The handle [http://hdl.handle.net/1887/67106](http://hdl.handle.net/1887/67106) holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

**Author:** Kamp, J.M.
**Title:** Crime, gender and social control in early modern Frankfurt am Main
**Issue Date:** 2018-11-29
VIII. Appendix

Figure 20 % of female offenders by type of crime, 1600-1800

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806.
Figure 21 Types of property offences committed by men

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806.

Figure 22 Types of property offences committed by women

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806.
Figure 23 Share of moral offences among crimes investigated, Verhöramt

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806.

Figure 24 % female offenders among moral offences, Verhöramt

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806.
Figure 25 Types of offences prosecuted, Verhöramt

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806

Figure 26 Prosecution of mobility offences, Verhöramt

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806.
Figure 27 Schematic overview of the criminal justice system in early modern Frankfurt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Court</th>
<th>City Council:</th>
<th>Jurisdiction to impose capital- and corporal punishments (<em>Peinliche Strafen</em>)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Verhöramt:</strong></td>
<td>Acts as a court of enquiry for the city council to investigate capital- and corporal offences → inquisitorial procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Courts</td>
<td><strong>Verhöramt</strong></td>
<td>Jurisdiction over: 1. Offences punishable up to 3 months in prison/forced labour and/or simple expulsion for vagrants. 2. Offences punishable with monetary fines and private imprisonment (<em>bürgerliche Gefängnisstrafe</em>) in case of citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Frevelgericht</strong></td>
<td>Established in 1580s to unburden the Schöffengericht (until +/- 1650s). Jurisdiction over: Verbal and physical violence (that did not result in serious injury)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sendamt/Konsistorium</strong></td>
<td>Established 1530/1726 Jurisdiction over: Moral offences (fornication; adultery; lewdness etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Landamt</strong></td>
<td>Established as a central lower court for all villages early eighteenth century. Jurisdiction over: 1. All petty offences in Frankfurt’s rural territories including the villages belonging to the city’s dominion (Bornheim; Bockenheim etc.). 2. Court of enquiry for penal offences in Frankfurt’s dominion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ackergericht</strong></td>
<td>Dating back to the middle ages Jurisdiction over: Regulatory &amp; administrative offences concerning agricultural fields, vegetable gardens, and vineyards etc. in the city; conflicts among landowners; minor property offences incl. theft of natural resources; poaching etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive officials/urban offices with quasi-criminal jurisdiction</td>
<td><strong>Oberster Richter:</strong></td>
<td>Dating back to middle ages Jurisdiction over: Minor quarrels and disputes (<em>Zänkeryen und geringe Streithändel</em>) among common people (<em>gemeinen Leuten</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bettelvögte/Armenknechte:</strong></td>
<td>Dating back to middle ages; from 1679 part of the personnel of the poorhouse. In charge of: Policing begging and vagrancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Baumeister:</strong></td>
<td>Jurisdiction over: Petty conflicts and crimes among Jews in the Judengasse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Adultery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1609</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610-1619</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620-1629</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630-1639</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640-1649</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650-1659</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660-1669</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670-1679</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680-1689</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690-1699</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700-1709</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710-1719</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720-1729</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730-1739</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740-1749</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750-1759</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760-1769</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770-1779</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780-1789</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790-1799</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-1806</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Criminalia 1600-1806

---

As said in chapter III, the survival rate of Criminalia before 1680 is not 100%. This means that there could be a distortion in the quantitative developments of the prosecution practice of the authorities if we only take the Criminalia into account. However, the development largely corresponds with what is known based on data of the Strafbuch (1562-1696) and the city council records, as described by Anja Johann, Kontrolle mit Konsens, 120-129; 220-240.
Table 25 Type of mobility offences, by gender, 1600-1806

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Begging/vagrancy</th>
<th>‘Acting suspiciously’</th>
<th>Illegal return/breaking banishment</th>
<th>Collecting alms with false documents</th>
<th>Gypsies</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N = 157</td>
<td>N = 107</td>
<td>N = 205</td>
<td>N = 103</td>
<td>N = 46</td>
<td>N = 618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1660</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650-1700</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700-1725</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725-1750</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750-1775</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775-1806</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IfSG, Criminalia 1600-1806
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