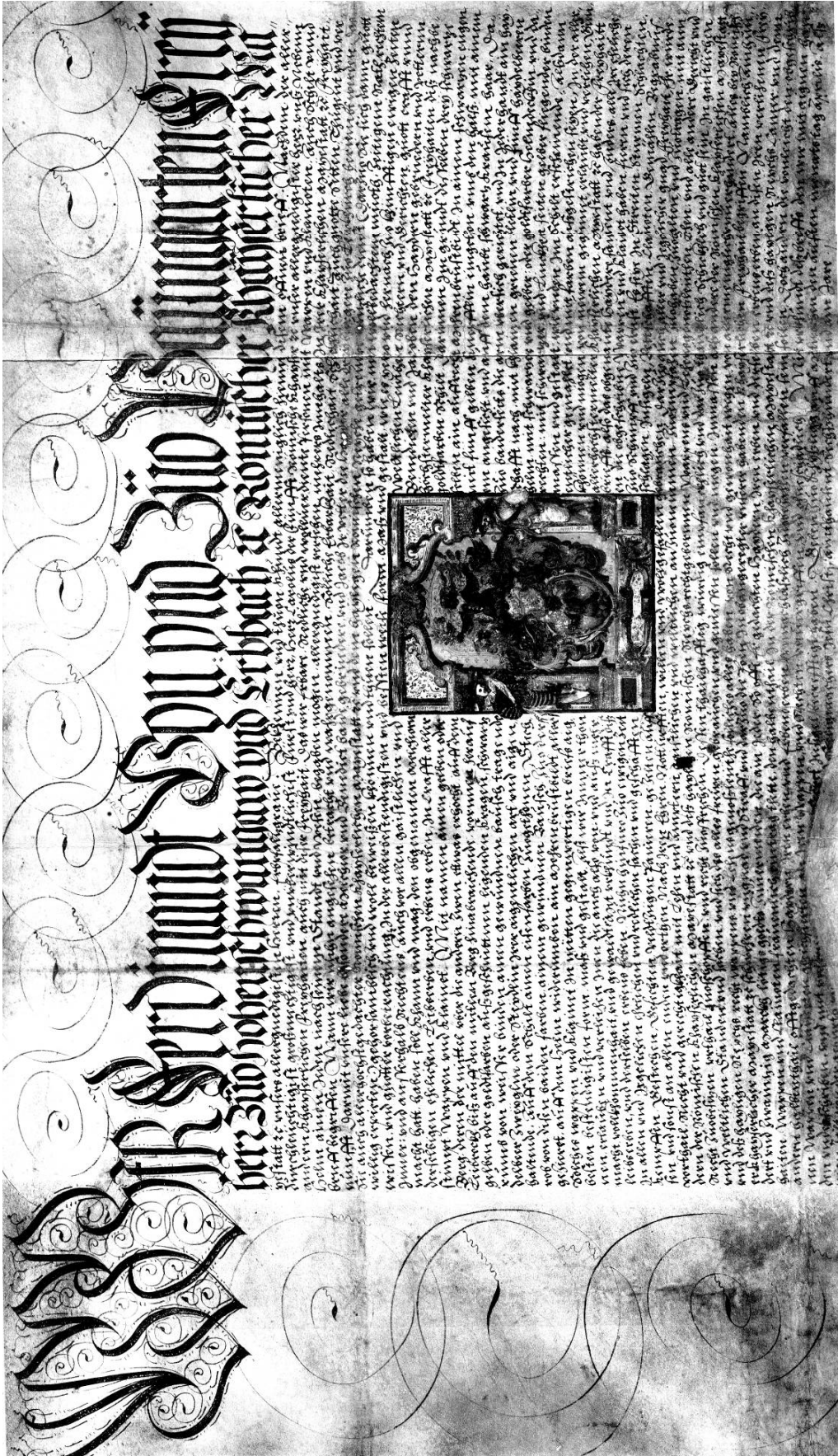
In this same year, 1635, Plague extinguished all this branch of the family (as it also extinguished in male line the branches of Caspar and Balthasar Haider). Of this branch there died in 1635, Melchior III and Martha (grandparents), Ulrich (son), and Wilhelm (grandson).

(i) **BENEDICT I,**

The elder son of Melchior II Haider (see p. 78), was born in 1562, and died in 1616. He was a Hatter like his father, and he became Town Magistrate and Administrator of the Leutkirch District. In 1613, when he was Assistant Magistrate, he gave 68 florins to the Building Fund for the new Protestant Church, and in 1615 a further 25 florins, and he officiated as President of the Building Committee. On 21st August 1616, together with other Notables of the Town he signed the record of completion of the building, and that record was enclosed within the ball on the summit of the church tower, where it probably still is at the present day. Soon after this he died.

Benedict I Haider received a Grant of Arms, dated at Kisslegg 11th April 1601, from Ferdinand von und zu Baumgarten, Baron of Hohenschwangau and Erbach, and Hereditary Count Palatine of the Empire, for himself, his brother Melchior III, and his cousin Jacob. (Original Grant in possession of G. v. H, Frankft/a/M).

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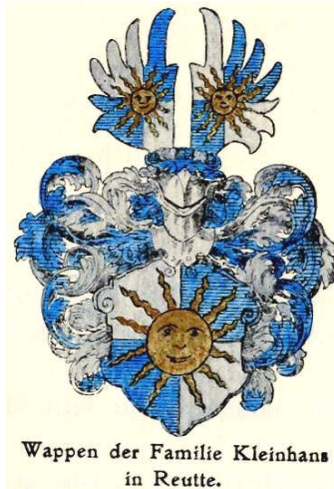
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The heraldic Device in these Arms seems to be an augmentation of the sprig of heath or bilberry found on the Seal of Hans I Haider, the Clerk to the Court of Assize in 1423, for two sprigs now appear, held one in each hand of a Blackamoor.



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Benedict I married three times;
firstly on 16.5.1598 with **Anna Kleinhans** of Reutte (18 miles SE of
Kempten, in the Allgauer Alp),



secondly on 15.8.1606 with **Susanna Buchsor** of Lindau,
and thirdly on 4.5.1610 with **Catharina Schwartz** of Lindau. His last wife,
after Benedict's death in 1616, married on 20.11.1618, **Andreas (Bero) Albrecht** of
Memmingen. He was drowned on 10th Sept. 1627, and she herself died on
18.2.1668.

By his first marriage, with **Anna Kleinhans** of Reutte, Benedict had four
children: -

BENEDICT, born 2.7.1599. Died in infancy.

JOSEF, born 16.1.1601. (*See Leutkirch Branch, second period. Chapter XII*)

ROSINA, born 3.10.1602. Married in 1621 **Georg Aekher** at Isny.

BENEDICT II, born 25.5.1604. (*See Biberach Branch. Chapt. X*).

By his second marriage, with **Susanna Buchsor** of Lindau, Benedict had one
daughter only, **BARBARA**, born 21.10.1607, and she married in 1625 **Johann
Ulrica Eykher** of Lindau.

By his third marriage, with **Catharina Schwarz**, Benedict had five children,
four of whom died in infancy, and only one, **MELCHIOR IV**, grew up.

MELCHIOR IV was born on 9.1.1612, and he left his native town early in
life, married in 1637 at Rappoltsweiler, **Anna Maria Burckhel**, and became resident
at Rappoltsweiler, in Alsace.

On 15th January 1638 he gave up his Burgher Rights at Leutkirch by notice
in a letter delivered to the Council by his mother. In a further letter dated 25th June
1638, he appoints Gabriel Zollikofer as his representative at Leutkirch. On 4th
March 1639 his mother obtains for him a promissory note from one Matthaues Hutt,
who owes him 200 florins, and on 22nd Nov. 1641 he writes to the Magistrate at
Leutkirch concerning the interest on this sum of 200 florins, of which he had

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received nothing since 1638. Melchior remained at Rappoltsweiler until the autumn of 1644, and qualified there as an Advocate.

On 17th October 1644 he petitions the Town Council there for a letter to certify his 7 years' residence, and "diligent performance of duty " there, and at the same time he asks permission to leave, "because, owing to the continual billeting of troops, he has become much impoverished, indeed to such an extent that he is unable to find means there to support himself, his wife, and children, and therefore he must seek his fortune in some other place ". He settled next at Schlettstadt, where six more children were born to him. In 1668 his mother, who was then the widow of Andreas Albrecht, died, and he received an inheritance from her, and on that occasion gave 50 florins to the Church.

On 14th Sept.1681, Melchior's wife died at Schlettstadt, and on 19th April 1683 he died also. In the registration of his death he is described as 'Alderman'. Nothing is known of his children except the dates of their births, nor of any possible descendants of these children. The entries in the Church Register at Schlettstadt always show his name spelt "Heyderer".

MELCHIOR II Haider's widow, **Rosina Goeser** (see p. 78) died on 12th July 1629, being then the wife of Ulrich Mauch, Burgomaster of Leutkirch, and in her Will dated 2nd March 1629, she bequeathed 700 florins in equal division between the following children of her son Benedict I, (who had died in 1616): - two of the children by his 1st marriage, viz, Rosina (who had married Georg Aekher of Isny), and Benedict II (who had become a Burgher of Biberach), and the child of his 2nd marriage, viz, Barbara (who had married Johann Eykher of Lindau). The Town of Leutkirch deducted Inheritance Tax amounting to 23 florins 20 kr. from each of those legacies.

She left nothing to JOSEF, the eldest son of Benedict's 1st marriage, nor to Melchior IV, the son of his 3rd marriage. But it can be assumed that those two sons had already received their portions of their grandmother's estate at the time when they were sent as students to the Universities.



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Chapter X.



DER AST ZU BIBERACH

1624—1910.

Hierzu Tafel IV A.

THE BIBERACH BRANCH.

1624-1910.

(Genealogical Table IV A).

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BENEDICT II HAIDER,



Unterschrift vom 10. 5. 1624.

The second son of Benedict I Haider by his first wife, **Anna Kleinhans**, was born at Leutkirch on 22nd May 1604. He went early in life to Biberach (22 miles NW of Leutkirch), where he settled and became the founder of the very large Biberach branch of the family.

On 10th May 1624, shortly before his twentieth birthday, he renounced his Burgher Rights at Leutkirch, and three days later, on 13th May 1624, he married at Biberach,

Sibylla Gundelfinger,

who was born there on 17th August 1602. On 31st May, Benedict declared his personal fortune to be 1400 florins, and on payment of 35 Pfund Heller he was admitted as a Burgher of the Free Imperial Town of Biberach. His marriage took place during the troublous period of the Thirty Years War, and he and his family had many hardships to endure.

He was a merchant, engaged apparently in the only form of business which could profitably be undertaken in those difficult times, namely the supply of foodstuffs. From correspondence which he conducted with his brother **JOSEF**, who was Town Clerk of the Free Imperial Town of Isny (see p. 109), it is evident that Benedict rendered valuable service to that Town by sending provisions and slaughter-cattle, and the correspondence is still preserved in the Town Archives of Isny. When only in his 32nd year, Benedict contracted a malignant disease, and died at Biberach in 1635. Of his 7 children, only two grew up, viz:

A daughter, **ANNA SIBYLLA**, born 1.12.1626. She married on 16.2.1650. **Hans Krohler**, a Master Rope-maker, and proprietor of the 'Lamb Inn'.

A son, **HANS SIGMUND**, born 12.12.1631. (See below, p. 84).

Benedict's widow married secondly, on 14.6.1636, **Matthias Briegel**, a Matins Minister.

Although Benedict's brother, **JOSEF**, the Town Clerk of Isny, always wrote his name as **HEYDER**, Benedict II wrote his name as **HAYDER**, and his descendants up to and including his grandsons continued to spell their name in that way. (Benedict's facsimile signature is given on p. 115 of the Book). Members of the Biberach branch at the present day use both spellings, **HAYDER** and **HEYDER**, but the ennobled lines of that branch use the form **HEIDER**, which was first adopted by Benedict's great-great-grand-son, Dr. Georg Christian v. Heider, who received a Diploma of Nobility in the year 1795.

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Note:

The writer and poet, **Christof Martin Wieland** (1733-1813), belonged to this family. He was probably a nephew of J. S. Heider's cousin, Pastor Martin Wieland (see p. 90). His famous innamorata, Sophie Gutermann, who inspired him to poetry, was probably the daughter of J. S. Heider's cousin, G. F. Gutermann v. Bibern (see p. 92).

Christof Martin Wieland's father was Protestant Minister at Oberholzheim, (3 m. NE of Laupheim), where the poet was born, and afterwards at Biberach. Christof Martin attended the School at Biberach until 1749. In 1750 he fell in love with his cousin Sophie Gutermann (see above) and began writing poetry. In that year also he went to Tübingen University as a Law Student.

He lived in Switzerland from 1752-60, and returned in the latter year to Biberach, where he became Director of the Chancery, and formed a friendship with Count Stadion and made use of the latter's library at Schloss Warthausen (3 m. N. of Biberach).

There he met again Sophie Gutermann, who had meanwhile married Privy Councillor La Roche, manager of Count Stadion's estates.

Wieland married at Biberach in 1765, and in 1766 he wrote there his famous 'Story of Agathon'. From 1769-72 he was Professor of Philosophy at Erfurt, and from 1774 onward was tutor to the Princes Karl August and Konstantin of Saxe-Weimar. He died at Weimar in 1813.

A small pavilion at No.6 Sudengasse, Biberach contains the Wieland Museum, founded in 1905.

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Benedict's son,

HANS SIGMUND HAYDER,

was born on 12th December 1631, at Biberach, and he became a Master Sack Maker, and as Spital Warden he administered the Biberach Almshouse, and in 1668 he was elected Member of the Town Council. He lived to a good old age and died on 16th July 1713. He was twice married: firstly, on 9th October 1656 to

Maria Magdalena Wieland

(see note above), and secondly, on 21st July 1670 to

Johanna Catharina Schoenfeld.

By these two marriages he had fourteen children, all of whom, except three, died young. The three who grew up were:

(A) **MARIA SIBYLLA**, born 15.12.1657. She married on 5.2.1679, at Leutkirch, **Hans Jacob Albrecht**, Sack Maker, & Inner Councillor there.

(B) **JOHANN HEINRICH**, born 6.4.1664. He was a merchant, and according to a document dated at Biberach on 27.8.1694, he appears to have married at Ravensburg, and in the year 1717 his nephew, Johann Siegmund visited him there. But despite careful search, no documentary records concerning him have been found at Ravensburg.

(C) **JOHANN GEORG HAYDER**, born 29.1.1667, remained at Biberach. He followed his father's trade, and was also Warden of the Spital and Orphanage, and like his father, a Member of the Town Council. He died on 3.5.1740, at the age of 73. At the age of 22 he had married **Catharina Floriane Muhlschlegel**, daughter of a Biberach Burgher. She was born on 18.3.1672, and died on 25.5.1733. This marriage resulted in very numerous offspring, there being no less than 15 children. There is no record concerning some of these, and doubtless many of them died in infancy or early youth: but there were two daughters who died unmarried at the ages of 37 and 53 respectively, and there were five sons who grew up and founded five separate lines of the Biberach branch of the family. They were: -

- (1) **JOHANN SIEGMUND HAYDER**, born 3.11.1692.
- (2) **GEORG CONRAD HAYDER**, born 29.11.1695.
- (3) **GEORG FRIEDRICH HAYDER**, born 20.6.1700.
- (4) **KARL LUDWIG HAYDER**, born 13.9.1708.
- (5) **JOHANN GEORG HAYDER**, born 19.4.1715.

Of these: -

(1) **JOHANN SIEGMUND HAYDER**, born 3.11.1692. (*See below, p. 88, under the ennobled Biberach lines*).

(2) **GEORG CONRAD HAYDER**, born 29.11.1695, died 24.10.1764.

He remained in his native town of Biberach, and became Clerk to the Town Council, and a Notary, and Church and Chapel Warden. From certain available evidence he appears to have been suspended from office during the period 11.10.1733 to 22.6.1741, and he was not fully reinstated in his appointments in the Town until the year 1744. He was twice married; firstly, on 23.9.1720 to **Anna**

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Mayer, a widow whose family name was Orth. She was born at Nagold on 50.10.1695, and died in 1738, and secondly, on 13.4.1739 to **Sabina Muller**, who was born on 28.6.1718, and died in 1763. From these two marriages there were fourteen children, nine of whom died young. Three daughters and two sons grew up and married, and all of these remained in the tradesman class, as do their descendants at Biberach at the present day. They were: -

ANNA MAGDALENA, born 29.12.1721, died 23.11.1778. She married on 27.4.1744, Karl Bernhard Haas, a Confectioner.

CHRISTIAN FLORIANE, born 11.4.1727, died in 1789. She married on 28.8.1747, Christian Nusslein, a Bookbinder.

SABINE MARGARETHE, born 27.4.1740. She married on 10.4.1769, **Mathias Wolhuter**, a Sack Maker.

JOHANN GEORG, born 2.12.1730, died 5.8.1818. He was a Confectioner, and married on 30.7.1759, **Margarethe Regina Muller**, who was born 14.2.1734, and died 20.2.1811. There were 9 children of this marriage, of whom 6 died in infancy. Two daughters grew up but remained unmarried, and concerning the son, **KARL BERNHARD**, who grew up, there is no information available.

GEORG CONRAD, born 2.1.1749, died 24.9.1827. He was an Undertaker for Weddings and Funerals. (See below, p. 87).

(3) **GEORG FRIEDRICH HAYDER**, was born on 20.6.1700. He is mentioned first as a shopkeeper, but soon afterwards as a Notary, and he endeavoured with much persistence to obtain an official appointment in Biberach. But that being denied to him, as he considered unjustly, he obtained an appointment as Magistrate at Klein-Laupheim (9 miles N. of Biberach), became a Roman Catholic, and severed all connection with his native town and relatives who lived there. He died in the 1770's, unreconciled to the latter. He married on 25.9.1724, **Anna Catharina Constanzer**, who was born on 30.9.1696. By that marriage he had 8 children, of whom two sons and one daughter emigrated from their native town.

One son, **JACOB EWALD FRIEDRICH**, born 5.2.1733 at Laupheim, succeeded his father as Magistrate there, and was also Collector of Imperial Taxes, and he died at Laupheim on 17.10.1799. He married on 21.1.1771, **Felicitas Anna Maria Rusch**, and had two sons: -

JOSEF IGNATZ FRIEDRICH JOAN NEPOMUK, born 2.12.1771,

JOSEF HEINRICH FRIEDRICH JOAN NEPOMUK, born 19.1.1774,

but there is no further information concerning these.

(4) **KARL LUDWIG HAYDER**, born on 13.9.1708, was a Goldsmith, and famous for his particular skill in that craft. On 14th May 1742 he completed a Monstrance for the town of Attenweiler (Uttenweiler, about 10 miles W. of Biberach), for which he received a payment of 150 florins. This Monstrance still exists.

He married on 25.11.1737 at Biberach, **Elisabeth Junken**, who was born on 5.8.1720, and died on 17.1.1745. Having lost his wife, and three infant children, within a short period of years, the memory of these bereavements in his native town

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was hard to endure, and so he moved to Regensburg (Ratisbon) in Lower Bavaria, and there he found further scope for his craftsmanship.

Two years later, on 8.5.1747, he married at Regensburg, **Anna Dorothea Schkler**, daughter of a silk-dyer from Schleiz in Vogtland (district of Saxony). Karl Ludwig is described in the Marriage Banns as "the renowned and skilled Goldsmith, and Burgher".

He died at Regensburg on 5.8.1765. By his second marriage he had three children, for one of whom Lt. Col. Baron Adam Ernst von Buttlar stood as godfather, and for another, the latter's wife, whose family name was v. Beust, of Merseburg, stood as godmother. The three children were: -

ERNST BERNHARD, born 7.6.1748 at Regensburg,

ISABELLA CATHARINA, born 9.7.1751 at Regensburg,

ELEONORE MAGDALENA LUDOVICA, born 4.12.1755 at Regensburg, and nothing more is known concerning those children.

(5) **JOHANN GEORG HAYDER**, born on 19.4.1715; died on 8.7.1767. He was a Goldsmith in Biberach, and married on 26.9.1746 **Elisabeth Ernst**, from Lindau. She died on 9.12.1768. By that marriage there were 13 children, 11 of whom died young. Two daughters who grew up were: -

MARIA MAGDALENA, born 14.8.1747. She married on 31.7.1769 **Gottfried Bopp**, Schoolmaster.

REGINA FLORENTINE, born 1.4.1753. She married on 24.2.1772 **Lorenz Rohrbronn**, Master Cooper.

Whereas nothing further is known concerning the descendants of the three youngest brothers, **GEORG FRIEDRICH**, **KARL LUDWIG**, and **JOHANN GEORG HAYDER**, the descendants of their elder brother **GEORG CONRAD HAYDER** (see p. 85), have all been traced to the present day, and these are living and are still engaged in various trades at Biberach.

GEORG. CONRAD's younger surviving son, **GEORG CONRAD HAYDER**, was born on 2.1.1749, and died on 24.9.1827, at Biberach. He was, as already mentioned, an Undertaker for Weddings and Funerals. He married, firstly on 12.5.1777 **Anna Magdalena Kapp**, who was born on 10.9.1746 and died in 1789; and secondly, on 26.7.1790 **Maria Christina Lieb**, who was born on 30.11.1757. From these two marriages there were eleven children, most of whom died young. A son, **JOHANN GOTTLIEB HAYDER**, born 9.4.1778, was an Undertaker like his father, and died on 24.9.1832, unmarried.

Another son, **GEORG FRIEDRICH HAYDER**, alone continued the line. He was born on 30.9.1782, and died on 5.2.1853. He, like his father, was twice married; firstly, on 5.2.1810 to **Rosa Magdalena Funck**, who was born 17.9.1780 and died 25.5.1826; and secondly, on 20. 11.1826, to **Maria Elisabeth Angele**, who was born 8.2.1768 and died in 1868.

From these two marriages there was only one son, **GOTTLIEB FRIEDRICH HAYDER**, born 4.2.1828, and died 13.5.1898. He married on 2.5.1864 at

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Biberach, **Genovefa Konzelmann**, who was born on 12.5.1842. Of their nine children, five are still living, viz: -

PAULINE BERTHA HAYDER, born 19.6.1864 at Wurzach. She married on 19.3.1891 at Zurich, Johannes Bensch.

GOTTLIEB FRIEDRICH HAYDER, Master Glazier, born 23.1.1867 at Biberach. He married there on 8.5.1894, **Bertha Lina Lindenmaier**, who was born 9.9.1866 at Reutlingen. They have one son and one daughter.

GUSTAV ADOLF HAYDER, Master Shoemaker, born 3.11.1868. Married on 4.8.1895 at Biberach, **Crescencia Lorch**, who was born 2.10.1872 at Schussenried. They have four sons.

JOHANN HERMANN HAYDER, Master Saddler, born 3.6.1870 at Biberach. He married firstly, in 12.10.1893 at Baienfurt, **Emilie Storck**, a widow whose family name was Krafft. She was born 11.12.1866 at Ebenweiler and died 6.10.1897 at Biberach. He married secondly, on 25.8.1898 at Biberach, **Emma Ilg**, who was born 4.11.1872 at Goffingen. They have three sons and three daughters.

ALFRED EUGEN HAYDER, Barber, born 14.5.1877 at Biberach. He married on 14.8.1899 at Geislingen, **Christina Weng**, who was born 2.7.1872 at Bermaringen. They have one daughter and one son. **Alfred Eugen Hayder** lives at Geislingen, but his three elder brothers are still Burghers of Biberach, the town where their ancestor **BENEDICT II HAYDER** first obtained his Burgher Rights on 31st May 1624.



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Chapter XI.



DER ADELIGE ZWEIG DES BIBERACHER ASTES.

- I. DIE STUTTGARTER LINIE
- II. DIE BAYERISCHE LINIE
- III. DIE WÜRTTEMB. LINIE
- IV. DIE ERLOSCHENE LINIE.

Hierzu Tafel IV B.

THE ENNOBLED LINES OF THE BIBERACH BRANCH.

1692 - 1910.

- (1) The Stuttgart Line
 - (2) The Bavarian Line
 - (3) The Wurttemberg Line
 - (4) The Extinct Line
- See Table IV B

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THE ENNOBLED LINES OF THE BIBERACH BRANCH. 1692-1910.

The most important member of the Biberach branch of the Haider family was

JOHANN SIEGMUND HAYDER,

the eldest of the five brothers referred to in the preceding Chapter (p. 84). Johann Siegmund Hayder was born at Biberach on 3rd November 1692. Although he himself did not receive a Grant of Nobility, and that honour was reserved for his son Dr. Georg Christian v. Heider, it is right to regard Johann Siegmund as the founder of the ennobled lines of the Biberach branch of the family. (Note: the spelling of their name was changed to HEIDER. See p. 83). In the year 1751, when 59 years old, he wrote his Autobiography, and after his death, which occurred at Kaufbeuren on 5th Apr. 1760, his son "corrected the manuscript and had it published", on 20th May 1762. The Autobiography is given here in full. It was printed by Caspar Wied at Biberach, and only a few copies of it are now extant, one of which is in the possession of Herr Wilhelm August v. Heider, Administrator of the Provincial Court at Ulm.

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Autobiography of Johann Siegmund Heider.

" By the favour of Providence and the eternal grace of God, I Johann Siegmund Heider, was begotten and born of honourable parents of the Protestant Evangelical Faith, in Biberach, a Free Imperial Town of the Holy Roman Empire.

My beloved Father, Herr Johann Georg Hayder, who died at that place on 3rd May 1740, was chosen for his distinguished and loyal services to the community, and for his experience, wisdom and ability, to fill several posts of importance and dignity in the Administrative Body of the Town, and he filled those posts continuously for a number of years with noteworthy credit and honour. Later, he resigned all Offices except that of Town Councillor, so as to be free to devote himself to the important and difficult duties of Warden of the Almshouse, and those duties he discharged with the greatest care and fidelity until the end of his life.

My grandfather, Herr Hans Sigmund Hayder, had likewise occupied various important and honourable posts in Biberach until he finally laid down his duties as Town Councillor and Warden of the Almshouse, and died full of years and honour at the age of 82.

My beloved Mother, whose baptismal names were Catharina Floriane, was a daughter of the esteemed, worthy, and learned Magister Conrad Muhlschlegel, and his talented and virtuous wife Anna Maria. Magister Conrad Muhlschlegel was Rector and Headmaster of the Protestant Latin School (Grammar School) at Biberach, and later he was the zealous Pastor and Preacher of the Maria Magdalena Chapel there.

On the day of my birth into this world, the 2nd November 1692, my beloved parents with true Christian zeal had me baptised with the names Johann Siegmund, and as I was physically very weak, they took every possible measure to preserve my life. After I had gained in strength and years they had me instructed in the Elementary School, in Religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and took care that I was not idle at home.

In fact they omitted nothing whereby a right and firm foundation for my spiritual and physical well-being might be laid, and the high standards of moral conduct and Christian behaviour of my parents were ever before me during this early part of my life, for which I shall always remain truly thankful to the end of my days.

As soon as it was considered that I had made sufficient progress, I was transferred from the Elementary School to the Latin School, where I was at first under the instruction of Herr Bernhard Gaupp, an Assistant Master, and under his excellent tuition I made such rapid progress that, with the approval of the Biberach Schools Inspector, I was promoted at the age of 10 to the class instructed by Herr Jeremias Adam, who was Rector of the School at that time.

In this promotion I again perceive God's blessing, and as I had already been given such a good grounding in the Latin tongue I was soon able to translate German dictation and exercises into Latin quite readily and accurately, and I also became able to take part in various Public Disputations in Latin.

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It was next decided that I should be apprenticed to an eminent merchant at Hamburg, in order to embark on a commercial career, for which I evinced strong inclination and desire, although not yet 13 years old.

Arrangements had practically been completed to this end, when my dear Father, after long discussion both with his friends and mine, decided that I should devote myself to the Profession of Law. In order to give effect to this decision, I was entrusted to the excellent and careful tutorship of my cousin Herr Martin Wieland, now long since deceased, who at that time was a Candidate in Holy Orders and Curate to Herr Schopper at Biberach.

(see note opposite p. 84 re Wieland family).

My cousin was presently appointed Protestant Minister at Muhlheim on the Neckar and Chaplain to the Castle of Muhringen, (15 m. SW of Tubingen), by Baron v. Grunthal and Herr Matthias Koch v. Gailenbach and Herr Thomas v. Rauner, (Augsburg Patricians), who were Patrons of the Living, and so I gladly accompanied him to Muhlheim.

Thanks to the unremitting and conscientious instruction of my esteemed and reverend cousin, and by God's help, I was soon so thoroughly grounded in Litteris Humanioribus, and Philosophy, Politics and other necessary branches of learning, and particularly in the Elements of Law, that I was able to matriculate on 20th August 1708 as a Law Student in the Wurttemberg Duchy University of Tubingen, where the Rector at that time was Professor Mathesias Creiling.

One year later, when I was 16, I was accepted by the Trustees of the Hochmann Charitable Scholarship as sufficiently qualified to begin my studies in the Faculty of Law. Thus in the year 1709 I entered the world famous University of Tubingen (founded 1477), and to begin with had board and lodging in the "Bursch", or Hostel, of Herr Johann Eberhard Rosier, Professor of Philosophy.

I attended regularly his lectures on the Treatises of Samuel Puffendorf, 'de Homonis et Civis', and although those had already been read and expounded to me, with commendable foresight, by my cousin, the lectures were not merely repetitive work, for I was now able to study more deeply the underlying principles of the Treatises.

After a few months I was attacked by severe biliary fever which developed into jaundice, and which was prevalent in the town and had caused several deaths. However, God's mercy and the attention of an excellent Doctor, Herr Rudolph Jacob Cammerer, saved me from death; but in order to recruit my strength I had to return home to my parents' house in Biberach, and there I was seized by a cold quaternary fever, which laid me by the heels for a full six months.

When by God's mercy these long and wearisome illnesses passed, and I had fairly regained health, I journeyed for the third time to Tubingen. As an Alumnus of the Hochmann Scholarship I was fortunate enough to obtain free board and lodging in the house of the famous publicist Dr. Gabriel Schweder.

In the year 1710 therefore, I resumed my Legal studies with much zeal, and I also tried my hand in Political study by preparing a treatise 'de Aristocratia' which I submitted with due modesty to the worthy Magistracy of Biberach. I then attended with diligence the lectures in Civil Law delivered by such erudite masters as Herr

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Ferdinand Christoph Harpprecht, Herr Michael Grassen (who also conducted Legal Disputations and Examinations), Herr Ernst Gottlieb Mejer-Crusianus, and Herr David Mogling (in Jure Publico et Feudali), Herr Professor Schweder (in Jure Canonico), Herr Mejer (in Jure Naturae et Gentium), Herr Professor Stephan Christoph Harpprecht (Vitrarii Institutiones); also lectures on History by Herr Johannes Neu (Wheari Praelectiones hyemales), Herr Gottfried Langen (Introductory History), etc, and many other lectures both Public and Private.

When I had obtained a fairly good grounding in Law, and had passed the 'Rigorous Examination', I wished to qualify for my Doctor's Degree, but could not afford the necessary fees. But as in any case, the University of Tubingen required a 'Specimen Publicus' as preliminary for qualification, I did prepare a Thesis, set for me by Herr Professor Christoph Harpprecht on 1st October 1714. That thesis was entitled 'De Rerum decoctori vel decoctionis Candidato vendicarum vindicatione' (Concerning the Petitioner's Remedy in cases of Bankruptcy, viz: Realization of the Assets of the Bankrupt).

On 4th October I took my departure from the University and returned home to my parents at Biberach, and announced to them that I wished to settle permanently at Tubingen and endeavour to earn a living there by practicing as an Advocate in the High Court. But my parents did not approve that proposal, and after I had been at home for a few weeks a suitable opening appeared in another quarter.

On recommendations made by the Protestant Minister of Lerensteinfeld, Magister Johann Friedrich Walliser P. L. C, who is now Vicar at the Free Imperial Town of Esslingen, and who was a brother-in-law of my cousin and much esteemed tutor Herr Martin Wieland, I was appointed to a Tutorship at Strassburg, and was thereby enabled to continue my legal studies in that Town.

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Note

On Halle University, and on official legal appointments.

Halle University was founded in 1694. Thomasius was one of the two outstanding men in the Professoriate. He wished his German students to emulate the French aristocratic culture of the day, that they might become men of the world, and not dry pedants. He discarded academic dress and gave university lectures, for the first time in Germany, in the German language. His aim was to break down the barriers which existed between the learned and the ordinary society of their day, and to make useful knowledge available to the widest possible circle. He appealed for freedom of research, freedom from the guild tradition in scholarship, 'which permitted no one to exercise the scholar's craft without paying dearly for a Master's rights, unless he were a Master's son, or had married into a Master's family', and for freedom from persecution for unpopular opinion.

He was supported in his opposition to mediaevalism by the theologian A. H. Francke, who with Spener was leader of the Pietist Movement. Francke too was of a practical turn of mind. He was not interested in the niceties of dogma so much as in the raising of moral standards and the improvement of social institutions. He built up a great complex of these at Halle, the Orphanage with its two schools, a Latin and a German one; the Paedagogium, a secondary school for paying pupils, and several appendages such as a printing press and a book--shop. Halle stimulated the Prussian spirit of efficient practical organisation. All the important Prussian civil servants of the 18th Century were trained there. Thomasius and his successors were enthusiastic moderns. They were practical men, with no literary taste: humanistic studies were badly neglected at Halle, the whole Arts Faculty being merely an appendage to the Faculties of Law & Theology.

At the Universities at that time there were two groups of students. Young men who were preparing themselves by the study of Law and Political Science for office under the State. These were all drawn from the better classes of society. There were others from families living in straitened circumstances who were preparing themselves by the study of Theology and school subjects for the Protestant Church and its appendage, School teaching and tutoring. When his academic studies were over, the Law student learnt the practical details of his future work by assisting some High Court or District Court. Nearly all Law students aimed at entering the service of some Prince or Free Imperial Town. The multiplicity of authorities made necessary a much larger number of officials in proportion to the total population than is required today under a more highly centralised system. Apart from 300 Independent Territories, there were 1500 Countships and Baronies etc, each of which needed its staff of officials, although it might have taken a score of such units to make up a modern Government District. A Knight of the Empire needed a few officials to collect revenues, dispense justice and maintain order. A Count of the Empire required a Privy Council, a Free Town had to have its Inner Council and a whole series of Committees served by permanent officials, and a Ruling Prince had a Council, Treasury, Department of Justice, and Consistory etc. The official class were chiefly concentrated in the Towns, but scattered over the country a very large number of jurists were to be found in the local Boards, which were the smallest administrative units of that day. In the Free Imperial Towns, although Patricians by birth were favoured for paid offices, they usually had received a University education and spent some time in travel before accepting office. (Extracted from 'Germany in the 18th Century' by W. H. Bruford).

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And so in the month of April 1715 I set out happily for Strassburg, where I received a warm welcome from the eminent Theologian, Professor Michael Barthe, to whom I had been recommended by the above-mentioned Minister Walliger. I attended his lectures and those of other learned Professors on 'Historia Bicchlesiastica', and preliminary arrangements were made for my board and lodging in the house of the Magistrate, Herr Leitensperger, from whom I was to receive a salary for tuition of his son.

But before these arrangements could become effective I received a quite unexpected call, due to a recommendation made on my behalf by my esteemed cousin and patron Herr Georg Gutermann v. Bibern, to go to the University of Halle and there assist in their studies the two sons of Herr Thomas v. Rauner, a patrician of Augsburg.

The sons were called Johann Narcissus and Johann Christian v. Rauner. As my beloved Father strongly advised my taking up this new offer, I complied dutifully with his wishes, and on 27th May 1715 I travelled via Augsburg to Halle, where I was able to continue my studies whilst receiving a useful salary.

At the University of Halle I attended the Public and Private lectures of such learned Professors as Herr Christian Thomasius (see note above), Johann Peter Ludeweg, Henricus Bodinus, Justus Henning Bohmer, Johann Friedrich Ludovicus, Nicholas Hieronymus Gundling, Johann Samuel Stryck, Johann Gottlieb Heineccius, and M. Johann Friedrich Hahn; and also I had extensive and useful private instruction from eminent Historians and Publicists such as Doctors Fleischer, Franke, Bonicke and Mader; and in addition, the renowned Theologians, Herr August Hermann Francke (see note above), and Michael Henecius, extended their patronage and marks of special friendship toward me. Thus at Halle University thanks to all these facilities I was able to advance my knowledge of the following subjects: In Jure Naturae et Gentium, In Historia Civili et Ecclesiastica, In Jure Publico Ecclesiasti et Feudali, and In Historia Literaria. And I made an essay of my proficiency in the study of 'Jus Ecclesiasticus Protestantius' by writing a small treatise entitled: "Dav. Mansuet. to Sup. German. Concerning the Abuse of the Secular Arm in the Protestant Courts". In the year 1743 a copy of my manuscript, containing many errors, was printed without my permission and sold.

The manuscript should have been revised and edited with notes, and the subject matter dealt with more carefully. However up to the present, I have been unable to take any action about this, owing to pressure of other business.

In the year 1717, during the period of the Easter Fair at Leipzig my pupil Herr Johann Narcissus v. Rauner was summoned home by his father, and I gladly accompanied him to Augsburg.

Note; Leipzig is about 20 miles SE of Halle. The Fair was held 3 times a year, and was a famous magnet for trade. Poles, Russians, Dutch, and English visited it. The turnover sometimes amounted to £1000000.

Then I was sent on some important business to the Court of the Prince von Oettingen, and having completed that mission, I was next sent as tutor to the other son, Herr Johann Christian v. Rauner, to Strassburg with an increase in my salary. At Strassburg I found good opportunities for extending my study of Law, and other

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branches of knowledge. I had the good fortune to become acquainted with and obtain instruction from Professor D. Felze, and Doctors Bockler, Scherze, Lincke, Lederlein, Bartenstein, Herttenstein, and many other eminent and learned persons, and by degrees accumulated a great amount of valuable knowledge from intercourse with these.

I had hoped to spend a fairly long period with my pupil at this attractive seat of learning, but he unfortunately met with an accident, and so when I had rendered a personal account of that to his father at Augsburg, I returned home to spend a few weeks in my native town of Biberach, arriving there safely in the month of November 1718.

At Biberach I purposed undertaking the task of filing and registering in an orderly system all the scattered Edicts and other public documents of the Town Council, in token of my earnest desire to render some useful service to them.

But Providence ordained that I should be called away to other work, and when I had been at home for only a few days, I received a very important commission to execute at the Court of the Duke of Wurttemberg (Eberhard Ludwig), first at Stuttgart, and then at Ludwigsburg. When I had completed that to the satisfaction of my employers, I resolved to undertake a journey to Ravensburg, to execute some further business which had been entrusted to me.

Whilst transacting that business with the Recorder of Ravensburg, Herr Dr. Johann Conrad Welze, I gained a useful insight into Legal procedure at a Provincial Court. At Ravensburg I had board and lodging with my late Father's brother, Herr Johann Heinrich Hayder (see p. 84 ante), and I had a fair amount of Legal practice, in the course of which I became acquainted with the former Recorder and Advocate of the town of Kaufbeuren, Herr Johann Wolfgang Ritter, who was afterwards Town Clerk of Augsburg, and now of honoured memory.

He was engaged in business with an Imperial Commission which was sitting at Ravensburg, and he was good enough to make use of my poor services as a lawyer, in the following circumstances.

At Kaufbeuren, the Protestant Magistrate, together with some Protestant members of the Town Council and Protestant, Burghers, was engaged in a complicated dispute with the Roman Catholic members of the Council and Catholic Burghers, about the appointment of a Deacon to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Kaufbeuren.

Herr J. W. Ritter's son, Johann Ulrich Ritter, being then Director of the Chancery at Kaufbeuren (he is now Advocate to the Town Council at Augsburg), requested his father to recommend a reliable person to act as Legal Adviser and Counsel to the Protestant Magistrate, and Herr J. Wolfgang Ritter recommended me for that task, and presently I received instructions to proceed to the Free Imperial Town of Kaufbeuren in the above capacity.

I arrived there safely towards the end of November 1719, and found that the whole town was divided into strongly opposed factions in connection with the dispute. The Imperial Commission began its sittings at Kaufbeuren shortly after my arrival, and I put forward a Defence on behalf of the Protestant Magistrate and conjoined parties to the best of my ability, and also conducted a lengthy and difficult

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correspondence with the Imperial Supreme Court, then sitting at Vienna, and I filed various claims and representations with that Court.

Finally, after the sitting of a further Imperial Commission, the leading parties in the dispute effected an amicable settlement whereby future causes of difference would be avoided. My Legal advice and commentaries were instrumental in effecting the settlement of this important case, and I received testimonies of goodwill, esteem, and thanks, from all the interested parties. I cannot conclude reference to this matter without recording my own gratitude for all the kindness and marks of friendship which I received from the Senior Burgomaster of Kaufbeuren at that time, Herr Johann Heinzelman, and after his lamented death, from his only son and daughter-in-law, now also deceased, with whom I had board and lodging during the whole two years that the case lasted.

The family name of the latter was Steck, and she later married the Burgomaster Herr Wegelin.

In the year 1721, on conclusion of my legal work at Kaufbeuren, I returned home to my parents at Biberach and spent some weeks there. I then decided to settle at Augsburg (see note below), where free board and lodging were kindly offered to me by my future brother-in-law, Herr Johann Georg Niggus, and his wife, now both deceased. The latter's sister became my wife.

Note. Augsburg was still one of the most prosperous of the old Free Imperial Towns. It was the financial centre for all the neighbouring lands, particularly Austria, Bavaria, and parts of Switzerland and Italy. Its textile manufactures were considerable, especially printed cottons, and the Augsburg Goldsmiths still had a high reputation

To both of the above I will ever be deeply grateful for having provided free accommodation for me up to the time of my marriage, and for their numerous other acts of kindness and disinterested help. Having become duly established at Augsburg I was enrolled on 28th April 1722 as an Advocate and Notary, and that was due to the circumstance that Herr Licentiate Johann v. Scheidlin, a Legal Counsellor and Augsburg Patrician, had already, as early as 24th June 1717, conferred on me 'proprio motu' from the Imperial Authority held by him, the official status of a Notary Public. At Augsburg I had highly placed and influential patrons.

In particular I received quite unmerited marks of special favour from the late Baron Jacob Emmanuel v. Garben, Imperial and Court Counsellor at Augsburg, who had been my patron from the year 1715 onward, and who continued to help me in every possible way up to the time of his lamented death. All my life long I and my family will continue to hold his memory in most grateful esteem.

On 6th July 1722, as I now saw my way with God's help to earn an honourable living in practice as an Advocate, I entered the state of Holy matrimony, there in praying God's Blessing, with Anna Sybilla Hermann von und zu Gutenberg, youngest unmarried daughter of the Senior Burgomaster of Kaufbeuren, who also was Magistrate of Oberbeuren, and Town Auditor etc.

In the year 1721 I had already been happy enough to receive Anna's promise of marriage, and the consent of her parents and relations, and mine, and my proposal to her was made from a pure and loving heart and without ulterior or

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unworthy motive. It was indeed made on account of her virtuous disposition, her extremely sympathetic nature, her knowledge of housewifely duties, and her other attractive qualities of a kind which both honour and adorn a woman fitted to be a good Christian and a good wife.

I give praise and thanks to God that this state of happy wedded bliss has continued up to the very hour at which I write, and I pray God that I may further enjoy this happy married life as long as it pleases Him to spare me. Yes even to the end of my days.

And may God of His unending mercy not part us by untimely death, but preserve us both until Life's full course is run, in the same true love and esteem for one another as hitherto, and may He of his mercy ward off from us all things hurtful both to body and soul.

Of this very happy marriage, indeed very much happier than marriages usually are, we have had eight children, six sons and two daughters, lawfully begotten.

Of these it has pleased God to spare two only, who are now living, our daughter Sabina Elisabeth and our son Georg Christian. Our children Reymund Ellas (who was baptised in infancy before death), Jacob Emmanuel, Jacobina Sybilla, Johann Siegmund, and a still-born boy, have all passed before us into Eternity.

As I had no private means of my own and received no financial assistance from my parents, I had a very difficult time when first setting up house, and had to toil very hard, night and day, in my Legal practice. By hard work I was fortunate enough to reap some reward, and the number of my patrons and friends increased, and then I came to the conclusion that important results might accrue if I took my Doctor's Degree.

Having delivered my Inaugural Thesis, and having passed the 'Rigorous Examination', I now gave the requisite Attestations to my examiners, and the Degree was conferred upon me, together with several other Candidates, on 16th March 1724, with appropriate ceremony and on behalf of the Imperial Authority, by Doctor Lukas Schrocke, Ordinary and Chief Physician of the Imperial Town of Augsburg, and Count Palatine, and President of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

On 27th January 1725 I obtained Burgher Rights for myself and my wife at Augsburg, but we still retained also our Burgher Rights at Kaufbeuren. On 30th August 1726, on the death of the late Licentiate Herr Johann Daniel Hack, the post of Syndic (Recorder) and Legal Counsellor to the Free Imperial Town of Kaufbeuren, became vacant, and have applied for it, I was appointed to that post by unanimous vote of the Magistracy of that town, and by God's mercy I still hold that important and honourable post at the present day, together with a Seat and Vote in the Town Council, and on the School Board.

These Offices were, and still are, accompanied by troubles, trials, and difficulties of many kinds, entailing criticism both in public and private. As to whether I have discharged my duty in them with loyal and honourable fidelity, and with zeal and care for the public welfare and in support of the Kaufbeuren

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authorities, the verdict must be left to my employers and to the opinion of the whole Burgher community, and above all to the Judgement of God.

And I have no fear in allowing such verdict and Judgement to be assessed upon the various public transactions, Legal opinions and commentaries, for which I have been responsible in the execution of my Offices. Having always kept a clear conscience of duty to God and to my fellow men, I preserve tranquillity of mind, and I endeavour still with God's help daily to walk upright and honestly before Him, so that at the Last Day I may appear with joy before His Judgement Seat, and I pray through Christ's blessed Passion, Death, and glorious Resurrection, for aid in this. May God keep me and lead me in all my ways and doings on the narrow path of righteousness.

Owing to the very influential recommendations of Baron von Garben, previously mentioned as deceased and of honoured memory, His Excellency Count Franz Erowein von Schonborn was pleased to make me, on 4th Aug 1732, a Count Palatine of the Empire (see note P. 43), and to grant this by Diploma, with all the pertaining Privileges, Favours, and Liberties.

And in addition, on 20th October 1732, His Excellency made me a new Grant of Arms, 'proprio motu', with the emblems of Nobility for the status of a Doctor of Laws and Count Palatine of the Empire, and those Arms to be heritable by my heirs.

I had become well known to the Chancellor of His Serene Highness Duke Karl Alexander of Wurttemberg, now deceased and of honoured memory (see note below), owing to my frequent attendance at the Diets of the Swabian Circle as Delegate for the Town of Kaufbeuren, and on various other occasions, and in consequence of this His Serene Highness was graciously pleased to make and declare me, on 1st February 1734, to be a Member of his Privy Council.

Note: Duke Karl Alexander of Wurttemberg, who had been a gallant commander and Field-Marshal at Belgrade, succeeded his cousin Duke Eberhard Ludwig, in 1733. He employed Jew Suss as a Privy Financial Councillor, and the latter raised money for him by taxing the Duchy without reference to its Assembly, and at the same time Suss enriched himself by bribery and corruption. In 1737 Karl Alexander endeavoured to overthrow the constitution of the Duchy, and in return for military aid promised by the Elector Max II Emmanuel of Bavaria, and the Bishops of Wurzburg and Bantberg, he undertook to re-introduce the Roman Catholic Religion in Wurttemberg. In the midst of these plans, he suddenly died on 12th March 1737, and was succeeded by his son Karl, a boy of 9, with Duke Karl Rudolf as Regent. Jew Suss was the illegitimate son of a Jewess, wife of Rabbi Isachar Oppenheim, and of Baron Georg v. Heydersdorf, and was born in 1692. Following the death of Duke Karl Alexander, he was arrested, on 19th March 1737, and confined in the old fortress of Hohen Neuffen, and after a prolonged trial was hanged on 4th February 1738 in an iron cage (made in 1596). on a gallows 35ft high. (Extracted from 'The Land of Teck' by Rev. S. Baring-Gould).

As to other matters, in addition to the Specimina Academica previously mentioned (see p. 91), I have written various small pamphlets in German, and have had them printed and published, but as I never intended to obtain advertisement or

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pecuniary profit from them, they merely bear my initials. I am sufficiently content if those pamphlets may have been of some service to the public, which indeed they seem to be and for that I give praise and thanks to God, the Benefactor of all.

If God in his mercy grants me further life, health and strength, and if I am able to find some leisure in the intervals of public duties, I hope with His help to be able to complete the writing of some other small treatises which I now have in hand.

Finally, in matters Religious, I must reflect as to whether I have observed the laws of God and of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Ah, there unfortunately I must confess that I have failed on many occasions and in many ways, so to do, and must therefore hold myself to be a grievous and miserable sinner before the all-seeing and all-knowing God in Heaven. And with the prophet David, in true repentance and faith, I now say the words of the 51st Psalm.

"Have mercy upon me O God, after thy great goodness, according to the multitude of Thy mercies do away mine offences. Turn Thy face from my sins, and put out all my misdeeds. Make me a clean heart O God, and renew a right spirit within me, Cast me not from Thy presence, and take not Thy Holy Spirit from me. Oh give me the comfort of Thy help again, and stablish within me Thy free Spirit".

And with earnest supplication I now say also the words of the 143rd Psalm.

"Hear me O Lord, and that soon, for my spirit waxeth faint, hide not Thy face from me, for my hope is in Thee, show me the way that I should walk in for I lift up my soul unto Thee. Deliver me O Lord, from mine enemies: for I flee unto Thee to hide me. Teach me to do the thing that pleaseth Thee, for Thou art my God; let Thy loving Spirit lead me forth into the land of righteousness."

May Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, Redeemer and Advocate, of His boundless grace and mercy, not cast me off. And may He by His blessed Passion and Death, be ready to forgive me freely for all my sins, and after this poor life is ended; receive me into everlasting bliss. Amen".

Johann Siegmund, Heider's son, has added the following note: -

" The Autobiography of my beloved Papa ends at this point, and I will merely add to it these notes. After suffering various ailments for several years, including bouts of dizziness, his left hand and foot became much swollen by 25th March last, and on 28th he received by God's will a paralytic stroke which soon enfeebled his whole body, and an early and greatly desired end came between 1 and 2 a.m. on the morning of 5th April 1760. He was however able both to understand and speak clearly up to the time when he passed from the life of this world to that of Eternity. Thus, on 30th March, he made his peace with God and received the Holy Sacrament of Our Blessed Redeemer, amid the reverence and devotion of all who were present. And after he had made with great earnestness his humble and penitent Confession, he besought God's blessing on his faithful wife who was with him to the end, and on his children and grandchildren, both present and absent, in a very moving and touching manner. Then this dearly-loved husband and Father passed to the arms of his Redeemer, falling gently and peacefully asleep just after the hymn 'Jesus, Light of my Life' had been sung. His age was 67 years 5 months and 2 days ".

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The only surviving son of Dr. Johann Siegmund Heider, was

GEORG CHRISTIAN HEIDER.

He was born on 3.6.1727 at Kaufbeuren, and died on 24.10.1805 at Biberach. He studied Jurisprudence and other branches of Science at the University of Jena, and on 23rd Sept 1750 he received his Degree as Doctor of Laws, after delivering two brilliant 'Specimina publica'. In the following year he settled down in his father's native town, Biberach, and on 21st July 1751, when only 24 years old, he became a Member of the Town Council, and subsequently occupied many other Offices of honour.

Amongst other things he interested himself in theatrical matters as a relaxation, and from 10th May 1780 to 14th February 1804 he was Director of the Town Theatre at Biberach. He endeavoured to present plays suited to the popular taste, and in that connection there is a record that on 10th, 13th, and 20th May 1780, the Theatre Company produced a play "Abullino, or the Great Bandit" in 5 Acts by Zschokke, to testify their esteem for their new Director, Herr G. Heider, Magistrate of the Town'. In September 1800, the Officers of a French Regiment which was then quartered in Biberach, played some French Comedies. On 14th February 1804 the last play given under v. Heider's Direction of the Theatre, by the 'Company of Protestant Burghers', was "Country Towns in Germany" a Comedy in 5 Acts by Kotzebue.

Georg Christian v. Heider married firstly, on 31st January 1752,

Anna Maria Braig,

widow of Herr Schmid v. Schmidfelden. She was born on 5.6.1730 and died on 6.12.1762. He married secondly, on 30th May 1763,

Elisabeth Rosalie Muhlschlegel

(presumably a cousin), who was born on 25.1.1738 and died on 6.8.1810. Like his father, Georg Christian v. Heider held the title of Count Palatine of the Empire, which was granted to him on 13th Sept 1775 by the Elector-Palatine Karl Theodor, and on this same date he was made a Member of the Privy Council of the Bavarian Palatinate.

On 22nd August 1795, the Emperor Franz II of the Holy Roman Empire, granted him a Diploma of Nobility retrospective to four generations of his ancestors, and heritable by his heirs.

Georg Christian v. Heider died on 24th October 1805 at Biberach, and left a fortune which was assessed at 3000 florins (about £1200) in cash, and 1206 florins (about £500) in personal property.

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Georg Christian v. Heider had fifteen children, most of whom died in infancy.

Four of his sons founded separate lines of the family as under: -

I. **GEORG CHRISTIAN V. HEIDER**, born 20.4.1770 at Biberach,
(*See Stuttgart Line*)

II. **CHRISTOPH DAVID V. HEIDER**, born 26.4.1774 at Biberach,
(*See Bavarian Line*)

III. **KARL PHILIPP V. HEIDER**, born 9.7.1775 at Biberach,
(*See Wurttemberg Line*)

IV. **CHRISTIAN SIEGMUND V. HEIDER**, born 19.6.1777 at Biberach,
(*See Extinct Line*)

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1. THE STUTTGART LINE. (Genealogical Table IV B)

GEORG CHRISTIAN v. HEIDER

was born on 20.4.1770 at Biberach, and he died there on 10.7.1846. When quite a young man he went as a Merchant to Herisau in Switzerland (8 m. SW of St. Gall), and there he married on 10.10.1803;

Johanna Elise (Lisette) Wolfer,

who was born on 23.7.1780 at Herisau and died on 1.6.1848 at Biberach.

After living for many years at Herisau, Georg Christian returned with his wife to his native town of Biberach, and there he became Commissioner and War Treasurer for the Town.

He had seven children: -

(1) **JOHANN GEORG**, born 25.1.1804 at Herisau, died 6.12.1844 at Biberach, unmarried. He was a Merchant.

(2) **CATHARINA SOFIE**, born 4.9.1805 at Herisau, died 10.3.1875 at Stuttgart. She married **H. Auberlen**, a Wurttemberg Customs Official.

(3) **FRANZ**, born 12.10.1806 at Herisau. He became an Officer, and he shot himself on 25.5.1831 at Stuttgart.

(4) **CAROLINE CHRISTINE ROSA**, died in infancy.

(5) **MARIE LOUISE**, born 20.10.1809 at Herisau. She lived, unmarried, at Winterbach. (12m. E. of Stuttgart).

(6) **NATALIE**, born 4.7.1818 at Biberach. She emigrated in 1848 to the United States of America.

(7) **FERDINAND**, born 16.1.1822 at Biberach, died 7.10.1891 at Stuttgart. He was an official in the Royal Wurttemberg Chancellery. He married on 22.4.1849 at Tubingen,

Mathilda Sigel,

who was born on 29.3.1825, and died on 13.11.1886 at Stuttgart.

The children of Ferdinand Heider and Mathilda Siegel are: -

(a) **NATALIE**, born 28.1.1850 at, Stuttgart. She married on 12.10.1871 at Stuttgart, **Hermann Siegel**, a Merchant of Heilbronn.

(b) **EUGEN**, born 28.3.1851, and died 25.6.1852, Stuttgart

(c) **THEOPHIL SAMUEL**, born 18.11.1859 at Stuttgart. He is a Merchant in Stuttgart, and married there on 30.3.1895, **Elise Schafer**, born 4.12.1868. They had a son: **ERICH**, born 12.1.1900, died 4.5.1900.

(d) **PAUL THEODOR**, born 4.3.1864 at Stuttgart. He is a Manufacturer in Stuttgart, and married on 1.2.1894, **Frieda Elisabeth Hahn**, born 14.6.1872 at Stuttgart. Their children are:

HELENE, b. 18.11.1894, Stuttgart.

HANS JOACHIM, b. 4.7.1899 and died 7.6.1903 at Stuttgart

(e) **CHRISTIAN LUDWIG**, born f9.6.1866 at Stuttgart. He is an Official in the Royal Savings Bank. Unmarried

The Heyder Family

(f) **MARTIN**, born 10.11.1869 at Stuttgart. He is a Merchant living in San Francisco, USA and unmarried.

Thus it appears that this Stuttgart line of the v. Heider family will soon become extinct.



The Heyder Family

II. THE BAVARIAN LINE. (*Genealogical Table IV B*)

CHRISTOPH DAVID V. HEIDER,

was born on 26.4.1774 at Biberach, and he died on 21.11.1841 at Goppingen. He was a Chief Administrator of Customs for the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, at Tubingen and Goppingen. He married on 4.2.1793,

Anna Veronika Thomas,

who was born on 28.2.1771 at Memmingen, and died on 27.7.1842 at Crailsheim. In the year 1814 Christoph David purchased jointly with his elder brother Georg Christian v. Heider, the Castle and Manorial estate of Dellmensingen. (It lies 8 m. SW of Ulm, and is mentioned as early as the year 1277 as Talmaezzingen), and that estate remained in his family until the year 1840. His children were: -

(1) **SUSANNA ELISE**, born 14.5.1793. Died in infancy.

(2) **CHRISTINE**, born 4.3.1794. Died in infancy.

(3) **JOHANN GEORG CHRISTIAN**, born 25.3.1795. He died on 2.1.1814, as Quartermaster of the 3rd Infantry Regiment, in the Military Hospital at Heilbronn.

(4) **FRIEDRICH**, born 25.12.1797. (See below)

(5) **GEORG IMMANUEL**, born 28.3.1801. Died 16.12.1842, at Ulm. He occupied the Manorial estate of Dellmensingen. He became a Roman Catholic and married on 2.12.1832 at Dellmensingen,

Louise Amalie Caroline Aloisie v. Drisemont,

who was born on 2.6.1807 at Vienna, and died on 18.12.1893 at Ravensburg, having married secondly, on 22.1.1844 **Count Caesar Reuttner v. Weyl**, who was born on 28.9.1817 at Waiblingen (near Ulm).

Georg Immanuel v. Heider's children were: -

(a) **FRIEDRICH MAX GEORG FORTUNATUS**, born 4.10.1833.

Died unmarried, on 14.10.1875 at Magdeburg.

(b) **ANNA MARIA LUDOVICA**, born 25.4.1836. She became a Nun at Thurmfeld near Hall, in the Tyrol.

(6) **CHRISTINE FREDERIKE CAROLINE**, born 23.7.1803. Died 17.4.1878 at Kornthal. She married **Pastor Walz**, a Wurttemberg Minister.

(7) **SOFIE**, born 3.8.1805. She died on 2.12.1893, in the Convent at Grumbach.

(8) **CHRISTINE**, born 4.10.1809. Died 10.2.1878. She married on 26.6.1832 at Tubingen, **Dr. Johann Gottlieb Schallermuller**, who died in Crailsheim on 3.1.1861.

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FRIEDRICH v. HEIDER was born on 25.12.1797 at Biberach, and died on 7.12.1862 at Munich. He lived in Munich as a private gentleman, and on 20th March 1849 he transferred to the Bavarian Nobility. He was twice married; firstly (in 1837?) to

Walpurga Mareis

who was born in 1821 and died on 30.4.1840 at Munich,
and secondly on 17.2.1841 to

Charlotte Harpprecht,

who was born on 16.11.1800 at Kusterdingen and died on 18.11.1895 at Munich.

Friedrich v. Heider had two sons by his first marriage, and one son by his second marriage. The latter, **FERDINAND EUGEN GEORG**, died soon after birth, on 19.8.1842, at Munich.

The sons of the first marriage were: -

(a) **FRIEDRICH MAX GEORG**, born 15.2.1838. at Munich. He was a Merchant, and died, unmarried, at Munich on 8.9.1860.

(b) **MAXIMILIAN v. HEIDER**, born 14.10.1839 at Munich. He married on 20.3.1866 at Munich,

Maria Theresa Wagenhauser,

who was born 15.8.1840 at Speyer. Maximilian was the only one to continue the Bavarian Line of the v. Heider family, and he and his sons became famous as Artists and Art Technicians. He himself was a well known Porcelain Painter, and he taught in the Polytechnic School at Magdeburg. His children are: -

(i) **HANS GEORG FRIEDRICH v. HEIDER**, b. 7.1.1867, at Munich.

(ii) **FRIEDRICH MAXIMILIAN v. HEIDER**, b. 3.9.1868 at Munich,

(iii) **RUDOLF FRIEDR WILHELM v. HEIDER**, b. 30.7.1870 Munich.

(iv) **CHARLOTTE MARIA WALPURGA v. HEIDER**, b. 13.12.1874 at Munich.

Of these: -

(i) **HANS GEORG FRIEDRICH v. HEIDER**, b. 7.1.1867 at Munich, is a Painter and Art Technician, Lieutenant in the Foot Guards Reserve, and Professor and Studio Teacher in the Polytechnic School at Stuttgart. He studied at the Munich Academy under Gabriel Hackl and Heinz Heim, and in 1900 received a Bronze Medal at Paris, in 1902 a Silver Medal at Turin, in 1904 the Grand Prix at St. Louis, and in 1906 a Gold Medal at Dresden. He married on 21.12.1907 at Stuttgart,

Serena Hackh,

who was born 26.5.1887 in New York, and they have a son

BERNHARD v. HEIDER, who was born on 28.5.1908, at Stuttgart.

(ii) **FRIEDRICH MAXIMILIAN v. HEIDER**, b. 3.9.1868 at Munich, He is a Painter and Art Teacher in the Polytechnic at Magdeburg. He married on 2.4.1903,

Marie Florentine Susanne Ehlert,

who was b. 9.4.1881 at Teschnitz in Saxony.

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They have a daughter, **MARIE LISELOTTE v. HEIDER**, who was born on 18.12.1905 at Magdeburg.

- (iii) **RUDOLF FRIEDRICH WILHELM v. HEIDER**, b. 30.7.1870 at Munich. He is a Sculptor and Porcelain Artist, and is a Teacher at the Polytechnic School in Elberfeld. He studied at the Crafts School and at the Studio of the Painter v. Fehr, in Munich. For many years he worked with his father and brother, and took up his present post in 1903. He married on 14.3.1896,

Bertha Staudacher,

who was b. 2.7.1867, and is the daughter of Major- General Staudacher. They have a daughter, **MARIA THERESE v. HEIDER**, who was born on 24.10.1904 at Elberfeld.

The Bavarian Line of the v. Heider family use the Biberach family Arms, but without the mullet (star) on the wings above the helmet.



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III. THE WURTTENBERG LINE. (*Genealogical Table IV B*)

KARL PHILIPP v. HEIDER

was born on 9.7.1775 at Biberach, and he died on 25.12.1853 at Biberach. He entered the service of his native town, like his forefathers, and became Town Lieutenant and later, Commissioner of Police, at Biberach. He married on 19.5.1794 at Biberach,

Rosalie Magdalene Baur,

who was born on 9.12.1776 at Augsburg, and died on 9.10.1824 at Biberach. From this marriage there were 17 children, but 10 of them died in infancy or early youth, two daughters grew up, viz: -

CAROLINE WILHELMINE, born 7.10.1800, died 24.1.1880.

She married **Herr Schlapfer**, a Merchant.

ELISE ROSA, born 19.1.1807, died 13.11.1847. She married a **Herr Martin**.

There were five sons who grew up, and these all married and left their native town. They were: -

- (1) **KARL PHILIPP v. HEIDER**, born 29.9.1797.
- (2) **CHRISTIAN HEINRICH v. HEIDER**, born 15.10.1802.
- (3) **JOSEF AUGUST FRIEDRICH v. HEIDER**, born 8.4.1812.
- (4) **ALBERT CARL VALENTIN v. HEIDER**, born 26.1.1816.
- (5) **HEINRICH CHRISTIAN SIEGMUND v. HEIDER**, born 26.5.1820.

Of these: -

(1) **KARL PHILIPP v. HEIDER**, born 26.9.1797 at Biberach, died on 8.8.1848 at Stuttgart. He became an Officer, and was the first member of any Branch of the Heyder family to adopt an Army career. He died as a retired Captain in the Royal. Wurttemberg Infantry. He married on 22.1.1827 at Heilbronn (25m. N. of Stuttgart), **Henrietta Louise Anns**, who was born on 16.7.1803 at Heilbronn and died on 3.11.1878 at Markgroningen (9m. NW of Stuttgart). They had two sons only,

(a) **THEODOR LUDWIG AUGUST KARL**, who continued the line (*see below*).

(b) **KARL LUDWIG WILHELM**, born 2.10.1842, at Stuttgart. Died in infancy.

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(a) **THEODOR LUDWIG AUGUST KARL v. HEIDER**, was born on 2.1.1828, and died on 26.8.1869. He dedicated himself to the Medical Profession, and became a Staff Surgeon in the Royal Wurttemberg Army, and District Medical Officer at Markgroningen. He married on 26.10.1854 at Eningen (12m. SW of Stuttgart) **Emilie Rall**, who was born on 31.12.1834 at Eningen. and died on 29.9.1908 at Bietigheim (13m. N. of Stuttgart). From this marriage there were three daughters only, viz: -

- (i) **EMMA WILHELMINE HENRIETTA**, b. 13.3.1856 at Uttenweiler (35m. SW of Ulm). She married on 19.8.1875 at Markgroningen, **Gottfried Durst**, Pastor of Frauenurach.
- (ii) **MARIE CORNELIE**, b. 21.9.1859 at Grossbottwar (17m. N. of Stuttgart). She married on 7.7.1884 at, Markgroningen, **Robert Scheiffele**, Town Physician of Bietigheim. They had 1 son and 2 daughters.
- (iii) **HEDWIG BERTHA BEATE**, b. 26.1.1862 at Gross-Sachsenheim (12m. NW of Stuttgart).

(2) **CHRISTIAN HEINRICH v. HEIDER**, born 15.10.1802 at Biberach. He died at Vollmaringen. He was an Officer of the Royal Wurttemberg Gendarmerie, 1st Class, and later he was owner of a country estate at Vollmaringen. He married on 19.2.1844 at Vollmaringen Marie Therese Resch, who was born on 2.1.1820 at Vollmaringen. They had a son, **WILHELM CARL**, who died on 16.8.1851 at Vollmaringen, when only 3 years old.

(3) **JOSEF AUGUST FRIEDRICH v. HEIDER**, born 8.4.1812 at Biberach. He died on 17.10.1884 at Ulm. He was a Financial Administrator at Blaubeuren (9m. W. of Ulm), Waldsee (13m. S. of Biberach) and at Ulm. He was twice married, to two sisters, viz; firstly, on 3.8.1845 to **Rosalie Bek**, who was born 8.4.1825 and died 29.4.1846, and secondly, on 29.6.1848, to **Auguste Bek**, who was born 6.1.1828 and died in 1905. He had 5 children, of whom only 3 grew up, viz: -

- a) **EMILIE CAROLINE**, b. 17.5.1856. She married **Julius Muff**, who was a District Attorney at Reutlingen (8m. SE of Tubingen)
- b) **AUGUST EITEL** (the younger son), b. 13.2.1854. He was a District Judge at Ulm, and died unmarried, on 16.5.1891.
- c) **WILHELM AUGUST v. HEIDER** (the elder son), b. 27.5.1849. He became a Lawyer. During the years 1867-71 he studied Jurisprudence at the Universities of Tubingen and Berlin, and he followed the usual career of a Senior Law Officer in Wurttemberg, being employed mostly at Ulm, where he is at present Administrator of the Provincial Court.

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He was twice married. Firstly, in 1880 to **Caroline Heim**, who was born 28.1.1859 at Ulm, and who died there on 27.4.1881 after giving birth to a daughter: -

MARIE CAROLINE, b. 10.4.1881. She married 1.6.1901 at Ulm, **Lieut. Karl Hausser** of the 123rd Royal Wurttemberg Grenadier Regiment, (see Note over)

Wilhelm August v. Heider married secondly, on 6.7.1884 at Ulm, **Mathilde Heim** (sister of his deceased wife), who was born on 16.6.1863. By this marriage he has 6 children, viz: -

- (i) **CAROLINE**, b. 11.7.1885 at Ulm. She married on 8.11.1906 at Ulm, **Hermann Burglen**, a Manufacturer of Rudersberg (15m. NE of Stuttgart), and Lieut. in the 19th reserve Regiment of Uhlans (27th Wurttemberg Division in the Great War. See note opposite)
- (ii) **KARL WILHELM v. HEIDER**, b. 9.12.1886, at Ulm. He was a Naval Lieut, in S. M. S. "Scharnhorst" in the Far East. (Note: he died at Kiel early in the Great War. He was married).
- (iii) **KARL v. HEIDER**, b. 20.11.1888 at Ulm. He was a Lieut. in the 13th 'King Karl' Field Arty. Regiment, stationed at Canstatt. (27th Wurttemberg Division in the Great War. See note opposite). Became Director in I. G. Farben-Industrie. Died 1950 Married **Grafin Maria v. Schweinitz**.
- (iv) **AUGUST FERDINAND v. HEIDER**, b. 29.1.1890 at Ulm. He also was a Lieut, in the 13th 'King Karl' Field Arty. Regt, stationed at Ulm. (see note opposite).
- (v) **AUGUST v. HEIDER**, b. 29.2.1892, at Ulm.
- (vi) **OTTO v. HEIDER**, b. 8.10.1894, at Ulm.

(4) **ALBERT KARL VALENTIN v. HEIDER**, born 26.1.1816 at Biberach, and died on 8.8.1892 in Philadelphia, USA. Having emigrated to the latterplace he married there, **Caroline Gunzler**. They had a daughter, viz: - **CAROLINE ROSA**, who married at Philadelphia, **Gears Kobligk**.

(5) **HEINRICH CHRISTIAN SIEGMUND v. HEIDER**, born 26.5.1820 at Biberach, and died on 27.12.1859 in USA. In 1841 he performed his period of Military Service, and subsequently he was Warden of the Almshouse at Biberach. He went to the USA presumably in 1857/58, and died there in 1859. He had married, on 23.5.1853, **Walpurga Bok**, who was born on 9.11.1831 at Ochsenhausen (8m. E. of Biberach), and she died at Ravensburg on 7.11.1896. They had two children, viz: -

- (a) **Mathilde**, born 14.3.1854, at Biberach, d. 6.11.1907 at Ravensburg.

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(b) **OSCAR v. HEIDER**, born 8.3.1856, at Biberach.

He lived in early youth (after his father's death in USA) at his grandfather (Bok)'s Castle at Ochsenhausen. In the autumn of 1866 he went with his mother and sister to live at Ravensburg, and there he attended the Government Secondary School, until the autumn of 1870. In November of that year he went to the Wurttemberg Royal Military School (later Military Cadet school), where he remained until April 1874.

On 6th. April 1874 he was appointed as Probationary Ensign to the 2nd Battalion of the 120th Emperor Wilhelm, King of Prussia's Wurttemberg Infantry Regiment, and from 1st October 1874 till 28th July 1875 he attended the Army College at Metz.

On 7th December 1874 he was gazetted Ensign, and on 10th October 1875 he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, on 21st January 1882 he was appointed Adjutant of his Battalion, and on 7th July 1884 he became 1st, Lieutenant and was then transferred to the 5th Battalion of the 123rd 'King Karl' Royal Wurttemberg Grenadier Regiment. (*See note opposite p. 106*).

From 11th August to 27th September 1889 he attended the Army School of Musketry at Spandau. On 24th July 1890 he was promoted Captain, and on 28th August was given command of No.9 Company. On 23rd September 1891 he was seconded from his Regiment and appointed as Garrison Adjutant at Ulm, and on 12th September 1893 he returned to his Regiment and took over command of No.12 Company. On 1st April 1894 he was transferred to the 'Old Wurttemberg' Infantry Regiment, and on 20th November 1900 was promoted as supernumerary Major in that Regiment. On 20th July 1901 he was appointed to command the 1st Battalion. After a further period at the Army Musketry School at Spandau, he went to the Reserve, on 10.4.1906, and commanded the Leonberg Reserve District (7m. W. of Stuttgart).

On 14th April 1907 he became an Honorary Lieut. Colonel.

Oscar v. Heider held the following decorations:

- Meritorious Service Decoration, 1st Class (3rd June 1889)
- Order of the Crown of Prussia, 4th Class, (4th October 1890)
- Bavarian Order of Military Merit, 4th Class (9th November 1893)
- Royal Saxon Order of Albrecht, 3rd Class (3rd October 1899)
- Royal Wurttemberg Order of Friedrich, 1st Class (28th March 1902)
- Order of the Crown of Wurttemberg, (Knight's Cross) 17th Sept.1909
- and The Commemorative Medal.

He married on 24th June 1879, at Bietigheim (13m. N. of Stuttgart), **Ida Fuhrmann**, who was born on 5.5.1859 at Crimmitschau in Saxony. He has the following children: -

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- (i) **MARGARETHE HELENE**, b. 9.5.1880 at Weingarten (13m. NE of Ravensburg). She married on 24.6.1908 at Ludwigsburg, **Adolf Hausser**, a Government Architect.
- (ii) **HANS PETER OSCAR v. HEIDER**, b. 27.9.1881 at Weingarten. He became a Lieut. in the 65th Field Arty. Regt, stationed at Ludwigsburg. (27th Wurttemberg Division in the Great War. See note opposite p. 106)
- (iii) **HELENE AUGUSTE**, b. 17.4.1886 at Ulm.)) twins.
- (iv) **ANNA WALPURGA**, b. 17.4.1886 at. Ulm.)
- (v) **WERNER JULIUS SIEGMUND v. HEIDER**, b. 29.4.1891 at Ulm.

He died on 14.1.1910 at Blaubeuren (9m. W. of Ulm).



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IV. The Extinct Line. (Genealogical Table IV B)

CHRISTIAN SIEGMUND HEINRICH v. HEIDER, the youngest son of Dr. Georg Christian v. Heider (see p. 100), was born on 19th June 1777 at Kaufbeuren, and he died on 27th July 1865 at Biberach.

Like his brother Karl Philipp v. Heider (see p. 104), he entered the service of that Town, and distinguished himself in the Capacity of Magistrate and Churchwarden. He was twice married; firstly, on 10th April 1801 at Biberach, to **Anna Konold**, who was born on 11.4.1777 and died 3.4.1815 at Biberach; and secondly, on 26th March 1819 at Biberach, to **Auguste Magdalene Wishack**, who was born on 17.8.1777 and died 24.3.1853 at Biberach. By these two marriages he had ten children, of whom only 3 daughters grew up. These were: -

(a) **CHRISTINA ROSALIE CAROLINE**, born 3.2.1803 at Biberach. She died on 21.8.1831 at Schussenried (9m. SW of Biberach). She married on 24.5.1824 at Biberach, **Engelbert Obermuller**, who was born on 27.2.1796 and died at Urach (10m. SE of Tübingen).

(b) **EMILIE ADELHAID**, born 9.10.1808 at Biberach. She died on 13.10.1843 at Biberach. She married there on 9.4.1833, **Dr. Alphons Gebel**, Town Magistrate of Biberach, who was born on 5.4.1807 at Schussenried.

(c) **AUGUSTS MATHILDE**, born 24.2.1812 at Biberach. She died in November 1890 at Königsbrunn (25m. N. of Ulm). She married **Maximilian Obermuller**, Administrator of Taxes at Schussenried, who was born on 27.2.1796 and died on 21.5.1832.

Thus out of the extraordinarily large total of 112 descendants from

Dr. Johann Siegmund Heider
(1692-1760),

apparently only 33 persons are living today (1911) of the Ennobled Lines of the Biberach branch of the family.



The Heyder Family

Chapter XII.

THE LEUTKIRCH BRANCH.

SECOND PERIOD.

The Descendants of Dr. Josef Heyder

1633-1812.

Genealogical Table V

The Heyder Family

Dr. JOSEF HEYDER

was the eldest son of Benedict I Haider (see p. 81), and was born at Leutkirch on 16th January 1601. He studied Law, and on 16th August 1633 was appointed Town Clerk of the Free Imperial Town of Isny.

Note: *Isny is 10 miles S. of Leutkirch. Just two years previously it had been severely devastated by fire, started by troops billeted in the town, on 15/16th September 1631.*

Dr. Josef's annual emoluments were:

- 180 florins salary,
 - 20 florins for stationery & sealing-wax,
 - 30 cords of firewood for the heating of two rooms,
 - 4 quarters of corn, and 4 quarters of rye, delivered every Quarter;
- the total value of these emoluments amounted to 250 florins 39 kreuzer.

Later on, he became Town Advocate and was styled 'Director of the Chancery'.

His period of Office was in the strenuous days of the Thirty Years War. Innumerable requisitions and indemnities of every kind were demanded from the Town, and famine and loss from fire and sword followed each other in swift succession. (The Town was looted by the Swedes in 1646, together with Leutkirch. See p. 69). It has already been mentioned (p. 83) that in the matter of obtaining supplies and provisions for Isny, Dr. Josef received valuable co-operation from his younger brother Benedict II, who was then a merchant at Biberach, about 40 miles NW of Isny. Dr. Josef died on 17th January 1649, shortly after the signing of the Peace of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Years War, probably as a result of his strenuous exertions. The Town Records provide ample evidence of his far-reaching activities, and on the occasion of his death there was a public expression of unanimous appreciation of the loyal and disinterested service which he had rendered to the Town.

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Die ehemal. Stadt-Kanzlei in Isny,
deren ersten Stock von 1633—1649 Dr. JOSEF HEYDER bewohnte.

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Soon after being appointed to Isny, Dr. Josef took up his official residence in the 'Chancery House' (now a Museum of Antiquities), and after requesting permission from the Town Council on 10th May, he married at Isny on 20th May 1634,

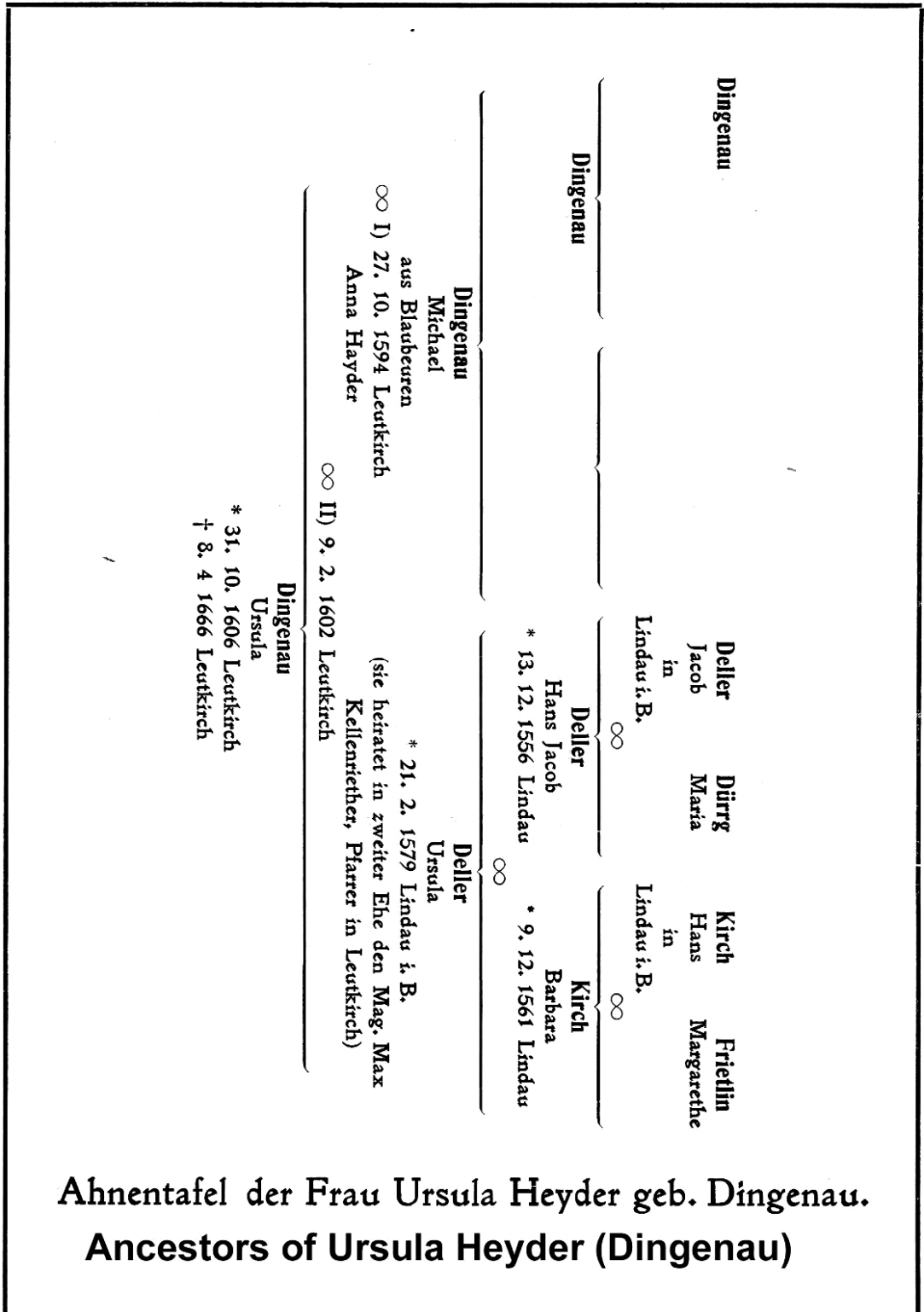
Ursula Dingenau

a native of Leutkirch (see pedigree opposite). She was born on 31st October 1606, and died on 8th April 1666, at Leutkirch.

The young married couple retained Burgher Rights in their native town of Leutkirch, and with the approval of the Council, paid only the General Tax in that Town, and were exempted from all other taxation.

Subsequently it was arranged that they should pay an annual compounded tax amounting to 12 florins.

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**Ahnentafel der Frau Ursula Heyder geb. Dingenuau.
Ancestors of Ursula Heyder (Dingenuau)**

The Heyder Family

After Dr. Josef's death in 1649, his widow returned to Leutkirch with her six young children, the eldest being then only 14 years, and they took up residence there in the house belonging to the Heyder family.

(At that time Dr, Josef's parents were dead, his brother Benedict had died at Biberach, his sister Rosina was married and living at Isny, his stepbrother Melchior was living at Schlettstadt, and his step-sister Barbara was married and living at Lindau).

The children of Dr. Josef Heyder and Ursula Dingenau were: -

- (1) **ANNA MARIA**, born 3.10.1635 at Isny. She was dead before 1710.
- (2) **BENEDICT III JOSEF**, born 20.7.1637 at Isny. (*See below*)
- (3) **MARTHA**, born 3. II.1638 at Isny. Died 9.12.1641 at Isny.
- (4) **JOSEF**, born 10.1.1640 at Isny. Died 11.4.1640 at Isny.
- (5) **JOHANN ULRICH**, born 24.3.1641 at Isny. (*See below*)
- (6) **ROSINA**, born 28.1.1643 at Isny. She was still living in 1680, in which year she effected transfer of some land at Herlazhofer
- (7) **JOHANN GEORG**, born 5.8.1645 at Isny. (*See below*)
- (8) **JOHANN FRIEDRICH**, born 4.8.1646 at Isny. (*See below*)

Dr. Josef's widow sent her eldest son, Benedict, to the University of Strasburg in the year 1656, and the Leutkirch Town Council authorised her to remit a sum of 15 florins half-yearly from her Estate, to pay the costs of his study there.

After her death in 1666, Hans Jacob Wisser, Town Magistrate of Leutkirch, who together with Paul Furtenbach, were Trustees for her children, sold the Heyder family house at Leutkirch, on 14.8.1668, to Johann Ulrich Heyder, one of the aforesaid children, for a sum of 540 florins.



The Heyder Family

BENEDICT III JOSEF HEYDER

Doctor of Laws, eldest son of Dr. Josef Heyder, was born on 20.7.1637 at Isny, and died on 11.11.1707 at Frankfort-on-Main.

As mentioned above, he studied at the University of Strassburg, where he matriculated in the Faculty of Philosophy on 26.3.1656. In the year 1666, when his mother died, he still writes from Strassburg.

Subsequently he is mentioned as Legal Counsellor to the Counts of Hanau, Ysenburg, and Sponheim in the Palatinate (all near Frankfort-on-Main). In 1694 he was resident at Hanau, in 1703 at Gelnhausen (25m. NE of Frankfort), and in 1706 at Frankfort-on-Main, where he died on 11th November 1707. He had given permission on 28th Sept. 1706 for a Herr Georg Weber (A nephew by marriage?) to reside in the family house at Leutkirch, free of rent, and presumably as caretaker. *(The family house must have passed to Benedict on the death of his younger brother Ulrich in 1705, without issue, who had purchased it in 1668).*

On 4th February 1707, probably in anticipation of his approaching end, Benedict made over the house to his youngest surviving brother, Johann Friedrich Heyder.

Benedict had married in 1685,

Maria Elisabeth Walrab

who was born 30.5.1665 at Frankfort-on-Main and died there on 14.3.1749. There were no children of this marriage.

Benedict III is a person of special significance for the Heyder family, for he was the first member of the Family to take up residence at Frankfort-on-Main, and it was doubtless due to the precedent which he established, that his great-nephew Johann Friedrich Heyder (The Banker), settled in Frankfort some thirty years later.

The Heyder Family



Das alte Heyder'sche Haus am Markt zu Leutkirch.

The old family house at Leutkirch, which has been mentioned above and will be referred to again, is situated on the East side of the Market Square, and it still stands today (1910), more or less in its original form. The lower storey of the house had however two windows and two small entrance doors originally, as can be seen without much difficulty in Merian's Plan of Leutkirch, (opposite p. 57), and this ground floor has now been converted into a modern furrier's shop. The present owner of the house is Herr Goser, and its number is 214.

The Heyder Family

JOHANN ULRICH HEYDER

second son of Dr. Josef Heyder, was born on 24th March 1641, at Isny, and he became a Lace worker in Leutkirch.

In 1662 he applied to the Town Council for leave to marry but it was not until 12th July 1664 that his marriage took place, to

Catharina Roth

widow of **Dr. David Geissmair**. She was born at Ulm in 1629, and she died at Leutkirch on 26.9. 1696. Two years after his marriage, and after the death of his mother, Johann Ulrich purchased the family house at Leutkirch from his mother's Trustees (see p. 110) for a sum of 540 florins, to be paid by annual instalments of 50 florins. In 1671 he also acquired the family pew in the Church of the Holy trinity, from his younger sister, Rosina.

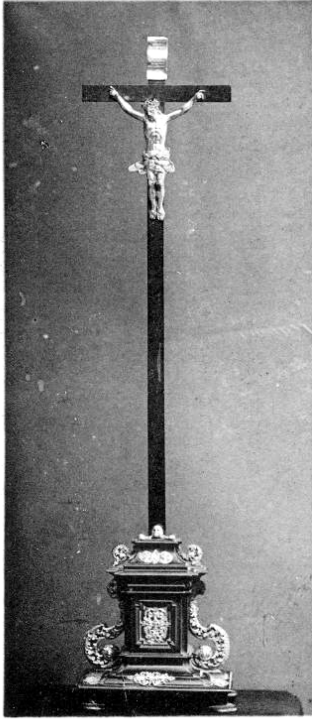
Johann Ulrich Heyder became a Member of the Common Council of Leutkirch in 1669, when he was only 29 years of age, and in 1672 he was elected Member of the Inner Council. In 1676 he was appointed Master Builder (Chairman of Building Committee?), and on 16th Jan. 1685 he became

Burgomaster of Leutkirch

and he held that Office for 20 years, until his death on 3rd June 1705. He did in fact retire from Office in December 1704 on account of declining health, but he was none the less re-elected for the following year. Some of his official Burgomaster Books, entered up in his own hand-writing, are still preserved at Leutkirch.

On 19th April 1704 Johann Ulrich made a cash endowment of 50 florins to the Protestant Church of the Holy Trinity, 'pro bono publico', and he also bequeathed his silver Crucifix to the Church. That Crucifix, and a Pyx (see below) which he presented to the Church in 1680, are both engraved with the Heyder family Arms, and are still used in the Church at the present day.

The Heyder Family



(See also note opposite p. 80).

JohannUlrich's children were: -

- (a) **JOSEF RUDOLF**, born 13.11.1665. Died in infancy.
- (b) **JOHANN ULRICH**, born 14.10.1667. Died in infancy.
- (c) **JOSEF**, born 7.4.1669. Died 7.2.1681.
- (d) **JOHANN ULRICH**, born 9.8.1671. Died in infancy.
- (e) A daughter, who inherited the family pew in the Church.
(Probably his step-daughter, Anna Catharina Geissmair)

The Heyder Family



The Heyder Family

JOHANN GEORG HEYDER

third son of Dr. Josef Heyder, was born on 5th August 1645 at Isny. He became a Brewer, and married, on 8th May 1671 at Memmingen,

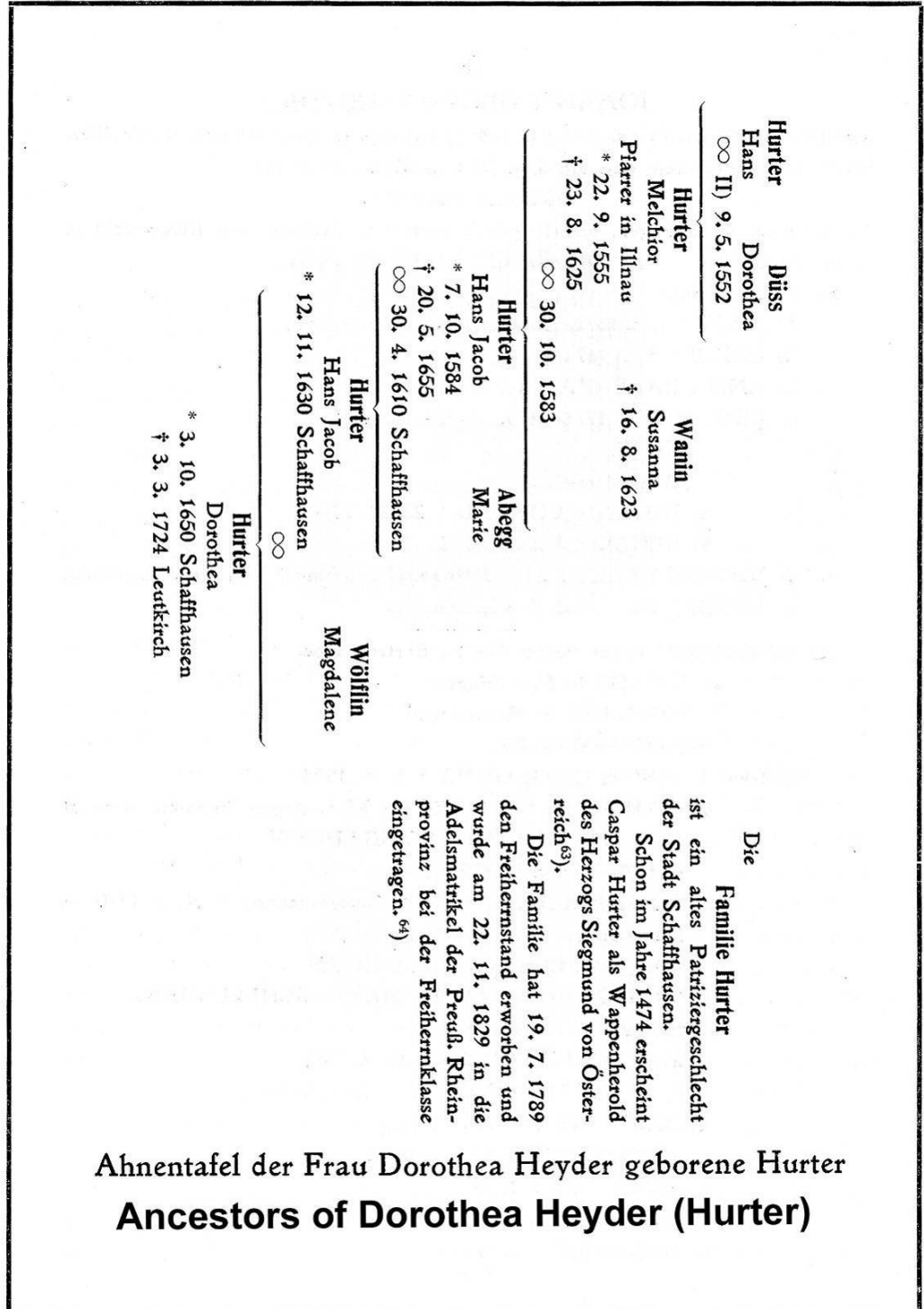
Barbara Ursula Schiess.

He settled at Memmingen, although he retained Burgher Rights at Leutkirch for a considerable period.

The children of Johann Georg Heyder and Barbara Schiess were: -

- (a) **JOSEF**, born 1.2.1673. He became a Lace worker. (See below)
- (b) **JACOB**, born 3.8.1674. Died in infancy, at Memmingen.
- (c) **ANNA BARBARA**, born 16.3.1676. at Memmingen.
- (d) **BENEDICT**, born 12.6.1679. He became a Lace worker. Married and had a son, and a daughter:-
 - (i) **Johann Conrad**, b. 25.11.1710, Memmingen.
 - (ii) **Rosalie**, b. 23.9.1712, Memmingen.
- (e) **JOHANN FRIEDRICH**, born 23.10.1681 at Memmingen. Died at Leutkirch 10.9.1694.
- (f) **JACOB**, born 29.3.1683, at Memmingen.

The Heyder Family



Die Familie Hurter ist ein altes Patriziergeschlecht der Stadt Schaffhausen. Schon im Jahre 1474 erscheint Caspar Hurter als Wappenhöld des Herzogs Siegmund von Österreich⁽⁶³⁾. Die Familie hat 19. 7. 1789 den Freiherrenstand erworben und wurde am 22. 11. 1829 in die Adelsmatrkel der Preuß. Rheinprovinz bei der Freiherrenklasse eingetragen.⁽⁶⁴⁾

Ahnentafel der Frau Dorothea Heyder geborene Hurter
Ancestors of Dorothea Heyder (Hurter)

The Heyder Family

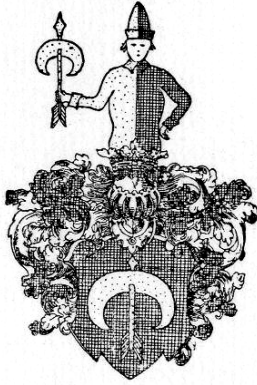
JOHANN FRIEDRICH HEYDER

The fourth and youngest son of Dr. Josef Heyder was born on 4th. August 1646 at Isny, and died on 26th February 1724 at Leutkirch. He was a Burgher and Merchant at Leutkirch. He married on 3rd August 1673 at Schaffhausen in Switzerland,

Dorothea Hurter,

Who was a daughter of an old Patrician family of that town. As early as the year 1474, an ancestor of that family, Caspar Hurter was Royal Herald to the Archduke Siegmund of Austria (see note p. 33). The Hurter family were ennobled in the year 1789, and in 1829 they became Barons in Rhenish Prussia.

Dorothea, wife of Johann Friedrich Heyder, was born on 30.10.1650 at Schaffhausen, and she died on 1.3.1724 at Leutkirch.



Hurter

Johann Friedrich Heyder was a Merchant, and his business seems to have taken him far afield from Leutkirch, and it was probably on one of those business journeys that he met his future wife at Schaffhausen. After his marriage in 1673, he remained resident there for four years, and his three eldest children were born at Schaffhausen. The family moved to his native town of Leutkirch apparently towards the end of 1677. He had already acquired Burgher Rights for his wife there, by a payment of 40 florins, as early as 23rd July 1675, but it seems that they did not go to Leutkirch until late in 1677, because their third child was born at Schaffhausen on 14th May of that year. At the end of 1677 Johann Friedrich was elected as an Assessor in the Court of Justice at Leutkirch. We find that in 1686 he made a journey to Lyons in France, for he brings a bill of Sale from thence, for 200 florins, for delivery to the Town Magistrate of Leutkirch and endorsed by Johann Peter Stilgenbauer and Johann Bellotier who are important merchants in Lyons.

In the year 1693 Johann Friedrich Heyder becomes a Member of the Common Council at Leutkirch, and Collector of the Market Tolls, and Weights and Measures Tolls, but he gives up those Offices at the end of 1694. There is an application from him dated 27th August of that year, requesting the Town Council to cancel his Burgher Rights at Leutkirch, as it is his intention to move with his family to Hanau (near Frankfort-on-Main), and there join his eldest brother, Dr. Benedict Heyder.

And so Johann Friedrich remained away from Leutkirch for several years, and did not return until May of the year 1703. (Benedict had by then left Hanau, and was living at Gelnhausen. See p. 110). But in 1708 Johann Friedrich was again away, at Darmstadt, for he writes from there on 3rd March asking the Leutkirch Town Council to forward the Birth Certificate of his brother Benedict, who had died at Frankfort-on-Main in the previous November. On 29th August 1709, back at Leutkirch once more, he petitions the Town Council for a Re-grant of his Burgher Rights.

The Heyder Family

On 17th June 1710 he notifies the Council of the marriage of his eldest surviving son, **Johann Jacob**, to **Susanna Zollikofer** of St. Gall, Switzerland, and the Leutkirch Magistrate grants Burgher Rights at Leutkirch to this daughter-in-law.



Seal of Leutkirch Town Council and Seal of Burgomaster Johann Jacob Heyder.1744-47.

On 1st July, Johann Friedrich announces that he has completed payment in full of the 540 florins purchase-money for the Heyder family house at Leutkirch (Which was made over to him by Benedict on 4th Feb. 1707. See pp. 110-11), and he transfers the house to his newly married son Johann Jacob. On 31st July he requests Legal assistance in order to deal with the residual estate of his eldest sister, Anna Maria, who had apparently died at Frankfort-on-Main, and also for proceedings to be taken against Count Albrecht v. Ysenburg-Meerholz. There is unfortunately no further record concerning those proceedings, which were taken for recovery of considerable sums of money, as all the Court Papers concerning the case were burned about the year 1870. (Probably the moneys were due from the Count to Dr. Benedict Heyder, who was his Legal Counsellor, and Johann Friedrich was claiming payment as Executor for his late brother).

The Heyder Family

It is however quite clear that Johann Friedrich lost his case, and that the costs were very heavy, for there is a letter from him dated at Heilbronn 3rd August.1713. in which he says that " he has lost all his money owing to adverse circumstances, and begs for the wherewithal to return with his blind wife to die in his native Town ". Johann Friedrich lived however for a further 11 years, in his son's house at Leutkirch, dying there on 26th February 1724, and 3 days later his wife followed him to the grave.

The five children of Johann Friedrich Heyder and Dorothea Hurter were:

(a) **MARIA MAGDALENA**, born 26.10.1673 at Schaffhausen. Married on 20.11.1696 at Leutkirch, **Georg Weber**, Town Magistrate and Merchant of Leutkirch.

(b) **JOSEF**, born 1.8.1675 at Schaffhausen. Died in infancy.

(c) **JOHANN JACOB**, born 14.5.1677 at Schaffhausen. (*See below*)

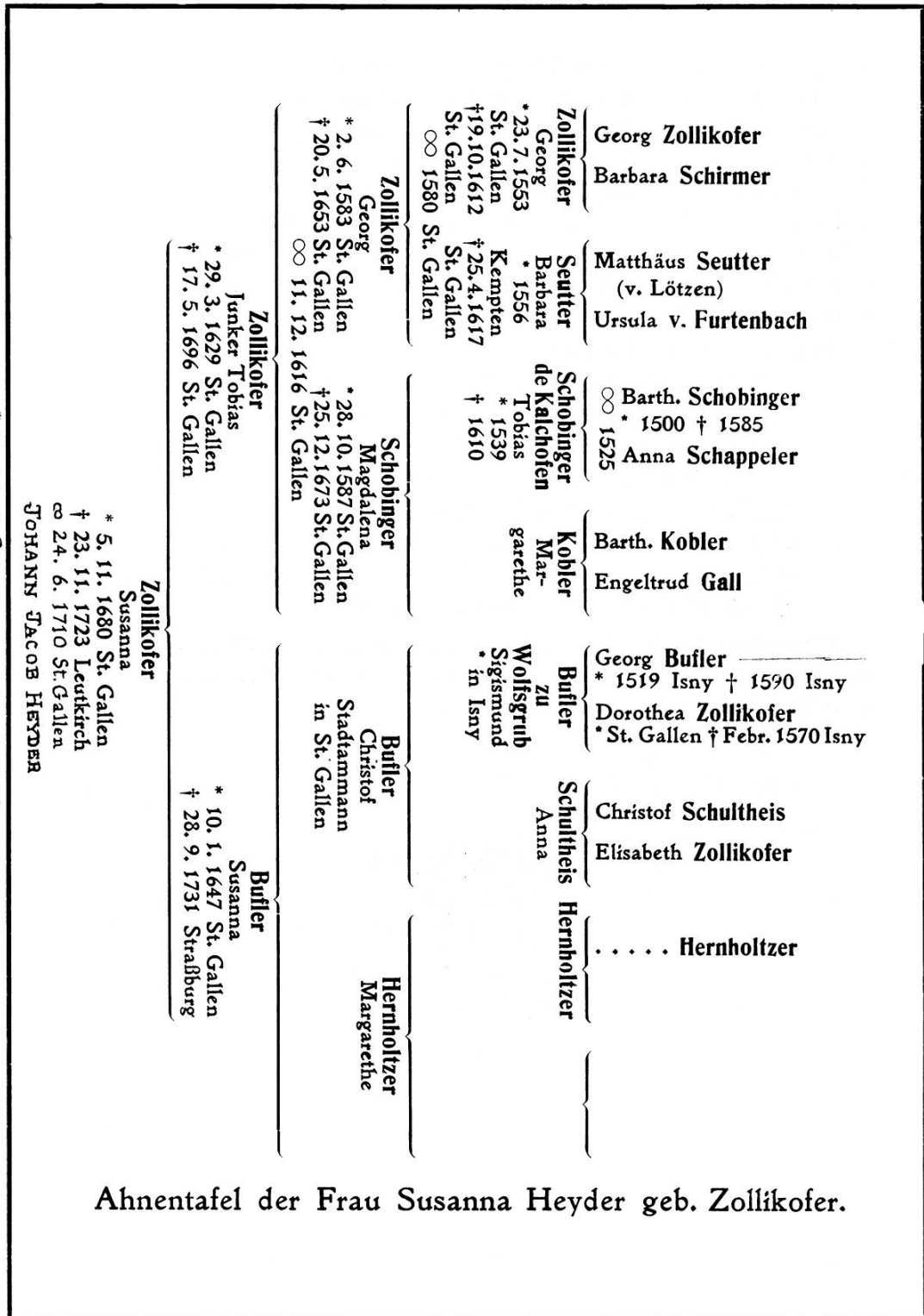
(d) **HANS FRIEDRICH**, born 17.6.1680 at Leutkirch. He is mentioned again in 1701.

(e) **HANS ULRICH**, born 18.4.1682 at Leutkirch.

In the year 1722 he writes from 'Tarnawick' (probably Tarnowitz) in Upper Silesia, asking for his Leutkirch Birth Certificate. Efforts to find further trace of him in Silesia have been unsuccessful. (See note on the Barons v. Heider of Vienna, p. 205 of the Appendix)



The Heyder Family



Ahnentafel der Frau Susanna Heyder geb. Zollikofer.

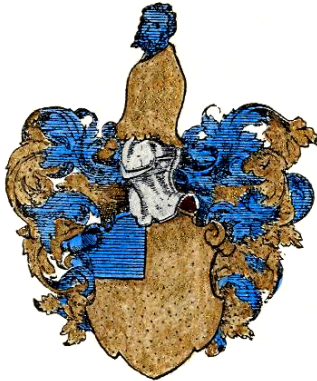
* 14.5.1677 Schaffhausen † 29.3.1748 Leutkirch.
Bürgermeister 1744-47 Leutkirch.

The Heyder Family

JOHANN JACOB HEYDER,

was born 14.5.1677 at Schaffhausen and died on 29.3.1748 at Leutkirch. He was a Merchant, and from 1744 to 1747 he was Burgomaster of Leutkirch.

He married, firstly at St. Gall in Switzerland on 24.6.1710, **Susanna Zollikofer**, who was born at St. Gall on 5.11.1680 and died at Leutkirch on 23.11.1723; and secondly, at Leutkirch on 23.5.1729; **Anna Veronica Kellenriether**, widow of Dr. Friedr. Schwarz, who was born in 1701 and died at Leutkirch on 5.4.1735.



Zollikofer.

Johann Jacob, as a young man, was engaged in business at St. Gall in Switzerland, and there he met and married

Susanna Zollikofer,

the daughter of an old Patrician family of St. Gall, on 24th June 1710. (See pedigree opposite).

On 24th March 1711 he delivers to the Magistrate at Leutkirch his wife's Certificate of Birth and Dowry. Johann Jacob's public career at Leutkirch began on 1st April 1718, when he was elected by unanimous vote as Clerk to the Alms-house and Warden of St. Martin's.

On 13th May of that year he lodges a complaint against Hans Caspar Lang for usurping without legal right the pew bearing the Heyder family Arms in the Protestant Church. (By way of a change, Johann Jacob himself suffers a Court fine of 4 Reichstalers, because his wife had assisted a woman to have a child in her house).

On 18th July 1725 he inherits from his step-cousin Anna Catharina Geissmair, the above-mentioned family pew in the Protestant Church. It was No. 83, and was the fifth pew in the sixth row, and had formerly belonged to his uncle, Burgomaster Johann Ulrich, and other members of the Heyder family before him. (see note opposite p. 80, on the Church at Leutkirch).

At the Magisterial Election in 1725, Johann Jacob was appointed Collector of Tolls, and he takes the usual Oath of Office, on 2nd October. On 17th September 1726 he becomes a Member of the Common Council, and on 11th September 1727 he is elected to the Inner Council, and becomes Town Magistrate, but he continues to retain his Office as Collector of Tolls until 1728.

Meanwhile his first wife had died, and on 26th April 1729 he notified his betrothal to Anna Veronica Kellenriether, who for six years had been the widow of Dr. Friedrich Schwartz. As there was a Law precluding brothers-in-law, brothers, or father and son, from being Members of the Town Council at the same time, his second wife's brother relinquished his seat in the Council in Johann Jacob's favour, on 6th May 1729.

On 19th September 1730, Johann Jacob was again elected as Town Magistrate, and in 1732 he also held office as Commissioner for the Salzburg Emigrants.

The Heyder Family

Susanna Z. * 5. 11. 1680 St. Gallen.

Tobias Z., Junker, * 29. 3. 1629 St. Gallen † 17. 5. 1696 St. Gallen.

∞ Susanna Bufler (zu Wolfgrub)

* 10. 1. 1647 St. Gallen † 28. 9. 1731 Straßburg.

Georg Z. * 2. 6. 1583 St. Gallen † 20. 5. 1653 St. Gallen

∞ 11. 12. 1616 St. Gallen

Magdalena Schobinger (v. Kalchofen)

* 28. 10. 1587 St. Gallen † 25. 12. 1673 St. Gallen.

Georg Z. * 23. 7. 1553 St. Gallen † 19. 10. 1612 St. Gallen

∞ 1580 St. Gallen

Barbara Seutter (v. Lötzen)

* 1556 Kempten † 25. 4. 1617 St. Gallen.

Georg Z. in St. Gallen

∞ Barbara Schirmer (v. Soss)

Georg Z. in St. Gallen

∞ Sabina Scheidlin (v. Eptisberg).

Ludwig Z. in St. Gallen

∞ Elisabeth von Thumbach.

Hans Z. in St. Gallen

∞ Fida Vogel aus St. Gallen.

Hans Z. 1385 in St. Gallen.

Conrad Zollikofer in Constanz noch 1419.

Stammreihe der Frau Susanna Heyder
geb. Zollikofer (von und zu Altenklingen).

The Heyder Family

(**Note:** in 1731/32 30 000 Protestants left the Salzburg Province of Austria, aided by King Wilhelm I of Prussia).

In 1732 Johann Jacob was also elected as MasterBuilder of Leutkirch (Chairman of Building Committee: the present Town Hall at Leutkirch was built in 1740). On 14th April 1741 he sold to his

"dear son Johann Friedrich then living at Frankfort-on-Main, his house in Leutkirch, which is situated between the houses of Johann Jacob Vetter, Cabinet-maker, and Andreas Hartmann, Baker, and is opposite the house of the Sacristan of the Catholic Church, and the house of Johann Heintzelmann, for a sum of 900 florins (approx. €300). "

He also sold to his son Johann Friedrich the family pew in the Protestant Church, for 25 florins. (**Note;** in 1668 his uncle Johann Ulrich had paid 540 florins for the house, so the value of money must have declined, or the site value may have appreciated, in 70 years).

On 19th September 1744 Johann Jacob was finally elected to the Office of Burgomaster of Leutkirch, and also as Warden of St. Martin's. At the end of the year 1747, as he had already suffered for some while from declining health, Johann Jacob felt obliged to refuse re-election as Burgomaster, and on 29th March 1748, he died. His native town regarded him with the highest appreciation for his successful administration of the various Offices which he had held, and the esteem and affection of all were evidenced on the occasion of his funeral. His Executors were the Burgomaster, Hunlin, and the Town Magistrate, Reiser, together with Herr Gottlieb Friedrich Geiger. The second pew in the Protestant Church, which had belonged to him was sold to Johann Strohlin, husband of his eldest daughter, for 10 florins. (**Note;** the family pew had already been sold to his son. See p. 116)

By his two marriages Johann Jacob Heyder had 12 children: -

By the first marriage:

- (i) **DOROTHEA**, born 2.4.1711. She married on 14.2.1736 at Leutkirch, **Johann Strohlin** of Konigsberg in Franconia. She died at Leutkirch on 22.11.1796.
- (ii) **SUSANNA**, born 19.5.1713. She married in 1739 at Strassburg **Georg Friedrich Gartner** of that town.
- (iii) **JOHANN FRIEDRICH**, born 9.9.1714 at Leutkirch. *See Chapter XIII, the Frankfort-on-Main Branch.*
- (iv) **JACOBINE**, born 9.4.1717. She married on 22.10.1748 at Leutkirch, **Johann David Miller**, a Merchant of Lindau. She was 'basely deserted by her husband' and died at Leutkirch on 17.1.1777.
- (v) **ANNA MARGARETHA**, b. 16.1.1719, d. 11.4.1719 at Leutkirch.
- (vi) **ANNA MARGARETHA**, b. 3.5.1720, d. 13.2.1724 at Leutkirch.

The Heyder Family

By the second marriage:

- (vii) **MARIE MAGDALENE**, b. 13.6.1730, d. 1.7.1730 at Leutkirch.
- (viii) **MARIA LOUISE**, b. 10.5.1731 at Leutkirch.
- (ix) **JOHANN JACOB**, b. 7.9.1732, d. 17.1, 1746 at Leutkirch.
- (x) **REGINA MAGDALENE**, b. 13.7.1734. She married on 9.2.1762 at Leutkirch, **Johann Martin Schmid**, a Protestant Minister who was born at Ulm in 1720 and died at Leutkirch on 17.7.1780. Her son, **Paul Schmid** inherited the Heyder family house at Leutkirch in 1802, on the death of his uncle **Johann Georg Heyder** (Banker in Frankfort on M.) Paul Schmid died at Frankfort in May 1810.
- (xi) **ANNA VERONICA**, b. 3.7.1736, and d. 19.6.1796 at Leutkirch. Unmarried.
- (xii) **JOHANN GEORG**, b. 9.11.1739, at Leutkirch. *See Chapter XIII, the Frankfort-on-Main Branch.*

Thus, Johann Jacob's two sons, **JOHANN FRIEDRICH** and **JOHANN GEORG**, both settled in Frankfort-on-Main, and with the death of the unmarried daughter, Anna Veronica Heyder, on 19th June 1796, the name of **HEYDER** died out at Leutkirch.

The last surviving member of the Heyder family there was Regina Magdalene, wife of Pastor Johann Martin Schmid, and she died on 17th August 1812.

