

FORE WORD.

The inventory of monuments of the Konigshofen district office was carried out by Men's District Officials Run. F reiherr of R uffin, now District Officer of Briickenau, and Dr. R aim . L uick in dankenswertesten way, including also by letting the unusually extensive collection of photographic took from the districts, demanded. Likewise has parish clergy and teaching staff everywhere the company supports.

University professor Dr. T heodor H Enner had the kindness as before to review the corrections. Herm B aron R einhard from B ibra we are grateful for the most accommodating support.

The F reiherrren of B ibra as owners of the castle and Irmelshausen Good to high home, Mr B Aron T ruchsess of W etzhausen as the administrator of Brennhaus Castle, Reichsrat von D euster in Kitzingen, owner of the Schloss Sternberg, and the manor owner W aldemar W ertner in Walters- We are at home for a friendly treatment during the visit of the locksmiths called thanks.

We thank the gentlemen: V al . C Lemens H ess -

dorfer, dean of the cathedral and vicar general in Wuirzburg, Dr. F r librarian in Wurzburg. Dr. A ug . S pearl, Kgl. District archivist in Wurzburg.

S egnert, Kgl. Upper

The editing of the issue was done by Dr. H ans K Arlinger. The historical introduction was edited by archivist Dr. H ans R ing in Munich. The graphic and photographic recordings come from Mr. Architect G eorg L osti in Stuttgart with the exception of the templates for re-designated numbers mern. Mr. court photographer G underman in Wurzburg provided the templates to Nos. 3, 9, 10, 25, 37, 62, 63, 84, 93, 98, 102, 122, 123, 126, panels HI and IX. After recordings of the Kgl. District office in Konigshofen were the images Nos. 24, 35, 61, 133 and 137 were produced. Mr. B aron R Einhard of B ibra presented the template for panel V is available. The card made the Kgl. Drawing assistant O tto L indner. The clichés came from the B ruckmann Art Institute made in Munich.

Munich, May 1915.

DR. FELIX MADER,

Kgl. Conservator at the Kgl. General Conservatory
the art monuments and antiquity of Bayeros.

INTRODUCTION.

The Konigshofen district office has an area of 300.49 square kilometers and comprises 33 communities in 70 localities, including one town: Konigshofen im Grabfeld, and two markets: Saal ad Saale and Trappstadt. The population was 1910 14 791 souls. (For further statistical information see municipal directory for the Kingdom of Bavaria, issue 84 of the contributions to the statistics of the Kingdom of Bavaria, published by the Kgl. Extra Landesamt, Munich 1911, p. 215 ff. - A urich -

W elzbacher , Statistisches Amts Handbuch fiir Unterfranken, Wiirzburg 1913, pp. 24-26.)

The district office borders in the east on the Duchy of Meiningen, in the south to the district office Hofheim, in the west to the districts Neustadt ad Saale and Kissingen, in the north to the Duchy of Meiningen and the district office of Mellrichstadt. The district is crossed by the HaBberge in a north-western direction, which extend towards Konigshofen. From here it expands to the north and to the east the fertile grave field, still named after the old Gau.

The Frankische Saale flows through the district in the north-western line, the one from the right the spleen absorbs. Basalt and sandstone are used as building blocks. (See.

W ilhelm G otz , Geo-historiselves Manual of Bavaria at Munich and Leipzig II2 [1903], p. 643 f., Where more details about the soil structure of the district.)

In the old days our district formed the eastern part of the Grabfeldgau. (See. about this J oh . A ndreas G enssler , history of Friinkischen Gau grave field, I and II, Schleusingen 1802/3. - S tein , AU XXI, 3rd issue, p. 233 ff. ; AU XXVIII, p. 334 ff.) Konigsgut can be found in several places in our district. Important for knowledge of the Franconian royal estate are those of the kings for the bishopric of Wurzburg issued certificates. In the year 822, December 19, Ludwig the Pious authenticated the bishop church in Wiirzburg a certificate of Charlemagne, through which the- The same 25 cells and churches donated by Karlmann to the newly founded diocese - including a church in pago Graffeldi in villa Achifeld (= Ober- or UntereCfeld) and a church in villa Chuningishuoba (Konigshofen). (B Ohmer -M uhl -

bacher -L Fechner , Regesta Imperii [Karolinger] I2, Innsbruck 1908, no. 768) 889, Nov. 21, Arnulf of the church of Wiirzburg confirms loudly (lost)

Certificates of his predecessors Pippin, Karlmann and Emperor Ludwig among others the tithe of 26 named *fisci dominici*, including: Chuningeshove. (B Ohmer -M Uhlbacher -

L Fechner , No. 1837. -. MB. XXVIII, 15, 98.)

The Fulda monastery already had numerous possessions in the Grabfeld early on. ES are the following: Alsleben 866 (Adoloffesleiba, Adolfesleiba), UntereCfeld (800), Hochheim (800), Kleineibstadt (IbistatSoi; see G enssler , op . Cit . II, pp. 46, 58),

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Euershausen (Hishereshusum 866), Wiilfershausen (801), Irmelshausen (800), Walters-Hausen (867), Rothausen (855), Herbstadt (Herolfesstat 866 uo), Ottelmannshausen (800), Merkershausen (796, 863, 958), Sulzfeld (800), Grofibardorf. (Barahdorf 958.) (See D ronke , Cod.diplomaticus Fuld., Kassel 1850, no.109 , 120, 124, 157, 158, 173 * 458- 553, 563, 580, 587, 589, 597, 648.)

The allodial property of the margrave house of von also extended into our area Schweinfurt, after the sale to the Archbishopric of Magdeburg was canceled came to the Hochstift Eichstatt in 1112. (For more details, see Kunstdenkmiiler von Lower Franconia, city and district office Schweinfurt, Einl.) This included Konigshofen. The Hochstift Eichstatt gave the bailiwick over Konigshofen and the associated ones Better than a fiefdom to the Counts of Henneberg. (S tein , Monumenta Suinfurtensia No. 17. [Document. v. 1199.] - MB. XXXVIII, 65. [Document. v. 1292, Sept. 26.] - Reichsarchiv Munchen, Wurzburg, Hochstifts-Urkk. fasc. 937. [Document. v. 1202, Sept. 29.] - L efflad , Reg. The bishops of Eichstatt, No. 736. - Eichstatt, Hochstifts-Lit. No. 14, sheet 27. [Document v. 1310, Febr. 3] - B ohmer , Reg. Imperii Heinrich VII, No. 209. [Not applicable to February 2.]) The bishopric sold individual goods in Konigshofen to the Teutonic Order in Schweinfurt, from which it was transferred to the Teutonic Order House in 1298 Downtown were transferred. (S tein , Mon. Suinf. No. 32. - Ders., Gesch. Von Schweinfurt, p. 64.) Also on the Henneberg festivals Sternberg and Irmels Hausen, furthermore half of the Wildberg Fortress, Eichstatt had the upper fiefdom. (.. MB XLIX, NF III, No. 75. [.. Urk v 1264, May 26] - S ton , Mon. Suinf S. 85th.) Because of the transfer of these places to the bishopric of Wurzburg in 1354 (see below), Eichstatt finally renounced the disputes in 1362 named places. (B Ohmer -H about , . Imp Reg VIII, No. 3825. -.. S ton , Mon. Suinf. No. 86 a-b, 88a-d. - The same, Gesch. v. Schweinfurt, p. 176 fif. - Reich Archives Munchen, Niirnberg, regional court, fasc. 1. [Document. v. 1356, Dec. 7.]

As territorial lords of the grave field, we meet the Lords of Wildberg, and the Counts of Henneberg, so that the southern part of the Wildbergers, the northern fell to the Count of Henneberg. Konrad von Wildberg, the Last of his line, married Margareta von Henneberg, daughter , in 1271 of Count Poppo VII von Henneberg. With his death (after 1303) he almost came entire property of the Wildbergers to the Counts of Henneberg, who are now almost the sole ones Were masters of our district. When the Hennebergische Grafshank i. In 1245 Count Hermann I received the locksmiths and offices in Konigshofen and Irmelshausen. Count Hermann von Henneberg, who i. J. died in 1290 , followed his son Poppo. When his childless death i. In 1291 his possessions passed to the husband of his sister Jutta, Otto von Brandenburg. Through the The marriage of Henry VIII von Henneberg with Jutta, the third heir to the

Margrave Hermann of Brandenburg, i. In 1312 the 4th part of the 1245 fell away
separate possessions back to Henneberg, the rest acquired Count Berthold,
later by purchase. (Joh. A. Schultes, diplomat. Graf history of union house
Henneberg, I [Hildburghausen 1788], pp. 105, 113, 141, 177. - Rest, p. 15.)

The Henneberg area was for the purpose of administration and jurisdiction
like the bishopric Würzburg divided into offices and cents. After that under Graf

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Berthold VI. from Henneberg i. In 1317 about the so-called new rule. made Urbarium the places of our district belong to the offices of Heldburg, Kissingen and Rotzenstein (The Urbarium is printed by Schultes loc. Cit., I, 183; Regarding the individual places in our district see Rost, p. 16.) With the division according to The centre divisions were not in agreement with each other. Central court seats were royal courtyard and hall. The center hall was a fief of the Wiirzburg bishop. (See. Joh. A. d. Schultes, Coburgische Landesgeschichte, Coburg 1814, p. 45. - Rost, S. 17.) Most of the Henneberg possessions fell to the bishopric Wurzburg home. As early as 1354 the bishopric temporarily acquired the locksmiths Irmelshausen, Sternberg and Konigshofen as well as half of Wildberg (see above), 1368 also the other half. (Schultes, Diploma. History of the graft. House of Henneberg, I, 158 f., 475. [Urk. v. 1368, June 12.]) With the death of the last Count Georg Ernst von Henneberg-Schleusingen fell on December 25, 1583, the greatest Part of our district to the Hochstift. Passed under Wiirzburger Landeshoheit the Arnter Konigshofen (with 12 localities) and the Amt Sulzfeld (with 4 localities communities) in our districts. After the Wildberg Castle was destroyed, the Lindles Hof is the seat of the Wiirzburg bailiff, after the Henneberger died out the office moved to Sulzfeld. (Rost, p. 179. - For the individual places see at Rost, p. 19.) Central courts in Wiirzburg were Ktinigshofen and Wildberg. One place (Rothausen) went to the Zent MaBbach. (For more details, see Knapp, Die Zenten des Hochstift Wiirzburg, I, 194, 798 f.) The village of Alsleben came after the end the Henneberger die to the House of Saxony and only i. J. 1604 by exchange to Wiirzburg. (Schultes, loc. Cit. I, 286. - Rost, iorf.) In the land markings the community of Alsleben was once the Count of Henneberg, in the During the warlike times of the 16th or 17th century, the village of Esselhorn went under. (Rost, p. 104.) Gollmuthhausen also came to Saxony from the Hennebergers and was only ceded to the Grand Duchy of Wiirzburg in 1808 (Wiirzburger Reg.-Blatt, year 1808, p. 73, - Rost, p. 128), as well as the high jurisdiction in Rothausen. (Rost, p. 136.)

Of the numerous nobles resident in our district, we mention them Lords of Miinster in Kleineibstadt, since 1554. (See. Stumpf, Historisches Archiv fur Franken, Heft 1, Bamberg and Wiirzburg 1804, p. 8, 11. - Rost, p. hi.) a own gender named itself after Sternberg (until 1254). Sternberg was the fiefdom of Bishops of Eichstatt, which came to the Lords of Henneberg in 1255; meet later we here are the gentlemen from Schaumberg, Wetzhausen, and finally Guttenberg. (Since 1695.) To Schloss Sternberg belonged to Zimmerau, Sulzdorf, Schwan- and Schweikershausen. The Barons von Guttenberg were also in Kleinbardorf in possession of the patrimonial jurisdiction. (Rost, p. 18ff., 165.) We also find our own families in Zimmerau

as Henneberg vassals (still 1317), in Waltershausen (until 1448), later the Bibra, Kehr, Herbilstadt, Steinau, from 1522 to 1782 the Marschalke von Ostheim, Kalb (until 1827), Baron von Sartorius, also in Rothhausen as vassals of the Stifles Fulda (1152), Herbstadt (the gentlemen of Herbelstadt might like to come back once the nearby Vollburg), in Leinach and Bardorf as servants of the Wildberger. The gentlemen von Heldrik, Wenkheim, Brunn and were also in Bardorf

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Sternberg enthusiastic. (R ost., pp. 130, 144, 147, 182.) On what was once Hennebergische Schloß Irmelshausen saffen the lords of Bibra (since 1358, see p. 59), who also in Aubstadt (as early as 1308), Hochheim and Brennhausen were enthusiastic. (Sebastian Stumpf, loc. cit., pp. 6, 19, 22. - R ost., pp. 123, 152, 156.) In Breitensee saffen as Fuldaische Vassals numerous changing genders, since 1588 the real von Mespelbrunn, who built the castle, Ingelheim (until 1676), Gebattel (1676-1678), Dernbach, since 1687 the Universität Würzburg, in Althausen we meet the Marschalke von Ostheim (until 1782), Kalb, the Henneberg servants from Mafibach, snow home, Königshofen, Bardorf. (R ost., p. 146, 161.) Bin Ganerbendorf (with 12 gan inherit) was Trappstadt. (R ost., p. 138.)

The women's monastery was formerly the St. Johannishof. (Now Einode Johanneshof, Sulzfeld municipality.) According to Ussermann (Episcopatus Wirceburgensis, p. 480, no. XIII) is the monastery i. Founded in 1209 by a palatine Gebra, in the turmoil In the 16th century, however, it was received around 1554. The Sandhof, the subhof, the Rothhof, the Rughauser Wüstung, the Wiistung Weifiensee near Stadtlauringen and favor in many other places in our area. (For details, see R ost., p. 170 ff.) - The Ottelmannshausenhof (Gem. Ottelmannshausen) is also the seat of a monastery but, as R ost., p. 150, probably correctly suspected, it was only an accessory a foreign monastery, probably the Vefira monastery. Aufier Fulda and Würzburg also owned the diocese of Eichstatt in Sternberg and Gollmuthshausen. (See. R ost., p. 127, note 6.) The Bildhausen monastery had rights and favors in Rothhausen (since 1190, confirmed by Emperor Otto IV. in 1212, Sept. 5; see Schultes, Contrib. to frank, u. sachs. Gesch., I, 353), in Herbstadt, Althausen (since 1426), Grofibardorf (R ost., pp. 148, 161, 182), the Vefira monastery in Ottelmannshausen, Aubstadt, Herb city, Leinach (1319), Trappstadt and other places. (See Schultes, op. Cit. I, 200 ff. - R ost., pp. 149 ff., 153.) In addition, property rights had been granted in our district The most diverse kind of monastery Wechterswinkel in Grofieibstadt (since 1322), high heim, Irmelshausen (1156), Ipthausen (Ussermann, Ep. Wirceb., Cod. prob., pag. 40. - R ost., p. 126, 143), the Herrenbreitungen monastery in Gollmuthshausen (since 1192), also the monastery Theres, St. Stephan in Würzburg and others (cf. R ost., pp. 113, 138.)

With the sacularization of the bishopric of Würzburg, our entire area arrived Bavaria. At the i. In 1804 the organization became Königshofen headquarters a district court; it was composed of places from the former Würzburg Amter Königshofen, Sulzfeld, Lauringen (Leinach), Neustadt aS (Wtilfershausen) and Hofheim (Bundorf). The agreement concluded with Sachsen-Meiningen on June 20, 1804 This contract came the Dorfer Rothhausen, Gollmuthshausen, the Saxon part of Trappstadt and the Riedmühle (Gem. Gabolshausen) in Bavaria. (Churbayerisches Government Gazette v. J. 1804, No. 37 of the supplement. - Würzburger government paper v. J. 1808,

P. 72. - R ost, P. 20.) Also the patrimonial courts of Breitensee (Universitat Wurzburg [repealed in 1818]), Brennhausen (Frhr. Von Bibra), Waltershausen (calf, Dissolved in 1820), Trappstadt (von Eltz, 1824), Kleineibstadt (von Munster, 1829), Serrfeld (Truchsefi, 1827), Sternberg (Frhr. von Guttenberg), Irmelshausen and Aubstadt (Br. Von Bibra), Kleinbardorf (Br. Von Guttenberg) were until 1848 all dissolved. In 1862 the Kgl. District Office Konigshofen formed

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with the scope of the district courts (since 1879 local courts) Königshofen and Hofheim. On October 1, 1900, the district court district of Hofheim became a district office Hofheim separated. (See. J oh. H einrich T aubald, Office Manual for the circle Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg, Würzburg 1839/40, pp. 70 f. - O. F rhr. of V oldemijorff, Civil Law Statistics of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Nordlingen 1880, p. 196.)

The main point of transport in our area is the city of Königs hofen. According to the oldest city seal from 1341, the city is the Hennebergische Henne shows (illustration at R ost, panel II, no. 1), a foundation the Count of Henneberg. In 1315 Ludwig the Bavarian granted the Count Berthold VI. von Henneberg the collection of an amount of money, which in common Way was used to build the walls (cf. S chultes, Diplom. Gesch. Des grafl. House of Henneberg, I, 142); in 1323 he gave the city one Fair. (R ost, p. 39.) Like most cities in Lower Franconia, probably received also Königshofen Gelnhauser town charter. In 1354 Königshofen came through Purchase to the Hochstift Würzburg, but became in 1400 with the Amte Stern berg again pledged to Henneberg and completely sold in 1412. (Cf. S chultes, Diploma. Business of the grafl. House of Henneberg, I, 158 f., 350, 505.) Only at the end In the 15th century under Bishop Rudolf, the city came back to Würzburg.

(L orenz F factories in JP L udewig, historian of the Bischoffthum Wirtz- burg, Franckfurt 1713, p. 865.) Königshofen participated immediately after the others Cities striving for independence from the bishopric in the alliance against bishop Gerhard in 1397 (F ries, op. Cit., P. 671 ff.) And in the peasant riots. (R ost, P. 41 ff.) Under Würzburg sovereignty, the city acquired the character of a Fortress that was only abandoned in 1829. (Bavaria IV, 1, p. 432.)

- About the granting of market justice to the place Saal, once a Henneber gischer central court seat (see Rost, p. 113), and to the Ganerbendorf Trappstadt (R ost, p. 18 ff.) Nothing more is known.

In church terms the entire area belonged to the diocese of Würzburg. The Catholic parishes in our district (with the exception of the Wiilfers parish houses belonging to the Munnerstadt rural chapter) used to be part of the rural chapter Mellrichstadt, today all 18 Cath. Parishes to the deanery Königshofen. The 5 Protestant parishes (formerly knightly places) belong to the dean's office in Rothausen.