

26th

XIII. B.-A. Königshofen.

Transcription. With battlements and frieze. 15th century. Dm. 0.49 m. -
3. Bez. 1625. With flower frieze. On the mantle reliefs of the crucifixion, saints and
Heraldic cartouche showing a bell over 2 cannons on the side of the bell
the letters *PB* (= Petrus Buleuil; from the same Giefier bells in hall
and Wiilfershausen). Dm. 0.69 m.

Graveyard*
fortification.

Remains of the former CEMETERY FASTENING around the church. The wall
has an average height of 2.00 m, rectangular on the west side, inside
cut notches. Probably the 16th century.

Owned by the municipal administration SCHRANK. Interesting late renaissance
job. Built in two chest-like floors; lower chest. Four-
active; Doors with arched niches, shell niches at the top on the sides. Below
Maflwerk-like fillings. Spruce wood; Veneered with Hungarian ash. Lovely
wrought iron fittings. First half of the 17th century. H. 1.55, Br. 1.72,
T. 0.60 m. (Allegedly originally in the possession of the Genuine people who safien in Breitensee.
[See. below.]

Houses. Good FACHWERKBAUUTEN in the village, which are the Saxon-Thiiringic
House type represented characteristically. (See Fig. 14.)

Until a few years ago there was a PUMP FOUNTAIN on Dorfstrasse
with a pretty roof supported by four pillars. (Fig. 15.) wooden construction;
re. Now removed.

BILDSTOCK in the village. High base; Column with a relief of the crucifixion on it
with donors; or crowning Maria. Bez. 16Sg. Sandstone. H. 3.50 m.

In Breitensee the Echter owned a CASTLE, which was built in the 19th century
canceled. (R ost, p. 146.) It is supposed to be in the place of the current inn
have stood.

BRENNHOUSES.

Schlofi.

LOCK. B undsdhuh I, 453. (UnterBriinnhausen.) - R ost, pp. 156-157. -
W ilh. F r. V. B ibra, history of the Bibra family, Munich 1870, p. 159. (Cont
a view of the castle; Lithographic.) - B ibra, Articles I-III, passim.

Story.

There is nothing about the older history of Brennhausen Palace (Brunnhausen)
known. Individual styles of the preserved building point to the 13th century.
(See below.) 1421 a Truchsefl von Brunnhausen is mentioned. (Schools, Dipl.
History of the grafl. House Henneberg, I, 351.) Bearer of the same name 1439
and mentioned in 1522. (A mrhein, Archivinventare, pp. 283, 413.) In the second half
In the 17th century the chief bailiff and fortress commander became king
hofen, Franz Gunter, enfeoffed with Brennhausen from the Hochstift Wurzburg and in
raised the nobility (R ost, p. 157); his son Hans Gunter von Brennhausen
is mentioned on an inscription at the castle from 1663 (see p. 29). It fell in 1681

missing fiefs back to the bishopric (Rost, op. cit.) Hans Kaspar Freiherr von Bibra received it in place of the confiscated Bibra Castle Burgwallbach.

(Wilhelm Freiherr v. Bibra, Geschichte, p. 155.) His grandson Friedrich Gotthelf Freiherr von Bibra was the founder of the Bibra-Brennhäuser line, in their possession. (A. op., P. 159.)

Description.

Description. Low-lying facility, the former, as it is now. Recognize the swampy nature of the surrounding meadows, surrounded by water

Page 2

Brennhäuser.

27

was surrounded. (See the similar situation of the Schloßruine Dippach, Kunstdenkmäler von Unterfranken, booklet V, B.-A. Hofheim, p. 42.) The Bering forms a right-descriptive angular terrace, which is accessible from the west over a bridge and all around is enclosed by a wall. (Floor plan Fig. 16. - Views Fig. 17 and 18.)

The castle in the middle of the terrace is divided into two square, tower-like buildings, which are connected by a narrower transverse wing on the east side, see above that a re-entrant courtyard arises towards the west. Originally this yard was closed by a connecting wall in the west wing; the traces of the same are preserved on the south wing with a thickness of 1.50 m; also there a walled, arched driveway.

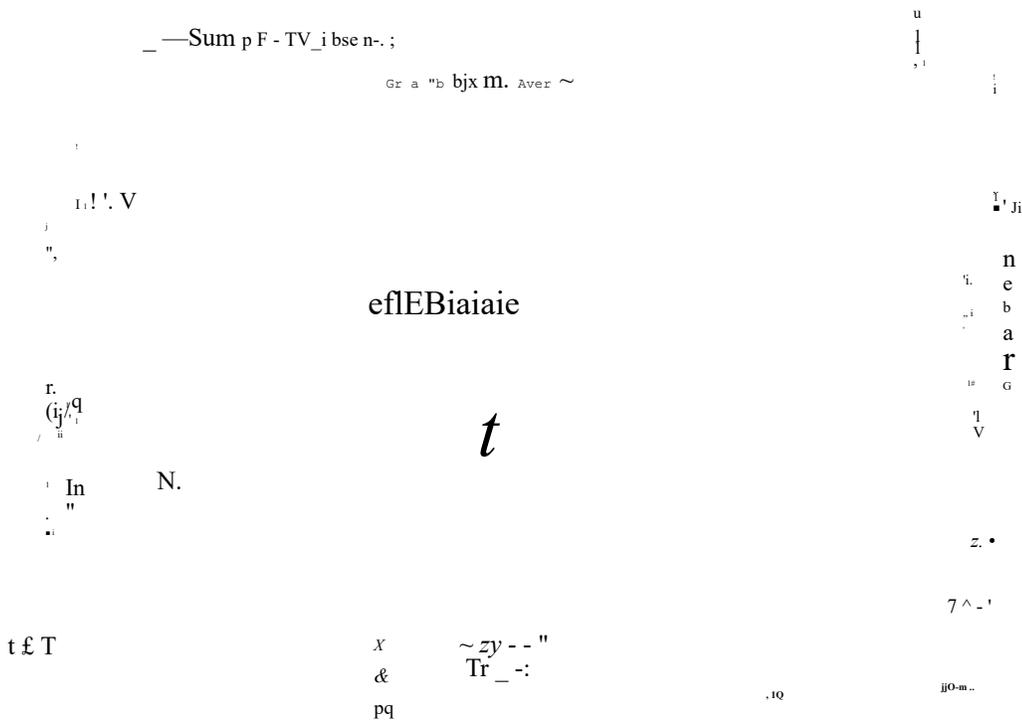


Fig. 16. Brennhäuser. Schloß. Grundriß.

The Nordnugel has four floors. Irregular masonry with toothed corner cuboids; Window profiles simply grooved, gothic, probably 16th century. Gable roof. On the east side on the third floor, toilet bay on corbels. in the Ground floor cross vaults, on the upper floors flat ceilings with a baroque frame piece. On the first floor supposedly a chapel. The shows the same structure square wings closing off the south side. On the ground floor and first floor on the south side rectangular slits, on the first upper floor short cantilevered stones, maybe once for a walkway. (See below.) On the east side on the third Storey corbels for a toilet bay, on the west side walled up

down the northern wing. The two towers in the corner wings are connected by the
Wrapped angle central building. The wing adjoining the wing is
four-storey, the three-storey built onto the north wing with half-timbered upper
storey. A flight of stairs on the courtyard (west) side leads to the first floor.

Page 3

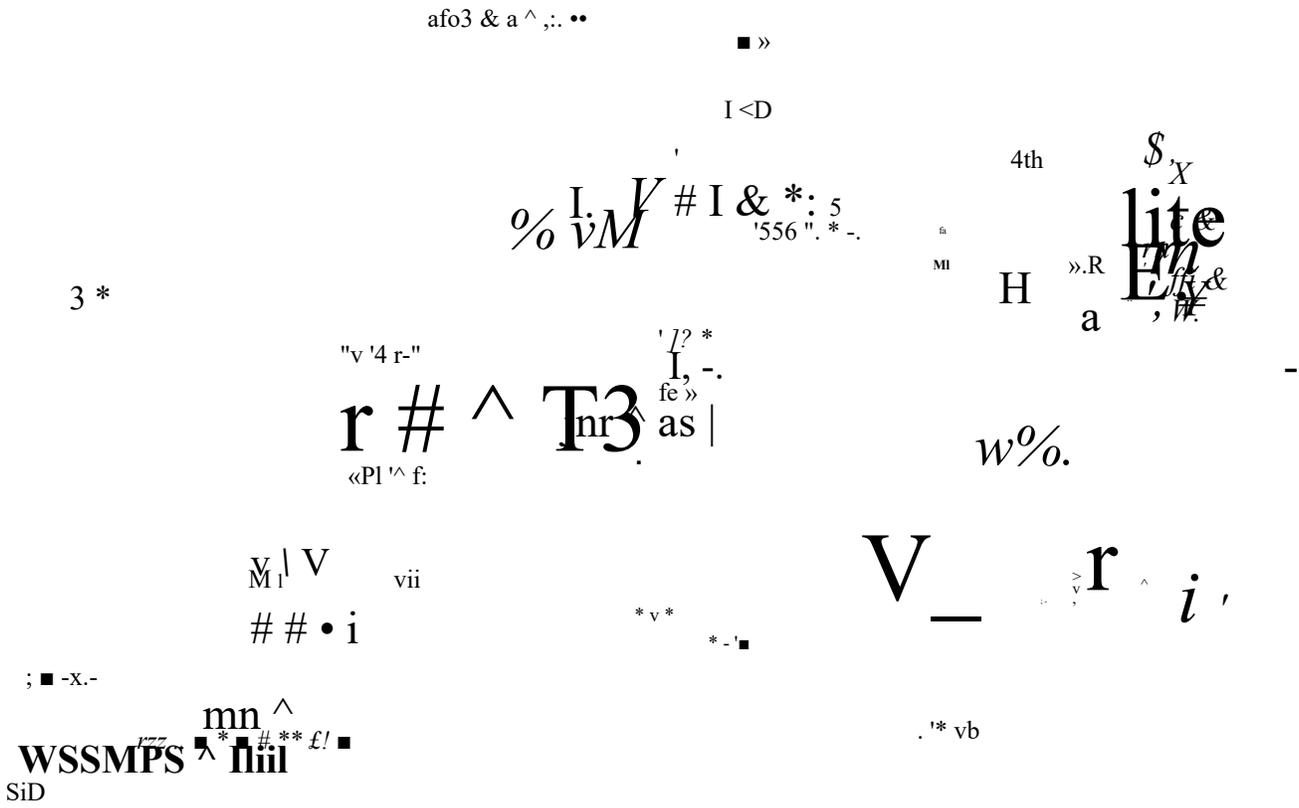


Fig. 17. Brennhäuser. Schlofi. View from the southeast.

Mauernverk and windows as with the wings; on the east side several GuBerker ^{SchioB.} in half-timbering on corbels. The corbels on the first upper floor of the south wing Be5chre, bl "ls' continue to some extent on the eastern front of the central building, it seems to be here before to have passed a walkway that connected both parts. At the inside simple flat-roofed rooms.

On the northeast corner in the FI of Stein relief with the marriage coat of arms, of two Angels held, below inscription: *Hans Gunter v. Brenhausen. Felicita Angnes Leschin v. Miihlheim. i66j.* Sandstone. H. 0.80, width 1.10 m. Opposite inscription Plaque with coat of arms of the Barons of Bibra and inscription: *exchanged for castle wallbach 1681. Restored in 1861.* Next to it a no longer ascertainable coat of arms fragment with the modern year 1462, chiseled open .

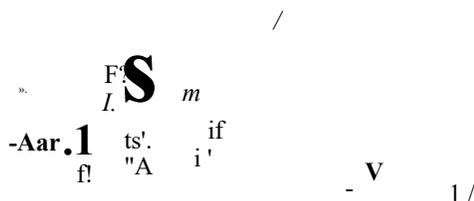


Fig. 18. Brennhausen. SchioB. View from the northeast.

EYERSHAUSEN.

KATH. PARISH CHURCH OF ST. WENDELIN. Realschematismus W., p.329. Pfarrkirch,

- B undschuh II, 98. - R ost , pp. 141-143. - W ieland i. Konigshofener archive, Pp. 84, 87. - A mrhein , Archivinventare, pp. 395-396, 404.

The church was replaced by an older one in 1752 and modified several times in 1610 ff (see Ordinariatsarchiv Wurzburg, Geistl. Mangel, 1611, fob 151b) from the ground up newly built and consecrated. (Real schematic.) Johann Miiller becomes the master builder called by Arnstein. (A mrhein , p. 396.)

Uniform Rococo building; picturesquely situated on a hill. Choir drafted; ^{Writing.} three polygon sides and a long yoke; closed inside. Mirror ceiling with Stitch caps. Sacristy to the south of the choir. Arched choir arch. Longhouse with four window axes. Flat ceiling with large coving. Double-storey gallery with powerful balusters. Portals north and south in the second axis as well west in the tower basement. Windows and portals with profile frames. Good west façade, whose flake accent is the Turin in the central axis, to which the im The plan was followed by slightly concave, curved wings. The tower front is divided into fiber the portal with its elegant round gable roof has a niche with a stone figure