

Wiederhold in the Eichsfeld

About 850 Engilhard and Widerold are mentioned in the Possessive Index of Fulda as belonging to the Region of Thüringen. These are old-German designations of persons. 991-999 a Widerold was bishop in Strassburg.

In the Eichsfeld the first named Wiederhold as family-names are known from the 13th and 14th century: H. Wideroldi has been mentioned 1260 in Heiligenstadt and Heiso Wederholt 1369 in Duderstadt. In 1948 there were Wiederholds in the Eichsfeld

in the district Heiligenstadt:		in the district Worbis:	
Heiligenstadt	2	Breitenbach	1
-Grossbartloff	1	-Dingelstädt	9
(now district Worbis)		Ecklingerode	1
-Heuthen	1	Gernrode	3
Hohengandern	2	-Kefferhausen	20
Lutter	1	Kirchworbis	1
Reinholterode	1	Kreuzebra	1
-Steimbach	5	-Breitenworbis	?
		-Wachstedt	?

Family successions are known from the localities mentioned. It could not be ascertained, whether in the remaining localities there are now Wiederholds living.

The 5 lines of Dingelstädt (M-Q) could be led back relatively easily with the aid of the parochial registers to the ancestor Jakob Wiederhold (1637/53-1727, should have reached the age of 90 years). In the "History of the town of Dingelstädt" by Aloys Schäfer 3 lists of names are included, which are important for the time before the beginning of the parochial registers (1688).

1545 in the so-called Index of Turc-tax 160 names are included. The fortune in Florin (old standard currency) has been indicated in brackets, also inhabitants without property are mentioned. Wiederhold has not been mentioned, but Windolph.

1610 it has been mentioned in the Reuter stock-book that there are 162 fireplace-seats in the market-place of Dingelstädt. Amongst the tax-indebted persons Jakob Wiederolt is mentioned - no Windolph. This might have been the father of the first-named Jakob (1637-1727).

1675 203 names have been quoted in the jurisdictional book of the Office of that time called Gleichenstein, amongst which Heinrich Widerolt with 1 fireplace-seat, "1 1/4 Hufe" (1 "Hufe" = 60-100 acres) - containing as much land as was necessary to support a farmer together with his family - "-wife, - sons, - daughters". In the same year at the occasion of the border-description meadows of Wiederholt were mentioned, but none of

Windolph. Heinrich could be brother of the first named Jakob (1637-1727).

1688 almost all houses had been the victim of a big fire, likewise all documents, which might have given information about the earliest history of Dingelstädt.

According to the above mentioned information either the first Wiederhold should have immigrated before 1610, or Wiederhold and Windolph ought to be identical.

Windolph could be imaginable as an incorrect writing of Wiederhold. Windolph does not appear in the Register of Dronke's "Codex diplomaticus Fuldensis" (8th - 9th century), but Uuiderolt as well.

Erhard Müller is quoting in his book "Names of Persons Eichsfeld": 1267 Windolphus plebanus in Wurbeze (Worbis) and: 1292, 99 Cunradus Windolphi dictus de Solsted advocadus, So far Müller did not record any explanation (of names), but: more correct Windolti. According to the history of Dingelstädt the Windolphs brewed about 1500 in the brewery. 1545 are mentioned with their fortune: Hanns Windolph (321), Curd Windolph (190), Margarete Windolph (78). 1610 and 1675 no Windolphs existing there anymore, but Wiederholds as well. However, 1948 Windolph is presenting himself 22 times, of which in Gernrode 8 times !

The following individual occurrences cannot all be classified in the family successions, because the parochial registers, which had been started as new in 1688 have only been examined partially.

1810 Father Anton Wiederhold was residing in Dingelstädt in consequence of the closing of the monasteries. He was 36 years old and born in Kefferhausen.

1812/15 Johannes Wiederhold took part in the Liberation Wars.

1817 the brewery had been rented for 75 "Taler" (old standard of currency), to Michael Wiederhold.

1823 carpenter's work on the spot of the monastery on the Kerb Berg had been executed by Johann Heinrich Wiederholt.

1849 Bernh. Wiederhold took part in a campaign.

1850 there were 3131 inhabitants.

1852 old inn-keeper Wiederhold was still living next to the old St. Gertrudis church.

1866 Georg Wiederhold took part in a campaign. E. Wiederhold suffered an heroic death.

1870/71 took part in the campaign: Anton, Simon and Georg Wiederhold.

1892 there was a fire in the barn of Wiederhold.

1916 Josef Wiederhold died an heroic death.

Between Dingelstädt and Kefferhausen is the Kerb mountain, the

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Between Dingelstädt and Kefferhausen is the Kerb mountain, the

name had been derived from "Kirchbergischer Berg". The church had been consecrated to Holy Martin. As this was the patron saint of the Franks, the foundation could have taken place already in the 8th century at the time of the colonisation of the Franks. About 1400 there were almost 14 houses. 1497 information was made about the existence of a "Kaland"-brotherhood at Kirchberg. Before 1545 the place existed no longer. About 1499 the church had been mentioned for the first time. Until 1750 only a little chapel existed. 1864 the fundamentals had been laid for the monastery of today (1926).

1675 there were 5 mills in Dingelstädt. The first was called the one of Kirchberg, 1840: called "Kerbsche" (Kerb) mill. The second was the "Riet" mill and was situated also above the market-place of Dingelstädt. In between both in 1840 still the "Walk" mill is mentioned. They were all between Dingelstädt and Kefferhausen. The third was situated below the spot, it was the "Bloch" mill, between Dingelstädt and Silberhausen. The fourth belonged to those of Tastungen and the fifth to those of Knorr, both situated in the place itself. They were all driven

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So far the productive chronicle of Dingelstädt.

For Kefferhausen had been issued 1971 by the political community a "Festive publication concerning the 825-year-celebration", which contains however only a short chronicle. The registers from 1545, 1610 and 1675 had not been taken into consideration.

The older time has been dealt with by Bernhard Opfermann in "The ecclesiastical administration of the Eichsfeld during its past". Accordingly Kefferhausen belonged at first to the oldest rectory of Kirchberg. About during the 12th century the rectory had been transferred to Kefferhausen, but soon thereafter to Dingelstädt. Since then until 1861 Kefferhausen was a branch of Dingelstädt, since 1861 it is again a rectory.

The parochial registers in Kefferhausen are beginning in 1686.

For the 3 lines from Kefferhausen (X-Z) we had to sort out and to copy several times 281 registerings of Wiederhold baptisms, weddings and burials from 1688 to 1748 until they had been at last in a kind of order allowing a summary.

In a so-called Zero-Generation are indicated only the registerings of the death of 4 men and 6 women. Amongst these the parents of the first generation should have to be found, though a coordination is not possible in consequence of missing directions.

Henrich I 1 has, besides the sons Nikolaus II 2 and Henrich II 3, still the children I 14-21 (green). This means a shifting of these children by one generation younger, consequently a prolongation of the Y-Line by one generation. Henrich I 1 is called in the death-registering "Liesemüller", in the death-registering for his wife Agnes is mentioned "from the Liesemühle" (Liese Mill). For both of them the age of death has been indicated however by 93 resp. 96 years, which seems to be unlikely high, after all also for I 5, 6 and 7. It should have been indicated less, in this case even by about 15 years, otherwise by 5 or 10.

Henrich's sons Nikolaus II 2 and Henrich II 3 married women born Wiederhold, namely the cousins Katharina Elisabeth II 27 and Anna Katharina II 17. They originated from the biggest brothers and sisters group I 2, 4, 6-13 (blue), X-Line. When assuming that at that time

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As brothers of Henrich I 1 could be taken into consideration also Martin I 3 (without coloured indication), Z-Line, or Christoph I 5 (black). For the children of Henrich and Christoph godfathers are only known for the 2 resp. 3 last born ones, they are not Wiederholds. It is possible that children born earlier than the beginning of the parochial registers had godfathers being Wiederholds, who could have given a reference to a relationship with other Wiederholds. As from the sponsorships it is therefore open, whether both are related with each other or with others and if native or immigrated. All godfathers of Martin's children are known, but do not give an information. This might render possible the supposition that at least Martin immigrated. As to Martin and Christoph one child each of them has a godmother from his mother's family, Glanz resp. Schuchardt.

Besides the children II 4-8 mentioned in the parochial registers, Johannes I 2 and his wife Elisabeth could have had still other children before the beginning of the parochial registers. He has been strikingly often, 10 times, asked for as a godfather, his wife 2 times. This means that he must have been in high esteem and that he should have been born in the place.

To Christoph I 5 belong besides the three mentioned still the children I 28 and 33-38. These must be registered therefore one generation younger. A line starting from him is not known. The in the first generation then still existing groups or persons I 22-27, 29-31 and 32 (red, grey, yellow) are likewise belonging to the next younger generation. Open is only still today, from whom they are descending.

The first Wiederhold-generations in Kefferhausen have been examined very thoroughly. A mutual ancestor of the three lines there

has not been found. With the exception of Grossbartloff no line could still be led back from the before mentioned places to Kefferhausen, nor could a line be jointed together with another one.

Inhabitants	1782	1986	Increase
in Kefferhausen	542	840	55 %
in Dingelstädt	1746	5300	300 %

In Kefferhausen had been 6 mills, all of them were corn mills. Driven by the "Mühlgraben", a mill ditch, flowing into the "Unstrut", a brook :

"Klump" mill

"Haase" mill

"Walk" mill

Driven by the "Unstrut"

"Hesse" mill

"Antonius" mill

"Liese" mill

The Hesse- and Antonius-mill are still inhabited by Wiederholds. These inform, that already the great-grandparents (of Elisabeth Ganter) resp. the grandparents (of Elisabeth Bär) had been in possession of the mills. Both families are descending from the X-Line. Considering the name of the Hesse-mill, this mill could have been obtained by somebody who immigrated coming from Hessen. The Antonius-mill should have been called so in view of the personal name. From an Elisabeth the name Liese-mill might have been derived, from whom the Y-Line is descending. The Liese-mill is situated between Kefferhausen and Dingelstädt, it is no longer inhabited and abandoned to dilapidation. No pictures are existing of the mills.

The "Chronicle of Grossbartloff" by N. Görich is starting with the oldest history and is leading through the christianizing to the reformation and farther, without the name of Wiederhold coming into appearance. However, also the sources of 1545, 1610 and 1675 have not been used, or should Grossbartloff not have been taken up therein ?

The family-names of Goldmann, Hahn, Heise and others have been mentioned already in 1600. Wiederhold immigrated 1818 from Kefferhausen, Döring has not been mentioned in the statement.

1802 have been mentioned the mills called "Fiegen", "Fisch" and "Hahne". "Liesehütte" (Liese-cottage) appears as a remarkable field-name.

1811-1816 is burgomaster Christoph Döring, "Fischmüller" (of the "Fisch" mill). 1856, after the "Fisch" mill had been sold, the new owner, Ignaz Koch, built a barrage. He ran also during the construction of the railway 1875-80 one of the 10 public inns. 1885 the "Anger" (village square) was enlarged and the big "Anger"-stone was thrown in the "Mühlwehr" (mill barrage) near the "Fisch" mill.

1853 Franziska Wiederhold, 4 years old, died from drawing.

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1898 Ida Wiederhold was born as a daughter of a Wilhelm W., and of Maria Anna born Herwig. She was getting the monastic garb with Calixia as a monastic name, 1922 in Cologne.

After 1918 Albert W. had been in French captivity.

It is remarkable, considering the indications of age in Kefferhausen that from 1708 to 1803 7 dead had to be buried, who had grown 87 to 103 years old.

The Chronicle is giving interesting information and is describing the circumstances such as they may have been also for example in Kefferhausen in older times. For the emigrants a history of their native country say as from the 30-years-war in English language might be valuable. Unfortunately it is here unknown, whether something of this kind is existing, perhaps the church of the ^Mormones could be of further help ?

In Grossbartloff there were 800 souls in 1766, 1104 inhabitants in 1802 and 1200 about 1920.

Translated by Fritz Wiederhold, Götzens/Tirol, Austria