

THOMÆ RESEARCH MUSINGS

From James F Thoma 01 Jun 2019

Thomæ Christoph, Archidiaconus zu Hhausen † 1634.
• Wolsfg. nat. 1617. 31. Dec. Pfarrer zu Seickendorff, darnach zu
Carlsburg.
• Stephan, nat. 1629. 25. Aug. Adj. zu Sonnenfeld † 1706.

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I I. Christoph Thomæ, Hildburghusanus, ist vorher Cantor allhie
gewesen, 1625. den 18. Dec. zu Coburg ordiniret worden, als Dia-
conus an Melch. Weiglers statt, der nach Coburg ist befördert wor-
den, und succedirt im Archidiaconat 1633. stirbt aber bald darauf
1634. den 6. Jun. und wird Dom. I. p. Trin. begraben. Sein Sohn
Stephanus Thomæ ist als Adiunctus zu Sonnenfeld 1706. gestor-
ben. Sein Enkel ist Joh. Christian Thomæ, der fleißige Rector zu
Neustadt an der Heyde, dessen Buch Licht am Abend genannt, oder
Coburgische Prediger-Historie ihm nicht nur unsterblichen Ruhm erwor-
ben, sondern auch mir bey dieser Arbeit grosse Dienste gethan hat. Er
gedenckt dieses seines seligen Großvaters darinnen p. 452. 718. Wie
aus Gúthens Verzeichniß erhellet, so ist er auch Conrector gewesen.

Christoph Thome, Hildburghausen, has previously been cantor all this time. Ordained on December 18, 1625, at Coburg, when Diaconus was sent to Melch, Weiglers, who has been promoted to Coburg, and succeeded in the Archidiaconat, 1633. But dies soon afterwards, June 6, 1634, and becomes Dom. I. p. Trin. to bury. His son Stephen Thome died as Adiunctus to Sonnenfeld 1706. His son is Johann Christian Thomae, the diligent rector of Neustadt an dee Heyde, whose book called Light in the Evening, or Coburg's preacher-history not only earned him immortal fame, but also gave me great service over this work. He wrote this of his blessed grandfather inside p. 452. 718. As is clear from Gúthens's book, he also used Conrector. -

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These notes were compiled primarily by Wilbur Hansen Kalb with a few by James Frederick Thoma. But to Wilbur goes the full credit. In general I refers to Wilbur or Chip. There are a lot of surnames and given names in these musing. There is a lot of German followed or preceded by the English translation done by Wilbur.

If you are not already catatonic with joy, I've got another surprise for you. Johann Christian Thomä might not be in *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* or *Neue Deutsche Biographie* (both are available online but NDB is not up to "T" yet) but, believe it or not, somebody had already written and published a book about him. His name was Thilo Krieg. In 1927, he published *Johann Christian Thomæ: Geschichtsforscher und Biograph (1668-1724)* [Johann Christian Thomä, Historian and Biographer (1668-1724)]. The *Landesbibliothek Coburg* [State Library of Coburg] has a copy of this book but it may be possible to buy your own copy over the Internet. I don't know if it is possible to get it with Amazon.de but I know from my own experience that, if it's a used book, you need to write directly to the bookseller because many German (and French) booksellers can't sell used books overseas through Amazon. You may be able to do better with abebooks.com. But, to be fair, I should tell you that Philadelphia has its own German language library at the German Society of Pennsylvania. I've been there a few times before, even though it's like in the middle of nowhere, and it looks like it may have the book about Rev. Thomä. If it does, maybe I could go there, read it for you and take notes and photocopies for you. Would you like that?

I also have the actual title of "Licht am Abend" and it's a doozy but in those days there was plenty of time for reading and booksellers didn't have to fight over the customers. The title is: *Das der gantzen evangelischen Kirchen, insonderheit in dem gesammten Fürstenthum Coburg aufgegangene Licht am Abend, dass ist historische Beschreibung Des heilsamen Reformations-Wercks und Lebens Lutheri, wie auch aller Evangelischen Prediger und Stadt=Schul=Collegen des Coburgischen Fürstenthums Vom Afang der Reformtion biß hieher* (Coburg, Saxe-Hildburghausen: 1722). In English, it's: "All the Evangelical Churches, Especially in the Whole Principality of Coburg [the] arising Light in the Evening, that is the Historical Description of the Beneficial Works and Life of Luther in the Reformation, as well as all Evangelical Preachers and Schools of the Principality of Coburg from the Beginning of the Reformation to the Present." In other words, the Evangelical Lutheran Church is the Dawn after the Long Night of the Roman Catholic Church.

That reminds me - Superintendent Buchenröder and the Thomæs may be in *Ritterschaftliches Pfarrerbuch Franken* but nobody made them knights. They just happened to be seen as the Knights of the Reformation, spreading the True Gospel against the "Evil Empire" - the Pope, the Cardinals and the Catholic Church - so the actual translation should have been "Book of the Knighthood of the Pastors of Franconia".

There is actually another Ebersdorf in Germany. It's usually called "Ebersdorf im Vogtland" to distinguish itself from our "Ebersdorf bei Coburg" but it's now known as Saalburg-Ebersdorf in Saal-Orla *Kreis* [District] in Thuringia. Freisau is a part of this *Gemeinde* [community]. When Michael Buchenröder was the pastor in Freisau and Ebersdorf in the Vogtland between 1638 and 1646, the masters of these towns were not yet Counts. They were not raised to the rank of Count until 1673, and the rank of Prince until 1848. So they were still Lords of Reuss-Gera when Mr. Buchenröder left for Heldburg. At that time, both towns were in the (then new) District of Saalburg and ruled by three brothers and a nephew - Heinrich II "the Other (of course)", Heinrich III's son Heinrich I (who succeeded in 1640), Heinrich IX and Heinrich X (the Rector of the University of Leipzig, 1641-1643). Michael Buchenröder, Jr. was born in the Vogtland so I would write down his birthplace as "Friesau, *Amt* [District of] Saalburg, *Herrschaft* [Dominion of] Reuss-Gera" because, like so many of numerous German states, Reuss-Gera was an independent country. Amazingly, unlike their sisters, none of the Heinrichs had their own middle names.

In 1665, Superintendent Buchenröder had Mr. Mönch of Coburg to publish the four-page-long essay to celebrate the wedding of his daughter Cordula under the title, *Glückwünschung, mit Gott abgeleget bey dem Hochzeitlichen Ehe- und Ehren-Fest so... Der Herr Stephan Thomas... Seel-Sorger zu Wiesenfeld bey Coburg, Des... Herr Christoph Thomas... Archi-Diaconi der Kirchen zu Hilperhausen... Sohn, mit der... Jungfrauen Cordula Buchenröderin, Tit. Herrn Michael ...* [Congratulations, with the Account of the Holy and Nuptial Celebration of Marriage and Honor . . . of Mr. Stephan Thomas . . . the Soul Tender of Weisenfeld near Coburg, . . . Son of . . . Mr. Christoph Thomas . . . Archdeacon of the Church in Hildburghausen . . . with the . . . Maiden Cordula Buchenröder, Dau[ghter of]. Mr. Michael . . .] I don't know how many children the Superintendent had, but Cordula seemed to be the only one

of them to have had this honor. Like I said before, she must have been Daddy's Little Girl.

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OK, I'm back and I'm done! Here's the biography of Johann Christian Thomä in German and English, with a sprinkling of Latin. I gave two dates for "the Monday after Misericordia Sunday (the second Sunday after Easter)" because I do not know when did the Coburger Land adopt the Gregorian Calendar. I hope I got the Latin phrases right. It's so hard to get into the mindset of the Reformation, especially with all the changes in the German language since the Middle Ages. But I have done my best and I think you'll find, as I did, that the personalities of Stephen and his sons come through the translations. It's a great shame that Christian did not get his father to write his memoirs; they would have made fascinating reading! Oh, by the way, I tried Google Books to see if they have Christian's pamphlet about the Schoolmaster Eyring but they don't have it - yet. Nevertheless, I still have a few more things for you so I'll be back.

The original German version:

Joh. Christian Thomæ, ist gebohren in dem Hauß seines Hn. Groß=Vaters in Heldburg den 5. April 1668. Der Vater war Herr Stephan Thomæ, damahl Pfarrer in Weisenfeld, nachgehends in Neuhaus, und endlich Adjunctus in Sonnenfeld. Die Mutter Fr. Cordula, Hr. Michael Buchenröders, Superintendentis in Heldburg Tochter. Nachdem Er von Hn. Joh. Martin Seifert, jetzo Pfarrern in der Steinach, Hn. Georg Möring, jetzo Collega III zu Neustadt an der Aisch, Hn. Georgio Kochen, nachgehends Pfarren im heil. Creuß zu Coburg, nunmehr seelig, war privatim informiret worden, kam er menfe Majo 1679. in Claffem primam nach Coburg, und wurde 1682. ins Hochfürstl. Gymnafium promoviret. Nachdem er 1686. de paupertate ftudioforum peroriret hatte, besuchte er den 14. Maji 1688. die Univerfität Jena. Anno 1697. den 15. Februarii erhielt er eine Vocation zum hiesigen Rectorar, hielt den 3. Mart. seinen Anzug, und fieng den 5. darauf seine Arbeit im Nahmen GOTTes an. Montags nach Mifericordias domini wurde er nebst Herrn Cantor von dem geistlichen Untergericht, in Bersern des sämmtlichen Raths=Collegii investiret, führet auch noch sein Amt fast durch ein Viertheil Seculum hoffentlich nicht onhe Seegen, und scheint, daß er in dieser Arbeit sich als ein Licht in dem Dienst GOTTes verzehren, und ohngeachtet noch keiner seiner

Antecefforum im Amt verstorben, er der erste fere, und Rectoratum hactenus immortalem mortalem machen werde. Im Druck sind von ihm (1.) das seinen seel. Hn Vater Stephano Thomæ verfertigte, und 1707. edirte Ehren=Gedachtniß, (2.) Den in der Augen der Welt unglück seelige, in GOTTes Augen höchst=seel. Zustand eines truen Schulmanns, in einer Abdanckung bey der Leiche Herrn Kirchner Eyrings gezeigt, und gedruckt 1720. (3.) Gegenwärtiges Wercklein.

The English translation:

Johann Christian Thomæ was born in the house of his grandfather in Heldburg on 5 April 1668. The father was Rev. Stephan Thomæ, formerly Pastor of Weisenfeld, later of Neuhaus, and finally Adjunctus of Sonnefeld. The mother Madame Cordula, daughter of Michael Buchenröder, Superintendent of Heldburg. After he was privately educated by Rev. Joh. Martin Seifert, now Pastor of Steinach, Rev. Georg Möring, now Third Class of [the Collegiate School of] Neustadt an der Aisch, Rev. Georgio Kochen, then Pastor of the Holy Cross in Coburg, now deceased, he came in late May 1679 to Coburg for the Primary Class [at the Collegiate School] and was promoted 1682 to the Great Princely Gymnasium. After he marticulated 1686 at the bottom of his class [*de paupertate studio forum* = Latin, "of the poverty of the study of the form"], he entered on 14 May 1688 the University of Jena. In the year 1697, on 25 February, he received a Vocation to the Rectory of this place [Neustadt an der Aisch], on 3 March, his pastor's uniform, and began the 5th of that month his work in the name of GOD. The Monday after Misericordia Sunday [15 or 22 April 1697], he was installed as the Cantor of the Spiritual Lower Court in the presence of the entire Collegiate Council, however has led his office for almost a fourth of a generation hopefully not without blessing, and it appears that he is consumed in this work as a light in the service of GOD, and yet taken without none of his precedessors dead in office, whom he would first make as a rule, "and the rectory makes a mortal immortal [*Rectoratum hactenus immortalem mortalem*]." In print, he has (1) made in the honor of his blessed father Rev. Stephan Thomæ, and 1707 set the memorial, (2) published in 1720, *Den in der Augen der Welt unglück seelige, in GOTTes Augen höchst=seel. Zustand eines truen Schulmanns* [The in the Eyes of the World tragically dead, in the Eyes of GOD most blessed State of a true Schoolmaster], a pamphlet for the funeral of the *Kirchner*, Rev. Eyring, and (3) this present work.

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Yes, I'll take a look at the biographies of the Thomae brothers but, right now, I think you may be more interested to know what I've found out about their grandparents, Christoph Thomae and Katharina Hartmann.

Finding that "Licht am Abend" book, with Stephen Thomae's biography, at Google Books got me wondering. Google Books have been putting a lot of old German books and periodicals on the Internet so, if I could find Stephen Thomae in them, maybe I could do the same with his father, Christoph. So I tried him out - and found him in three books about Hildburghausen - and, as a bonus, a genealogical article in a Saxe-Meiningen magazine. I didn't find a bio for him but it's way more than we would've gotten from his grandson, who, as one writer declared, "won eternal glory" for his book.

The books are:

Chronik der Stadt, der Diözese und des Herzogtums Hildburghausen [Chronicle of the City, the Diocese and the Duchy of Hildburghausen], by Rudolf Armin Human, Ph.D (a Thomä fan). (Hildburghausen, Saxe-Meiningen: Kesselring'sche Hofbuchhandlung, 1886), pages 81, 82, 396, 397, 470

Antiquitates et Memorabilia Historiae Franconicae [in Latin: Antiquities and Memorabilia of the History of Franconia, but the book is in German] *darumen insonderheit der Ursprung / Einrichtung und Merckwürdigkeiten der Fürstlichen Residenz-Stadt Hildburghausen von denen ältesten biß auf die jetzige Zeiten aus bewährten Urkunden abgehandelt werden* [in German: Especially concerning the origin, foundation and curiosities of the Princely Residence-City of Hildburghausen from the authentic documents that were employed from the earliest to the current times], by Johann Werner Krauß [Hildburghausen, Saxe-Hildburghausen: Johann Gottfried Hanisch, "privileged court publisher", 1753], pages 309 and 311. The title is quite a mouthful. That's why this book is known as just, "*Antiquitates et Memorabilia historiae Franconicae besonders Hildburghausen*". Maybe the success of his first book went to Mr. Krauß's head but he wrote excellent chapters about two major schools in Hildburghausen - the Hildburghausen School and the Princely Gymnasium.

Beyträge zur Erläuterung der Hochfürstl. Sachsen-Hildburghausen Kirchen-, Schul- und Landes-Historie: Zweiter Theil von der Stadt und Dioeces

Hildburghausen [Contributions to the Explanation of the Church, School and Country History of the Duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen: Second Part of the City and Diocese of Hildburghausen], by Johann Werner Krauß (Hildburghausen, Saxe-Hildburghausen: Johann Gottfried Hanisch, 1752), pages 274 and 383

Because Dr. Human used both books by Mr. Krauß as his sources about Christoph Thomä, I'll summarize my findings for you about Stephen's father. According to Mr. Krauß, Christoph lived his whole life in Hildburghausen but he was ordained in Coburg on 18 December 1625 as a deacon. In 1615, he became the 11th Cantor of the Hildburghausen School. The position of Cantor made Christoph the assistant to the Conrector, the second in command of the school. In 1622, he succeeded his boss as the 13th Conrector [Assistant Headmaster], "*mit Berbehaltung des Cantorats* [with the support of the Council of Cantors]" His promotion also made him the Vicar of the "U.L. Frauen." (Maybe that's why his son had to keep going to school in spite of the Thirty Years War.) In 1633, he was elevated to the rank of Archdeacon (*Hofprediger*= Court Preacher), the position he would hold to the end of his life. He died on 6 June 1634. His widow's second husband, Johann Möring (1596-1676), was, in 1642, the 10th *Kirchner* of the Hildburghausen School and he was succeeded in this office by his next four descendants. He was in various offices of the Church for 40 years.

Stephen was not the only Thomae of Hildburghausen to be ordained as a pastor. According to Mr. Krauß in his *Beytrage* book (page 383). a Wolfgang Thomä, born on 31 December 1617, was the pastor of Seickendorff and later of Carlsburg.

The next source is a biggie: "*Klipper Stipendium* [Klipper Exhibition]", author unknown, *Schriften des Vereins für Sachsen-Meiningische Geschichte u. Landeskunde* [Writings of the Saxe-Meiningen Association of History and Geography], 54. Heft [Issue No. 54] (Hildburghausen, Saxe-Meiningen: F. W. Gadow & Sohn, 1906), pages 74, 80, 94.

From "*Klipper Stipendium* [Klipper Exhibition]", author unknown, *Schriften des Vereins für Sachsen-Meiningische Geschichte u. Landeskunde* [Writings of the Saxe-Meiningen Association of History and Geography], 54. Heft [Issue No. 54] (Hildburghausen, Saxe-Meiningen: F. W. Gadow & Sohn, 1906), pages 74, 80, 94.

It is a very long article, and hard to follow, especially in its Gothic type. So I'll give you a brief guide. It begins with the will of the shoemaker Michael Klipper, written on 15 February 1606, and then lists the descendants of his nephews, who inherited his estate of 500 florins. The first of his heirs was Conrad "Kuntz" Klipper of Hildburghausen. He was the great grandfather of Katharina Hartmann Thomä.

Page 94:

Stephen Thomae was apparently the only child of Katharina Hartmann (1607-1669) and her first husband, Christoph Thomae. He married Cordula, the daughter of Superintendent Michael Buchenröder of Heldburg, and their children, as well as Christian's own children, are listed on this page. Stephen's parents were married on 4 November 1628 but Christoph died on 6 June 1634. Katharina then married Johann Möring on 30 January 1637. They had at least four children. Although he was a baker, Johann was the city Kirchner with the Church of St. Lorenz in Hildburghausen. He died on 13 January 1676. His parents were not known. But Katharina's parents are known. She was the second daughter of Antastasia Scheder (died 2 January 1659) and her first husband, Johann Hartmann, the Senior Mayor of Hildburghausen (died 5 June 1615). The parents were married on 21 October 1606 but, after Johann died, his widow married, on 1 March 1647, the *Tuchmacher* [draper] Paul Thein, who died on 11 December 1678.

Page 80:

Anastasia was the third of four children of Margaretha Klipper and her first husband, Michael Scheber, "*Einspännlger 1572 (1574 von seinen Stiefsöhnen 1. Ehe mit N. Naumann wegen 300 fl. väterlichen Erbgutes gerichtlich belaugt*" [hackney driver 1572 (1574 was sued by his stepsons from his first marriage with N. Naumann for 300 florins of his father's inheritance)]". Margaretha's second husband, Joel Siegler, was the mayor of Hildburghausen and the innkeeper of "*Gülden Engel* [Golden Angel]", who died on 14 Oct 1626 at the age of 80 years. Margaretha died on 6 Mar 1636. Dates of her two marriages are not known. Neither are the birthdates of her children.

Page 74:

Margaretha (cf. Krauß *Beitr.* I, p. 308 and J. H. Gentzler's Tab. I, p. 87 u.a.) was the youngest of six children of Conrad "Cuntz" Klipper, "*wohl Paul Klippers, B. and Schusters hier Sohn, der 1560 an 1,200 fl. reich war und in Birkenfeld und Häselreith begütert, + vor 1606 (seine Witwe sep. 30. 3. 1614)*" [probably the son of Paul Klipper, citizen and shoemaker of Hildburghausen, who 1560 was richer by 1,200 florins and owned properties in Birkenfeld and Häselreith, died before 1606 (his widow died 30 March 1614)]. Her birthdate is not known but her two older brothers, Michael and Peter, were born "*hierselbst* [in this place = Hildburghausen]" in 1558 and 1560, respectively.

There - this should keep you quiet long enough for me to look up Stephen's sons in "Licht am Abend" at Google Books and translate into English. But I've got one more thing for you.

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consumed in this work as a light in the service of GOD, and yet taken without none of his predecessors dead in office, whom he would first make as a rule, “and the rectory makes a mortal immortal [*Rectoratum hactenus immortalem mortalem*].“ In print, he has (1) made in the honor of his blessed father Rev. Stephan Thomæ, and 1707 set the memorial, (2) published in 1720, *Den in der Augen der Welt unglück seelige, in GOTTes Augen höchst=seel. Zustand eines truen Schulmanns* [The in the Eyes of the World tragically dead, in the Eyes of GOD most blessed State of a true Schoolmaster], a pamphlet for the funeral of the *Kirchner*, Rev. Eyring, and (3) this present work.

JOHANN CHRISTIAN THOMÆ

Last night, while I was getting the English version of Johann Christian Thomæ’s article for the Wikipedia, it occurred to me that the actual locations of his father’s pastorates have not been specified for today’s readers. Of course, when Rev. Thomä wrote *Licht am Abend*, everybody in the Coburger Land knew very well exactly where were Heldburg, Wiesenfeld, Neuhaus and Sonnefeld and they were his primary audience for his book so he never had to specify the locations. But their descendants, especially the ones in America and Canada, may not know. And there are several Wiesenfelds and over a hundred Neuhauses in all of Germany!!!

Fortunately, the answers were not hard to figure out. I looked at the map of the Coburger Land, read parts of *Licht am Abend* and remembered certain parts of the history of Saxe-Coburg. You yourself may already know the exact locations but, just in case — Heldburg, 10.5 miles west of Coburg, is now Bad-Colberg-Heldburg. Wiesenfeld is Wiesenfeld bei Coburg, 3.5 miles northwest of Coburg, but it is a part of the *Gemeinde Meeder*. Neuhaus is 12.6 miles northeast of Coburg but it is now known as Neuhaus-Schierschnitz. All three have their own articles in the German Wikipedia but, of course, they all got the brush-off from the English Wikipedia. I noticed last night at the German Wikipedia that Heldburg was once famous for 150 years of witch hunts and trials (1557 – 1700, 22 women and a man were tried — five were executed and three more died under torture). Remember that story about Michael Buchenröder performing an exorcism? That was halfway through that time. It would be interesting to see if he was also involved with the witch hunts and trials.

Thomae's eulogy about the Rev. Eyring the *Kirchner* — Eulogies were normally published either before or after the funeral. In 1720, Thomae's wife's first cousin, Georg Ernst Eyring, died in Neustadt bei Coburg but he was not mentioned by Rev. Thomae as his *Kirchner* in *Licht am Abend*. That *Kirchner* was the uncle, Georg Simon Eyring, who went to his reward in Heaven in 1717. Georg Ernst was not even in the book. So, considering that the pamphlet was printed three years after Simon's death, my guess is that he was Dorothy's favorite uncle and that Rev. Thomae was making amends with his wife for bungling the funeral sermon.

I also found the actual citation for Thilo Krieg's 1927 biography of Rev. Thomae. It's actually an essay from his three-part history of Coburg : Thilo Krieg, "*Johann Christian Thomæ: Geschichtsforscher und Biograph (1668 – 1724)*" [Johann Christian Thomä, Historian and Biographer (1668 – 1724)], in : *Das geehrte und gelehrte Coburg. Ein lebensgeschichtliches Nachschlagebuch, Teil 1* [*The Esteemed and Learned Coburg. A Reference Book of History and Life, Part 1*] (*Coburger Heimatkunde und Heimatgeschichte, Band 5* [*Local Customs and History of Coburg, Volume 5*]) (Coburg : A. Roßteutscher, 1927), page 46 ff.

The Difference Between a Superintendent and Adjunct

You are correct but, according to Hr Matthias Simon in his 1960 book, *Die evangelische Kirche, Band 1* [*The Evangelical Church, Volume 1*], the Lutheran diocese of Coburg was expanded in 1577 beyond the town limits of Coburg to include Meeder, Scherneck, Neustadt bei Coburg, and Sonnefeld. Each of these four towns had their own Adjunctus, who was answerable to the Superintendent of Coburg, who himself was answerable to the Head of the Lutheran Church — the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Johann Casimir. The Superintendent was, for all intents and purposes, the Bishop of the Lutheran Church, and the Adjunctii were his Suffragan Bishops, all for the Coburger Land. That's why Stephen Thomae could outrank the pastor of the Klosterkirche in Sonnefeld but also why he himself would be outranked by the Superintendent of Coburg!

Stephanus Thomæ 1678-1700

Bartholomäi 1629 zu Hildburghausen, wo sein Vater Christoph Thomæ Kantor, dann Conrektor war. – Diakonus an Melchior Weiglers Stelle, welcher nach Coburg als Diakon zu St. Moriz befördert worden war und 1634 am 6 Juni zu Hildburghausen starb.

Stephan Thomæ würde 1662 Pfarrer zu (unleserlich) 1668 zu Neuhaus, und 1678 Adjunkt zu Sonnefeld, Er starb den 22 Juli 1706 und wurde in der Klosterkirche begraben.

Sein Leichenstein hat folgende Schrift : “Allheir ruhen die von hohen Alter matten und von vieler Arbeit müden Gebeine eines treuen Knechtes GOTTES, nämlich HERRN STEPHAN THOMÆ von Hildburghausen, (unlesser) Theologi und verdienten Adjuncti allhier. Dieses Mannes Gottesfurcht, Amtstreue und andere Priester=turgenden belchnte GOTT mit dray Kronen, zwey trug er mit in dieser Sterblichkeit, mit der dritten zeught er nun in der Ewigheit, nachdem er gelebet LXXVII. Gelehret in Wiesenfeld V – in Neuhaus X – in Sonnefeld XXVIII – zusammen XLIII und in Ehestand gewesen XLI Jahr. Starb seelig 1707 Sein Sohn Johann Christian Thomæ, rector zu Neustadt, Verfasser des “Licht am Abend!”

Thomaes Gattin Johann Cordula war die jüngs sie Tochter des Superintendenten Michael Buchenröder zu Heldburg.

ENGLISH

Stephanus Thomæ 1678-1700

Born Bartholomäi 1629 (24 Aug 1629) to Hildburghausen, where his father was Christoph Thomæ Kantor, then Conrektor. Deacon to Melchior Weigler's place, who had been promoted to Coburg as a deacon at St. Moriz, and died in Hildburghausen on the 6th of June 1634.

Stephan Thomæ would become 1662 pastor (unreadable) 1668 to Neuhaus, and 1678 Adjunct to Sonnefeld, He died 22 July 1706 and was buried in the monastery church.

His burial stone has the following scripture: "Here rest the bones of a faithful servant of God, who are tired of old age, and tired of many years of work, namely, STEPHAN THOMÆ of Hildburghausen, (unlesser!) theologians and deserving adjuncts. This man's fear of God, of office, and other priests, was bound with God in the mortality, and with the third he was now zealous in eternity, after he had begun. Scholarship in Wiesenfeld V - in Neuhaus X - in Sonnefeld XXVIII - together XLIII and in Ehestand gewesen XLI year. Died his son Johann Christian Thomæ, rector of Neustadt, author of "Licht im Abend!"

Thomae's wife Johann Cordula was the younger daughter of superintendent Michael Buchenröder to Heldburg.

Herr Stephanus Thoma, Pfarrer in Neuhaus
Hat diese Adjunktur bezogen 1678
Ist allhier entschlafen den 22 Juli 1706.

“Anno 1778 Dominica septuagesima – bin ich Pfarrer Stephanus Thoma, ehdem Pfarrer zu Wiesenfeld, nachgehend in des x jahr Pfarre zu Neuenhaus, auf die höfl.Jnbitt Herrn M. Johann Laurentius Hofmann seel., zu einem Pfarrer und adjun durch Bitt. Herrn D. Wilhelmum Verpooten, Gernerl – sup. Und bitt. Herrn Johann Friedrich Henrich, Rentmeister zu Coburg und Amtmann allhier, vormittags gehöriger Probepredigt über das ganzen Gemeinde, den 31 Jan 1779 schriftlich vociert und Dom. VIII Trin. Investiert worden.

Donnerstag vor Petri 1678 – war der 21 Febuar, von Schierschnitz mit vollen Segen abgeschieden – und nachmittag gegen 3 uhr in Sonnenfeld glücklich mit den Meinigen angelanget, nach sobalden, Dom. Reminiscere das H1. Abendmahls angetreten.

Gott gebe zur künftigen Pflanzen und Begießung das selige Gedeyen!”

Den 5 mai 1678 wurde ihm ein Söhnlein geboren, dieses Kindlein verstarb noch am gleichen Tage.

Den 27 Mai 1679 wurde ihm ein Söhnlein geboren und Stephan Thomas Genannt.

Den 27 Jun 1682 wurde ihm ein Töchterl. Geboren und Martha Catharina genannt.

Den 19. Marty 1688 wurde ihm sein Sohn Johann Andreas geboren.

ENGLISH

Mr. Stephanus Thoma, Pastor in Neuhaus
Has this Adjuncture been referred to 1678.
And this is where he died on 22 Jul 1706.

"On the ninth Sunday before Eastor - I am Pastor Stephanus Thoma, before Pastor to Wiesenfeld, afterwards in the 10 year parish to Neuenhaus, to the court. Succeeded Mr. M. Johann Laurentius Hofmann, to a priest and adjunct by Bitt. Mr. D. Wilhelmum Verpooten, Gernal - superintendent. And pray. Mr. Johann Friedrich Henrich, Rentmaster of Coburg and official of all here, in the mornings of a proper rehearsal on the whole community, 31 Jan 1779 in writing and Dom. VIII Trin. Has been invested. Thursday before Petri 1678 - was the 21st of February, separated from Schierschnitz with full blessing - and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock in Sonnefeld happy with my brothers, to sobalden, Dom. Reminiscere the H1. Last Supper.

God give the blessed remembrance to the future plants and salvation! "

On May 5, 1678, a little son was born to him, and this little child died the same day.

On May 27, 1679, a son was born and named Stephan Thomas.

On the June 27, 1682, a daughter was born and called Martha Catharina.

On March 19, 1688, his son Johann Andreas was born.

Einige Auszüge aus der Sonnefeldischen Kirchen-Kasten-Rechnungen, ab 1720

4 fr.Guilden, 2 gl.7Pfg. – hat der Orgelmacher: Herr Nicol Sever erhalter.

1 fr.g.u2gl,7pfg erhält er für Verzehr, da er wegen der Orgel hier gewesen.

12 Batzen erhält Johann Sebastian Thomæ, hat für die Schule zu Sonnefeld 1 Tafel Schwarz gefärbt und mit roten Strichen, gut defirnnar:

1725 erhält Johann Adami von Coburg “ vor ein dpp=pelte Sanduhr” =2 Batzen.

1725 " von Petri biß wieder daher habe für das Orgeltreten 1 Taler und 12 Gl. Von Johann Marr, Kastenmeister in Kloster erhalten, Johann Conrad Thomä

Some excerpts from the Solar-Feldkirchen-Kasten-Rechnung, from 1720

4 fr.Guilden, 2 gl.7Pfg. - the organmaker: Mr. Nicol Sever received.

1 fr.g.u2gl, 7 pfg he receives for consumption, since he was here because of the organ.

12 Batzen receives Johann Sebastian Thomæ, colored for the school of Sonnefeld 1 blackboard and with red strokes, good defirnnar:

In 1725 Johann Adami von Coburg "receives a dpp = pelte hourglass" = 2 piles. 1725 "of Petri had therefore again for the organ coming 1 Taler and 12 Eq. From Johann Marr, master of the convent in monastery, Johann Conrad Thomä

Von den Söhnen des Sonnefelder Pfarrers and Adjunkts Stephan Thomæ (1678 – 1706) trat Johann Christian, der seine Jugend vom Geburtsjahr 1668 an in Sonnefeld verbrachte und seit 1697 Rektor in Neustadt war, als Geschichtsforscher und biograph hervor. Sein Buch: Das der gantz

Johann Christian, who spent his youth in Sonnenfeld from 1668 on, and who had been a rector in Neustadt since 1697, was a historian and biographer from the sons of the Sonnenfelder pastor and Adjunct Stephan Thomæ (1678-1706). His book: Das der gantz