

- G Voss, *The Master IH of Meiningen, a sculptor of the 16th century, Thiiringer calendar 1908.*

In addition, the historical literature, which is mentioned in the section fiber the history of the city of Meiningen.

The former **Martinskirche** on the old Gottesacker, built 1653-1658, broken down in 1827, was an artificial half-timbered building, which looked more like a barn than a house of God in its heavy-falling, broadly deposited form. In the exterior of the building, only the iron cross, conspicuous with a double cross beam, which was attached to the one gable on the roof ridge, recalled the church's purpose. Close under this cross king the bell. Two of the Thtiren were round-arched, two other Thttren four-angular, without artistic forms. The year 1654 stood fiber of a round arch thtir. It is only through the poverty of the city at that time, shortly after the Thirty Years' War, that it can be explained that in the execution of the wood framing all current forms failed. The construction of the old time corresponds only the striking strength of the wood, which is used for the posts, the slanted wall braces and sleepers. The figure on

S. 135 is drawn after a recording made shortly before the demolition in 1827. In front, see Doebner's introduction, page 26,42,45,52,57,58, 77,97.

The ducal castle

The episcopal castle.

The oldest part of the ducal palace is the Nordflgtigel. One of the two old gables, with its high, stepped-off tusk, protrudes expressively towards the "round building" erected earlier. The gable wall is shown on page 139, the other gable wall is covered by the new castle attached to it. This northern part of the ducal castle is the main building of the medieval castle built in 1511 by the bishop Lorenz von Wrzburg. Both the exterior and the interior of this "Old Castle" are very different due to the gothic reconstruction of 1861, but the main walls have remained the old ones. Completely new is the 2nd floor, below the current roof. For this purpose, the old gable wall is widened at the two lower corners.. The two roofs form here a bend, so that only the upper half of the roof has the original steep slope of the old Gothic roof. The lower ledge of the roof is set at a much flatter angle to the direction of the old roof. The old roof reached to the floor of the current upper floor. The old window frames were removed during the reconstruction in 1861. The bay windows on the two long fronts are completely new. The building inscription, which refers to this conversion, stands on the threshold of the upper floor on the north front. It reads as follows:

71° b° mbj» Omitia cum beo <t° b° mbccclpj.

Two old building inscriptions of the castle from 1511 are walled in the old castle:

1) The inscription, which originally stood on the north side fiber of the Thtir (near the former great Burghthurm):

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This inscription is placed on the north front of the alien castle, to the right of the portal.

2) The inscription, which stood on the former Great Castle on the west side:

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This inscription was found in 1872 on a stone in the new castle and it was walled on it at the courtyard front of the old castle on the ground floor near the western corner (see in front the introduction of Doebner, p..)

In the interior of the old castle from the period of 1511, the very strong grooved beams of the ceilings can still be seen in several places, especially in rooms No. 7, 8, 2, 3a and 4, and in the long corridors.

This old castle was originally a moated castle whose moat was filled with water. Only about the two particularly hot summers in 1471 and 1509 the chronicle reports that the moat was dried out, so that the youth could dance in it. The main building is described in Giith's chronicle of 1576 as a beautiful, graceful ban of stone. The lower floor contained cellar, vault, Ktiche and courtyard room. The top floor contained four large rooms and a large hall. In the high roof were rubble-ground fiber each other, on which the dominating grain-traps were stored. Renovation work on the main building was carried out in 1615 and 1616. The crucifix of the two sale of the 1st floor, which now houses the Ducal Library, may date from this period. This time is indicated by the simple, funnel-shaped consoles on which the tips of the weights were worked. In each of the two sale two cross caps. In the belt arch of each of the two sale at the keystone a rosette whose shape is still Gothic. During the examination of the plaster traces of old ornamental colouring have been found on the walls. The transmission speaks of a chapel, but there is no reference to it; a Catholic chapel lacks a domed niche, but a Protestant devotional room might have

Yollending of the castle church have been here. The former great castle-thurm stood free. In 1676 this tower was connected to the main building by a passage, which probably led through the old gate above the ground into the interior of the tower. The Thurm was quadrangular and built of large blocks, at the top covered with a round-long roof, so probably with a curly pointed-arched gabled roof, similar to the Thurm of the Lower Thores in Meiningen and the Thurm of the Sehlosses to Untermassfeld. The ban gait as a special trick: "Above but umb and umb at all four corners drawers made, inside of which old Henneberg postal clock customers, and next to them spacious stairs, which you can use to go upstairs. And if this Thurm is very nützlich in times of war, if one can see that on the same will stand up, and can also brush the Brticken and the mountains lying there, then also in Feuers-Brfinsten, because it stands completely free, and is guarded with iron Thtiren wol, that the fire could not easily do harm. "The Thurm was demolished in 1685 during the construction of the Elisabethenburg. The stones were used to dissern construction. Another building with rooms, chambers and stables is mentioned, as well as the centuuld built in 1616, some of stone and some of wood. It was demolished in 1684. See the history of the castle building in front, in the introduction by Doebner, 66-67.

The old castle does not reach close to Elisabethenburg. The intermediate space of about 21/2 m width is built up and equipped in the Aeussern in the neo-Gothic style. The former moat, which originally transformed the old castle, was partially removed during the construction of the Elisabethenburg. The sinking of the ground on the northern front of the old Sehloss originates from the moat that once surrounded Elisabethenburg. Gttth's Chronicle claims that the old castle was built on a rust made of alder wood. This message is based on an error*).

The main construction.

The construction of the new Sehlosses or Elisabethenburg began in 1682. The layout of the whole building (of the new **and the old Sehlosses**) **is in the form of the letter E**. Since then, the castle has been called "Elisabethenburg". The horseshoe-shaped building, which closes the courtyard to the east side, the so-called "round building", contains the offices of the Ducal Ministry of State. This originally two-storey building was built in 1837 around one floor. Inside, the two lower floors are crisscrossed.

The outer one.

The appearance of "Elizabeth Castle" is of great simplicity. The architectural decoration of the facades is limited to the fact that the corners and the windows are enlivened by edgings of ashlar. The richly designed large staircase leading to the park on the west side dates back to the 19th century. Before this lay the moat, which

*) Schaubach, Das alte und das neue Meiningen, p.