

THE ART MONUMENTS
*ES*fSEipB®R|

LOWER FRANCONIA

Xffl. BEZ-AMT KONIGSHOFEN

as

ſ:imMS e"i; I

in

THE
ART MONUMENT

OF THE
KONIGREICHS BAYERN

ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE
KGL. BAYER. MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE INTERIOR
FOR CHURCH AND SCHOOL AFFAIRS

THIRD BAND
REGIONAL
UNTERFRANKEN & ASCHAFFENBURG

ON BEHALF OF THE
ROYAL GENERAL CONSERVATORY OF ART MONUMENTS
AND ANTIQUITIES OF BAVARIA

EDITED BY
FELIX MADER

XIII. BEZIRKSAMT KONIGSHOFEN

MONCHEN
PRINT AND PUBLISHING HOUSE OF OLDENBOURG
1915

THE
ART MONUMENT

UNTERFRANKEN & ASCHAFFENBURG

BOOKLET XIII

BEZIRKSAMT KONIGSHOFEN

PROCESSED BY

HANS KARLINGER

WITH A HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

OF

HANS RING

WITH GRAPHIC RECORDINGS

OF

GEORG LOSTI

WITH 15 PLATES, 149 ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT
AND A MAP

MUNCH

PRINT AND PUBLISHING HOUSE OF OLDENBOURG

1915

VO R WORT.

The monument cataloguing of the district office Königshofen was carried out by the Herren Bezirksamtanner Run.FREIHERR VON RUFFIN, now District Officer of Briickenau, and Dr RAIM. LURZ in the most thankful way, especially through the integration of the unusually rich collection of photographic images from the districts. In the same way, the clergy and the teaching staff supported the company throughout the company.

Professor Theodor Henner had the giites to take the review of the corrections as before. Herm BARON REINHARD VON BIBRA we are indebted for the most accommodating support meeting.

Den FREIHERREN VON BIBRA als Besitzern des Schlosses Irmelshausen und Gutes zu Hochheim, Herm BARON TRUCHSESS VON WETZHAUSEN als Verwalter des Schlosses Brennhausen, Herrn Reichsrat VON DEUSTER in Kitzingen, Besitzer des Schlosses Sternberg, and Mr Rittergutsbesitzer WALDEMAR WERTHER in Waltershausen, we are indebted to the kind support of the visitors of the so-called locksmiths.

We would like to thank the Lords for another inclined request: VAL. CLEMENS HESS-DORFER, Dean of the Cathedral and Vicar General in Wiirzburg, Dr FR SEGNER, Kgl Oberbibliothekar in Wurzburg. Dr. AUG. SPERL, Royal District Archivist in Wurzburg.

The booklet was edited by Dr HANS KARLINGER. The historical introduction was edited by Dr HANS RING, an archive intern in Miinchen. The drawings and photographs were taken by the architect GEORG LOSTI in Stuttgart, with the exception of the originals of the paintings. Mr Hofphotograph GUNDERMANN in Wurzburg supplied the templates for Nos 3, 9, 10, 25, 37, 62, 63, 84, 93, 98, 102, 122, 123, 126, Tafel HI and IX. After photographs of the Royal District Office in Königshofen, figures 24, 35, 61, 133 and 137 were produced. Mr BARON REINHARD VON BIBRA provided the template for panel V. The card was made by the Royal Drafting Assistant OTTO LINDNER. The clichés were made by the art institution BRUCKMANN in Miinchen.

Miinchen, in May 1915.

DR FELIX MADER,
Royal Conservator at the Royal General
Conservatory
the Art Monuments and Antiquities of Bayeros.

INTRODUCTION.

The district office of Königshofen has a fliicheninhalt of 300.49 sq km and comprises 33 municipalities in 70 villages, including a town: Königshofen im Grab-feld, and two markets: Saal an der Saale and Trappstadt. The population in 1910 was 14,791 (Uber further statist. Information see Gemeindeverzeichniss für das Königreich Bayern, Heft 84 der Beiträge zur Statistik des Königreichs Bayern, edited by Kgl. Statist. Landesamt, München 1911, pages 215ff - AURICH-WELZBACHER, Statistisches Amtshandbuch für Unterfranken, Würzburg 1913, pages 24-26.)

The district office borders in the east on the Duchy of Meiningen, in the Süden on the district office Hofheim, in the west on the districts Neustadt on the Saale and Kissingen, in the north on the Duchy of Meiningen and the district office Mellrich-stadt. The district is crossed in a northwestern direction by the HaBbergen, which extend to Königshofen. From here, the fertile grave field, still named after the old Gau, extends in a northern and eastern direction. In the northwestern line, the Frankische Saale flows through the district, which receives the spleen from the right. Basalt and sandstone are used as building blocks (cf. WILHELM GOTZ, Geographisch-historisches Handbuch von Bayern, München und Leipzig II2 [1903], p.)

Our district formed the eastern part of the Grabfeldgau in ancient times (see JOH. ANDREAS GENSSLER, Geschichte des Fränkischen Gaus Grabfeld, I und II, Schleusingen 1802/3 - STEIN, AU XXI, 3rd issue, pages 233 et seq.; AU XXVIII, p.) Königsgut find vvir in several places of our district. Important for the knowledge of the Fringian royal estate are the documents issued by the Konigen für the Bishopric of Würzburg. In 822, Dec. 19, Louis the Pious authenticates a document of Charlemagne the Great, by which the same 25 cells and churches donated by Karlmann to the new diocese

— darunter in pago Graffeldi eine Kirche in villa Achifeld (= Ober- oder UntereCfeld) und eine Kirche in villa Chuningishuoba (Königshofen) bestitigt. (BOHMER-MUHL-BACHER-LECHNER, Regesta Imperii [Karolinger] I2, Innsbruck 1908, Nr. 768.) 889, Nov. 21, bestitigt Arnulf der Kirche von Würzburg laut (verloren gegangener) Urkunden seiner Vorgiinger Pippin, Karlmann und Kaisers Ludwig u. a. den Zehnten von 26 genannten fisci dominici, darunter: Chuningeshove. (BOHMER-MUHLBACHER-LECHNER, Nr. 1837. — MB. XXVIII, 15, 98.)

Early on, the Fulda monastery had numerous possessions in the grave field. The following are: Alsleben 866 (Adolfesleiba, Adolfesleiba), UntereCfeld (800), Hochheim (800), Kleineibstadt (IbistatSoi; see GENSSLER, inter alia O.II, p., 58),

Euershausen (Hishereshusum 866), Wiilfershausen (801), Irmelshausen (800), Waltershausen (867), Rothausen (855), Herbstadt (Herolfesstat 866 u. o.), Ottelmannshausen (800), Merkershausen (796, 863, 958), Sulzfeld (800), Grofibardorf. (Barahdorf 958.) (Cf. Dronke. 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 Margraviai house of Schweinfurt, which was sold to the Archbishopric of Magdeburg in 1112 to the Bishopric of Eichstatt, also reached our territory. (For closer information see *Kunstdenkmiiler von Unterfranken, Stadt und Bezirksamt Schweinfurt, Einl.*) Here belonged to Königshofen. The Bishopric of Eichstatt gave the Vogtei iiber Königshofen and the associated Guter as fiefs to the counts of Henneberg. (STEIN, *Monumenta Suinfurtensia* No 17 [Original of 1199] - MB XXXVIII, 65 [Original of 1292, Sept.] - *Reichsarchiv Munchen, Wurzburg, Bishopric-Urkk., Fasc., [Urk., 1202, Sept.]* - LEFFLAD, *Reg. 736* - Eichstatt, *Hochstifts-Lit.* No 14, No 27 [Original of 1310, February 3] - BOHMER, *Reg imperii Heinrich VII,* No 209 [Not applicable on 2 February.]) The Bishopric of Königshofen granted the Bishopric to the Teutonic Order of Schweinfurt, from whom they were transferred to the Teutonic House of Miinnerstadt in 1298. (STONE, *MON, SUINF. 32* - Ders., *General of Schweinfurt*, page 64.) Also over the Hennebergian fortresses of Sternberg and Irmelshausen, as well as half of the fortresses of Wildberg, Eichstatt had Oberlehensherkeit (MB.XLIX, N.F.III, no..[Urk.v.1264, May 26.] - STEIN, *Suinf.*) In 1354 (see below) because of the handing over of these places to the Bishopric of Wurzburg, Eichstatt renounced the mentioned places in 1362. (BOHMER-HUBER, *Reg. imp. VIII, No. 3825* - STEIN, *Mon. Suinf. No 86 a-b, 88a-d* - the same, *Gesch v Schweinfurt*, page 176 fif - *Reichsarchiv Munchen, Niirnbeg, Landgericht, Fasc 1 [Urk. v 1356, Dec 7.]*)

As territorial lords of the grave field we meet the Lords of Wildberg, and the Counts of Henneberg, so indeed, that the safer part fell to the Wildbergers, the northern to the Counts of Henneberg. Conrad of Wildberg, the last of his family, ground himself in 1271 with Margravita of Henneberg, daughter of Count Poppo VII of Henneberg. With his death (after 1303) almost all the property of the Wildbergers came to the counts of Henneberg, who were now almost the sole lords of our district. At the first division of the Hennebergische Graf-schaft in 1245, Count Hermann I received the locksmiths and Amt of Königshofen and Irmelshausen. Count Hermann von Henneberg, who died in 1290, was succeeded by his son Poppo. At his childless death in 1291 his possessions went to the husband of his sister Jutta, Otto of Brandenburg. By grinding Henry VIII. From Henneberg with Jutta, the third heir daughter of Margrave Hermann of Brandenburg, in 1312 the 4th part of the 1245 separate possessions fell again to Henneberg, the rest was acquired by Count Berthold, spiiter by purchase. (YOH A SCHULTES, *diplomat. History of the County House of Henneberg, I [Hildburghausen 1788]*, pages 105, 113, 141, 177 - ROST, page 15.)

The Hennebergische Gebiet was divided into Amter and Zenten for the purpose of administration and jurisdiction, like the Bishopric of Wurzburg. After the under Count

Berthold VI. from Henneberg i.J., 1317 Over the so-called new dominion, the places of our district belonged to the Amt of Heldburg, Kissingen and Rotzenstein (The Urbarium is printed by SCHULTES a.o., I, 183; On the individual places of our district see ROST, page 16.) With the division according to Amtern the Zenteilung was not relevant. The central courts were Konigs-hofen and Saal. The Zent Saal was fief-ed by the Wiirzburg bishop (cf. JOH.Coburgische Landesgeschichte, Coburg 1814, page 45 - ROST, page 17.) The Hennebergian possessions fell to the greater part of the Bishopric of Wurzburg. As early as 1354, the bishopric acquired the locksmiths Irmelshausen, Sternberg and Konigshofen as well as Halfte von Wildberg (cf. Above), 1368 also the other half (SCHULTES. diploma. History of the graft. [Urk. v 1368, June 12th]) With the death of the last Count Georg Ernst von Henneberg-Schleusingen on 25 Dec. In 1583, the greater part of our district fell to the Bishopric. Under Wiirzburger Landesholieit passed the Arnter Konigshofen (with 12 localities) and the Amt Sulzfeld (with 4 localities) in our districts. After the destruction of Wildberg Castle, the Lindles-hof was the seat of the Wiirzburg bailiff; after the extinction of the Hennebergs, the office was transferred to Sulzfeld (ROST, page 179 - see ROST, page 19.) Wiirzburg's central courts were Kinigshofen and Wildberg. A place (Rothausen) went to the Zent MaBbach.(Nearby KNAPP, Die Zenten des Hochstifts Wiirzburg, I, 194, 798 f.) The village of Alsleben came to the House of Saxony after the departure of the Henneberg family and only in 1604 by exchange to Wiirzburg (SCHULTES, a.o.I, 286 - ROST, iorf.) In the territory of the municipality of Alsleben lay the former Counts of Henneberg, in the martial times of the 16th or 17th. The village of Esselhorn (ROST, p.) 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, page 73, - ROST, page 128), as well as the high jurisdiction in Rothausen (ROST, page 136.)

Of the numerous nobles who were raised in our districts, we discovered the Lords of Miinster in Kleineibstadt, since 1554 (SEE. STUMPF, Historisches Archiv fur Franken, Heft 1, Bamberg und Wiirzburg 1804, p.8. 11 - ROST, p.) A separate family named itself after Sternberg (until 1254). Sternberg was fief of the bishop of Eichstatt, who came to the lords of Henneberg in 1255; Later we meet the Lords of Schaumberg, Wetzhausen, last Guttenberg.(Since 1695.) The castle Sternberg belonged to Zimmerau, Sulzdorf, Schwan and Schweikershausen. The barons of Guttenberg were also in possession of the patrimonial jurisdiction in Kleinbardorf (ROST, i 18ff., 165.) Furthermore, we find our own families in Zimmerau as Hennebergian vassals (still 1317), in Waltershausen (until 1448), later the Bibra, Kehr, Herbilstadt, Steinau, since 1522 until 1782 the Marschalke of Ostheim, calf (until 1827), Freiherr von Sartorius, ferner in Rothhausen als Vasallen des Stifles Fulda (1152), Herbstadt (die Herren von Herbelstadt mogen vielleicht einmal auf der nahen Vollburg gehaust haben), in Leinach und Bardorf als Dienstmannen der Wildberger. In Bardorf were also the lords of Heldrik, Wenkheim, Brunn and

Sternberg (ROST, p. 144, 147, 182.) The Lords of Bibra (since 1358, see page 59), who also visited Aubstadt (as early as 1308), Hochheim and Brennhausen (SEBASTIAN STUMPF, a.o., pages 6, 19, 22 - ROST, pages 123, 152, 156.) In Breitensee saffien as Fuldaische vassals numerous changing sexes, since 1588 the Echte von Mespelbrunn, who built the SchloB, Ingelheim (until 1676), Gebattel (1676-1678), Dernbach, since 1687 the Universitat Wurzburg, in Althausen we meet the Marschalke of East-Home (until 1782), calf, the Hennebergian servants of Mafibach, Schnee-heim, Konigshofen, Bardorf (ROST, 146, 161.) Bin Ganerbendorf (with 12 Gan-erben) was Trappstadt (ROST, p.)

Bin Frauenkloster was formerly the St.Johannishof (Now Einode Johanneshof, Sulzfeld.) According to USSERMANN (Episcopatus Wirceburgensis, page 480, no.XIII), the monastery was founded in 1209 by a Pfalzgrii fin Gebra, in the turmoil of the 16th century. In 1554, however, it was passed down. Hierzugehorte der Sandhof, der Unter-hof, der Rothhof, die Rughauser Wustung, die Wiistung Weifiensee bei Stadtlauringen und Gefalle in vielen anderen Orten unseres Gebietes. (Naheres bei ROST S. 170 If.)

- Also the Ottelmannshuserhof (Gem. Ottelmannshausen) soil may have been the seat of a monastery, but, as ROST, page 150, it was probably only an accessory to an extraordinary monastery, probably the monastery of Vefira. In addition to Fulda and Wurzburg, the bishopric of Eichstatt also owned property in Sternberg and Gollmuthhausen (cf. ROST, p., 6) The Bildhausen Monastery had rights and rights in Rothhausen (since 1190, ruled by Emperor Otto IV in 1212, Sept.; See SCHULTES, Contribution to frank, and Sachs. Gesch. , I, 353), in Herbstadt, Althausen (seit 1426), Grofibardorf (ROST, S. 148, 161, 182), das Kloster Vefira in Ottelmannshausen, Aubstadt, Herb- stadt, Leinach (1319), Trappstadt und anderen Orten. (Cf.SCHULTES, A.O.I, 200 et seq.

— ROST, 149 et seq., 153.) The Wechterswinkel monasteries in Grofeibstadt (since 1322), Hoch- heim, Irmelshausen (1156), Ipthausen (USSERMANN, Ep. Wirceb., Cod. prob., pag. 40th - ROST, p. 126, 143) in our district had different property rights, the monastery Herrenbreitungen in Gollmuthhausen (since 1192), on the other hand the monastery Theres, St. Stephan in Wurzburg and others (Cf.ROST 113, 138.)

With the sakularisation of the Bishopric of Wurzburg, our entire area came to Bavaria. In the organisation established in 1804, Konigshofen became the seat of a regional court; it consisted of the former Wizburg districts of Konigshofen, Sulzfeld, Lauringen (Leinach), Neustadt (Wtilfershausen) and Hofheim (Bundorf). On 20 June 1804, the Treaty of Rothhausen, Gollmuthhausen, Trappstadt and Riedmiihle (Gem. Gabolshausen to Bavaria (Churbayerisches Regierungsblatt v., No 37 of the Supplement - Wiirzburger Regierungsblatt v.,

S. 72 - ROST, page 20) Also the patrimonial rights of Breitensee (Universitat Wurzburg [1818 abolished]), Brennhausen (Frhr. by Bibra), Waltershausen (calf, 1820 aufgelost), Trappstadt (von Eltz, 1824), Kleineibstadt (von Munster, 1829), Serr-feld (Truchsefi, 1827), Sternberg (Frhr. von Guttenberg), Irmelshausen and Aubstadt (Frhr von Bibra), Kleinbardorf (Frhr von Guttenberg) were all charged until 1848. In 1862 the Royal District Office of Konigshofen was formed

with the extent of the district courts (since 1879 district courts) Königshofen and Hofheim. On 1 October 1900, the district court district of Hofheim was separated as the district office of Hofheim (Cf. JOH. HEINRICH TAUBALD, Amtshandbuch für den Kreis Unterfranken und Aschaffenburg, Würzburg 1839/40, p. 70 f - O. FRHR. VON VOLDERNHORFF, Civil Law Statistics of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Nordlingen 1880, p.)

The most important transport point in our area is the town of Königshofen. The city is according to the identification of the oldest city seal from 1341, which shows the Hennebergische Henne (picture at ROST, panel II, no.), a Griindung of the counts of Henneberg. In 1315, Louis the Bavarian approved Count Berthold VI. of Henneberg the elevation of a forest, which was used in the usual way for the construction of the walls (cf. SCHULTES, I HAVE A DIPLOMA. Business of the grafl. House of Henneberg, I, 142); In 1323 he awarded the town a fair (ROST, p.) Like most Lower Franconian towns, Königshofen Gelnhauser was granted town rights. In 1354 Königshofen came by purchase to the Bishopric of Würzburg, but in 1400 with the Amt of Sternberg was again pledged to Henneberg and in 1412 completely sold. (Cf. SCHULTES, I HAVE A DIPLOMA. Business of the grafl. House of Henneberg, I, 158 f., 350, 505.) It was not until the end of the 15th century under Bishop Rudolf that the city returned to Würzburg. (LORENZ FRIES at J.P. LUDEWIG, historian of the Bishopric of Würzburg, Franckfurt 1713, page 865.) Königshofen took part in the Bündnis against Bishop Gerhard in 1397 (FRIES, a.o., p.) and the peasant riots (ROST, 41 et seq.) Under Würzburger sovereignty the city was given the character of a fortress, which was only abandoned in 1829. (Bavaria IV, 1, page 432.) - About the awarding of market justice to the place Saal, once Hennebergischer Zentgerichtssitz (cf. Rost, page 113), and to the Ganerbendorf Trappstadt (ROST, page 18 et seq.), nothing is more closely known.

In ecclesiastical relations, the entire area belonged to the Bishopric of Würzburg. The Catholic parishes in our district (with the exception of the parish of Wiilfershausen, which belonged to the District Chapter of Munnertstadt) were part of the District Chapter of Mellrichstadt. Parishes to the Deanery of Königshofen. The 5 Protestant parishes (formerly knightly villages) belong to the Deanery of Rothausen.

Royal District Office
KDNIBSHOFEN

Masstab=1:200QQO.

Z

I

1

3 o rra
i"!

(

® Botbauseu

⊗

Zx

<e>/x v s
r"nMeltrichstadt =

'lj-uuuuitsim v

/ZZ

rSjf Gollmuthhausen'

Gimelshausen'/

I/R

>⊗ z X

J?]E-mtoirershausen

sll

(s'

X yy

®Herbstadt

"7

A

•y 5A5teiDftan
+Findelberg

Aubstadt

V/

7

YY

Trappzadt

%

A*

v"1

%s"*y/

v X-

Knriinshofbn imCraim Eyeishausen

Aisle ban

-x. Klemeibstadt MerkersEbtausen

-xv v

Kleinbardorf

n

z/

•Simula

4

Grossbardorf

sz====*St

yftitauseu f

X

Unter

c,x'.'.'.'?

Sternberg-j fobrrd tA

a, t *TM A

I

X

~TMOber

Essfeld

Zimmerau

Wildberg

Sulzdorf -
Lederhecke

® Leinach

11/*

X

/v

> z

v-Z

XVX

V_ V

:11

/Zumv

Be z i k s

gtSacWj

amt

% H

o r K e i m.

;-:coW\$

*-v

Print and publishing house of Oldenbourg, Muenchen