

Robert Wideen : 2020

Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History
www.soufflenheimgenealogy.com

Sources of information for genealogical and historical research in Soufflenheim.



The Meadow, Gustave Dore

CONTENTS

Soufflenheim Genealogy Research	1
Websites.....	3
Publications	4
Civil Records	6
Ancient Archives	6
Town Accounts.....	7
Tax Records	8
Census Records.....	9
Potter Records	11
Birth, Marriage, Death Indexes	11
Military Records	12
Emigration Records.....	13
Great Flight	14
Land Records	14
National Archives	17
Religious Records	18
Catholic Records.....	18
Protestant Records	20
Jewish Records.....	20
Notary Records	21
Haguenau Notary Index	23
Roeschwoog Notary Index.....	40
Bas-Rhin Inventory Indexes	54
Appendix	56
Genealogy in Alsace	56
Keys to Research.....	65

WEBSITES

Websites of interest to genealogy research in Soufflenheim:

Soufflenheim

- Soufflenheim Birth Index, Mark Drexler: www.smithancestry.com/alsace/souffbirth
- Soufflenheim Baptism Index, Rosa Raiman: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~fraalsac/souffbapt/baptn.htm>
- Soufflenheim Marriage Index, Rosa Raiman: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~fraalsac/souffmarr/marrw.htm>
- Soufflenheim Death Index, Rosa Raiman: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~fraalsac/souffdeath/deathw.htm>
- Nuwer Family History, Michael J. Nuwer: <https://sites.google.com/view/nuwerfamilyhistory/home>
- Soufflenheim, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France, Brian J. Smith: <http://smithancestry.com/places/souff/soufflenheim.htm>
- Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History, Robert Wideen: <http://www.soufflenheimgenealogy.com/>
- Maryhill Historical Society, Diane Strickler: <http://maryhillroots.com/>

Alsace


- Archives Department of Bas-Rhin: <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/>
- Haguenau Municipal Archives: <http://www.ville-haguenau.fr/archives-municipales-genealogie-en-ligne>
- FamilySearch: <https://www.familysearch.org/en/united-states/>
- Genealogy Alsace, Genealogical Circle of Alsace, Île-de-France section: <https://genealogiealsace.wordpress.com>
- Communities of Alsace A-Z, Robert Behra and Brian J. Smith: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~fraalsac/alsaceaz/admin.htm>
- National Archives of France: <https://francearchives.gouv.fr/en/>
- French Genealogy Blog, Anne Morddel: <http://french-genealogy.typepad.com/>

FamilySearch

Soufflenheim civil and church records are found online at the Archives of Bas-Rhin and FamilySearch. The FamilySearch images are darker and better for viewing faint or illegible records. When the records were indexed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they put 'Bas-Rhin' as the location of all the events, whether they were from Soufflenheim, Haguenau, Fort-Louis, etc., so you can't actually search for record entries from Soufflenheim.

The easiest way to get to the images is: <https://www.familysearch.org/en/united-states/>

1. Use the menu at the top. Choose: Search > Catalog
2. In the Place search window that opens up, type 'Soufflenheim', select what comes up (any of the three options will take you to the same place).
3. You will get two entries, one for church records, one for civil registration, select the former and click on the link.
4. When it opens, there will be a bright red notice that the records are available online - IGNORE THAT - it will take you to the records with no village assigned and no direct browsing capability. Instead, scroll farther down the page to **Film/Digital Notes** and there will be a description of the record on the old film: Baptêmes 1748-1792, mariages 1743-1754, 1783-1792, sépultures 1783-1793, [Family History Library](#), International B1 Floor Film, 740080, 8318155.

5. All the way to the right at the end of this line there is a little camera icon  - click on the icon and it will take you to the scans from the original film, containing all four volumes.

PUBLICATIONS

Soufflenheim books, papers, and archaeology reports.

Books

- *Soufflenheim, le pays de la céramique*. By Crédit mutuel Pays de la céramique. Series: Monographies sur les villages d' Alsace, 2006, Published by Strasbourg: Édition Coprur, 494 Pages, Illustrated, French.
- *La céramique de Soufflenheim. Cent cinquante ans de production en Alsace. 1800-1950*. By Emile Decker, Olivier Haegel, Jean-Pierre Legendre. Lyon: Lieux-dits, 2003. 112 Pages: 350 Illustrations.
- *Soufflenheim Terre De Potiers, Mémoire de vies*. By the Soufflenheim Office of Tourism. Published in 1998, 236 pages, 950 photographes. Available from the Soufflenheim tourist office.
- *La céramique de Soufflenheim - La production de poterie du milieu du XIXe au milieu du XXe siècle : typologie de la production et elements de chronologie* (Soufflenheim ceramics - Pottery production from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century: typology of production and chronological elements), by Jean-Pierre Legendre and Jean Maire, 31 pages, Alsatian Notebooks of Archeology, Art and History, Strasbourg, Society for the Conservation of Historic Monuments of Alsace, Volume XXXIX, 1996
- *Soufflenheim Une cite a la recherche de son histoire*. By Lucien Sittler, Marc Elchinger and Fritz Geissert. Published in 1987 by the Societe D'Histoire Et D'Archeologie Du Reid Nord, 296 pages.
- *Soufflenheim A city in search of its history*, an English translation of *Une cite a la recherche de son histoire*: By Lucien Sittler, Marc Elchinger and Fritz Geissert. Published in 1987 by the Societe D'Histoire Et D'Archeologie Du Reid Nord, 296 pages. Translated into English by Marie Odile Peres and found online at *Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History*.
- *Soufflenheim La Cite des Potiers, Aus der Vergangenheit des Töpferstädtchens*. By Paul Elchinger. Published by the Mayor of Soufflenheim in 1978, 79 pages. Printed by Modern Graphic Jean Claude Beck, 67620 Soufflenheim. [Paul Elchinger is the uncle of Marc Elchinger, author of *Soufflenheim un cite*.]
- *Soufflenheim The City of Potters, From the Past of the Pottery Town* English Translation. By Paul Elchinger and Aloise Scheydecker. 83 Pages. Published in 1977 by Aloise Scheydecker, Mayor of Soufflenheim. Translated into English in 1994 by the Historical Society of St. Boniface and Maryhill Community, Maryhill, Ontario, Canada, NOB 2BO.
- *Soufflenheim La Cite des Potiers*. By Paul Elchinger and Aloise Scheydecker. Published in 1977 by Aloise Scheydecker, Mayor of Soufflenheim. Paperback. 127 Pages. French and German.
- *Töpferei in Soufflenheim (Bas-Rhin)*. Results of a fieldwork exercise. Collective work by students of the Ethnological Seminar of Basel University. Edited by Marie-Louise Nabholz-Kartaschoff. Published by OV, Basel, 1973, German, 67 pages with 57 figures.

Papers

- *Le cimetière de Soufflenheim*. By Gsell (Th.). Annuaire de la Société d'histoire et d'archéologie du Ried nord, 1988, Pages 182-183.
- *Le yiddisch dans le parler de Soufflenheim* (Yiddish in the Speech of Soufflenheim): By Octavie Roll, 1987, Pages 203-206, Société d'histoire et d'archéologie du Ried nord.
- *Le Système phonétique et phonologique du parler de Soufflenheim* (Bas-Rhin) (The Phonetic and Phonological System of Soufflenheim), Octavie Roll, Strasbourg, 1968 (Thesis). "Le Patio", bibliothèque des Langues, 22 rue Descartes, Strasbourg ; number MEm/DIAL/ 25 DIAL.

Archaeology Reports

- *Prospection archéologique sur le future terrain de golf de Soufflenheim*, 24 pages, Illustrated. 17 pl. Rapport de prospection: Strasbourg: Direction des Antiquités historiques et préhistoriques d'Alsace: 1989. Author: Klingenfus (P.), Gitta (C.)
- *Soufflenheim Fairway Village*, 29 pages, Illustrated. Rapport de fouille d'évaluation: Strasbourg: AFAN, SRA Alsace: 1999. Author: Koch (J.)
- *Soufflenheim, Lotissement Roedern*, 26 pages, Illustrated. Rapport d'évaluation archéologique: Strasbourg: SRA Alsace, AFAN, Antenne Grand Est, 1999. Author: Jeudy (F.), Schneikert (F.)
- *Soufflenheim, Lotissement Fairway Village, Golf international, lieu-dit Obermattwald*, 66 pages, Illustrated. Document final de synthèse de fouille de sauvetage urgent: Strasbourg: SRA Alsace: Antea, 2000. Author: Zehner (M.), Bakaj (B.), Dotzler (J.), De Coninck (H.), Boës (É.) Collab., Gersende (A.) collab.
- *Campagne de Prospection a Soufflenheim et dans ses Environs*, 28 Pages, Illustrated. D.F.S. de Sauvetage Urgent, Strasbourg: SRA Alsace, AFAN, Antenne Grand-Est, Metz, 2001. Author: Chatelet (M.)
- *Soufflenheim, Lotissement du Golf*, 14 pages, Illustrated. Rapport d'évaluation archéologique, INRAP Grand-Est Sud, SRA Alsace, 2005. Author: Lefranc (P.)
- *Soufflenheim, Aménagement de la RD 1063*, 47 Pages [5 pl.], Illustrated. Rapport de diagnostic. Pôle d'Archéologie Interdépartemental Rhénan, 2 allée Thomas Edison, 67600 Sélestat, France, 2008. Author: Logel (T.), Jonville (D.) Collab., Queyras (M.) Collab., Landolt (M.) Collab.
- *Soufflenheim, Cimetière Oelberg*, 67 pages, Illustrated. Rapport de diagnostic. Pôle d'Archéologie Interdépartemental Rhénan, 2 allée Thomas Edison, Sélestat, France. 2009. Author: Werlé.(M.)
- *Soufflenheim, lotissement du Golf, lieu-dit Obermattwald*, 47 pages, Illustrated. Rapport de diagnostic préventif. Tumulus de l'âge du Bronze, Archeologie Alsace, 11 Rue Jean-François Champollion, 67600 Sélestat, 2017, Author: Chosson (M.)

Archaeology reports on the website of Calameo: <https://www.calameo.com/>

- Soufflenheim, Aménagement de la RD 1063, Rapport de diagnostic. Thierry Logel, 2008.
- Soufflenheim, Cimetière Oelberg, Rapport de diagnostic. Maxime Werlé, 2009
- Soufflenheim, Obermattwald, 2017

CIVIL RECORDS

The earliest Soufflenheim civil records are several house and land sales from the 14th century. Modern records begin in 1793. They are found online at the Archives Department of Bas-Rhin. They are written in German until 1806. Printed forms are used beginning in 1811. There are ten-year indexes to the civil records, written in French, from 1793-1852.

The Town Hall in Soufflenheim has no records of any kind prior to 1793, including land records. They have the original ledgers of birth from 1793-1902, marriage from 1793-1953, and death from 1793-1940.

The Town Hall also has "Re-integration Records" from 1920, listing people from Soufflenheim "re-integrating" into France following its victory in WWI, and the return of Alsace to France. The records list name, profession, date and place of birth, and parent's (mother's maiden name), date and place of birth.

At the Archives of Bas-Rhin, the revolutionary and modern series contain documents from 1790-1870. The modern series ends in Alsace in 1870 because of the annexation to the German Empire in 1871. Sub-series 3P (Cadastre) and 3Q (registration) cover both the French and German periods. The register in sub-series 3P and registration in 3Q continues until the 1960s.

The Holy Roman Empire controlled parts of Alsace prior to the French. The Habsburg family of Austria ruled for an extended period. There is no complete list of sources in Vienna on Alsace. Their records are limited to the territories that belonged to Imperatrice Maria Theresia and the Nassau family in Alsace, in the area of Wissembourg, Bergzabern, and Zweibrücken.

ANCIENT ARCHIVES

The oldest Soufflenheim records are found in the Ancient Archives at the Archives Department of Bas-Rhin. Records pertaining to Soufflenheim begin in 1315 and end in 1793. They are typically in German and primarily administrative. They provide the names of people engaged in various functions, activities, and events, and cover a variety of topics, including:

- Fiefs and renewals of fiefs
- Mayor of the village
- Administration of church property
- Boundaries and uses of the forest
- Community of Soufflenheim
- Public works
- House and land sales

Index to the Ancient Archives

The index to the Ancient Archives is found in "*Table generale des inventaires des archives anciennes de 613 a 1789-1793*", by Francois J. Himly and the Archives departementales du Bas-Rhin, published P.H. Heitz, Strasbourg, 1954, 516 pages. Available on LDS INTL Microfilm #962677 Item 1. The following records are listed for Soufflenheim:

C 28(12) (1496), C 50(5-8) (1539-1606), C 54(4) (1608-1610), C 86(34,36) (1608-1615), C 88(76-77,80-81,84,85,88) (1604-1608), C186 (1757-1789), C 274(111-112) (1471-1759) dime, C 313(93-94 sexes) (1521-1780), C 471(74-94) (1777-1778), C 615 (1781), C 628 (1750-1755), C 657(170bis) (1788), C 726(170) (1789-1790)

E 1094(2a) (1613) ecoutete, E 5172(1) (1517)

G 117(1) (1315), G 1923(4) (1660), G 5772(11-18) (1368-1659), G 6634 (XVIIe-XVIIIe s.) fabrique

dime C 274(111-112) (1471-1759), ecoutete E 1094(2a) (1613), fabrique G 6614 (XVIIIe s.) 6634 (1736), foret C 587 (1784)

TOWN ACCOUNTS

The town accounts are the general ledgers of Soufflenheim, listing all sources of income and expense for each year beginning in 1664. Accounts from 1674-1679, 1686-1689 and 1700-1708 are missing. Although listed in the index, there is no account for 1674, a duplicate of 1673, presented in 1674 has been mistaken for this account. The accounts are kept in the archives at Strasbourg, which is where the town halls, with the exception of some large towns, are required to send their archives.

The oldest town accounts are found in series:

- 1E3.158, 1 and 2: 1664 to 1765
- 1E3.158, 4 and 5: 1766 to 1792

Town Accounts after 1792 are organized into "archives communales" or "administration" in series M etc.

All accounts from 1664 through 1765 were searched for tax records. Only the 1680 and 1701 accounts contain a list of taxpayers, confirming research in the book *Soufflenheim un cite*.

The names of mayors (Schultheiss, Heimbürger, Bürgermeister) are listed in each account. With the exception of tax records in 1680 and 1701, the earliest accounts do not list groups of people. They typically mention 50-80 names in the 17th century, some multiple times. After removing duplicate names, 25-35 residents of the village are found in each account.

TAX RECORDS

The town accounts were searched for tax records through 1765. Only the 1680 and 1701 accounts contain tax records listing names. The revenue from taxes and fees imposed by Soufflenheim was spent on the needs of the community, with some passed on to Royal and religious authorities to fulfill the tax obligations they imposed on Soufflenheim. Income in the earliest town accounts is derived from sources such as grazing rights or wood, not from taxes on property or income.

Religious Taxes

Soufflenheim paid for the expenses of the church, including the priests in charge and the celebrations. The town account in 1680 includes a religious account listing a special tax to which most parishioners contributed. This is the earliest list of people living in Soufflenheim and is the only surviving religious tax record in the accounts prior to 1765.

Soufflenheim contributed money to the religious authorities through the Bethe Tolls and Frohngeld tax. The Bethe Tolls (Christmas Toll, Harvest Toll, Grazing in Meadows Toll) began in the Middle Ages. They are not mentioned in the town accounts until 1670. The Frohngeld tax, begun in 1685, was a tax on forced labor, raised every three months, and supplemented by the population.

The town accounts were searched from 1695 to 1765 and no Seigniorial (religious) taxes paid to the Prefecture of Haguenau were found listing residents of Soufflenheim.

Burgergeld Tax

Burgergeld taxes are found in the town accounts. According to *Soufflenheim Une Cite*, "In several instances the communal accounts name new burghers who pay a tax (Bürgergeld) to be allowed to settle in the city. In 1670 there are two new burghers. In 1671 nine men and three boors give 4 or 8 florins, the boors just 1 florin 5 pence. In 1672 there are named 5 boors and one burgher who pays 4 florins. This amount seems to be the average one. In 1681 a Swiss gave 3 florins to be allowed into the community. In 1684 new burghers are admitted for 40 florins 5 sous (pennies), so ten more new burghers. After the War of the Augsburg League in 1702, a number of young men pay more than 200 florins. They would so be around 50. In 1707 eleven new burghers pay 45 florins and two foreign women pay 16 florins for this right".

The references to new burghers in the years 1670, 1671, 1672, 1681, 1684, 1702, and 1707 were checked and in only one case was a name given, and that is in 1672 when a man named Barthel Jorger paid 4 florins for citizenship. Nor was any other information provided such as occupation, origin, or previous residence. In 1702 for example it simply says "Pour droits des nouveaux bourgeois etrangers" (For rights of new burghers – foreigners).

Clay Tax

According to *Soufflenheim Une Cite* "In 1689 nine potters paid 30 sous each to extract potter's clay. After the troubled times and disturbances, they believed they could be rid of this tax. A big mistake on their

part, as from 1696 to 1701, they were arrested for having taken potter's clay without paying the proper tax. At each time, nine potters are mentioned. So that just nine of them lived at this time in Soufflenheim".

The names of the nine potters extracting potter's clay are not listed in the 1689 town account. The names of the nine potters arrested are not listed in the 1696 to 1701 accounts.

Royal Taxes

Taxes and other obligations, such as labor and forage, were placed on Soufflenheim by the French government. They were collected by Soufflenheim and deposited with the appropriate authorities.

The 1701 Town Accounts list 117 people who paid a tax called Capitation (on each head), initiated for the first time in 1695. These individuals, with the possible exception of the servants, are presumably heads of household. Of the 117 people listed, 16 are servants or valets.

The Town Accounts were searched from 1695 until 1765 and the only Royal tax records listing residents of Soufflenheim is the 1701 Capitation Tax.

Other Taxes:

- The Subvention Tax (Quarterly Tax) was first levied in 1670 and is the first tax the French administration placed on the residents of Soufflenheim. The contribution was paid four times a year, or quarterly, to the Zinsmeister [receiver] of Haguenau.
- The Forced Labor Tax began in 1672 as a tax due for forced labor for those in the village who had to go to Philippsbourg to work on the fortifications.
- The Foraging Tax, begun in 1680, was primarily meant for the cavalry.
- The Winter Garrison Tax began around 1690 to pay for the cost of maintaining soldiers during the winter.
- The Safeguard Tax started around 1690 to pay for soldiers to protect the goods of the village.
- The Militia Tax was begun in 1691 to equip and maintain the local militia.

No list of people paying these taxes has been found.

CENSUS RECORDS

There are no census or other records in the 17th or 18th centuries listing the name of every adult in Soufflenheim.

According to *Soufflenheim Une Cite*, "a document in the year 1500 indicates 116 inhabitants were obliged to pay taxes... [and] another document in the Archives of Haguenau compiled in the year 1476 lists the population as 126 heads of households. Assuming five people per household, the population would have been between 600 and 650 inhabitants, plus a certain number of valets, servants, and apprentices, especially apprentices of the potters, bringing the total number of inhabitants of Soufflenheim in the year 1500 to about 700".

In 1666 a representative of the bishop of Strasbourg visited the parish at Soufflenheim and counted 40 people. The document containing this information is found in "Visitationsberichte des Bistums vom Jahre 1660", p. 1527, Archiv für elsässische Kirchengeschichte 1943, p. 223 et., by M. Barth. The document was checked and only the number 40 is given. No names are listed.

The 1680 Religious Account, found in the 1680 Town Account, lists a tax paid by the majority of parishioners. The 66 names on this list, which mention some people more than once, is reduced to 46 names. It's estimated about 300 people lived in Soufflenheim in 1680. Three hundred people divided by five people, an average size family, is 60 families. Sixty families minus 46 families leaves 14 households not paying this tax. Five people per household multiplied by 46 names is 230 people; about 76% of the population.

According to *Soufflenheim Une Cite* "The 1693 Town Account states that the parish counted 60 catholic families and mentions 200 people receiving communion". The 1693 Town Account was checked and no names are listed.

The 1701 Capitation Tax, found in the 1701 Town Accounts, lists the names of 117 people, presumably heads of household, with the possible exception of the 16 servants and valets. Subtract servants and valets and there remain 101 names. Assuming five people per household, the population would have been between 475 to 525 people. Add in valets, servants, and apprentices and the population in 1701 would have been about 575 people.

Potters and their families comprised about 10 percent of the population during the second half of the 17th century. About 60 families lived in Soufflenheim in 1680, about 65 families in 1693, and about 94 families in 1701. Nine potters are mentioned (not named) several times from 1689 to 1701 regarding taxes. Taxes are probably paid by adults (not apprentices) and adults are likely to be married. The nine potters and their families (assuming all nine were married), may have been about 15 percent of the population in 1680 and about 10 percent in 1701.

A 1761 list of 527 parishioners receiving Confirmation, 257 males and 270 females, both adults and children, is found in the baptism records of St. Michael's Catholic Church in Soufflenheim.

In 1784, Louis XVI ordered a general census of all Jews in Alsace. There were four families totaling 19 people in Soufflenheim. It lists the head of household, spouse, children, and servants.

A census was taken in Soufflenheim in 1819 listing the names of heads of households only. The population of the village was 2,886.

From 1836 to 1866 there was a census every five years in Bas Rhin. The census includes all people, not just heads of households. In the 1836 census, residents are grouped into families, and names, first names, age, religion, profession, civil status, and addresses are noted for each resident.

Soufflenheim census records are available online at the Archives Department of Bas-Rhin for the years 1819, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861, 1866, 1880, and 1885: <https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/>

According to *The Communities of Alsace A-Z* the population of Soufflenheim was: 1792: 1,700. 1851: 3,080. 1905: 3,261. 1936: 3,471. 1990: 4,269.

POTTER RECORDS

The production of pottery has always been an important activity in Soufflenheim and can be traced back to the second millennium BC.

There are documents from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries about the “Schüsseldreher” (the pottery throwers) of Soufflenheim. They were admitted to the potter’s guild of Alsace in 1622. The archives at Strasbourg has no guild records from the 17th and 18th centuries for potters or other professions in Soufflenheim.

The earliest names of potters are found in the inheritance records. Marriage records, which begin in 1743, list occupations, as do baptism, birth and other records.

There is little mention of potters in the town accounts. According to *Soufflenheim Une Cite* “The 1689 town account says that nine potters paid 30 sous each to extract potter’s clay” and that from 1696 to 1701 “potters were arrested for having taken potter’s clay without paying the proper tax. At each time, nine potters are mentioned. So that just nine of them lived at this time in Soufflenheim”.

The 1689 Town Accounts were checked and the names of the nine potters extracting potter’s clay are not listed. The Town Accounts were checked from the years 1696 to 1701 and the names of the nine potters arrested are not listed.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, DEATH INDEXES

Soufflenheim Birth Index 1792-1862 (over 7,500 records), compiled by Mark Drexler. The index edited by Brian J. Smith contains additional information for certain entries, such as the birth house number, and an extra page listing all families sorted by the name of the mother.

- Birth Index: Edited by Brian J. Smith: <http://www.smithancestry.com/alsace/souffbirth/index.htm>
- Birth Index: Edited by Robert Wideen: <https://soufflenheimgenealogy.com/>

Soufflenheim Marriage Index: Church: 1743-1754 and 1788-1793. Civil: 1793-1882. Compiled by Rosa Raiman. Edited by Brian J. Smith: <http://www.smithancestry.com/alsace/souffmarr/index.htm>

Soufflenheim Death Index 1793-1882 Church: 1787-1793. Civil: 1793-1882. Compiled by Rosa Raiman. Edited by Brian J. Smith: <http://www.smithancestry.com/alsace/souffdeath/index.htm>

Links to all three indexes can also be found at www.smithancestry.com/alsace

6,000 Marriages of the Empire

The marriage of 6,000 soldiers of the Empire refers to a decision by Emperor Napoleon I, on the occasion of his remarriage to Marie-Louise of Austria in 1810, to endow young girls from all the cantons of France by their marriage to retired soldiers. Found at the Napoleon Marriages database:

<https://www.francegenweb.org/napmargenweb/accueil.php>

MILITARY RECORDS

Military records and references to military service can be found in a number of sources, including church and civil records.

The regimental registers at Memoire des Hommes, a site for historical records at the French Department of Defense, has numerous records of soldiers from Soufflenheim, including over 100 entries from the 18th century in series GR 1, 8, and 14. <https://www.memoiredeshommes.sga.defense.gouv.fr/>

Series R at the Archives in Strasbourg lists the military conscription of boys age 20 beginning in 1798, and provide name, parents, residence, education, profession, and draft number.

Deaths records of soldiers in the Soufflenheim civil records are listed in registers known as “registres blanc”, one of which exists for each of the years 1811-1824. On microfilm, the extra records are found at the end of each year of records. In the internet version, the extra records are in virtual books labelled “12register blanc”.

Soldiers during the French Revolution and First Empire (1792-1815) are found in *Les Bas-Rhinois dans les armées de la Révolution et du 1er Empire*, by Marie-Yvonne Lebon and Alain Klein, published by Atelier Généalogique de l'Arrondissement de Wissembourg et Environs, 2000, 233 pages. FHL Book 944.3835 M2L. Alain Klein placed the contents of this book online at The Society of Historical Studies Revolutionary and Imperial (SEHRI). Soldiers from Soufflenheim are found in the canton of Bischwiller. <http://assosehri.fr/dictionnairedes1/index-en.html>

The Saint Helene's medal was created in 1857 to reward the 405,000 soldiers still living who fought with Napoleon during the 1792-1815 wars. The original records of recipients of this medal were destroyed by a fire in 1871. Copies are kept at many of the Departmental Archives. Series RP757 and other RP series at the Archives Department of Bas Rhin, which have not been completely transcribed, were used to find soldiers from Bas Rhin. The Saint Helene's Medal Database lists many of these soldiers: <http://www.stehelene.org/php/accueil.php?lang=en>

Soldiers from Soufflenheim in World War I who died or were wounded, missing or taken prisoner are found in casualty lists. In the early years of the war, German casualty lists were published almost daily. They are found at *Recherche sur les soldats alsaciens*, Fan-Genealogie, 2014, <http://fan-genealogie.org/>

Soldiers who died during World War II are listed in the book *Soufflenheim: Terre de Potiers, Mémoire de Vies*, 1998. Published by the Soufflenheim Office of Tourism.

The National Archives of France has military records from the Defense Historical Service, Ministry of the Armed Forces, National Gendarmerie Historical Service, and the Overseas National Archives: <https://francearchives.gouv.fr/en/>

The Thirty Years War in Alsace, by Georges Bischoff, professor of medieval history at the University of Strasbourg: <https://aufildusavoir.fr/articles/la-guerre-de-trente-ans-en-alsace/>

EMIGRATION RECORDS

Alsatian Emigration to the United States 1815-1870, by Nicole Fouche, 1987, 288 pages, OpenEdition books, Sorbonne Editions (in French and English): <https://books.openedition.org/psorbonne/49333>

Soufflenheim emigration records are found in:

- Subseries 3M: General and Administrative Police, 1800-1870, at the Archives of Bas-Rhin
- The Alsace Emigration Index, compiled by the Family History Library (FHL)
- The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 1, by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler
- The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 2, by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler

Series 3M are the official emigration, immigration, passport and colonization records of the Archives of Bas-Rhin. Subseries 3M703 contains *State of Inhabitants of the Department who have Emigrated to America (1828-1837)*, providing name, occupation, marital status, number of family members, and money taken out of the country. Also found in FHL film 1070234.

The Alsace Emigration Index uses information from Series 3M. It lists emigrants to all countries, including from and through Alsace, from 1817 to 1866, and their place of origin. FHL microfilms 1125002-1125007.

The Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 1 primarily uses information from *The Alsace Emigration Index*. Additional sources include other emigration records, passenger lists, genealogies, genealogy periodicals, and newspapers. It only lists emigrants whose destination was America.

The Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 2 uses information from records derived from pass lists, ship lists, church books, private genealogies, newspapers, military conscription lists, and corrections to errors in volume 1 from records found in microfilms. It only lists emigrants whose destination was America.

Websites with Soufflenheim emigration records:

- *Emigrants from Soufflenheim to the United States and Canada*, by Brian J. Smith: *Genealogy of Smith, Staebell, Voegelé*: <http://smithancestry.com/places/souff/soufflenheim.htm>
- *Soufflenheim Emigration to North America*, by Robert S. Wideen: *Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History*: <https://www.soufflenheimgenealogy.com/>
- *Planting Roots: A Nuwer family history*, by Michael J. Nuwer: <https://www2.potsdam.edu/nuwer/mj/nuwer/NuwerHistory.html>

There are passenger lists of ships arriving in the United States from the French port of Le Havre. Le Havre is missing most of its passenger departure records.

To do a comprehensive search for Soufflenheim emigrants and ships on Ancestry.com, query:

- Born in: Soufflenheim, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France (exactly)

- Lived in: USA (exactly) - or Canada
- Search Family Trees only

This search returns 326 individuals in the USA, and 170 in Canada.

GREAT FLIGHT

Records of those who left France in 1793 during the “Great Flight”, their return, and their attempts to recover property are found in Series Q, Domains, at the Archives Department of Bas-Rhin, which includes an index of names on pages 813-814. The documents are written in French.

All Revolution and Exiles series in the Archives classified under Revolutionary Period have been searched, no other census or files found.

There is also a national list of *Exiles for France by Department*, probably held in the National Archives in Paris, which provides the place of residence, family name, and first name, no other information. This may be the list found in the book *Soufflenheim Terre de Potiers*, which does not list its source.

The list of exiles in Series Q, also found in the book *Soufflenheim, A city in search of its history*, are those returning and attempting to regain their property, not those who died in exile, did not come back, or without confiscated assets, which may explain why *Terre de Potiers* lists more people.

The records in the index are categorized in various ways, including:

- Consistencies : unresolved
- Indemnities : compensation for damages or loss
- Sequester : taking legal possession of assets until debt paid or claims met
- Auctions : liquidation of assets

LAND RECORDS

Fields, meadows, houses and gardens are mentioned in inventories, wills, marriage contracts, land sales, and other contracts, often referring to a page in the “land records”. Inherited land is described by the owners of adjacent land and features such as a river, path or forest. Unless otherwise described, people mentioned as boundaries are typically residents of Soufflenheim. Deceased listed as boundaries passed away over a range of time. The original German street names have not been kept in modern times. They have been translated into French.

All communities in Alsace, have a cadastre dating back to different dates depending on the place. Many places have earlier land records or “terriers” using the old names of districts. This is not the case for

Soufflenheim. They were probably destroyed at one time. Usually one or several dated back to the 18th century.

The modern land record (cadastre) in Bas-Rhin was established in 1802, and completed between 1836-1838 in Soufflenheim. No Soufflenheim land records are found in the Archives of Bas-Rhin prior to 1836, nor does the town hall in Soufflenheim have these records.

The Soufflenheim land record is found under series 3 P in the archives of Bas Rhin. There is a list of owners of property. Each sheet provides a Section and Number (field, meadow, village, garden, house etc., all precisely noted) on several general sheets of paper, listed by Section. The constructed part shows each house as a cube and its section number. The list is often amended with new owners on the top of the sheet or "matricules" of names. The 1836 P land records do not list streets.

The 3 P series can be photographed. They cannot be photocopied as the pages are bound in the alphabetical index called "matrices". The drawings on different sheets must also be photographed as they are too large to be photocopied.

The Soufflenheim cadastre is found in: P Series: Public Finances: Subseries 3 P: Cadastre. Access to the finding aid is in the name of the municipality (Soufflenheim). To locate the Soufflenheim cadastre in 3 P 96: Place: > Alsace > Bas-Rhin > Haguenau (District) > Bischwiller (Canton) > Soufflenheim. Periods: 1815-1870; 1871-1918 (German annexation); 1919-1945; After 1945.

Bureau of Mortgages

According to French law, when a parent dies, no child can be disinherited and all children must receive equal shares of the parent's estate. The Bureau of Mortgages are useful when there is no will but there is property or a lease, as all of the children and the surviving spouse will be named in a register called the Mutations par Décès. Each record provides the name, place of residence, date of death, and all heirs of the deceased.

The Bureau of Mortgages (bureau des hypothèque), created by the French Revolutionary government, registers all land, buildings, and leases in France. Information includes the names of the owners and transfers of ownership, leases, and debts. It was replaced in 2010 by a section of the tax authority that performs the same tasks. They are called "Livre Foncier" in Alsace and Lorraine and "Livre de Publicité Foncière" in the rest of France. The "Hypothekenamt" for Bas Rhin was set up in Strasbourg in 1896 during the German Empire in the late 1800's and was adapted to French law after World War 1.

There is no Livre Foncier in Soufflenheim. The Livre Foncier responsible for Soufflenheim is in Haguenau at 23 rue de la Redoute 67500 Haguenau. Recent mortgages that have been paid off are stored in Haut Rhin and are not available to the public. Older Soufflenheim mortgage records, if any, are found in Series 4Q in the Archives Department of Bas Rhin at 6 rue Philippe Dollinger, F- 67100 Strasbourg. There are no mortgage records for Bas Rhin currently online.

Cadastral Records

All Soufflenheim cadastral records from 1836 to 1974 at the Archives of Bas-Rhin. Translated in its entirety from French. Found at: <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/media/96314/SOUFFLENHEIM.pdf>

SOUFFLENHEIM (Sufflenheim)

Registres

3P 96/1 State of sections [indicative table]. 1837

3P 96/2-4 Cadastral matrix.1838-1888

- 2 folios 1-520 [with alphabetical tables] (1838-1888).
- 3 folios 521-1100 (1838-1888).
- 4 folios 1101-1269 (1871-1888).

3 P 96/5-6 State of sections [indicative table]. 1901

- 5 sections A-C.
- 6 section D.

3 P 96/7-24 Cadastral matrix [alphabetical classification]. 1913-1974

- 7-11 1913-1952.
 - 7 A-B.
 - 8 C-G.
 - 9 H-K.
 - 10 L-R.
 - 11 S-Z.
- 12-18 1953-1956.
 - 12 A-Bi.
 - 13 Bo-E.
 - 14 F-He.
 - 15 Hi-Kn.
 - 16 Ko-M.
 - 17 N-Sp.
 - 18 St-Z [endless folios are classified at the end of the volume].

3 P 96/25 Nomenclature of owners.1913-1954.

3 P 96/26-30 Cadastrale matrices¹ [alphabetical classification].1927-1974.

- 26 1957-1974 ["out of date", some classified folios not alphabetically at the end of volume].
- 27-30 1927-1953, built properties only.
 - 27 A-E.
 - 28 F-K.
 - 29 L-S.
 - 30 T-Z [folios out of order are classified at the end of the volume].

Plans²

3P 96/31 Plan of built properties, section D [1st and 2nd sheets]. 1836

3P 96/32 Assembly table at 1/10,000th. 1836

3 P 96/33-36 Plan of undeveloped properties. 1836

- 33 section A [4 sheets].
- 34 section B [4 sheets].

(1) For built and undeveloped properties

(2) Most of the plots underwent modifications in 1883-1884. These corrections appear in red on the plans. 3 P 96/37-38: very incomplete series with only 2 plans including one of the village, Table also in deficit.

- 35 section C [6 sheets].
- 36 section D [3rd and 4th sheets, some properties built on these 2 sheets].

3 P 96/37 Plan of built properties, section D [2nd sheet 1st part at 1/1250th] sd [end XIXth century].

3 P 96/38 Plan of undeveloped properties, section A [4th sheet, 1st part at 1/1250th] sd [end XIXth century]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The National Archives of France: <https://francearchives.gouv.fr/en/>

Search on Soufflenheim and 268 documents appear, 19 digitized, from various sources in France, including:

- Archives Department of Bas-Rhin
- National Archives
- Defense Historical Service
- Ministry of the Armed Forces
- Archives Department of Vosges
- National Gendarmerie Historical Service
- Departmental Archives of Essonne
- Overseas National Archives
- Departmental Archives of Haute-Saone

RELIGIOUS RECORDS

Soufflenheim is a Catholic community. Ninety-nine percent of the population was catholic in the early 1800's. Church records prior to 1794 are found in the Archives of Bas-Rhin. There are no catholic records, including duplicate Chapter Rural records, for baptisms, marriages and burials prior to 1743.

CATHOLIC RECORDS

Index to the Parish and Chapter Rural Records: 1600's - 1792

The index to the Bas-Rhin parish records is found in *Registres paroissiaux et registres des chapitres ruraux, 1600s-1792: repertoire numerique des sou-series 3E et 2E* / par Christian Wolff, conservateur, sous la direction de Francois-Jacques Himly, directeur des Services d' archives du Bas-Rhin. Author: Archives departementales du Bas-Rhin. Imprint: Strasbourg, Les Archives, 1980.

All parish records, catholic and protestant, including duplicate Chapter Rural records, available for Bas-Rhin from the 1600's through 1792. Series 3E are parish records. Series 2E are duplicate Chapter Rural records. The following records are listed for Soufflenheim:

SOUFFLENHEIM: 3 E 472

Catholic

Depot de la paroisse, 1969:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| • B | 1748-1783 |
| • Conf. | 1761 |
| • Serment des sages-femme | 1758 |
| • B | 1783-1791 |
| • BMS | 1792 |
| • NMD | 1792 (12 Nov.- 26 Dec.) |
| • M | 1743-1754 |
| • M | 1788-1791 |
| • M | 1790 (double) |
| • S | 1790 |

Depot de la commune, 1970:

- S

1788-1793

Notes d'Ign. Hopp dit Lempfried, cure refractaire sur son exil et B celebren par la sage-femme durant son absence: September 1792-1793

Protestant

- Voir Sessenheim, 3 E 465

Duplicate Rural Chapter Records

From 1743 to 1788 the Bishop of Strasbourg required parish priests of the Rural Chapters of Bas-Hautenau and Haut-Hautenau to maintain two copies of parish registers for baptisms, marriages and burials.

In Alsace, the diocese of Strasbourg was organized into 11 "rural chapters". Each chapter is further divided, with some parishes having jurisdiction over others. The Rural Chapter collection includes duplicates of baptisms, marriages, and burials occurring in the catholic registers, which were deposited annually from 1743 to 1788 with the rural chapter seat.

There are no Rural Chapter records listed for Soufflenheim. The microfilm records were checked for the Hautenau Rural Chapter at Family Search, but Soufflenheim is not one of the parishes in the microfilm. Soufflenheim may have been in a differ rural chapter, the Soufflenheim duplicates may not have been microfilmed but are still in the Archives, or he Soufflenheim duplicates may have been lost.

According to the Genealogy Circle of Alsace: <http://www.alsace-genealogie.com/spip.php?article367>

"This term (rural chapters) corresponds to the archpriests of the Roman Catholic Church and for our region, subdivisions of the diocese of Strasbourg, each composed of several parishes. There are 11 rural chapters in Alsace and 3 across the Rhine, in Ortenau. From 1743 to 1787, episcopal directives required parishes to keep duplicates of their baptism, marriage and burial registers. The duplicates of each parish, still called apocryphal because they often had no signature other than that of the officiant, had to be given to the archpriest each year. They were thus preserved, then, for the 11 Alsatian chapters, transferred to the Departmental Archives and made usable by grouping them again by parish (sub-series 2 E).

They help to fill some of the gaps in the original parish registers kept at the Bas-Rhin Departmental Archives and put online on their site with the Adeloch application. The CGA has taken stock of the gaps that can thus be filled by the registers of the 11 rural chapters, themselves often fragmentary or non-existent, and set up a working team. These registers will a priori never be put online on Adeloch, so the CGA has undertaken the analysis of the acts corresponding to the gaps.

This involves sorting through more than 3,500 years of acts concerning 81 parishes with input files provided. As of September 30, 2023, 17% of this sorting had been completed, 24% was in progress (nearly 8,000 acts have been sorted.)"

Tombstones

There are no tombstones in Soufflenheim prior to the 19th century.

Indexes

Baptism, marriage and death indexes for St. Michel's Catholic Church in Soufflenheim, containing over 3,000 baptism records, 2,000 marriage records, and 7,000 death records. Created by Rosa Raiman.

- Soufflenheim Baptism Index: 1748-1793.
- Soufflenheim Marriage Index: Church: 1743-1754 and 1788-1793. Civil: 1793-1882.
- Soufflenheim Death Index: Church: 1787-1793. Civil: 1793-1882.

Found at:

- <http://www.smithancestry.com/alsace/souffbapt/index.htm>
- <http://www.smithancestry.com/alsace/souffmarr/index.htm>
- <http://www.smithancestry.com/alsace/souffdeath/index.htm>

Links to all three indexes can also be found at www.smithancestry.com/alsace

St. Michel marriage records from 1743 to 1793, including parents and witnesses. Transcribed by Brian J. Smith. Found at *Soufflenheim Names from Church and Civil Records*, 740080 Church Records: 1743-1793: <http://www.smithancestry.com/places/souff/names.htm#birth740080>

Church Accounts

The church accounts (Fabrique) are the general ledgers of St. Michael's Church in Soufflenheim, listing all income and expense. They are found in series G6634 and G6614 at the Archives of Bas-Rhin.

The earliest accounts, from 1678 to 1750, are found in G6634. Years 1679, 1681, 1687, and 1700 are missing. Years 1744/1745, 1737/1738, and 1739/1740 are combined. Year 1714 has two exemplars.

Series G 6614 contains accounts from 1751 to 1783 and 1790 to 1793. Year 1782 has two exemplars. Years 1758, 1759 and 1760 are together in one account, as are the years 1755, 1756 and 1757.

PROTESTANT RECORDS

Soufflenheim protestant records are found under the town of Sessenheim, 3E465, microfilm numbers 0746031-0746036: 1626-1792. The films include records for Soufflenheim, Auenheim, Dalhunden, Rountzenheim and Stattmatten.

JEWISH RECORDS

References to Jews are found in Soufflenheim inventory records, typically under debts, and contracts. Four types of records are particularly useful for Jewish genealogy research in Soufflenheim:

- Marriage contracts beginning in 1701.
- 1784 Jewish census.
- Civil records beginning in 1792.
- 1808 Jewish name declaration records.

Marriage contracts, in Hebrew, and marriage contract deposit records, in French or German, which accompany each marriage contract, are found in various notaries, including Roeschwoog and Haguenau. Abstracts of over 5,000 Jewish marriage contracts from 1701-1791 are found in *Les Contrats de mariage Juifs du 18ème en Alsace (18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace)*, by Andre Aron Fraenckel, Strasbourg, 1997, Edition du Cedrat.

Surname indexes for *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace* are found in *Index de Mémoire juive en Alsace: contrats de mariage au XVIIIème siècle*, by Rosanne and Daniel Leeson, published in 1999 by the Cercle de Genealogie Juive.

There was a Jewish census in 1784. The names, listed by village, are found at Nouvelle Gallia Judaica under *Alsace 1784 Population des villes*. <http://ngj.vjf.cnrs.fr/BdeD/1784/ngjconsult1784.php>

Jews were required to adopt permanent names in 1808. The new names were registered at the Town Hall in books labeled "DJ" (Declarations Juifs), officially titled 'Declarations de prise de nom patronymique des Juifs 1808' (Declarations of Patronymic Naming of Jews 1808). The virtual books labelled 'DJ' are found on the on-line virtual bookshelves with the registers of births, marriages, and deaths. The official designation for the Haguenau DJ book is 5E179. The Schirrhoffen DJ book is 5E450. There are no name change records in Soufflenheim.

Burial records (tombstone inscriptions) at the Jewish cemetery in Haguenau (*Le cimetière Israélite de Haguenau*) are found on the site of Le judaïsme d'Alsace et de Lorraine.

NOTARY RECORDS

Most Soufflenheim notary records are found in the Haguenau Notaries 6E16 (1618-1791), and the Roeschwoog Notaries 6E33 (1692-1791) and 7E44 (1792-1913).

Notary records are generally organized into four categories: inventory (inheritance), wills, marriage contracts, and contracts. Notarial documents came into general use after 1648. Most are in German until 1810. Money is listed in gulden prior to 1792 and francs thereafter.

After 1791, the notary records from each district's towns and villages are mixed together and organized by year. There are no bundles of records specific to Soufflenheim.

- Roeschwoog 7E44: 1792-1913

- Haguenau 7E20: 1792-1815
- Haguenau 7E5: 1792-1813
- Bischwiller 7E5: 1792-1820

Inventory Records

Soufflenheim inventories from 1700-1791, with the exception of two, are found in the Roeschwoog notaries 6E33 bundles 58-69. The bundles are specific to Soufflenheim and indexed by year. Inventories after 1791 are mixed with other records. Inventories begin listing the age of children single and younger than 25 towards the end of the 1720's. References to marriage contracts becomes more common by the 1760's. Men are "major of years" when 25 years of age or married, and for women, age 21.

Soufflenheim Inventory Records : 1674-1791

	Bundle Number	Years	Number of Years	Number of Inventories	Inventories Per Year
Haguenau 6E16	269	1674-1700	27	46	1.7
Roeschwoog 6E33	58	1701-1728	28	57	2.0
Roeschwoog 6E33	59	1729-1740	12	45	3.7
Roeschwoog 6E33	60	1741-1746	6	41	6.8
Roeschwoog 6E33	61	1747-1754	8	53	6.5
Roeschwoog 6E33	62	1755-1760	5	43	8.4
Roeschwoog 6E33	63	1761-1762	2	38	19.0
Roeschwoog 6E33	64	1763-1769	7	49	7.0
Roeschwoog 6E33	65	1770-1774	5	32	6.4
Roeschwoog 6E33	66	1775-1778	4	34	8.5
Roeschwoog 6E33	67	1779-1783	5	45	9.0
Roeschwoog 6E33	68	1784-1787	4	37	6.2

Roeschwoog 6E33	69	1788-1791	4	40	10.0
Total				558	

HAGUENAU NOTARY INDEX

The Haguenau notary records 6E16 (1618-1793) contain the oldest Soufflenheim notaries. The index for notaries prior to 1792 is found in *Ancient Notorials* under the title Haguenau 6E16. Records are grouped into bundles. Bundles contain records from one or more localities within the jurisdiction of Haguenau. With the exception of one bundle of inventories, there are no bundles of records specific to Soufflenheim.

There are indexes for 108 of the 318 bundles, listing the page number of the document and the names in the transaction. The years 1677 and 1678 are not found in bundles 56 or 57, but are in other bundles.

There are 63 communities in the Haguenau Notaries:

- Barons De Krebs, Batzendorf, Bernolsheim, Biblisheim, Bilwisheim, Berstheim, Bitschoffen, Bossendorf,
- College of Jesuits of Strasbourg,
- Dangolsheim, Dauendorf, Donnenheim, Durrenbach,
- Eschbach, Ettendorf, Forstheim,
- Gebolsheim, Grassendorf, Gunstett,
- Hegeneu, Hinterfeld, Hochfelden, Hochstett, Huttendorf,
- Kaltenhouse, Keffendorf, Kindwiller, Kirchheim, Kriegsheim, Kuttolsheim,
- La Walck, Lixhausen, Laubach,
- Minversheim, Mittel, Mommenheim, Morschwiller, Mutzenhausen,
- Neubourg, Neubourg Abbey, Neuenbourg, Niederaltorf, Niederschaeffolsheim,
- Oberschaeffolsheim, Ohlungen,
- Ringeldorf, Rottelsheim, Rumersheim,
- Sherlenheim, Schirrhoffen, Schirrheim, Schweighouse, Soufflenheim, Surbourg,
- Uberach, Uhlwiller,
- Wahlenheim, Walbourg, Walbourg, Abbey Wangen, Wingersheim, Wintershouse, Wittersheim.

The information below is the entire index to the Haguenau notary records prior to 1792. Localities listed as "All" contain records from some or many of the localities within the jurisdiction of Haguenau, any of which may have records from Soufflenheim. Bundles with an index are noted.

The following bundles in LIGHT GRAY have been completely searched for Soufflenheim records: 15, 17, 43-49, 51, 53-70, 73-77, 96, 100-104, 112-123, 129-132, 149,150, 180, 181, 183, 188, 195, 200, 261, 269, 270, 288 (Walbourg), 307, 308, 310-312.

Bundle	Locality	Type of Documents	Years	Index	Records
1	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts (few)	1746-1748 1749	Index	
2	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts (few)	1747-1749	Index	
3	All	Marriage Contracts, Contracts	1749-1752	Index	
4	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1749-1752		
5	All Royal Notary	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1751-1758		
6	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1752-1755		
7	All Royal Notary	Contracts	1755-1757		
8	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1757-1758	Index	
9	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1758-1760	Index	
10	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1760-1762	Index	
11	All	Contracts, Inventories	1755-1762 1764		
12	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1762-1764	Index	
13	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1764-1765	Index	
14	All Royal Notary	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1751-1764		
15	All	Contracts, Wills	1691-1753		2
16	Minversheim, Hochfelden	Contracts	1742-1758 1748-1764	Index	
17	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1699-1759 1756-1764		0
18	Minversheim Mainly	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1701-1764		

19	All	Contracts	1775-1782	Index	
20	All	Contracts	1783-1787	Index	
21	All	Contracts	1788-1791	Index	
22	All	Contracts	1777-1779	Index	
23	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1777-1780	Index	
24	All	Contracts	1777-1782	Index	
25	All	Contracts	1779-1780	Index	
26	All	Contracts	1779-1780	Index	
27	All	Contracts	1779-1780	Index	
28	All	Contracts	1780-1782	Index	
29	All	Contracts	1780-1782	Index	
30	All	Contracts	1780-1782	Index	
31	All	Contracts	1780-1782	Index	
32	All	Contracts	1782-1784	Index	
33	All	Contracts	1782-1784	Index	
34	All	Contracts	1782-1784	Index	
35	All	Contracts	1784-1786	Index	
36	All	Contracts	1784-1786	Index	
37	All	Contracts	1784-1786	Index	
38	All	Contracts	1786-1788	Index	

39	All	Contracts	1787-1789	Index	
40	All	Contracts	1787-1791 1786-1787	Index	
41	All	Contracts	1786-1789	Index	
42	All	Marriage Contracts	1779-1782	Index	43
43	All	Marriage Contracts	1785-1792	Index	0
44	All	Marriage Contracts	1777-1781	Index	0
45	All	Marriage Contracts	1776-1791	Index	0
46	All	Marriage Contracts	1771-1791	Index	0
47	All	Marriage Contracts	1782-1790	Index	
48	All	Marriage Contracts	1774-1791	Index	49
49	All	Marriage Contracts	1752-1791	Index	
50	All	Wills Contracts	1777-1793 1777-1793	Index	
51	All	Wills	1778-1793	Index	1
52	All	Contracts	1789-1791	Index	
53	All	Marriage Contracts	1681-1710		3
54	All	Marriage Contracts	1711-1720		2
55	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1655-1666		50
56	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1667-1676		62
57	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1679-1687		27
58	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1688-1693		26

59	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1693-1695		23
60	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1695-1700		33
61	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1700-1704		16
62	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1704-1709		1
63	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1709-1712		5
64	All	Contracts	1690-1706		3
65	All	Contracts	1707-1718		6
66	All	Contracts	1707-1711 1740-1745		0
67	All	Contracts	1745-1754 1742-1765	Index	0
68	All	Contracts, Inventories	1742-1775	Index	0
69	All	Marriage Contracts	1741-1769	Index	0
70	All	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1776-1790		0
71	All	Contracts, Inventories Contracts, Inventories	1775-1781 1783-1790		
72	All	Contracts	1765-1774	Index	
73	All	Marriage Contracts	1743-1766	Index	11
74	All	Marriage Contracts	1767-1769	Index	9
75	All	Marriage Contracts	1771-1773	Index	22
76	All	Marriage Contracts	1773-1774	Index	11
77	All	Marriage Contracts	1775-1777	Index	12

78	All	Contracts	1765-1768	Index	
79	All	Contracts	1765-1768	Index	
80	All	Contracts	1765-1770	Index	
81	All	Contracts	1765-1768	Index	
82	All	Contracts	1765-1768	Index	
83	All	Contracts	1769-1772	Index	
84	All	Contracts	1769-1772	Index	
85	All	Contracts	1770-1772	Index	
86	All	Contracts	1772-1777	Index	
87	All	Contracts	1772-1773	Index	
88	All	Contracts	1772-1773	Index	
89	All	Contracts	1772-1777	Index	
90	All	Contracts	1774-1775	Index	
91	All	Contracts	1774-1775	Index	
92	All	Contracts	1776-1777	Index	
93	All	Contracts	1776-1779	Index	
94	All	Various Contract Accounts	1765-1772		
95	All	Various Contract Accounts	1773-1777		
96	All	Wills, Guardianship	1765-1777	Index	4
97	Schweighouse	Contracts, Inventories	1719-1786	Index	

98	Schweighouse	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1742-1782	Index	
99	Schweighouse	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1734-1791	Index	
100	All	Marriage Contracts	1748-1754	Index	9
101	All	Marriage Contracts	1753-1759	Index	21
102	All	Marriage Contracts	1760-1765	Index	35
103	All	Wills	1746-1764	Index	8
104	All	Marriage Contracts	1783-1791	Index	0
105	All Neubourg Abbey	Contracts Various, Loans	1715-1793 1765-1790	Index	
106	Neubourg Abbey	Contracts Loans, Various	1746-1748 1745-1783		
107	Neubourg	Contracts	1749-1776		
108	All	Various Accounts, Wills Contracts	1725-1789 1777-1790	Index	
109	All	Contracts	1757-1793	Index	
110	Neubourg Abbey	Contracts	1709-1744		
111	Walbourg Abbey Neubourg Abbey	Loans	1734-1764 1779		
112	All	Marriage Contracts	1721-1730		6
113	All	Marriage Contracts	1731-1740		9
114	All	Marriage Contracts	1741-1747	Index	11
115	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1714-1716		12
116	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1717-1721		26

117	All	Contracts	1722-1725		8
118	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1722-1725 1725-1727		4
119	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1727-1728, 1730		32
120	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1730-1732 1731-1732		31
121	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1732-1734 1734-1735		4
122	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1735-1738		4
123	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1737-1738 1738-1740		29
124	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1738-1740 1740-1742		
125	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1740-1742 1742-1743		
126	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1742-1743, 1743,1745		
127	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1743-1745 1745-1747	Index	
128	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1745-1747	Index	
129	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Inventories	1718-1723		13
130	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1724-1725		9
131	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1726-1729		40
132	All	Contracts	1729-1730		8
133	All	Contracts	1731-1732		

134	All	Contracts	1732-1734		
135	All	Contracts, Inventories	1734-1735		
136	All	Contracts, Inventories	1736-1738		
137	All	Contracts	1739-1743		
138	All	Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1744-1760		
139	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts Marriage Contracts	1754-1762 1748-1751	Index	
140	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1712-1764	Index	
141	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts	1721-1737 1737-1750		
142	Hochfelden, Minversheim Wittersheim Hochfelden	Contracts Marriage Contracts Marriage Contracts	1699-1710 1711-1719 1721-1723		
143	All Mainly Hochfelden	Contracts	1723-1736		
144	All All	Contracts, Inventories (Few) Contracts, Wills (Few)	1700-1764 1742-1759	Index Index	
145	Hochfelden	Marriage Contracts	1700-1764	Index	
146	Hochfelden	Marriage Contracts	1711-1720 1714-1723 1720-1742 1720-1731 1731-1742		
147	All	Contracts	1723-1742 1739-1768 1739-1765 1766-1768	Index	
148	Schirrhoffen	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1744-1788	Index	
149	All	Wills	1687-1745		0

150	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1675-1776 1713-1714		0
151	Dauendorf	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Inventories Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1699-1730 1731-1744	Index Index	
152	Dauendorf	Marriage Contracts, Wills Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1745-1759 1760-1776	Index Index	
153	Donnenheim Niederaltorf Neuenbourg	Contracts Contracts Contracts	1706-1776 1707-1775 1707-1776	Index Index Index	
154	Uhlwiller	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1706-1745 1746-1777	Index Index	
155	Batzendorf	Inventories	1636-1724		
156	Batzendorf	Inventories	1725-1750		
157	Batzendorf	Inventories	1751-1776		
158	Batzendorf	Inventories	1777-1791		
159	Bernolsheim Biblisheim Bilwisheim	Inventories Inventories Inventories	1672-1699 1686-1789 1686-1698		
160	Berstheim	Inventories	1676-1750		
161	Berstheim	Inventories	1750-1790		
162	Bitschoffen	Inventories	1680-1747	Index	
163	Bitschoffen	Inventories	1748-1788	Index	
164	Bossendorf	Inventories	1663-1730		
165	Bossendorf	Inventories	1731-1760		
166	Bossendorf	Inventories	1763-1790		

167	Dangolsheim	Inventories	1652-1690		
168	Dangolsheim	Inventories	1691-1701		
169	Dauendorf	Inventories	1705-1740		
170	Dauendorf	Inventories	1741-1755		
171	Dauendorf	Inventories	1756-1765		
172	Dauendorf	Inventories	1766-1779		
173	Dauendorf	Inventories	1780-1791		
174	No Index Description	Bundle Empty or Missing			
175	Donnenheim	Inventories	1704-1796		
176	Durrenbach	Inventories	1637 (1) 1723-1744		
177	Durrenbach	Inventories	1745-1763		
178	Durrenbach	Inventories	1763-1775		
179	Durrenbach	Inventories	1776-1790		
180	Eschbach	Inventories	1662-1745	Index	2
181	Eschbach	Inventories	1746-1770	Index	1
182	Eschbach	Inventories	1772-1790	Index	
183	Ettendorf	Inventories	1672-1705	Index	1
184	Ettendorf	Inventories	1706-1740	Index	
185	Ettendorf	Inventories	1741-1760	Index	
186	Ettendorf	Inventories	1761-1775	Index	

187	Ettendorf	Inventories	1776-1791	Index	
188	Forstheim	Inventories	1680-1716		0
189	Forstheim	Inventories	1717-1735		
190	Forstheim	Inventories	1736-1757		
191	Forstheim	Inventories	1756-1774		
192	Forstheim	Inventories	1775-1791		
193	Grassendorf	Inventories	1675-1760	Index	
194	Grassendorf	Inventories	1761-1790	Index	
195	Gunstett	Inventories	1621-1724	Index	2
196	Gunstett	Inventories	1725-1748		
197	Gunstett	Inventories	1747-1770		
198	Kirchheim	Inventories	1771-1780		
199	14 Localities	Inventories	18th Century		
200	Hegeney	Inventories	1682-1749		0
201	Hegeney	Inventories	1750-1790		
202	Hochfelden	Inventories	1604 1693-1720		
203	Hochfelden	Inventories	1721-1725		
204	Hochfelden	Inventories	1726-1733		
205	Hochfelden	Inventories	1734-1738		
206	Hochfelden	Inventories	1739-1743		

207	Hochfelden	Inventories	1744-1760		
208	Hochfelden	Inventories	1761-1772		
209	Hochfelden	Inventories	1773-1779		
210	Hochfelden	Inventories	1780-1791		
211	Hochstett	Inventories	1672-1791	Index	
212	Huttendorf	Inventories	1670-1728		
213	Huttendorf	Inventories	1729-1760		
214	Huttendorf	Inventories	1761-1790		
215	Kaltenhouse	Inventories	1684-1765		
216	Kaltenhouse	Inventories	1768-1781		
217	Kaltenhouse	Inventories	1782-1790		
218	Keffendorf	Inventories	1693-1789		
219	Kindwiller	Inventories	1680-1728	Index	
220	Kindwiller	Inventories	1733-1759	Index	
221	Kindwiller	Inventories	1760-1791	Index	
222	Kriegsheim, Rottelsheim, Mittel, Oberschaeffolsheim	Inventories	1637-1760		
223	Kuttolsheim	Inventories	1700-1716		
224	Kuttolsheim	Inventories	1717-1730		
225	Kuttolsheim	Inventories	1731-1743		
226	Kuttolsheim	Inventories	1744-1758		

227	Kuttolsheim	Inventories	1759-1768		
228	Kuttolsheim	Inventories	1769-1778		
229	Kuttolsheim	Inventories	1779-1791		
230	Lixhausen Laubach	Inventories	1767-1790 1777-1791		
231	Lixhausen	Inventories	1654 1680-1730		
232	Lixhausen	Inventories	1731-1766		
233	Minversheim	Inventories	1693-1694 1700-1730	Index	
234	Minversheim	Inventories	1731-1748	Index	
235	Minversheim	Inventories	1749-1774	Index	
236	Minversheim	Inventories	1775-1791	Index	
237	Mommenheim	Inventories	1668-1694		
238	Morschwiller	Inventories	1680-1740	Index	
239	Morschwiller	Inventories	1741-1770	Index	
240	Morschwiller	Inventories	1771-1791	Index	
241	No Index Description	Bundle Empty Or Missing			
242	Mutzenhausen	Inventories	1680-1791		
243	Niederalt Dorf	Inventories	1680-1789		
244	Niederschaeffolsheim	Inventories	1634-1720		
245	Niederschaeffolsheim	Inventories	1721-1740		

246	Niederschaeffolsheim	Inventories	1741-1760		
247	Niederschaeffolsheim	Inventories	1761-1778		
248	Niederschaeffolsheim	Inventories	1779-1791		
249	No Index Description	Bundle Empty or Missing			
250	Ohlungen	Inventories	1694-1750	Index	
251	Ohlungen	Inventories	1751-1774	Index	
252	Ohlungen	Inventories	1775-1790	Index	
253	No Index Description	Bundle Empty or Missing			
254	Ringeldorf	Inventories	1674-1741		
255	Ringeldorf	Inventories	1744-1787		
256	Rumersheim	Inventories	1667-1742		
257	Rumersheim	Inventories	1743-1791		
258	Sherlenheim	Inventories	1680-1791		
259	Schirrhoffen	Inventories	1739-1769		
260	Schirrhoffen	Inventories	1770-1791		
261	Schirrhein	Inventories	1687-1757		0
262	Schirrhein	Inventories	1757-1775		
263	Schirrhein	Inventories	1776-1791		
264	Schweighouse	Inventories	1730-1753		
265	Schweighouse	Inventories	1754-1766		

266	Schweighouse	Inventories	1767-1782		
267	Schweighouse	Inventories	1783-1791		
268	No Index Description	Bundle Empty or Missing			
269	Soufflenheim	Inventories	1674-1740		46
270	Surbourg	Inventories	1680-1714		1
271	Surbourg	Inventories	1715-1730		
272	Surbourg	Inventories	1731-1745		
273	Surbourg	Inventories	1746-1759		
274	Surbourg	Inventories	1760-1768		
275	Barons De Krebs-Wangen- Wittersheim-Gebolsheim Surbourg	Inventories Inventories	1674-1767 1769-1772		
276	Surbourg	Inventories	1773-1780		
277	Surbourg	Inventories	1781-1791		
278	Uberach	Inventories	1681-1760	Index	
279	Uberach	Inventories	1761-1774	Index	
280	Uberach	Inventories	1775-1791	Index	
281	Uhlwiller	Inventories	1705-1730		
282	Uhlwiller	Inventories	1733-1753		
283	Uhlwiller	Inventories	1754-1766		
284	Uhlwiller	Inventories	1767-1780		
285	Uhlwiller	Inventories	1781-1790		

286	Wahlenheim	Inventories	1661-1760	Index	
287	Wahlenheim	Inventories	1762-1790		
288	Walbourg Hinterfeld	Inventories	1738-1790 1778-1789	Index	2
289	La Walck	Inventories	1681-1736	Index	
290	La Walck	Inventories	1740-1762		
291	Wingersheim	Inventories	1670-1699		
292	Wingersheim	Inventories	1700-1722		
293	Wingersheim	Inventories	1723-1736		
294	Wingersheim	Inventories	1737-1747		
295	Wingersheim Localities Grand Bailliage, Various, & College of Jesuits of Strasbourg.	Inventories Various	1748-1755 1631-1754		
296	Wingersheim	Inventories	1756-1769		
297	Wingersheim	Inventories	1770-1778		
298	Wingersheim	Inventories	1779-1791		
299	Wintershouse	Inventories	1636-1718		
300	Wintershouse	Inventories	1721-1757		
301	Wintershouse	Inventories	1758-1782		
302	Wintershouse	Inventories	1783-1791		
303	Wittersheim	Inventories	1693-1760		
304	Wittersheim	Inventories	1761-1778		

305	Wittersheim	Inventories	1781-1791		
306	All	Sales, Jewish Loans	1779		
307	All	Jewish Loans of Money Jewish Loans of Money, Inventories Jewish Marriage Contracts	1739-1754 1755-1765, 1766-1791 1755-1765, 1766-1791		1
308	All	Jewish Marriage Contracts, Inventories	1766-1791		2
309	All	Various, Auctions	1754-1790		
310	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories. Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories Guardian Accounts. Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories Accounts, Various.	1618-1623 1636-1637 1698-1699		0
311	All	Various, Marriage Contracts	1680-1687		59
312	All	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1688-1699		27
313	Gunstett	Inventories	1771-1790		
314	Laubach, Hinterfeld	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1733-1777		
315	Durrenbach, Walbourg, Hinterfeld	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Hinterfeld Inventories	1765-1777		
316	All	Various	1791		
317	All	Various	1791		
318	All	Various	1791		

The Roeschwoog 6E33 notaries, 1692-1791, contain numerous Soufflenheim records, including, with the exception of two inventories, all inventories from 1700 onwards. The only bundles of records specific to Soufflenheim are inventories.

Roeschwoog notary records 6E33 include the notaries of:

- Fort Louis (baillage de Roppenheim): Auenheim, Beinheim, Dalhunden, Dangolsheim, Forstfeld, Fort Louis, Giesenheim, Kauffenheim, Luetenheim, Neuhaeusel, Roeschwoog, Roppenheim, Rountzenheim, Sessenheim, **SOUFFLENHEIM**, Stattmatten
- Baillage de Soultz-sou-Forets: Croetwiller, Disteldorf (Lembach), Eberbach, Hermerswiller, Lobsann, Meisenthal, Memmelshoffen, Niederroedern, Oberlauterbach, Retschwiller, Soultz-sous-Forets, Weiterswiller, Witzenbach
- Baronnie de Fleckenstein-Soubise: Drachenbronn, Hohwiller, Lembach, Trimbach, Zutzendorf

The Roeschwoog notary records 7E44 are from 1792-1913. The periods in this collection are: Revolution of 1789, 1799-1814 (Consulate and First Empire), 1815-1870, and 1871-1918 (German Annexation). Series 7E44 is a modern notary (after 1791).

Notaries:

- Master Jean Baptiste Wagatha, 1781-1793. He resided at Fort Louis.
- Master Joseph Ritter, 1789-1793. He resided at Hatten.
- Master Jean François Ballet, 1778-1793. He lived in Haguenau.
- Master Sarcelle, 1736-1793. He resided in Beinheim.
- Master Kafpler, late eighteenth century. He resided at Beinheim.
- Master Marie Joseph Alexandre Pareth, March 1794 to August 1827
- Master François Joseph Risacher, August 1827 to February 1843
- Master Louis Lenig, February 1843 to August 1847
- Master Charles Wundschendorff, August 1847 to April 1875
- Victor Baer, 1875 to 1888
- Charles Illig, 1888 to 1905

A guidebook used by researchers in the Bas-Rhin Archives is entitled “Répertoire du Notariat de Basse Alsace du 16ème siècle à 1792 Benfeld à Woerth” (Directory of Notaries of Lower Alsace from the 16th century to 1792 Benfeld to Woerth). The section describing 6E33 (pages 434-447) is copied in its entirety, below. Included is an index to the inventory-only bundles (organized by locality), followed by a general index to all bundles in 6E33. Note that bundles 184 and 185 contain indexes that cover the actual content of records.

ROESCHWOOG 6E33

185 Bundles & 34 Localities

[The index uses the following abbreviations to describe the records in each bundle: C = Contract (Contrat), CM = Marriage Contract (Contrat de Mariage), CT = Guardian's Account (Compte de Tutelle), I = Inventory (Inventaire), T = Will (Testament). Abbreviations have been replaced with words. A baillage is the office or district of a bailiff, the king's representative, charged with the application of justice and control of the administration.]

I. LOCALITIES [Page 434]

This series includes the acts of three different baillages (bailiwicks):

- A) Greffe de la prevote royal de Fort Louis** [Registry of the Royal Provost of Fort Louis] = Fort Vauban or baillage de Roppenheim : (16 Localities):

Auenheim, Beinheim, Dalhunden, Dangolsheim, Forstfeld, Fort Louis, Giesenheim, Kauffenheim, Luetenheim, Neuhaeusel, Roeschwoog, Roppenheim, Rountzenheim, Sessenheim, **SOUFFLENHEIM**, Stattmatten

- B) Baillage de Soultz-sou-Forets** (series incomplete and fragmented : 13 Localities):

Croetwiller, Disteldorf (Lembach), Eberbach, Hermerswiller, Lobsann, Meisenthal, Memmelshoffen, Niederroedern, Oberlauterbach, Retschwiller, Soultz-sous-Forets, Weiterswiller, Witzenbach

- C) Baronnie de Fleckenstein-Soubise** : (5 Localities):

Drachenbronn, Hohwiller, Lembach, Trimbach, Zutzendorf

II. CONTENTS [Page 435]

REPERTOIRES [Indexes]

The last two sets of this series (Number 184 and 185) contain the following directories:

Number 184: 6E33/184 [Two Bundles: 6E33/184/1 A-M and 6E33/184/2 N-Z]

1) 1700 to 1793 directories of classes in alphabetical and chronological order stating:

- The names of the contractents
- Their home
- The nature of the act
- The date

2) directories from 1734 to 1768 guardianship accounts for the localities of the bailage of Roeschwoog - Sessenheim - Roppenheim (10 localities)

3) the directory of acts of 1791 to 1793 in the barony of Fleckenstein - Soubise

Number 185

Repertoire acts from 1692 to 1790 the Registry of the Royal Provost of Fort Louis (Fort Vauban).

Any researcher should consult beforehand.

A) Hearings and Court Cases

Royal Prevote of Fort Louis : Number 1-3, 163-172

B) Contracts

1. Prevote of Fort Louis

Number 4-6, 46-48, 70-131, 180.

Also contains many marriage contracts, wills, inventories, and guardianship accounts (but less numerous).

2. Barronie de Fleckenstein

Number 173.

Also contains contracts, wills, weddings.

3. Bailliages de Fort Louis, Fleckenstein et Sultz-sous-Forets

Number 174-179, 181, 182.

Also contains many marriage contracts, wills, inventories and a few guardianship accounts.

Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Inventories : 1707-1716

C) Inventories [Page 436]

Localities	Inventory Bundle Numbers
Auenheim	7, 8
Dalhunden	9-11
Forstfeld	12-14
Kauffenheim	15, 16
Luetenheim	17-23
Neuhaeusel	24-26
Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	27-35
Roppenheim	36-41
Rountzenheim	42-45

Sessenheim	49-55
Stattmatten	56, 57
SOUFFLENHEIM	58-69
Fort Louis	131-162

III. ANALYSIS OF BUNDLES [Page 437]

[Index of Roeschwoog Notary Records 6E33/185. Bundles 1-3 and 163-169 are not listed in the index. Bundle 49, Sessenheim inventories 1649-1728, has been searched for people from Soufflenheim.]

Bundle	Locality	Types Of Documents	Years
4	Localities du bailage de Soultz-sous-Forets (Oberried, Unterried, Uffried)	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1691-1694
5	Oberried, Unterried	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1695-1706
6	Localities du bailliage de Roppenheim (Oberried, Unterried)	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Inventories	1707-1716
7	Auenheim	Inventory	1705-1757
8	Auenheim	Inventory	1758-1792
9	Dalhunden	Inventory	1692-1749
10	Dalhunden	Inventory	1749-1766
11	Dalhunden	Inventory	1767-1792
12	Forstfeld	Inventory	1693-1740
13	Forstfeld	Inventory	1740-1766
14	Forstfeld	Inventory	1767-1792

15	Kauffenheim	Inventory	1660-1748
16	Kauffenheim	Inventory	1749-1791
17	Luetenheim	Inventory	1731-1752
18	Luetenheim	Inventory	1752-1762
19	Luetenheim	Inventory	1763-1770
20	Luetenheim	Inventory	1771-1776
21	Luetenheim	Inventory	1777-1780
22	Luetenheim	Inventory	1781-1785
23	Luetenheim	Inventory	1786-1793
24	Neuhaeusel	Inventory	1735-1761
25	Neuhaeusel	Inventory	1762-1775
26	Neuhaeusel	Inventory	1776-1791
27	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1686-1704
28	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1705-1720
29	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1721-1740
30	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1741-1750
31	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1751-1760
32	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1761-1767
33	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1768-1777
34	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1778-1783

35	Roeschwoog & Giesenheim	Inventory	1784-1795
36	Roppenheim	Inventory	1698-1719
37	Roppenheim	Inventory	1720-1744
38	Roppenheim	Inventory	1745-1760
39	Roppenheim	Inventory	1761-1769
40	Roppenheim	Inventory	1770-1780
41	Roppenheim	Inventory	1781-1792
42	Rountzenheim	Inventory	1692-1733
43	Rountzenheim	Inventory	1734-1753
44	Rountzenheim	Inventory	1756-1774
45	Rountzenheim	Inventory	1772-1793
46	Uffried	Contracts, Wills	1717-1725
47	Uffried	Contracts (Roeschwoog) Marriage Contracts, Wills	1725-1735
48	Uffried	Contracts (Roeschwoog) Marriage Contracts (?), Wills, Inventory	1734-1750
49	Sessenheim	Inventory	1649-1728
50	Sessenheim	Inventory	1729-1746
51	Sessenheim & Dangolsheim	Inventory	1747-1757
52	Sessenheim	Inventory	1758-1763
53	Sessenheim	Inventory	1764-1775
54	Sessenheim	Inventory	1775-1762

55	Sessenheim	Inventory	1783-1791
56	Stattmatten	Inventory	1696-1757
57	Stattmatten	Inventory	1758-1791
58	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1701-1728
59	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1729-1740
60	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1741-1746
61	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1747-1754
62	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1755-1760
63	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1761-1762
64	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1763-1769
65	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1770-1774
66	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1775-1778
67	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1779-1783
68	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1784-1787
69	SOUFFLENHEIM	Inventory	1788-1791
70	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1692-1696
71	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1697-1703
72	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1704-1705
73	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1706-1707
74	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1708-1709

75	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1710-1712
76	Fort Louis	Inventories	1713-1715
77	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1716-1720
78	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1721-1723
79	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1724-1725
80	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1726-1726
81	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1729-1730
82	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1731-1732
83	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1733-1735
84	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1736-1737
85	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1738-1739
86	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1740
87	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1741-1742
88	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1743-1744
89	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1745
90	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1746
91	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1747
92	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1748
93	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1749-1750
94	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1751

95	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1752-1753
96	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1754-1755
97	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1756-1757
98	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1758
99	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1759
100	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1760
101	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1761
102	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1761-1762
103	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1763
104	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Guardianship	1764
105	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories, Guardianship	1765
106	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1766
107	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1767-1768
108	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1769-1770
109	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1771
110	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1772
111	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1773
112	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1774
113	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1775
114	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1776

115	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1777
116	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts	1778
117	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1779
118	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1780
119	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1781
120	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1782
121	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1783
122	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1784
123	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1785
124	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1786
125	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1787
126	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventories	1788
127	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1789
128	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Wills	1790
129	Fort Louis	Marriage Contracts, Inventories, Guardianship	1791
130	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
131	Fort Louis	Inventory Court Cases, Ciaires, Guardianship	1786-1790
132	Fort Louis	Inventory	1721-1726
133	Fort Louis	Inventory	1727-1730
134	Fort Louis	Inventory	1731-1733

135	Fort Louis	Inventory	1724-1735
136	Fort Louis	Inventory	1736-1727
137	Fort Louis	Inventory	1738-1739
138	Fort Louis	Inventory	1741-1742
139	Fort Louis	Inventory: Succession de la Family Sargilliere	1743
140	Fort Louis	Inventory	1743
141	Fort Louis	Inventory	1744-1745
142	Fort Louis	Inventory	1746
143	Fort Louis	Inventory	1747
144	Fort Louis	Inventory	1748
145	Fort Louis	Inventory	1749-1751
146	Fort Louis	Inventory	1752-1753
147	Fort Louis	Inventory	1752-1755
148	Fort Louis	Inventory	1756-1757
149	Fort Louis	Inventory	1758
150	Fort Louis	Inventory	1759-1760
151	Fort Louis	Inventory	1759-1762
152	Fort Louis	Inventory	1762-1763
153	Fort Louis	Inventory	1763-1764
154	Fort Louis	Inventory	1763-1767

155	Fort Louis	Inventory	1767-1774
156	Fort Louis	Inventory	1775-1777
157	Fort Louis	Inventory	1778-1779
158	Fort Louis	Inventory	1780-1783
159	Fort Louis	Inventory	1784-1785
160	Fort Louis	Inventory	1786-1790
161	Fort Louis	Inventory: Succession of Rene Bouche d'Eberfeld	1790 #1
162	Fort Louis	Inventory: Succession of Rene Bouche d'Eberfeld	1790 #2
170	Fort Louis	Audiences de justice Sales (Oberried, Unterried) Sales (Uffried)	1775-1780 1777 1783
171	Fort Louis	Sales (Uffried)	1750-1759 1769-1770 1773-1776
172	Fort Louis	Registre d'insinuation du greffe Sales (Unterried) Sales (Unterried) Contracts (Oberried, Unterried) Obligations du Ried	1732 1760-1764 1780-1782 1764-1771 1751
173	Barony of Fleckenstein	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills Audience (1 act)	1726-1776 1785
174	Barony of Fleckenstein	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1777-1787
175	Barony of Fleckenstein	See List: Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1740-1755
176	Barony of Fleckenstein	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1756-1770
177	Barony of Fleckenstein	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1776-1788
178	Barony of Fleckenstein	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1784-1788

179	Barony of Fleckenstein	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1789-1790
180	Fort Louis	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1793
181	Fort Louis	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills	1722-1739 1777-1792
182	Fort Louis	Contracts, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Inventory (1 acte) de Wingen One Marriage Contract en hoereu	1782-1793 1737 1791
183	Fort Louis	Empty	
184 [Index]	Fort Louis	184/1: A-M, 184/2: N-Z Repertoire for all actions (see table special)	1734-1793
185	Fort Louis	Royal Prevote of Fort Louis Repertoire acts	1692-1790
186	Royal Prevote of Fort Louis?	Accounts of de ? (not legible) (see claspres? Not legible) 200	

IV. NOTARIES AND CLERKS [Page 447]

A) Royal Notaries

- Jacques Dubosc: 1692-1720
- Rene Boucher: 1721-1767
- Joseph Beunat: 1768-1780
- Jean-Baptiste Wagatha: 1781-1793

B) Clerks of the Lordship of Fleckenstein

- Philippe Weber: 1692-1749
- Adam-Ignace Schaumas: 1750-1788
- Joseph Ritter: 1789-1793

C) Clerks of the great Provost of Haguenau

- Jean Bernauer: 1701-1714
- Jean-Paul Wolf: 1714-1745
- Adam-Ignace Arnoldt: 1746-1765
- Joseph Hoett: 1765-1777
- Jean-Francois Ballet: 1778-1793
- Jean Mehlin: 1731-1735

- Sarcelle: 1736-1792

BAS-RHIN INVENTORY INDEXES

Haguenau 6E16 inventory indexes, compiled by Jean-Marie Klipfel and Alphone Bisch circa the 1990's, are found in the book *Notariat Ancien De Haguenau (Inventaires)* at the Archives of Bas-Rhin. They are written in German and French and summarize each record's genealogy information.

There are no indexes for most communities, including Soufflenheim. The following bundles have been completely searched for people from Soufflenheim: 180, 181, 183, 195, and 288.

There are also bundles of indexed inventories in communities outside of the district of Haguenau: Oberbronn Inventories 6E29 by Alphone Bisch. Schirlenhof Inventories 6E29 by Alphone Bisch, 1772-1782. Woerth Notaries 6E40, Bundle 168, 1702-1788, by Jean-Marie Klipfel. Plus Barr, Benfeld, Ottrott, Boersch, Schiltigheim (Handschuhheim by Kaminski) 6E37.

Klipfel / Bisch Haguenau 6E16 Indexes

Series	Bundle	Locality	Document Type	Years	Author	Soufflenheim Records
6E16	162	Bitschoffen	Inventories	1680-1747	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	163	Bitschoffen	Inventories	1748-1788	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	180	Eschbach	Inventories	1662-1745	Jean-Marie Klipfel	2
6E16	181	Eschbach	Inventories	1746-1770	Jean-Marie Klipfel	1
6E16	182	Eschbach	Inventories	1772-1790	Jean-Marie Klipfel	
6E16	183	Ettendorf	Inventories	1672-1705	Alphone Bisch	1
6E16	184	Ettendorf	Inventories	1706-1740	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	185	Ettendorf	Inventories	1741-1760	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	186	Ettendorf	Inventories	1761-1775	Alphone Bisch	

6E16	187	Ettendorf	Inventories	1776-1791	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	193	Grassendorf	Inventories	1675-1760	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	194	Grassendorf	Inventories	1761-1790	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	195	Gunstett	Inventories	1621-1724	Jean-Marie Klipfel	2
6E16	211	Hochstett	Inventories	1674-1784	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	219	Kindwiller	Inventories	1680-1728	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	220	Kindwiller	Inventories	1733-1759	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	221	Kindwiller	Inventories	1760-1791	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	233	Minversheim	Inventories	1693-1694 1700-1730	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	234	Minversheim	Inventories	1731-1748	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	235	Minversheim	Inventories	1749-1774	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	236	Minversheim	Inventories	1775-1791	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	238	Morschwiller	Inventories	1680-1740	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	239	Morschwiller	Inventories	1741-1770	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	240	Morschwiller	Inventories	1771-1791	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	250	Ohlungen	Inventories	1694-1750	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	251	Ohlungen	Inventories	1751-1774	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	252	Ohlungen	Inventories	1775-1790	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	278	Uberach	Inventories	1681-1760	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	279	Uberach	Inventories	1761-1774	Alphone Bisch	

6E16	280	Uberach	Inventories	1775-1791	Alphone Bisch	
6E16	286	Wahlenheim	Inventories	1680-1760	No Author Listed	
6E16	288	Walbourg	Inventories	1738-1790	Jean-Marie Klipfel	1
6E16	288	Hinterfeld	Inventories	1778-1789	Jean-Marie Klipfel	
6E16	289	La Walck	Inventories	1681-1736	Jean-Marie Klipfel	

APPENDIX

- Genealogy in Alsace : Genealogy Circle of Alsace.
- Keys to Research : Archives Department of Bas-Rhin

GENEALOGY IN ALSACE

The Genealogy Circle of Alsace : January 2, 2021

Genealogy in Alsace: The B.A.BA

The major stages in the history of Alsace:

- The Origins
- 870-1648: The Holy Roman Empire
- 1648-1789: Attachment to the Kingdom of France
- 1790-1870: From the Revolution to the Second Empire
- 1871-1918: The German Empire
- 1919-1940: The return to France
- 1940-1945: Nazi Germany
- Since 1945: French Alsace in Europe

The Origins

It would be futile to pretend to summarize 2000 years of history. This paragraph and the following two list, in a very simplified way, the main stages that allowed the construction of the Alsatian entity. Since neophytes hardly need to trace their family tree before the French Revolution, they will find here brief elements of answers to their questions. Confirmed genealogists will be able to refer to it "for the record".

- To IIIth and IVth centuries, the Alamans settled in southern and central Alsace, the Franks in northern Alsace. The Romans left the area around 405 AD.
- Clovis subjected the Alamans to the Battle of Tolbiac (496). The Merovingian kings made Alsace the duchy "Alesacius" (640-767).
- The Carolingians suppressed the overly powerful Duchy of Alsace (767). Alsace is divided into two counties: Nordgau (northern county) and Sundgau (southern county). Charlemagne initiated the Carolingian Renaissance. His 3 grandsons (Charles the Bald, Louis the Germanic and Lothair) divided the Empire (Treaty of Verdun in 843 then Treaty of Meerssen in 870). Louis the Germanic obtains the eastern part including Alsace which will be part of the Holy Roman Empire for 700 years.

870-1648: The Holy Roman Empire

- At Xth Century, the invasion of the Hungarians causes the breakup: Alsace is feudalized. Castles and abbeys cover the area. Alsace offers to Christianity an Alsatian pope, Leo IX of Eguisheim (1049-1054)! A double spiritual and temporal power is recognized to the bishops (Concordat of Worms, 1122).
- The XIIth siècle, known as the "century of the Hohenstaufen", is a first golden age for Alsace: economic expansion, creation of free cities, apogee of Romanesque art. Murbach Abbey (founded in 728 near Guebwiller) became one of the most powerful in the Holy Roman Empire. Frederick the One-Eyed (1090-1147), Duke of Swabia and Alsace, built Haguenau; Emperor Frederick I^{er} "Barbarossa" (1152-1190) installed his imperial palace there; Emperor Frederick II (1212-1250) supported the emancipation of the cities (the Hohenstaufen dynasty died with him).



General view of Murbach Abbey (1600), Digital Collection Originals of the BNU Strasbourg, Gallica BnF.

- Alsace became a mosaic of states during the interregnum period (1250-1273) that preceded the advent of the Habsburgs. Gothic art takes off (Strasbourg Cathedral, Colmar Collegiate Church). The city of Strasbourg emancipated itself from the domination of the bishop and became a city of empire (Battle of Oberhausbergen, 1262).
- In 1273, Rudolf of Habsburg was elected Landgrave of Upper Alsace.
- From 1300 began a dark period of feudal wars provoked by the "brigand knights". The big cities joined forces in a Decapolis: Haguenau, Colmar, Wissembourg, Turckheim, Obernai, Kaysersberg, Rosheim, Munster, Sélestat, Mulhouse (replaced in 1515 by Landau).
- The great epidemics of plague (1349) and cholera (1541) stirred up the persecution of the Jews (massacre of the Jews of Strasbourg in February 1349).
- The period 1450-1550 is a second golden age for Alsace (diffusion of humanist ideas, Sélestat intellectual capital, development of printing by Gutenberg in Strasbourg).
- The terrible Peasants' War or "revolt of the rustics" (1525) caused about 100,000 deaths and prepared the ground for the spread of the Reformation.
- In 1529, Strasbourg officially adopted the Protestant religion. The Protestant communities were the first to keep parish registers (as early as 1525 in Strasbourg). The Reformation extends mainly in the north of Alsace, countered by the Catholic Counter-Reformation (Council of Trent 1545-1563).
- The Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1582 in the Kingdom of France and the Duchy of Lorraine. In the Holy Roman Empire, it will be introduced irregularly according to the places (later in the Protestant cities and regions).
- On the eve of the Thirty Years' War, Alsace was a mosaic of autonomous or independent states and lordships, sometimes very small (fragmented and rather Protestant north, slightly more unified and Catholic south).
- The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) was a tragedy for Alsace: it first pitted Protestant Germanic princes against their Catholic Habsburg Emperor of Austria, but spread rapidly with the Danish (1625) and Then Swedish (1630) intervention; then France itself entered the war against Austria (1635). Alsace suffered destruction, looting, famines, epidemics... The population is decimated (from 50 to 60%), the villages destroyed (10% disappear definitively), the economy is ruined. By the Treaty of Munster, included in the name "Treaties of Westphalia" (1648), the King of France obtained the Habsburg possessions in Haute-Alsace and rights to the Decapolis (Mulhouse and Strasbourg were excluded from the treaty).



1648-1789: Attachment to the Kingdom of France

- Immigration is encouraged to repopulate the province (Swiss, Tyroleans, Baden, Bavarian, Dutch, Burgundians, Savoyards).
- To unify Alsace and gradually integrate it into the Kingdom of France (respecting his promise to preserve Alsatian customs), Louis XIV created the Sovereign Council of Alsace (local parliament) in 1657 (moved to Colmar in 1698).
- The wars led by Louis XIV (Turenne campaign 1672-1675) ravaged Alsace. The Decapolis ceased to exist (1679), Strasbourg was annexed (1681), Mulhouse remained attached to Switzerland. The Treaty of Nijmegen ended the War of the Holland Succession (1672-1679). The Treaty of Ryswick (1697) established the Rhine as a political and military frontier (Vauban fortresses).
- The seigneurial system remained very much alive in Alsace until the Revolution (the lord – secular or religious – appointed the provost who managed the lordship and rendered justice).
- Despite the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), Protestantism was tolerated (religious freedom guaranteed by the Treaties of Westphalia) but fought: the division of places of worship (*simultaneum*) was imposed on Protestants.
- The XVIIIth Century (1716-1789) was a period of peace, economic progress and population growth. Alsace gradually became attached to France while maintaining its Germanic culture.
- From the end of the XVIIth century (ordinance of 1685), Alsace, new French province, is in principle subject to the legislation in force in all the provinces of the kingdom since François 1^{er}, the ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts (1539): notarial deeds must be written in French, civil status records are the responsibility of abbots and parish priests. The reality is different in Alsace, due to disparities in languages and religions. 1685 is the official year of opening of the parish registers.
- Catholic parish registers include Catholic baptism, marriage and burial certificates (BMS). They officially attest to births, marriages and deaths. They are written in each parish, in Vulgar Latin (the names there often follow the Latin declensions). The diocese of Strasbourg is composed of Lower Alsace (French) and Ortenau (Germanic); The diocese of Basel (Germanic) also includes Upper Alsace (French).
- Protestant baptism, marriage and burial certificates (BMS) are written in each parish (Lutheran or Reformed) in the vernacular (German or dialectal variants). They also serve as civil status documents. The first date back to 1525. Until the Revolution, Protestants represented about 1/3 of the population (90% Lutherans, 10% Reformed).
- Some Jewish communities kept records of births, sometimes marriages and deaths, most of which were opened in 1784 by order of the king and written in French.
- Until XVIIIth Century, the German language declines surnames. Surnames are therefore feminized (until the Revolution): women are added the ending *-in* to the name of their father or husband. First names and surnames are also declined.
- The spelling of proper nouns is not fixed but essentially phonetic, which induces strong variations in the writing of names, due to the Alsatian dialectal pronunciation (equivalence of letters, identical pronunciation of diphthongs) and the addition of unpropelled letters (doubling of consonants).
- The minutes of the notaries or seigneurial tabellions and the municipal chancelleries were written in German until the Revolution. Royal notaries practice French or German, depending on the

language of their clients. Jewish marriage contracts are written in Hebrew characters (but notaries add a summary usually in French).

- The language of the acts of justice is most often German, but French progresses from the end of the XVIIth century (at the end of the act: mention that an oral translation into German was made of it).
- The Gregorian calendar was generalized in Catholic Alsace as early as 1648; Louis XIV imposed it in the Protestant territories in 1680-1681. The use of dating parish acts according to the feasts of the liturgical calendar, remained widespread in Alsace until the end of the XVIIIth century, especially among Lutherans (the liturgical year begins on the 1st^{er} Sunday of Advent).



Capture of Strasbourg (30 September 1681): Reception of Louis XIV by the magistrate of Strasbourg Picturesque France

1790-1870: From the Revolution to the Second Empire

The Revolution marked, in Alsace as elsewhere in France, a great change for genealogists: we move from parish registers to secular civil status registers. The period was particularly turbulent for the Alsatians who suffered, in addition to the civil war, clashes against foreign powers.

- The Sovereign Council of Alsace was abolished (1790). The province of Alsace is replaced by 2 departments, Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin (including the Territoire de Belfort).
- The Civil Constitution of the Clergy divides it into 2 dioceses: Strasbourg and Colmar.
- The Republican calendar replaced the Gregorian calendar from 1793 until December 31, 1805 (Year I began on September 22, 1792, the day of the proclamation of the Republic).
- The registers of civil status (NMD) are kept in each commune from January 1793.
- Every 10 years, the municipalities draw up ten-year tables in alphabetical order (from the year ending with 3 to the year ending with 2).

- The law of 2 thermidor year II (20 July 1794) obliges to write all public documents in French. In fact, notarial deeds remained in German until 1803.
- The registers are written in French in the cities but often in German (or even in the German dialect) in the country villages. During the revolutionary period, most acts were in dialectal German (the republican months were translated into German). In the Bas-Rhin, from 1811, the town halls used civil status books with printed forms in French, to facilitate the transition to the French language. In the Haut-Rhin, the acts are mostly written in French.
- Instruction in French was not made compulsory in elementary schools until 1859. Among Protestants, the catechism was taught in German (Luther's language).
- Parish registers no longer have the value of civil status records but continue to be kept in parishes (still in Latin for Catholics and in German or dialect for Protestants).
- Alsace adhered to revolutionary ideas (1789) but opposed the Terror (1793-94), particularly religious (suppressed cults) and linguistic (forbidden dialect). Violent riots in the cities, looting and burning in the countryside.
- From 1792 to 1802, revolutionary France was at war with Europe (Holy Roman Empire, kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary); northern Alsace was invaded in 1793 by the Austrian army. Mulhouse was attached to France in 1798.
- The order is back during the Consulate and the 1^{er} Empire (1804-1814): reforms of justice (Napoleonic code) and administration (departments), Concordat with the Church (1801, still in force today in Alsace and Moselle, it restores religious peace and unites Alsace into a single diocese in Strasbourg).
- The Jews of Alsace (listed in 1784) are recognized as French citizens with the same civil rights (1791). In 1808, a decree obliged them to adopt a fixed and hereditary surname (first names often Frenchized on this occasion but usual first names preserved in everyday life and sometimes in public acts).
- Alsatians enlisted in large numbers in the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815). Nearly 70 generals and marshals are Alsatian: Kellermann, Kléber, Rapp, Lefebvre... Alsace was again invaded by the Austrians and Bavarians (1814-1815).



Les émigrants, engraving after a painting by Théodore Schuler, 1861, Gallica BnF

1871-1918: The German Empire

- At the end of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, Alsace and Moselle were attached to the German Reich (Treaty of Frankfurt, 10 May 1871) and formed a single entity: the *Reichsland Elsaß-Lothringen*.
- From 1871, the Alsatians were of German nationality.
- Those who wish to remain French can "opt" for French nationality (before the 1^{er} October 1872) and leave the Alsatian territory (hence a significant emigration to "France of the interior", Algeria or the United States). They are called "optants".
- We are witnessing an immigration of Germans who have come to settle or work in Alsace.
- Civil status documents (NMDs) are drawn up in "Gothic" German (*Fraktur*script) on pre-printed forms in force throughout the Reich (they bear the mention of religion). The handwritten parts are often difficult to decipher.
- Parish deeds are written in Latin for Catholics and in German for Protestants.
- The official language is German; French is no longer taught at school; in families the Alsatian dialect is spoken.
- First names are Germanized; surnames that sound too French are sometimes Germanized or translated into German.
- Inscriptions on tombs are often in German.
- In 1914, 380,000 Alsatians and Moselle were incorporated into the German Army. About 18,000 deserted to fight in the French ranks.



Christmas scene in an Alsatian family , "Christmas in Alsace"

1919-1940: The Return to France

At the end of the 1^{ère} World War of 1914-1918, Alsace and Moselle became French again (Treaty of Versailles, 28 June 1919).

- From 1919, the Alsatians were of French nationality.
- Alsace is again formed by the 2 departments Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin.
- Ethnic Germans were expelled; Alsatians are subject to a card regime according to their degree of French blood (the right of blood prevails over the right of the soil).
- The official language is French (hence the exclusion of some of the Alsatian administrative agents who speak only German and an immigration of "French from the interior" who came to "refrancize" the administrations). In families, we continue to speak Alsatian.
- Surnames are sometimes refrancized or retranslated; the first names are again French (in families we continue to use Alsatian diminutives a lot).
- Notarial deeds are drawn up, depending on the language known to the notary, either in German, in French or in a bilingual version.
- Civil status documents (NMD) are written in French as in the rest of France.
- Parish acts continue to be written in Latin for Catholics (until the middle of the XXth century) and in ? for protestants.
- After 1918, there was an immigration of Poles and Italians.



The evacuation of the Alsatians and Moselle in September 1939 – Photo: [Alsace-Moselle Memorial](#)

1940-1945: Nazi Germany

During the Second World War of 1939-1945, after several months of "funny war", Nazi Germany invaded Alsace and Moselle (May 10, 1940) which were annexed to the IIIth Reich (without consultation or treaty).

- 374,000 Alsatians (villages along the border and Strasbourg) were evacuated to central and south-western France at the declaration of war (1^{er} and 2 september 1939); many returned to their alsatian lands in august 1940.
- At the same time, in the summer of 1940, the Nazi administration expelled from Alsace to Free France all the "undesirables" (Jews, opponents of the Nazi regime, Francophiles...)
- While the rest of France gradually became an area occupied by the Germans, Alsace and Moselle were *de facto* part of the German Reich (their fate was not mentioned when the armistice of 22 June 1940 was signed).
- The Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin became the *CdZ-Gebiet Elsaß* territory attached to the *Gau Baden-Elsaß*, while the Moselle became the *CdZ-Gebiet Lothringen*, territory attached to the *Gau Westmark* (30 November 1940).
- The French language is eradicated from Alsace: prohibition to speak it; change of city names, streets, shops, etc.; modification of the first and last names of the civil status. "Nazification" also aims at the eradication of the Alsatian dialect (symbol of identity).
- The *Ahnenpass* (passport of the ancestors) is required of all Alsatian officials (proof of the absence of Jewish or French-speaking origins).
- 103,000 Alsatians and 31,000 Moselle were forcibly incorporated into the *Wehrmacht* (25 August 1942): they were called the "Malgré-Nous". 15,000 girls will also be required to perform compulsory service in Germany.
- Strasbourg was liberated in November 1944; the German Army still resisted in the "Colmar pocket" until February 1945.



The Liberation of Strasbourg the 2nd D.B., November 23, 1944 sur Kuriocity

Since 1945: French Alsace in Europe

Germany capitulated on 8 May 1945. The return of Alsace to the French fold came at the cost of a major cleansing. The opening of the Struthof camp (the only Alsatian concentration camp), the return of the "Malgré-Nous" from the front or the allocation of administrative posts are all opportunities for suspicions of collusion with the former Nazi occupier, hatred and resentment.

French republican law is restored, while confirming the Alsatian specificities: concordat regime of religions, school statutes, rights of associations. The teaching of German was not allowed to return to primary school until 1952.

Alsace plays, by its geographical location and its history, a central role in the construction of Europe: Strasbourg is the seat of the Council of Europe (1949) and hosts many European organizations, including the European Court of Human Rights (1950) and the European Parliament (1952). Cross-border cooperation with Germany was gradually organised (the Pont de l'Europe linking Strasbourg to Kehl was built in 1966).

Since 1^{er} January 2021, to guarantee the historical and cultural identity of Alsace within the Grand Est region (2016), the departmental councils of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin merged into the European Community of Alsace.

The .M., member of the CGA, Île-de-France section

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KEYS TO RESEARCH

Are You Looking For Someone? Archives and Genealogy, Extend the Search to Other Archive Sources

Departmental Archives of Bas-Rhin

By Marie Collin and Hélène Both, Heritage conservation officers, under the direction of Pascale Verdier, Heritage Curator, Director of the Departmental Archives of Bas-Rhin, 06/29/2010

Contents

- Acts of Notaries
- The Registration
- Documents Related to Military Registration
- Population Census

- Electoral Lists
- Population Registers and Home Files
- Naturalizations
- Optants
- Public Service And Regulated Professions

If parish and vital records are the preferred sources of genealogical research, there are many other documents that bring information and allow to resituate its ancestors in their environment: population censuses, wills, death inventories, censuses etc. The Departmental Archives draw up detailed data sheets to assist the search for each of the sources below.

Deeds of Notaries

Among the notarial documents useful for genealogical research, one finds primarily marriage contracts, wills and death inventories.

They are classified by notarial study. The researcher must therefore know the name of the notary to which the act sought may have been committed.

Retention : In the Lower Rhine, the acts prior to the Revolution are preserved in the sub-series 6 E (former notariat). After the Revolution, one must consult the sub-series 7 E (notariat modern). Notaries' holdings sometimes contain chronological and to facilitate the search. These documents should be documents kept in sub-series 3 Q (Registration).

Communicability : Notarial documents are freely available after 75 years from the date the act or 25 years from the death of the person concerned if the period is shorter; however the period is increased to 100 years from the date of the act if the document concerns a minor at the time of execution of the act (Heritage Code, articles L 13-2-4°d and 5 and Law No. 2008-696 of 15 July 2008).

The Departmental Archives, however, keep only the minutes and directories centenarians. Notaries are not required to deposit the subsequent archives less than 100 years since Law No. 79-18 of 3 January 1979 on archives.

In the Lower Rhine, the acts prior to the Revolution are preserved in the sub-series 6 E (former notariat). After the Revolution, one must consult the sub-series 7 E (notariat modern).

The Registration

Registration is a formality of transcribing on a public register, literally or by extract, civil, judicial or extrajudicial acts and transfer declarations, subject to a charge to the Treasury.

Its purpose is twofold: to safeguard the general interest and the particular interest of citizens (the Registration gives for example a certain date to acts under seing) and the collection of a tax.

Registration fees are established by a law of 5 December 1790 (in replacement of those exercised before the Revolution) and then deeply reshaped by a Law of 22 Frimaire, An VII (12 December 1799).

The 3 Q sub-series makes it possible to find, from the names of the parties or a date, the name of the notary who made a deed. The registers contain a summary of the notarial deeds and, as such, remedy any shortcomings of the notariat.

In other departmental archives, documents similar to Records prior to 1791 are generally classified in 2 C sub-series (control acts), but this sub-series (and this institution) does not exist in the Lower Rhine.

Communicability : The archives of the Registration are freely accessible after a period of 75 years (by analogy with notary documents).

Documents Related to Military Conscription

In a series and continuous manner, these documents date back, for the oldest, to the 1st Empire. Before the Revolution, the Archives kept a few pieces, mainly in series C. Conscription documents are an incomparable source for knowing the male population, up to its physical appearance. Two kinds of documents available to the researcher:

- Military censuses and service drawing lists; prefectures;
- Military service and identification registers and service statements; and transferred to the Departmental Archives 92 years after the date of birth of the person concerned.

Each of these documents makes it possible to establish a parentage but also to have more specific information: conscript's name and surname, date and place of birth, home, occupation, size.

Retention : Military censuses are kept :

- in sub-series 1R for the period 1800 to 1870;
- in series D for the period 1871-1919;
- in series W from 1920.

Communicability : The disclosure of documents related to military conscription falls within the scope of the protection of privacy. It is therefore, according to the law of July 15, 2008, increased to 50 years, unless otherwise covered by medical secrecy (120 years after the birth or 25 years after death).

For more information consult the sheet "Search for a military ancestor" published by the Archives department.

Population Censuses

Before the French Revolution, there are lists by groups in the sub-series 3 E (parish registers), for example lists of widowers or confirmands, victims of fire, poor people, households. These lists are not systematic and may possibly be used to unblock a research or to broaden a historical research local.

Some censuses are thematic, such as the lists of winegrowers. It is lists of economic and social groups. These lists are kept in sub-series 8 E (municipal archives). Their dress is not systematic. They allow to replace wanted people in their environment.

Population counts are essentially statistical; we find them in the municipal archives and in the archives of the civil administrations of the Old Plan (series C).

The L series (1790-1800) is extremely rich in censuses of all kinds: roles elections, nominal lists drawn up for police purposes, for the census of population, requisition or distribution of subsistence, military recruitment, contributions, allocation of public relief, pension or payment of clergy... which include very precise personal data.

After 1800, the population censuses are kept in sub-series 7 M (fonds of the Prefecture). This includes in particular the lists of names of the censuses of population, from their establishment in 1836. The censuses then take place every the five years. They indicate the address of the household in the municipality, the number of persons making up this household, profession, rank in the family (head of family, wife etc.). Nationality, confession, certain illnesses or infirmities or even spoken language appear

in some censuses. The classification is made by municipality, then by street name, then by number across the street. A double is generally kept in the commune or in the deposited communal funds, in sub-series 8 E.

During the German period (1871-1918), the censuses were no longer nominative: it these are mainly statistical statements.

Communicability : According to the law of July 15, 2008 on archives, population censuses are communicable after a period of 75 years.

The Electoral Lists

They are found in sub-series 2 M (period 1800-1870) and in sub-series 8 E. The lists elections having naturally followed the evolution of the right to vote, they do not concern, until 1848, only the better-off (censal suffrage). The women and soldiers of quarry did not appear there until 1944. A decree of 1852 fixed the elements before figure:

- surname and first name of the elector
- address
- for women, possibly the marital name
- Date and place of birth

Originally, the mention of the profession was added.

In ascending search, they allow to know a place of birth.

Communicability : Pursuant to Articles L. 28 and R. 16 of the Electoral Code, the electoral lists and corrected tables can be communicated in their entirety to any voter - regardless of either the place where it is registered -, any candidate and any political party. So any person which justifies or declares on honor (because the law does not specify the obligation to hold a voter card) being a voter can access and obtain a copy of the voters list complete, including information covered by the confidentiality secret (address, date of birth ...) ¹

(1) <http://www.cada.fr/fr/fiches/fiche25.htm> (thematic sheet "electoral documents", Access Commission administrative documents.

Population Registers and Domiciliary Files

Population registers exist before 1870. Searches are carried out by name of street then by number in the street. The data is recorded one after the others, as and when. Without a table or index, data is hardly exploitable, in particular in the case of large municipalities.

The information contained in the population registers is as follows:

- last name and first name
- address
- dates of birth of family members
- family status
- profession, employer if applicable
- religion
- place of origin and place of destination
- in some cases, elements of a political and / or associative nature.

The domiciliary files were created in Alsace-Moselle by the German administration after 1870 and have not, to this day, been legally repealed. Entry is in the name of head of the family, whose spelling can take a phonetic form. Like his name indicates, these are files, classified alphabetically (by surname, order often phonetic, and by family). The domiciliary files are kept by the municipalities and there are kept. To the Archives of the City and the Urban Community of Strasbourg, by example, the file has been kept since 1875.

Conservation : Population registers are kept by the municipalities; they may have been deposited in sub-series 8 E at the Departmental Archives of Bas-Rhin.

Communicability : The information they contain is currently subject to a deadline of communicability of 50 years from the closure of the register or file (ordinary law on the archives of July 15, 2008).

Naturalizations

Under the Ancien Régime, only the royal power could grant naturalization. Until 1703, the "letters of naturality" are registered by the Parliament of Paris. An edict of 1703 decentralizes operations by entrusting them to parliaments and sovereign councils.

These letters are found in the funds of the Sovereign Council of Alsace (headquartered at Colmar), kept in the Haut-Rhin departmental archives. Letters of naturalness kept in the Departmental Archives of Bas-Rhin are listed in series J (archives of private origin).

Optants

After the annexation of 1871, the German administration gave the possibility to the Alsatians and the Mosellans to opt for French nationality. Alsatians "opting" must leave the region.

The original lists of opting parties are kept in the National Archives under the symbols BB31 1 to 507. The Departmental Archives of Bas-Rhin have a copy microfilmed from these lists, kept under the numbers 1 Mi EC 140/1 to 1 Mi EC 140/94. The lists are also published in the Bulletin of Laws, kept in the 2K sub-series. Each option sheet indicates the first and last name of the optant, its date and place of birth as well as the municipality in which he settled when leaving Alsace.

The absence of tables makes the search long and risky.

Civil Service and Regulated Professions

Some professions require registration with state services. Among professions requiring registration include, but are not limited to: medical professions (midwives, pharmacists, doctors), professions, commercial (representatives, taxi drivers, tobacco shops). If your ancestor exercised a regulated profession, it is possible to find his professional file or its recording. We find these documents in series M (1800-1870) then in payments from the prefecture (series D and W).

If your ancestor was a schoolteacher, you may find his file in series T (1800-1870), in series AL or D (1870-1919).

Deposited communal funds (kept in sub-series 8 E) may reveal interesting information on teachers, parish priests and vicars, cabaret-keepers, game wardens ...

Worship staff is present in the V series (1800-1870) then in the AL or D series (1870-1919). (In Alsace and Moselle, where the Concordat is still in force, church staff are paid by the state.)

For the Ancien Régime, see also series B (trades police) and E (corporations of trades).

For craftsmen, see also the tax documents, in particular the patent rolls (series L and P; municipal archives).