

burg, sheet 4, volume 205 ff - About the system of the Frankish Hofbau Bauem-cf. also K.RHAMM. Ancient Farms in Germanic-Slavic Forest Area, h'iuser' Vol. II der Ethnographischen Beitrag zur germanisch - slavischen Altertumskunde, Braunschweig 1908, pp.-316, 935 and 945.)

Other houses currently have a beautiful timber-framed structure; See Figure 136. Characteristic Roman court gates we noted at house no.: curtain ogical entrance, as it often occurs in the area, 17th century; the same motif for house 41, referring to 1747.

BILDSTOCKE. In the village.

base and round arched closed niche, in it stone figure of the Pieta. Reference 1730.

- Second, same structure. On the wall of the niche Eye of God and Gloriolo in relief. Reference 1745 - 3. *In the niche of Saint Aquilin, reference T750* - 4. *In the niche crucifixion, above the niche stone figure of Christ »in the Rasc. Reference 1733.*

- 5 Likewise, with relief of the Holy Trinity; referring to 1835 - In the hallway, 6th table base; short hem with grape foliage, acanthus and sandstone group of the pieta, gestiitzt by Engelskopfchen. Square *profiled base, embossed shaft, relief plate with classicist frame and the image of hi. Trinity. Around 1800* - 8 *Smooth hem with simple cornice, relief plate with classicist frame and crucifixion respectively. St Michael, 1836.*

WALTERSHAUSEN.

PROT. PARISH CHURCH.

Prot. 220 - BUNDSCHUH VI, parish church.

92-100 - RUST 128-130.

Allegedly built in 1484-1485. (WEIPPERT in the Konigshofen Archive, page 160.)

Since 1523 the Protestant denomination has been introduced into Waltershausen, since about 1580 Protestant parish (ROST. 130-131)

Gothic Spiit core of the 15th century, the present appearance belongs but in the essential to the late r6th century.

Flat-roofed hall-like room without a choir.

(Cf. Site plan Description.

Figure 139.) Three window axes. Window pointed. The empty long wall in half High set.

Two rightful windows in considerable height over the Spitz arched windows.

Two round windows on the east wall. Galleries on the east, north and west sides; to the west. Round-arched Renaissance portal

on the Siid side. Sacristy cultivated eastward, probably 18th century. Eight-sided

Turret with cupola fiber the east gable. On the gallery a double

flimsy flight of stairs on the north side.

Altar modern.

establishment.

Pulpit. Polygon round body with corner grooves and acanthus volutes, pictures of the four evangelists in the Scriptures; maflig. Sound cap with acanthus. Baroque around 1700.

Taufstein. Round base, fluted shaft and six-sided basin with niche suspension, framed by round-arched pilaster architecture. Around 1600. Sand stone, 0.95 m.

Organ fiber the altar. Simple housing around 1700.

Straightforward. On the northeast corner. Simple sandstone framing, top water impact, bottom screw. Wrought iron lattice with protruding

Figure 137. Waltershausen. Overall view.

p farrkirche. Bars and push bars. Spatgothic around 1500. In any case, the original sacramental reference is 0.95, 0.60 m.

Olbild is a portrait of Luther. Christoph Wahnes i6gJ. *H. 1.60, Br. 1.05 m.*

Baroque cabinet in the sacristy, two-fold with sinuous corners. Around 1700.

Gravestones. The church has a number of tombstones belonging to the noble family Marschalk von Ostheim (see below, page 163.) The stones are almost entirely ruins or so adjusted by Betstihle, dafl only at the fewest date bzxv. Name could be determined. On the north wall, date 1588,

26. *August.* A hammered one; above the coat of arms Marschalk von Ostheim and Hutten - 2nd An armed knight in time costume around 1600; the coat of arms of Marschalk von Ostheim and HeBberg in the round-arched pediment.(Cf.BIEDERMANN. Geneal. Tables, Canton Rhon and AVerra, Bayreuth 1749, Tab. CCCXLI.) - 3rd An armed knight around 1600. The AVappen in the gable decorated with volutes as in No 2 - 4th woman in time dress, dated 1600, *October 28.* Above coat of arms Fuchs and Hutten, in the crest the coat of arms Wildenstein and Rosenberg.

On the east wall, 5th rococo epitaph with rich shellwork around T750. In the middle the coat of arms Marschalk von Ostheim and Nankenreit.(?) - 6th With rich decoration of weapons and war emblems; Top AVappen Marschalk von Ostheim in Akanthusumrahmung. Around T700.

Elisabeth Marschalk von Ostheim, née zu Rosenau, born r663, f 1747. With caps and acanthus decoration, h 1,90, br 0,97 m

8. Double epitaph. Left Johann Friedr. Phil. Marschalk von Ostheim, Lord on

Waltershausen, Zailen, Althausen, Trabelsdorf, Dankenfeld, Kaiserlicher Rat and pfarrkirche. churpfälzischer as well as bambergischer Geheimrat und Kammerer, born 5 July 1723, Grabste! ne-f 28 October 1768. Wilhelma Rosina Marschalk von Ostheim, née von Stein, Born 10 June 1733, painted 28 October 1758, f 23 April 1769. Pedestal, pyra-mide structure, in the middle the written shields surrounded by 18 ancestral coats of arms, in the crest the coat of arms of Marschalk - Ostheim and Stein. H. 3,80, Br. 2,10 m - Darüber 9th Wood Epitaph. Kind of like an altarpiece. Three locations with high pedestals enclose two image fields; the base stuccoes zwischen the situlen bear the inscriptions. At the top between the Gebalkstücken a Wap-penfries with eight coats of arms, therein powerful main-sims and two crowning Schvifftafeln. In the picture boxes on the right: crucifixion with schitchers, below the deceased with his wife and daughter in time costume. The inscribed plaque refers to Hans Georg von Rumrod, f 9 September 1629, 60 years 50 days old. On the left in the picture field the Young Court, below written in, referring to Friiulein Maria von Rumrod, f 16 ... (not closed out). Lettering with scrollwork decor. On the upper tablets biblical sprites. The pictures coloristically good, very interesting Renaissance Spiit-works of the friihen i7-year-century.

To the West Face.

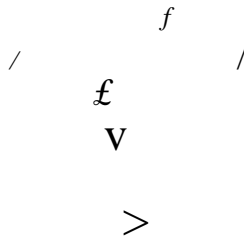


Figure 138. Waltershausen. Parish Church. Cup.

10. Karl Christ. Marshal of Ostheim; Date of death weathered. With rococo shell work around 1730. In the 19th century there is a wall of walls.

1 (Fig.138.) Silver, gilded. Round, funnel-shaped cerate, tapered foot with pointed humps, between which small gussets. Pomegranate-apple nodus. Far-reaching Cupa. On the FuB medallion with the coat of arms Marschalk Ostheim and Schriimpfen, WCM- MGS, bottom 82 (=1582). The coats-of-arms are laid out in enamel. 0,16 m - 2 SechspaGformiger FuB, round nodus. At the foot inscription: *In Gloriam Jesu mei Crucifixi Johannes Kroetierus Anno 1J05.*

View sign Niirnberg. Master mark in the shield - Hostienbiichse. Silver. Parish Church. Can shape. On the lid biirgerliches V. *Capsella haec Mac'ta (!) liberalitate George Leffleri IV Ejusq coujugis Elisabeth. Margar • ibgj.* H. 0.03, L. 0.10 m.

Abe ndmahlskanne. Tin. With Wuirzburger Beschauzeichen (flag and w in oval shield.) Urn 1780-1800 h 0,23 m.

Taufschiiessel. At the edge of the coat of arms Marschalk-Ostheim and Rosenau (each in the case of Philipp Erdmann Marschalk von Ostheim and Elisabeth, née von Rosenau, f 1747; See BIEDERMANN, *inter alia*, Table CCCXLIII). Fine Work the first half of the 18th century derts. Tin. Dchrn 0.45 m.

CLOSED. ROST, page 129-

SchloB.

130. — BOHN, *Einige* Nachrichten von Waltershausen, AU.II, 2nd issue, page 140 -150.- - From the Cent-, Vogtei- und Dorfgericht zu Walters- hausen, Konigshofener Archiv, p.81- 82, 85-86 WEIPPERT, *Notes* on Waltershausen, 159-178 - J.L.

KLAR-MANN, *Geschichte* der Familie von Kalb, Erlangen 1902, *passim*.

867 Walters- hausen in possession of the monastery Fulda (Introduction, page 2 - BOHN, page 141.) A noble family, which is called after Waltershausen, probably occurs already 1220 (BOHN, p.), it is surely mentioned in the Hennebergian Urbar of 1317 (by Waltradeshusin) (rust, p.); It died in 1448 with Anton von Waltershausen (Ebenda.). The families of Bibra, Kere, Herbilstadt and Steinau

History.

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Fig. 14T. Waltershausen. Cross section of the lock.

Share in Waltershausen. Durch eine Schwester des letzten von Waltershausen, Katharina, welche sich mit Euchar von Herbilstadt vermahlte, kam deren Teil-besitz an die Tochter dieser Ehe, namens Eyta, und von dieser durch Heirat an Christoph Marschalk von Ostheim, welcher 1456 in the district of Walters- hausen called wild. (RUST, p.; See also Bohn, pages 142-143 - WEIPPERT, page 160.) The Marschalk of Ostheim were acquired in 1522 at Vollbesitz von Waltershausen. (Introduction, page 3 - BOHN, page 143-144.) In 1782, after the extinction of the Marschalk family of Ostheim, the estate passed through marriage and purchase to the Lords of Kalb (BOHN, p.) 1827 Hofrat Sartorius acquired the property as Freiherr von Waltershausen, 1890 he went to Wilhelm Freiherr von Feilitzsch tiber (WEIPPERT, p.)

The present

XIII.

Ge.chichte. gau jn seinen alteren Teile unter Georg Philipp Marschalk von Ostheim, welcher 1619 das alte SchloB niederreiBen und an seiner Stelle die noch stehend Anlage, wohl mit Beniitzung alterer Mauern, führen.(BOHN,p.)
 The construction was completed around 1627 (ROST, page 150), the cloister was raised by a stick and redesigned according to the taste of the time (ROST, p.)

B.-
 A.K
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Description. B e s c r e i b u n. (Situation plan Fig. 139 - Basic plan Fig. 140. -•
 Transverse section Fig. 141. - View Fig. 137 and 142.) The SchloB is cine dreifliigelige,

SchloB.

Nothing is
 known

Figure 142. Waltershausen. SchloB. View of Siidosten.

three-storey facility. The main part runs from north to Siiden, on ilm on the west side the two kiirzeren Fliigelbauten so that in the middle a right-angled courtyard remains free for the entrance. The four iiuBeren corners of the building flank round companies with domed hoods. The two inner corners of the Fliigel became anliiBlich of the conversion in the 18. Equipped with curved struts on which simple Tuscan pilasters sit. The long sides of the Fliigel show eight or six window axes. An inconsistency of the window distribution at the northern end of the main tract suggests that there is a structural difference between the northern side-lobe and the other side-lobe, which, however, after the whole installation has been plastered, not to be determined with certainty.

XIII. B -A. Konigshofen

The entrances to the interior of the castle are located in the middle of the main building. the main portal on the west, a second portal on the east side. Description. The interior of the Schlofline is grouped into the staircase with annexes in the middle of the main wing, to which the Gemini in the two Fliigel slept. (Cf.

Grundrifi Fig.) A powerful, weighted basement (section 141) runs under the ground floor. The rooms of the ground floor have been weighted to the large part: the staircase and the rooms of the empty Fliigel with cross-weighted, partly on inner aisles, the rooms of the northern as well with exception of the eastern room, which is a

Over-stretched in the barrel. In the first Hoi'S decks [with painted hags]

ObergeschoB flat-roofed rooms. Special mention is made of a hall on the north side with an interesting wooden ceiling from the construction period (GrundriB and details Fig.) Two translucent ones with rich frame profiling carry the equally profiled top beams decorated on the heads with ornament, between which the painted formwork boards are clamped. The paintings show allegorical figures in Renaissance character: for example Charitas, Justitia, Fortitude, Tempe-rantia and others in liingsovalen fields, which top and bottom Dutch a Rohlverkornament are completed. The type of decoration possesses as an example of a closed renaissanceschopfung interest, the style of the figures has suffered through repeated strong paintings.

The rooms of the second upper storey belong, as mentioned, to the construction period of 1723 and following. They have partly rich, excellent beautiful stuccoes; so named

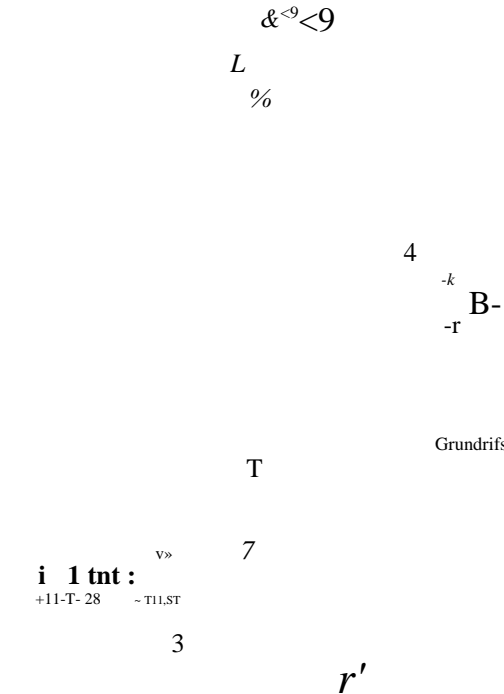


Fig. Waltershausen. Wooden ceiling in the Schlofi.

the main hall in the central section, which has a mirror ceiling (Taf. XIV.) The walls are divided into fields whose individual surfaces are enlivened by stuccoed emblems with musical instruments. A rich pig-tail takes the field over the fireplace. The corner gussets of the ceiling ornament emblems, the Liings sides are divided into fields. A light stucco decoration of shellwork, palms and flowers covers the ceiling. Analogous is the equipment of the on-Benden tower room.(Fig.) The stuccoing belongs to the finest Schtip-fungen of the Frankish rococo. It is stylistically consistent with the simultaneous stuccoing of Birkenfeld in the Bez. -Amt Hofheim, which the stucco master Bernhard Hellmuth from Lower Saxony (in the Department of Ktinigshofen, see page 155) exported in 1773 et seq.(Cf. Kunstdenkmaler von Unterfranken, Heft V, B.-A. Hofheim, S. Zoff.)

Figure 144. Waltershausen. SchloG. Stucco detail.

WILDBERG.

castle ruin. CASTLE RUIN. BUNDSCHUH vi, 233-236 - ROST, p. -206. (There are detailed references to history.)

History The Friihgeschichte Wildberg is little explored. Allegedly, the oldest owners, a family named after Wildberg Castle, were tribal descendants of the Counts of Henneberg and like them the descendants of the old Gaugrafen in the grave field. (SCHULTES, Dipl. History of the graft. House Henne- berg I, 26th - ROST, pages 185-186, himself another one about the first story.) The certificates are dated 1123 Gerwich and Konrad von Wildberg (DOBENECKER, Regesta Thuringiae I,2 [Jena 1896], No 1181); the mentioned Gerwich is certified at the same time as Vogt of the monastery of Kitzingen (USSERMANN, Episcopatus Wirce-burgensis, p.) In the first halite of the 13th century the family appears several times (DOBENECKER, II, passim - ROST, i88ff.) With Conrad of Wild- berg, who took the title of Count of Wildberg, the family died out in 1305 (STEIN, Geschichte Frankens, I, 300.) Bishop Manegold of Wurzburg had acquired the halite of the Wildberg dominion in 1298, the other halite had been determined by Conrad in 1272 by his brother-in-law, Count Heinrich von Henneberg, who