

Local history of Würmersheim

1896

Roman coins and a skeleton are found at the western end of Würmersheim. It is very likely that these finds have nothing to do with a settlement in Würmersheim.

It can be assumed that Würmersheim was built between 700 and 1000 as a settlement ("colony") from other villages. As Würmersheim belonged to Elchesheim until the 30 year war, the settlement could have been made from Elchesheim.

1156

In documents, Würmersheim was first mentioned in 1156 as "Wirmeresheim". At that time, the Maulbronn monastery and later the Herrenalb monastery owned land here.

1278

Würmersheim is mentioned in a document in 1278 as an independent municipality.

1291

The Weißenburg monastery in Alsace also has estates in Würmersheim and in 1291 gave its property to the margraves of Baden as a fief. Margrave Hermann VIII pledged the village to Johann von Vringenstein until 1334.

Since the middle of the 15th century, the village with all official rights has belonged permanently to the margraviate of Baden and in the late Middle Ages and early modern times was subordinate to the Kuppenheim office, later to the Rastatt office.

1388

The mention of a "castle in Würmersheim" is probably based on an error and refers to the Rohrburg in neighbouring Durmersheim, first mentioned in 1388.

1510

Since the municipality has always had a small population, there has always been cooperation across municipal boundaries to carry out the most important administrative tasks.

In the early modern period, Würmersheim, together with the two neighbouring towns of Elchesheim and Steinmauern, therefore formed a "staff community", i.e. the communities shared certain communal tasks and offices, above all the lower jurisdiction.

Würmersheim participated in the common court with 2 judges, in the 18th century with 4.

The three parishes of Würmersheim, Elchesheim and Steinmauern also formed a unit in church terms, because in 1510 the parish priest of Elchesheim had a documented right to a share of the Würmersheim tithe (Steinmauern is a branch of Elchesheim in church terms).

In this year 1510 "Hans Ytemann" and "Andres Ludwig" are listed as members of the staff court (with Elchesheim and stone walls).

1553

Würmersheim already had its own municipal coat of arms at an early date, which was first documented in 1553.

It shows on the (heraldic) right side the traditional Baden colours yellow-red-yellow, on the left side a worm, is thus a so-called "speaking coat of arms".

1579

The mayor Wendel Ittemann and the "judge" Diebold Fritz are mentioned.

17th century

Only after the 30 year war (1618-1648) Würmersheim seems to have been merged with Durmersheim in church (and thus also in school) respects. However, it kept its municipal independence until 1972, when it was incorporated into Durmersheim.

1704

is documentary called Schultheiß Dionys Schorpp († 1710).

1716/17

Dionys Schorpp was succeeded by his son Johann Martin Schorpp (1682-1750), who in turn was succeeded by his son Lorenz Schorpp (1722-1789).

In the 19th century Leopold Kary (1799-1859), Sebastian Fritz (1832-1906), Melchior Heck (1839-1899) and Carl Schäfer (1839-1916) were mayors of Würmersheim.

1777

A separate church building was erected for the first time in 1777 and dedicated to St. James the Elder.

The chapel stood where the Würmersheim town hall is today. After the new Herz-Jesu-Kirche was built, it was converted into apartments in 1913 and later demolished.

The altar, built in **1778** by the carpenter Martin Eigler (1756-1806) from Rastatt, is taken over into the new church and serves there as a right side altar. Margrave Karl Friedrich takes over 75 guilders from the costs of the artistically appealing work.

A bell from **1805** is also moved from the old to the new church.

It measures 43 cm and was donated by Franz Joseph Kassel according to the inscription. The names of the former Würmersheimer Schultheiß Eichler as well as

the "Gerichtslleute" (court councillors) Altmeier, Oberle, Heck, Kassel and Kary are entered next to the donor.

The inhabitants of the place

1683

13 families, about 60 inhabitants live in Würmersheim.

1765

The number of inhabitants is about 125, ...

1800

... it's 160 inhabitants.

1852

314 people live in Würmersheim.

1886

319 people are counted, almost no increase.

1946

616 inhabitants after the Second World War

1954

The allocation of refugees and displaced persons brings the number to 779.

1964

the 1000 inhabitant mark is crossed

1973

When it was incorporated into Durmersheim, Würmersheim had 1253 inhabitants.

The victims of the wars

During the last wars, Würmersheim suffered 32 casualties in the First World War and 43 in the Second World War.

Old-established Würmersheim family names

Altmaier (Immigrated in 1722 from the diocese of Mainz)

Dunz (1711 from Gaggenau)

Eichler (1700 from Engen)

Fritz (1579 first mentioned)

Ghent (until 1853)

Kanntengiesser (until 1770)

Kary (also Karg, Karius - 1584 Dionis Carge)

Boiler (1707 moved from Au a. Rh.)

Oberle (1679 from Lauterburg/Alsace)

Stürmlinger (1807 from Reichenbach/Württemberg)