

## Burg Mörnshiem

High above the Gailach valley and south over the village, Markt Moernsheim, on a high plateau of 1500 feet, stood one of the most

majestic and impressionable castles in the area of Eichstaett until 1760. Just like the castles of Nassenfels to the south and Hirschberg to the east, so stood guard the castle of Moernsheim over the western borders of its territory for hundreds of years. Using these words, began Helmut Reschert, an historian of the Middle Ages, his introduction of his brochure, "The Castle of Moernsheim". This is part of a collection of works belonging to the Historical Society of the town Eichstaett..



In order to write this brochure, it took long hours researching archives and many other old writings of the It was sensational for Helmut Rischert to discover that the castle tower was built in the form of an octago style of building was was very unusual in Bavaria and was known to be used only one other time. The c of this castle started about 1225 when Bishop Heinrich I. von Zipperlingen, had a tower made out c hand cut blocks of stone, erected on the highest position of the plateau, as the central point of the whole At the same time the castle was under construction, Moernsheim was

developed. The original name was Morinesheim. It was later changed to Moernsheim as we know it tod village was given the privilege of holding a market from Kaiser Karl the IV in 1354 and received its coat c from Bishop Johann III von Eich, which is still used today. In 1281, the castle was thought of as be center of trade for Moernsheim. As a result, Bishop Friedrich IV, Count von Ottingen, had many new bu and walls built to enlarge the castle's capacity for trade and business. He also had an outer court yard bi surrounded the castle. Bishop Albrecht II von Rechberg had the southeastern wall reinforced from abo below, forming a high and wide wall. This side was considered the most vulnerable for an attack.

The castle was run by the Bishop of Eichstaett, who was considered a holy and worldly man. He appoint men; one was in charge of holding watch over Moernsheim, the other man in Krugsburg had the functior outpost for the castle and to keep guard over the "Altmuehl" valley.

Since 1363, an assistant of the reigning Bishop, and coming from nobility, was appointed, to take care administrative duties of the castle and the village below. Later, in the year 1645, these duties were coi with Dollnstein, a neighboring village, leaving living quarters of the castle empty. The results of the 30 Year War could not shake the castle or its people. S soldiers ravaged the lands and in 1634 tried to burn out the village in order to storm the castle, but to n During the Spanish Inheritance War in the winter of 1703-04 French soldiers took over the cast vandalized the complete inside of the castle.. In 1740 the wooden roof was repaired so it would not ca was completely ruined due to lack of up keep.

In the coming years maintenance of the castle was neglected. This problem was officially recognized castle custodian in the year 1760. The Prince Bishop gave the order for the castle to be torn down. Th part of the castle, along with living quarters and the chapel, were torn down. In the year 1855, large blocks were taken from the castle walls to enlarge the in Moernsheim. Along the walls that were left, poor people were allowed to attach their dwelling. Th tower blocks were was broken up in smaller pieces and carried away.

With great effort and painstaking detailed work, a scale model of the Moernsheimer castle was recons by Clemens Nißl. He used old plans and diagrams to do this work. The model can be seen in the Infor Center in the courthouse of Moernsheim weekdays, from the middle of May until the middle of Octobr 9:30 to 11:30.



### Krugsburg Altendorf

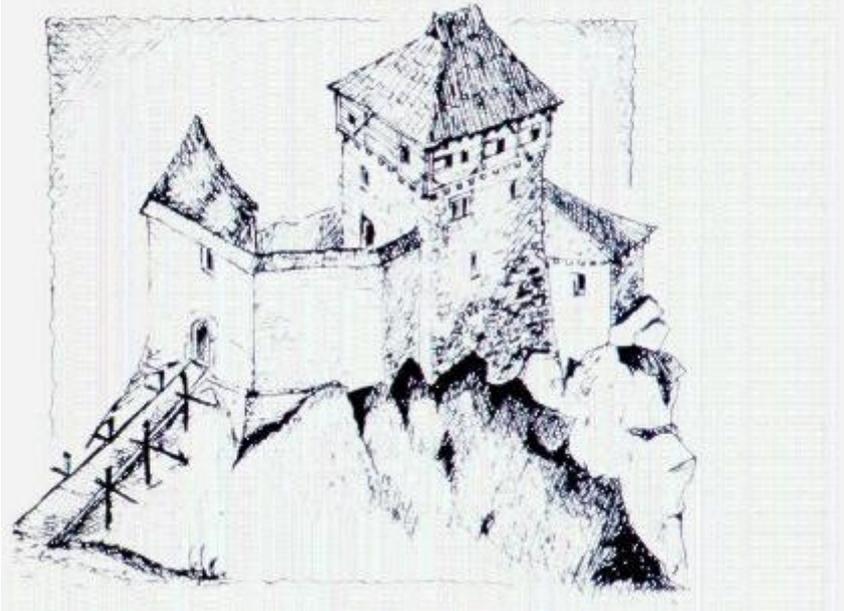
---

Helmut Rischert, the historian of the Middle Ages, wrote in his brochure "The Castle of Moernsheim", no Moernsheim, but

also about the outpost, Krugsburg. This location is not marked on the map of the area. The spot for t approx. 1800 ft. northwest of the Hammermuehle. All that is left is a 12 x 15 foot wide trench that runs ridge. where a cave is located below that faces into the valley. The outpost was measured 60 by 36 feet that the it was made up of a live in tower with a few side buildings.

The Krugsburg was occupied by only one man. He controlled a small section of the Altmuehl valley in t towards the castle in Moernsheim. The "Crugesburg" as it was spelled then was already established in its name from the way it was built, as you see in the old drawing. It looked like a broken beer stein. For years (1204 - 1294) the administrative activities of Krugsburg and Moernsheim were connected with that of Eichstaett. Krugsburg was in the hands of th Clan from the start of the 13th century until 1371 when it was sold the catholic church. This outpc documented as existing in 1717 as a storage place for building materials.

So könnte die Krugsburg ausgesehen haben – eine Vorstellungshilfe. Aus: *Christoph Bizer u. a.: Burgruine Hohenstein, 1987, S. 101. Foto: Fotolabor der Stadt Augsburg.*



 Zurück