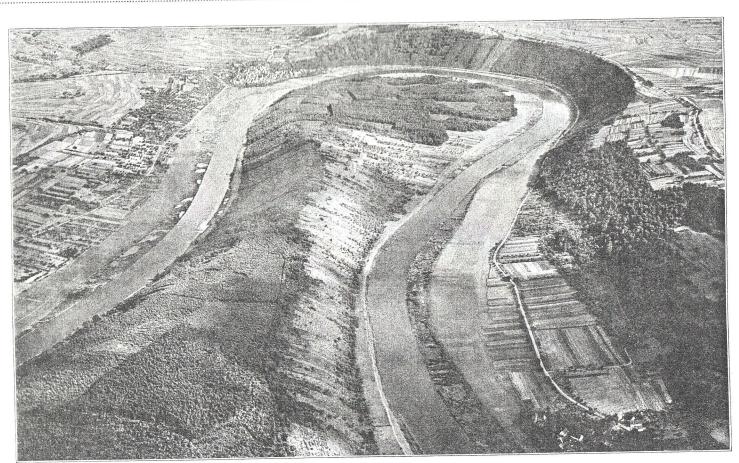
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Die Mainschleife bei Urphar

Mainz River - Untereisenheim upper right

July 10-1828

translated from German

Okriftel, September 4, 1951

Dear Madame Doctor:

My husband has to dictate this to me, as he is still unable to write because of a slight stroke he suffered on August 6, while in Hamburg. But he is improving daily. He wants to go to Koenigstein to visit for four weeks.

The questions concerning Untereisenheim are answered below:

As you can see from the enclosed map, Unterreisenheim is a small Franconian village on the banks of the Main river on the road between Wuerzburg and Schweinfurt. It is situated on the slopes of small Main mountains, in the middle of farm fields, but it also has its own vineyards.

The population is 750, nine-tenths of which are farmers. Ten per cent are laborers, some of whom work in Wuerzburg. As for industry, there is only one brewery.

In the middle of the village there is a simple Roman Catholic church.

A hundred years ago, the population was about 580, consisting almost

completely of farmers and vineyard owners.

As City Hall records were not established until 1870, there is no more detailed data available concerning the Schloss family with any certainty. Yet, I will be glad to continue to obtain further data, if you so desire.

To give you an idea of the area, I enclose a bird's eye viewwof the Main river as it flows in a bow shape at Urphar (marked on the map "travel").

A little to the left, outside of the picture, you have to visualize the village of Untereisenheim.

Also, you or your husband would be interested to know that in the neighboring Eschendorf the well known Fanconian wine, "Eschendorfer Lump" is grown. There is nothing as good as that in Universisenheim; that is probably the reason for having the brewery.

With that my knowledge for the time being is exhausted, and for today, I have no more time.

Heartfelt greetings to all of you. As soon as possible, I will get some information about the company again. This field is tabu for me for the time being because of my health.

Your

/s/ Dichel (?)

The railway depot is marked on the map. Please remit 48 marks to Dr. Rauft for me.

legaly nothing was changed or revoked any more the books our 0881-2184y aspects

Influencing the new legal status of the jews, given to them by the grandkducke arl Friedrich, were not only statistics and far drawn our researches one had made about this problem ind the last decades, but also a general trend like the ongress of jewish notables held in Faris in 1806 and the laws Malopeon brought out for his jewish citizens. The later oneswere quite sensational amongst thinking people.and were quite commented upon. So that in Baden in 1807 a constitutional edict a ckknow/ ledged the jewish faith as as accepted as such. That meant amongst other priviledges that the Rabbi just like his christian counterpart was also a stateofficial at occa/ sions. A year later a sixth constitutional edict pro claimed the jews as citizens involving priviledges new to them ts local civil liberties like "resident citizen priviledges" as votingpower for local communityoffices, or communitymeetings, parti cipation in local rpiviledges and more were only and then on their localgovernments free will granted to them. ut it menat then that they could more or less live we re they chose to, were not limit bdy timex by time nor by marriagelaws as to residence. that was for this time a very rare priviledge. In Bavaria for inst nce it took many decades for them to aquire this ruling. Those rights also meant duties like the draftor konskription as it; was called. Like gentiles at this time though they could th ugh pay in lieu of serviceand many communities even established funds for the ir not well off sons for this purpose. In 1809 a so called jewish edict gave further comments on the edict in matter of schooling, jurisdiction and so forth. Schools or schooling rather became obligatory. But even with all this liberalism prejudices and old fears lured behind all the words. It took for instance ten years until all the jews in Baden recieved last names. Nearly as long to get a new tax and dutylaw for them excluding their own old special and heavy burdens. A fter the wars of liberation and the downfall of Napoleonthe overall trend wa again to revoke civil liberties to in every way turn away from liberalism, this affected the jewish population just as well. 't was a time of economic misery, the diassappointment of many about the reaktion were big dissatisfaction grew and just as much the wish to blaze somebody for it all. In this case the jew. So that from 1819 until 1830 one cann follow how one law after the othergiving liberties for the jews tere amended by representatives of the peole whome they had elected in new constitutional rights. the jews were in constant fights to restore those and in there manyfolds petitions and representations presented proof of their civilian usefull ness by quoting the services of jetish boys during the wars of liberation, services rendered to their state in scientific and cultural ways since by this time some jewish males had aquired higher learning at universities and so forth, 1830 and the Julyrevulution in France seems to improof lightly the antiliberal trend of the period. But the predominant tenderer of lower middleclass nerrowmindedness which ruled the times did not allow for any big liberla ideas. hat one came to at this time was the suggestion to exchange certain timer general rights for adaption of the usual and general way of its namely acceptance of the comm on faith. he jews as a community denounced this mix/ up of politics and faith and quite a few gentile politics were on their side. A fter a long fight and many ups and downs both houses of the Baden constitution accepted a resolution to recommend to their government a law in which legal ever lity of everybody should be accepted. That happened in 1846, so to say on the second of the revolution. The government was slow in ratifying it. Two years later the rumbelling of the french revolution got them working. he political rights were followed by civil rights, but also much apposition amingst the population. and down of reaction came to some conclusion when the catholic church, as much as the jews wa a minority group, concluded the so called "oncordat" with the state. A liberal tendency in the overall picture, whichbrought many area liberal advantadges to the jews as well. that happened around 1859. New school laws giving the direction to the state instead of to the church, new commercial and economic laws, giving the jews freedom of movement and residence and interest in 1862 the law of c ivil equality. A fter this had lasted for a while and alterest

and aconomic laws, giving the jews freedom of movement and residence and fine 14y in 1862 the law of a lyil equality, a fter this has lasted for a while and although legaly nothing was changed or revoked any more the books can quote many aspects a events showing the everpresent and everflaringup status of antiliberalism of one kind or the other. configurations, concluded the so canled "concordat" with

In their ersonal life the jews had many problems to face. The liberation took them out of a closed community life and opened their life to general problems unkown to them befor. They were most of them very poor in the first few decades of the century. heir sicial institutions formed slowly, schooling became mandatory and ts facilities ever increased becaus of the increasing p pulation, he re/ volution had left the whole country in shakenup economic condition. The aftermath was reaction ag in. Many young jews who had aquired higher learning found that because of their faith they would not get employment and also were still not en titled to get into civil service. So, the bo k goes on, many y ung boys and girls abd a 1so whole families left for the new world, were no confessional prejudices and narrowmindedness prevailed. Soon every family had some relatives in the states and the newly emigrated kept up lifely connections with their old homes and trans planted habits and religious traditions to the new. Arithmentinities in france seems to impropor equ elece **cult**arel veyy binde dy thistalbing eque jenteb mole on a lactrec bigher searches most et **print**igher nice endess torthe bestolie ele made courties in areacs coare to immo

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Until 1809 newly elected bishops had to promise the expulsion of Jews. Few received residence in Wurtzburg until then. Only the right to storage space, no stores. Born Last 123 1919-1860

New legal status of Jews given to them by granduke Carl Friedrich came about: because of following:

a. Statistics and far drawn out research about the problem in the last decades. b. General trend: Congress of Jewish notables Paris 1806

c. Laws Napoleon brought out for Jewish citizens.

In 1807 in Baden a Constitutional edit acknowledged the Jewish faith Among other privileges Rabbi, like Christian counterpart could serve as state official an occasions.

In 1898 a sixth Constitutional edit proclaimed Jews as citizens

New privileges. Participate in community affairs. Voting powers Live where they chose (NEW CIVIL LIBERTIES) for local of for local office Not limited by time or marriage laws to residence.

In Bavarian it took many decades for this ruling. With rights came duties like "drafter kanskription" Like gentiles they could now pay in lieu of service and many communities established funds for their sons for this.

In 1809 Jewish edict Schooling became obligatory.

(Even with all this "liberalism" prejudices and old fears remained) 1819 Took ten years before Jews in Baden recieved last names. To get a new tax and duty law for them equivalent to others. (Had special ones)

AFTER WARS OF LIBERATION AND DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON OVERALL TREND WAS AGAIN TO REVOKE CIVIL LIBERTIES AND TURN AWAY FROM LIBERALISM

a. Time of economic misery

b. Disappointment and dissatisfaction of Gentiles due to

this caused them to blame the Jews
c. From 1819-1830 One law after the other was amended
to take away their liberties. Jews in constant fight
to restore them. Argument was given that scientifically and culturally Jewish boys had given service (during the wars of liberation) since they aquired higher learning.

830 - Revolution in Francedseemed to improve anti-liberal trend.

PREDOMINENT TENDENCY OF LOWER MIDDLE CLASS NARROWMINDEDNESS WHICH RULED THE TIMES DID NOT ALLOW FOR ANY BIG LIBERAL IDEAS.

They were asked to accept the common faith in exchange for political rights. Jews objected to mixing "church and state" THE

AFTER MANY UPS AND DOWNS BOTH HOUSES OF BADEN CONSTITUTION ACCEPTED RESOLUTION OF LEGAL EQUALITY FOR EVERYBODY. (1846) Eve of Revolution. Governmentslow to ratify it.

a. Two years later the rumbling of the French Revolution got them working. Political rights were followed by civil rights. Catholic Church (also a minority) concluded "Concordat" Helped Jewish cause as well with the State.

right to storese space, no stores. New school laws giving the direction to the State 1859 New commercial and economic laws giving Jews freedom of movement and residence of movement and residence residence

In their personal life the Jews had many problems to face. The liveration took them out of a closed community life and opened their life to general problems unknown to them before a mobel of the

Tettl 1809 mewly diec tot bienspernakers hakerige har inche ews. Few received regidence the Maria until ther. Only the

a. Very poor in first few decades of century.

b. Social institutions formed slowly.

d. Revolution had left whole country in econimic stress.

e. After math was reactionary again.

f. Young Jews because of faith could not get employment. Could not get into Civil Service

MANY LEFT FOR THE NEW WORLD. SOON EVERY FAMILY HAD SOME RELATIVE MANY LEFT FOR THE NEW WORLD..SOUN TRADITIONS, TRANSPLANTING IN THE STATES. NEWLY EMIGRATED KEPT UP TRADITIONS, TRANSPLANTING HABITS AND RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS TO THE NEW COUNTRY.

(Even with all this "liberalism" prejudices and old fears remained) 1819 Took tem years before fowe in Besen recieved last names. To get a new tax and duty law for them equivalent to others. (Hed special ones)

CHTTR WARS OF LITERBATTON AND DOWNEALD OF MAPOLEON OFFILE TRIBE TAS AGAIN TO REVOKE OIVIL LIBERTIES AND TURN AWAY PROV LIBERALIEW

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