Robert Wideen : 2024

Soufflenheim is found on maps of Alsace from the 16th century onwards, spelled in various ways including Suuelheim, Sufeheim, Sufelheim, Seffelesheim, Soufflum, and Sufflenheim. The earliest detailed map of the village of Soufflenheim, part of the land registry, was created in 1838 and updated in 1887.
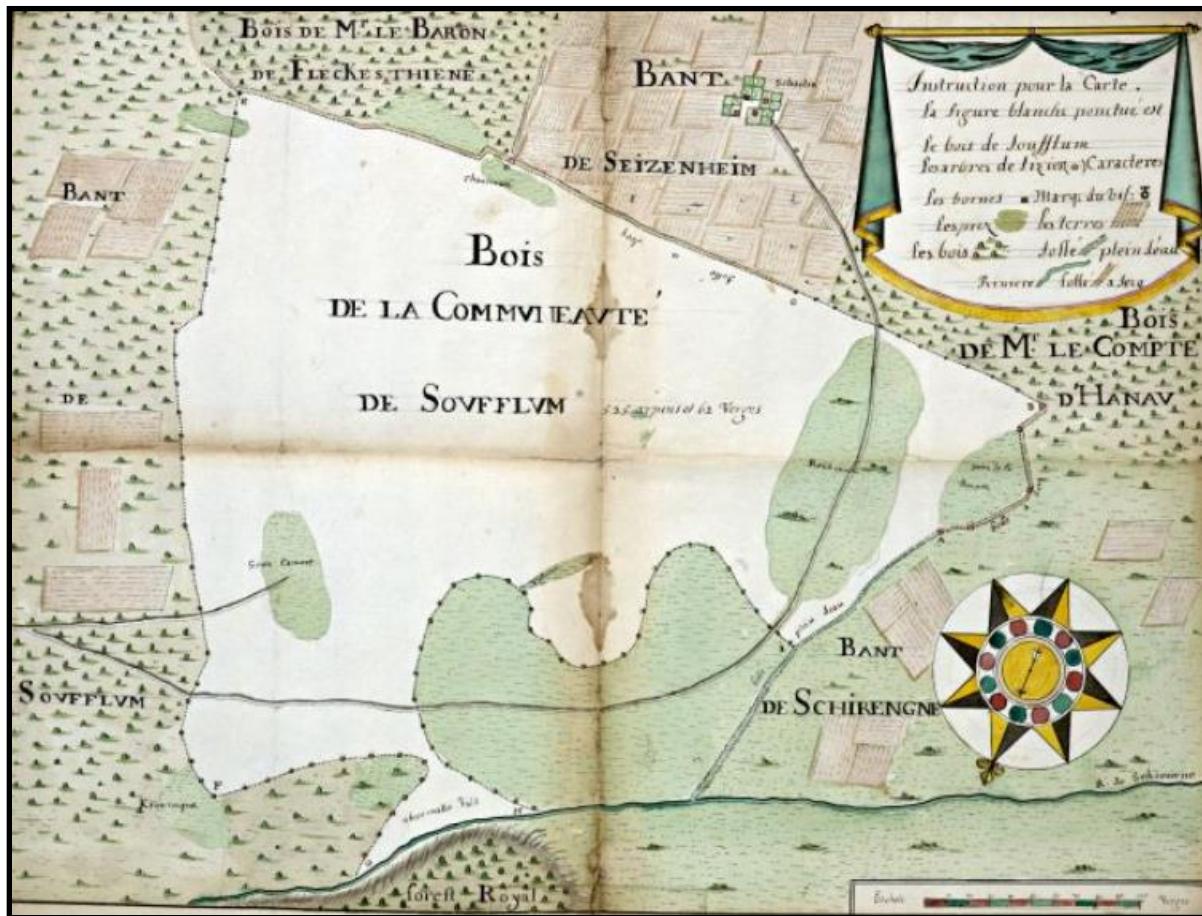
Soufflenheim (Soufflum) forest and surrounding agricultural land, 1696, Archives Department of Bas-Rhin E 1407 (6d)

CONTENTS

LOCAL MAPS

Internet

- Mapcarta: https://mapcarta.com/18293850
- Georportail: https://www.geoportail.gouv.fr/plan/67472/soufflenheim
- Google Earth: https://www.google.com/earth/

Cadastre

- France Cadastre: https://france-cadastre.fr/cadastre/soufflenheim
- lecadastre.com: https://lecadastre.com/plan-cadastral/soufflenheim-67472/
- PLU et Cadastre de Soufflenheim: https://www.annuaire-mairie.fr/cadastre-soufflenheim.html

Atlases

- History of Alsace in Brief, Georges Brun: http://www.crdp-strasbourg.fr/data/lcr/histoire-en-bref/
- Historic Atlas of Alsace: http://www.atlas.historique.alsace.uha.fr/fr/
- Atlas of Medieval Towns, François J. Himly: http://www.atlas.historique.alsace.uha.fr/fr/

Local Maps

1696: *Soufflenheim (Soufflum) forest and surrounding agricultural land*, 1696, Archives Department of Bas-Rhin E 1407 (6d). Card number: S5 / 77. Generic title: Soufflenheim forest and surrounding agricultural land (1/4 100). Document type: Isolated. Mapped Information: Forests. Type of card: Handwritten card. Techniques: Indian ink nib, Color ink nib, Color wash. Languages: French. Dimensions (H. / W. In cm): 38 / 49.5. Scale: Graph. Unit of measure: Yard. Legends: Color code, List of symbols. Other handwritten mentions: No handwritten addition after the creation of the card. Mentions on the back: In black ink: "Soufflum handed over on October 24, 1696". Observations: Cartouche top right, taking the form of an open curtain, green, edged with golden

fringes. It contains an "Instruction for the map", ie the legend. Below: multicolored compass rose, north is indicated downwards. Green and red "Eschele", inserted in a small frame, under the compass rose. 10 yards = 0.85 cm. Simple frame. The "Wood of the community of Soufflum" is left in white (colorless). It is delimited by "boundaries" (small red squares), "lizier trees" (small brown circles) and dotted lines. Inside, its surface area is indicated (cursive writing). The legend is quite complete (markers, "lizier trees", meadows, ditch filled with water, dry ditch, streams ...). To the north, the border of the "Forest Royal" is marked by dark hatching: representation of a terrace or a fence? Colors: shades of green, brown, gray, red, black. There are traces of pencil, going back to the creation of the plan. Plan with the same invoice as the other plans in bundles E1407 (6) and (7). Comments: The date given is the one that can be read on the back of the plan: "Soufflum given on October 24, 1696". Traces of expertise.

[According to the German text of "Soufflenheim Une Cite", and an independent source, "In the Franconian-influenced language area, this 'heim' has become an 'um'" Hence the spelling "Soufflum," and thus the map, came from regions to the north of Soufflenheim, like Palatinate Germany]

1838: *Soufflenheim Cadestre,* 1838: The earliest surviving village land registry. Found at the archives of Bas-Rhin, P Series: Public Finances: Subseries 3 P: Cadastre. 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.

1884: *Soufflenheim,* Ordnance Survey Map 3599: Sufflenheim, Circa 1884. Description: Sufflenheim. [Recorded Circa 1883]. Scale 1:25000. [Berlin]: [Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme]. Deutsche Fotothek: http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/71057176/df_dk_0010001_7113_1884

1885: *Sufflenheim, Allemagne: Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme* (*Sufflenheim, Germany: Land recording*). 1:25 000. Published by the cartographic Division of the Royal Prussian Regional Government. Lithograph by F. Werner. Edition 1882-1887 lifted from 1880-1885. Berlin: Chamber of the Royal Prussian Country. General Notes: National recording 1883, Published 1885, Recorded since 1850 by the Royal General Staff of Prussia, Published 1868-1878 by the Royal Ministry of Commerce and Trade, since 1878 by the Royal Prussian Government.

1887: *Uebersichtsplan der Gemarkung Sufflenheim, Kreis Hagenau* (*General Plan of Soufflenheim, District of Hagenau*). The 1887 Soufflenheim land registry based on the land registry established in 1838. BNU Description: Uebersichtsplan der Gemarkung Sufflenheim, Kreis Hagenau, 1:10 000 [Strassburg], [1887]. Cartographie imprimée 1887. 1 assembled plan, in color; 68 x 52 cm. General Note: Cadastre established in 1838, revised in 1887.

1895: Soufflenheim, 1895, From the book *Soufflenheim: Terre de Potiers, Memoire de vies*, by the Office de Tourisme de Soufflenheim, Published by Carre Blanc, Strasbourg, 1998, p.13

1902: *Sufflenheim*. 1:25 000 Berlin: Plankammer der Königl. Preussischen Landes-Aufnahme, Published 1902. Note: Edition partially updated between 1889-1902. Lifted between 1880-1885.

1914: *Topographische Karte, 3599, Sufflenheim.* 1:25000. Cartographer of the topographical survey: Prusse/Landesaufnahme, 1914. Published 1914. Subject: Germany 1871-1945, Topographical Maps of Alsace-Lorraine 1871-1918. Soufflenheim (Bas-Rhin). Note: The overall title is incorrect. Note edition: Prepared by the Preussische Landesaufnahme in 1883.

1946: Municipality of Soufflenheim (Bas-Rhin Department). 1:2,000. Regular topographic map drawn by Jean Dingler, draughtsman. Author: France. Ministry of Reconstruction and Urban Planning.

French. Format: 3 sheets. Source: National Library of France. Online date: 05/11/2023. https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b532650400?rk=21459;2

Soufflenheim in Various Regional and Local Maps
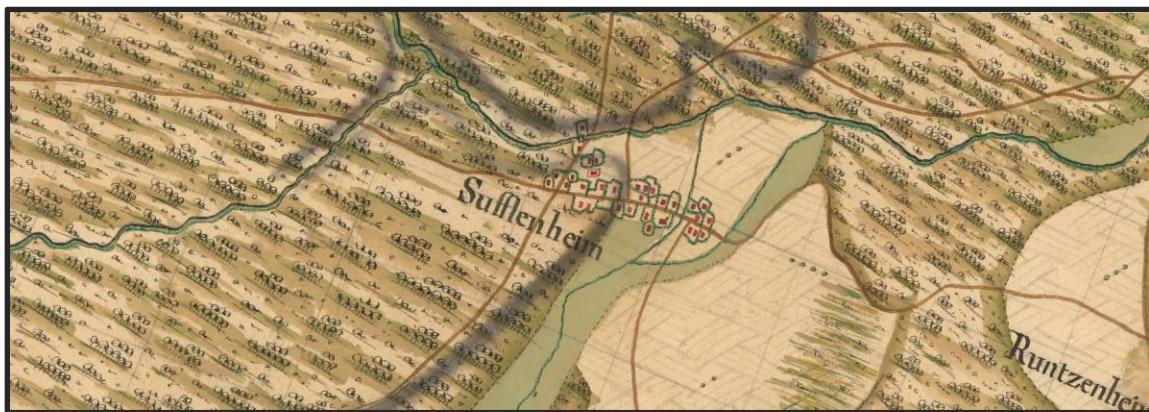
Sufflenheim 1731, Lower and Upper Alsace, Arcanum.com: https://www.arcanum.com/

Souffelnheim 1836, Topographic Map of France, Arcanum.com: https://www.arcanum.com/

Sufflenheim 1879, Elsass-Lothringen, Arcanum.com: https://www.arcanum.com/

1887 Cadastre, *General Plan of Sufflenheim, District of Hagenau, gallica.bnf.fr*

REGIONAL MAPS

A partial list of regional maps showing Soufflenheim. Old Maps Online: https://www.oldmapsonline.org/

Year	Spelling	Map Name	Cartographer
1592	Suuelheim	Alsatia Inferioris Ander Elsas	Matthias Quad
1500's	Suffelheim	Carte de l'Alsace inférieure	Daniel Specklin
1630	Sufeheim	Alsatia Inferior	Gerardus Mercator
1640-1666	Sufelheim	Vtriusquae Alsatiae superioris ac inferioris	Johannes Janssonius
1666	Sufenheim	Alsace or Conquests of the King	Guillaume Sanson, Cartographer of the King
1683	Suffelheim	La Lorraine et l'Alsace	Pierre Duval, Geographer of Louis XIV
1686-1715	Seffelesheim	Superioris atque inferioris Alsatia	Pieter Schenk
1690	Sefeltsheim	Landgraviatus Alsatiae Superioris et Inferioris	Justus Danckerts
1702	Saffeltzheim	Alsatiae Svperioris et Inferioris	Jakob von Sandrart
1701-1725	Seffeltsheim	Landgraviatus Alsatiae tam Superioris quam Inferi	J. Baptist Homann
1710	Saffeltzheim	Fort Louys	Nikolaus Person
1715-1730	Seffeltheim	Superioris Atque Inferioris Alsatiae	Pieter Schenk
1756	Sufflenheim	Carte de France	César François Cassini
1758-1780	Seffeltsheim	Alsatia Superioris atque inferioris	Tobias Conrad Lotter

The Prefecture of Haguenau prior to the French Revolution.

Alsatia Inferior in 1628, by Gerardus Mercator. Soufflenheim (Sufeheim) Up is West, Right is North

1622 Map of the area around Haguenau, including Soufflenheim (Sufelheim). Top (East). Left (North).
Relief of Archduke Leopold besieged at Haguenau by Count Frederick, May 8-22, 1622.
Frederik V (Elector of the Palatinate, King of Bohemia), Leopold V, Archduke of Austria. Rijksmuseum, Netherlands.
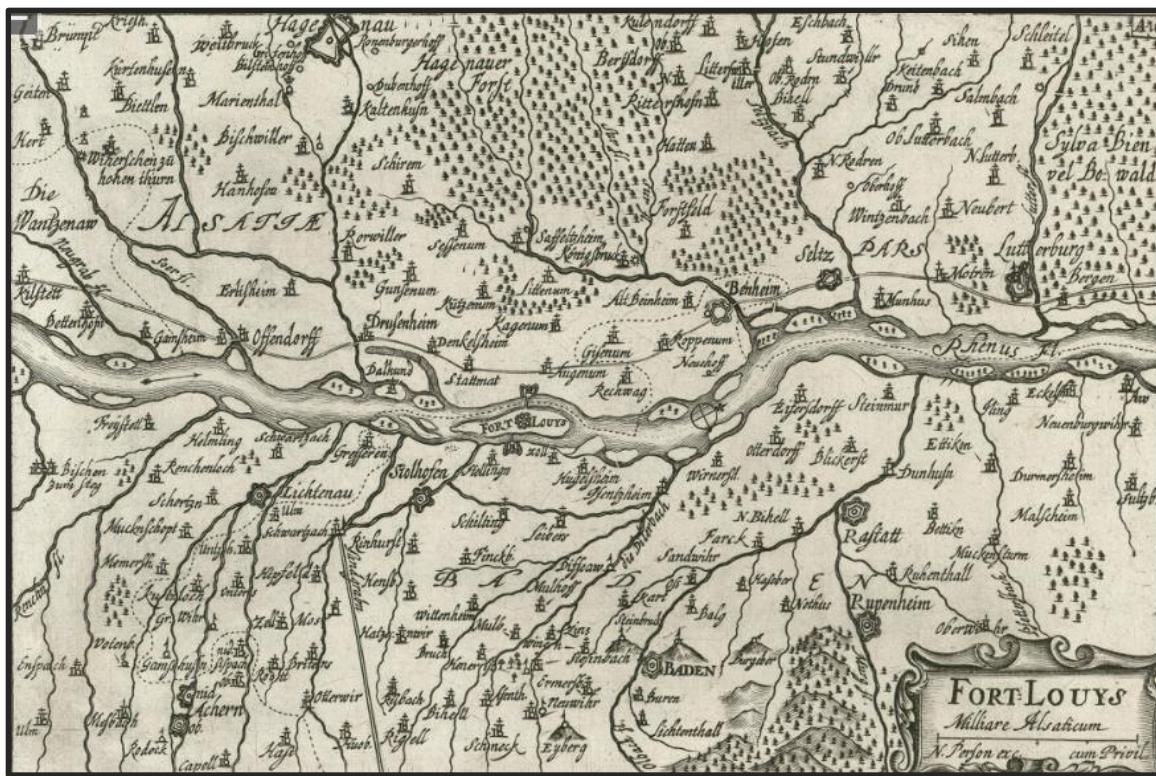
Soufflenheim (Saffeltzheim) 1710, Fort Louys, by Nikolaus Person. Up/West Right/North

Sufflenheim 1793, Kingdom of France, Library of Congress, Copy 2, Image 167, https://www.loc.gov/resource/g5830m.ghl00001/?st=gallery
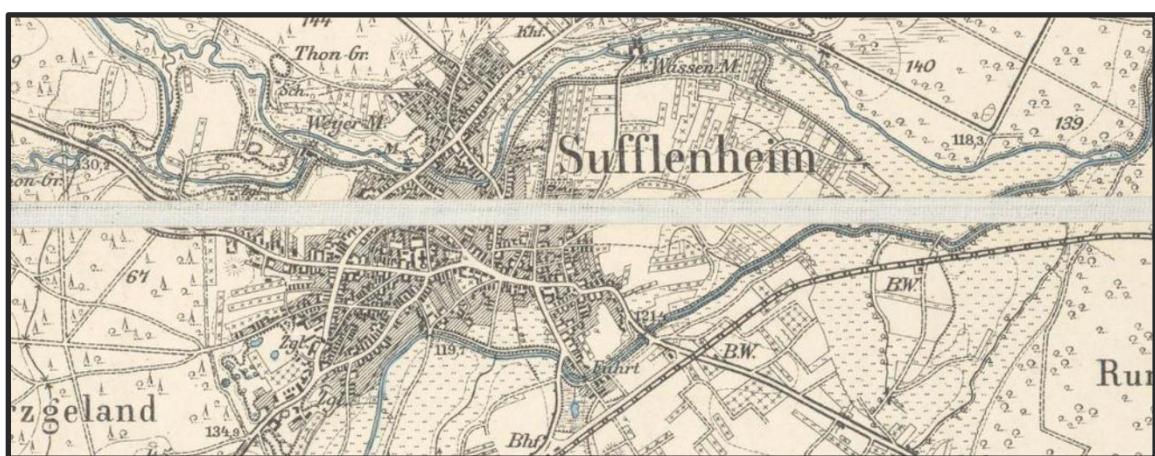
Soufflenheim 1884, Deutschfotothek: http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/71057176/df_dk_0010001_7113_1884

The official land registry in France is called the cadastre. It is used mainly for the calculation of taxes. Cadastral maps show plots on which land ownership is based, but does not give details about the owner or show precise boundaries between properties. The cadastre is also used for the Land Book, whose purpose is legal and non-tax, dealing with mortgages, assessments, property rights and more.

The modern land registry in Bas-Rhin, the Napoleonic Cadastre, was established in 1807. Soufflenheim's survey was conducted in 1836 and is the oldest surviving comprehensive list of land records. The cadastre is divided into four sections (A, B, C, D), subdivided into 18 districts with numbered plots. Most of the plots underwent modifications in 1883-1884. These corrections appear in red on the maps.

Note that the plot numbers in the 1836 cadastre match the house numbers in the 1836 census. The following table lists the first ten folios in series 3P96/2. Plot and house numbers are the same.

Folio	Surname	Given Name	1836 Cadastre Plot Number	1836 Census House Number
1	Adam	Antoine	No House, Land Only	
2	Adam	Joseph	No House, Land Only	
3	ADAM	IGNACE	197	197
4	ADAM	JOSEPH	147	147
5	ADAMS	JOSEPH	47	47
6	Adams	Joseph	No House, Land Only	
7	Adam	Nazaire		No House, Domestic
8	ALBRECHT	JOSEPH	351	351
9	ALBRECHT	MICHEL	395	395
10	ALBRECHT	PHILIPPE	344	344

When Alsace was annexed to Germany in 1871, it gradually implemented a new system of registering property called the Land Book. An 1884 law required the revision, update or repair of the existing Napoleonic cadaster. The Land Book was permanently established in 1891 and used by all municipalities beginning January 1, 1900, the same time as the German cadastre.

The German administration renumbered plots after reviewing the cadaster in 1884. Consequently, plot numbers in the German cadastre are different from the Napoleonic. To find the corresponding plot numbers, check the German section report, which gives a number for each parcel. Next to the German number is the old number used in the Napoleonic cadastre.

In 1930 France passed a law to update the old cadaster, which was completed in the 1980s. New numbering was introduced and the old references to plots disappeared.

Bureau of Mortgages

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

The Bureau of Mortgages (bureau des hypothèque), was created by the French Revolutionary government to register all land, buildings, and leases in France. During German control it was known in Bas-Rhin as the Hypothekenamt, and a new way of compiling information came into use, the Land Book. The Bureau of Mortgages was replaced in 2010 by Livre Foncier, whose Haguenau office is responsible for Soufflenheim. It has a copy of the cadastre, as does the mayor's office in Soufflenheim.

Older Soufflenheim mortgage records are kept at the Archives Department of Bas-Rhin, where the archives of the Land Book prior to 2008 were transferred, but cannot be viewed there, only at AMALFI (Alsace-Moselle Application for Livre Foncier Information). To obtain information from the Land Book for a municipality refer to the EPELFI website, which operates AMALFI. Requests can be made for a "building" copy, which includes the various records in the Land Book concerning a building. Each sheet of the Land Book is made up of a title and three sections: the title gives the owner of the property, the first section lists the cadastral identification of the property, the second lists the various assessments, and the third gives possible mortgages and rights that encumber the building.

1838 Soufflenheim Cadastre, Archives of Alsace
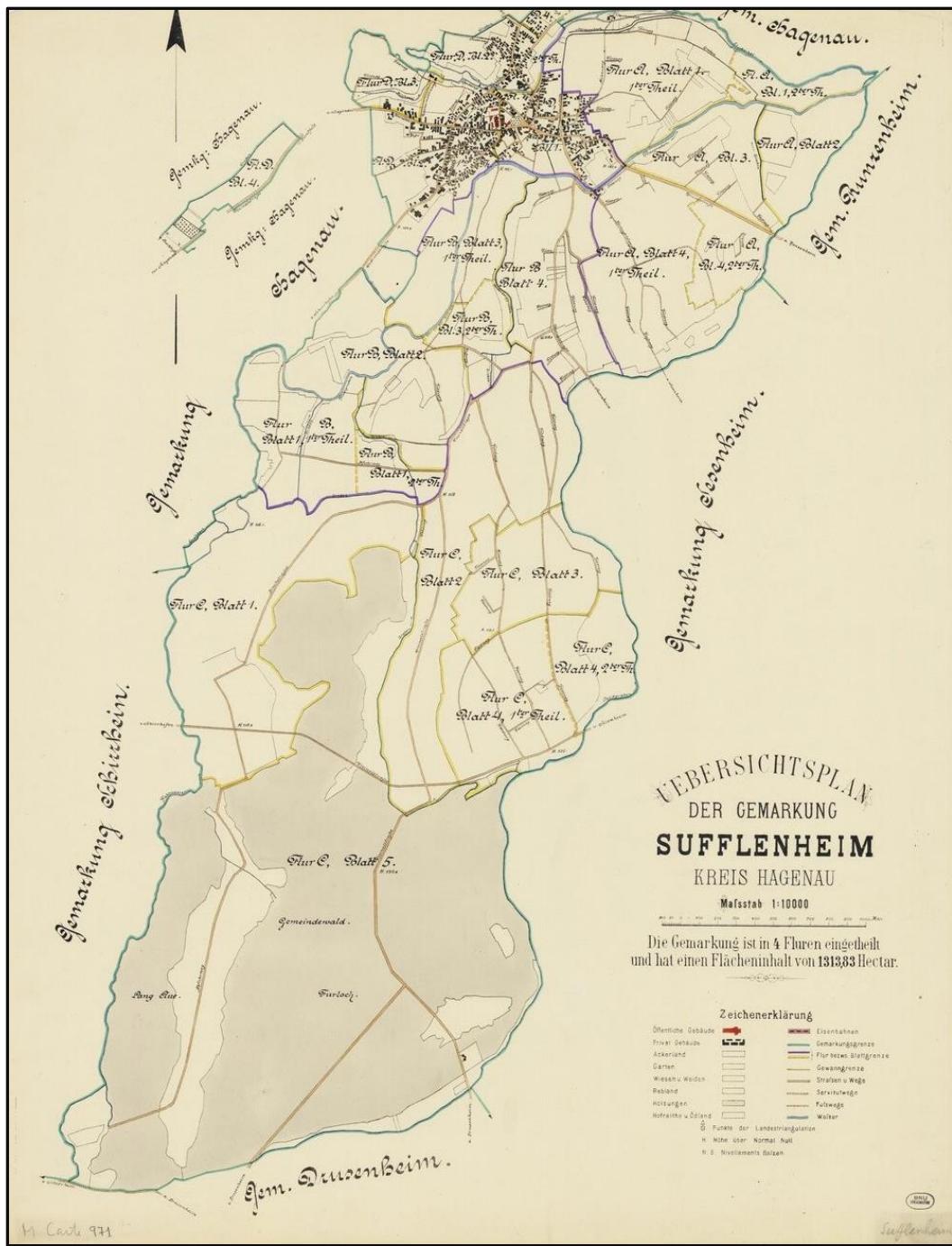
1887 Cadastral Map, *General Plan of Sufflenheim, District of Hagenau*
*A*ssembly plan (plan d'assemblage), in color, 68 x 52 cm, gallica.bnf.fr / Strasbourg Library and University
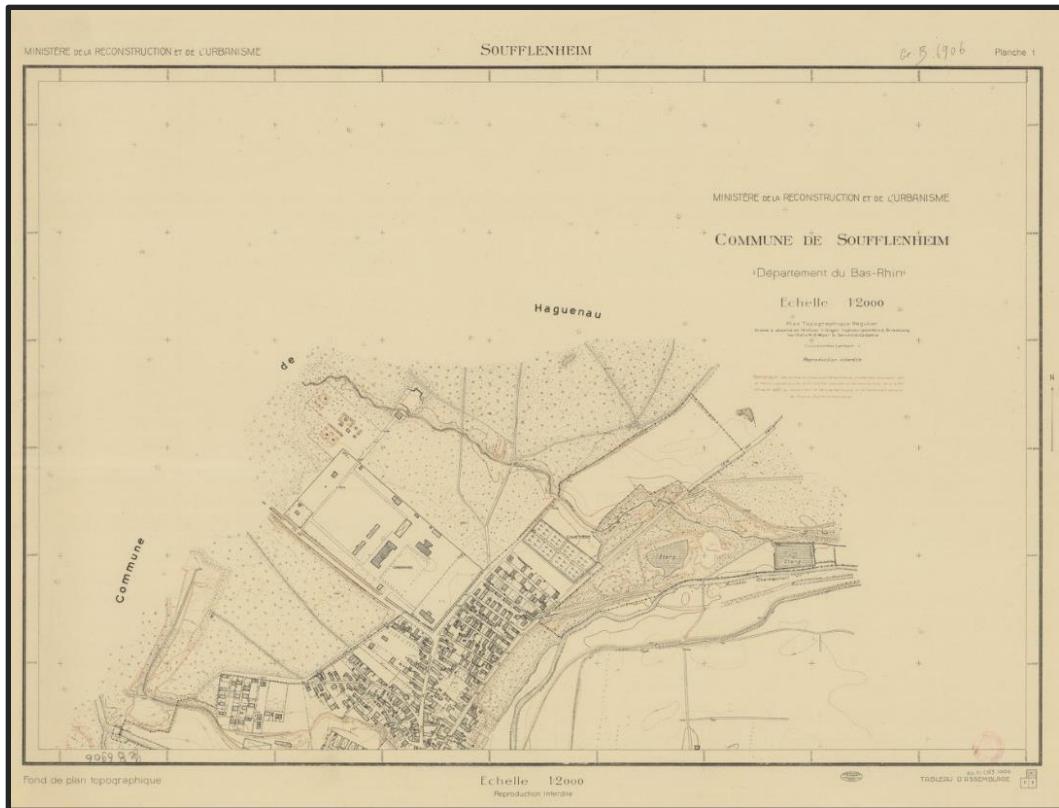
1946 Soufflenheim Cadastre, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg
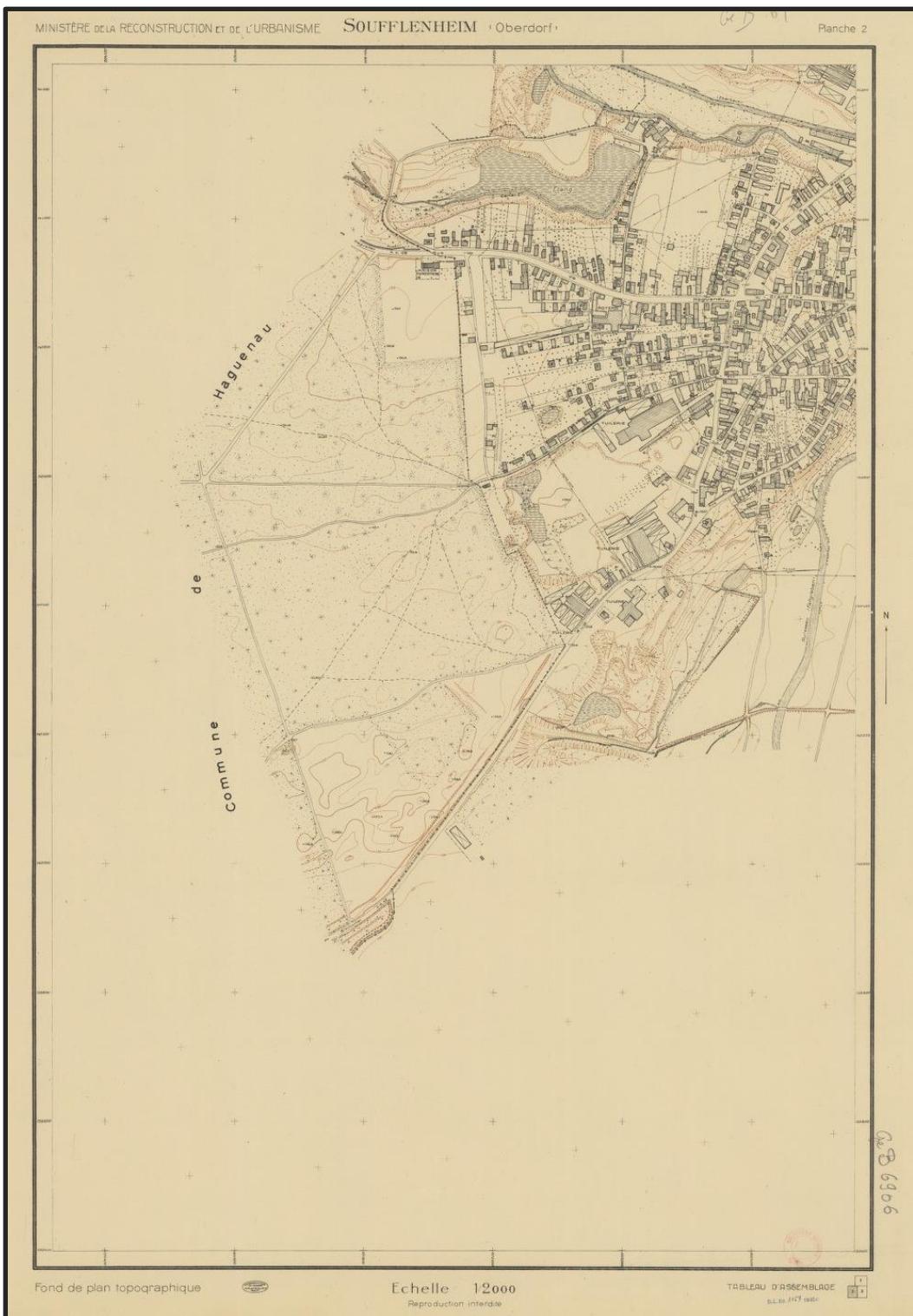
Haguenau

de

Commune

N

Fond de plan topographique   Echelle 1:2000
Reproduction interdite

TABLEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE

1946 Soufflenheim Cadastre, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg

ond de plan topographique

Echelle 1/2000

Reproduction interdite

TABLEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE

N
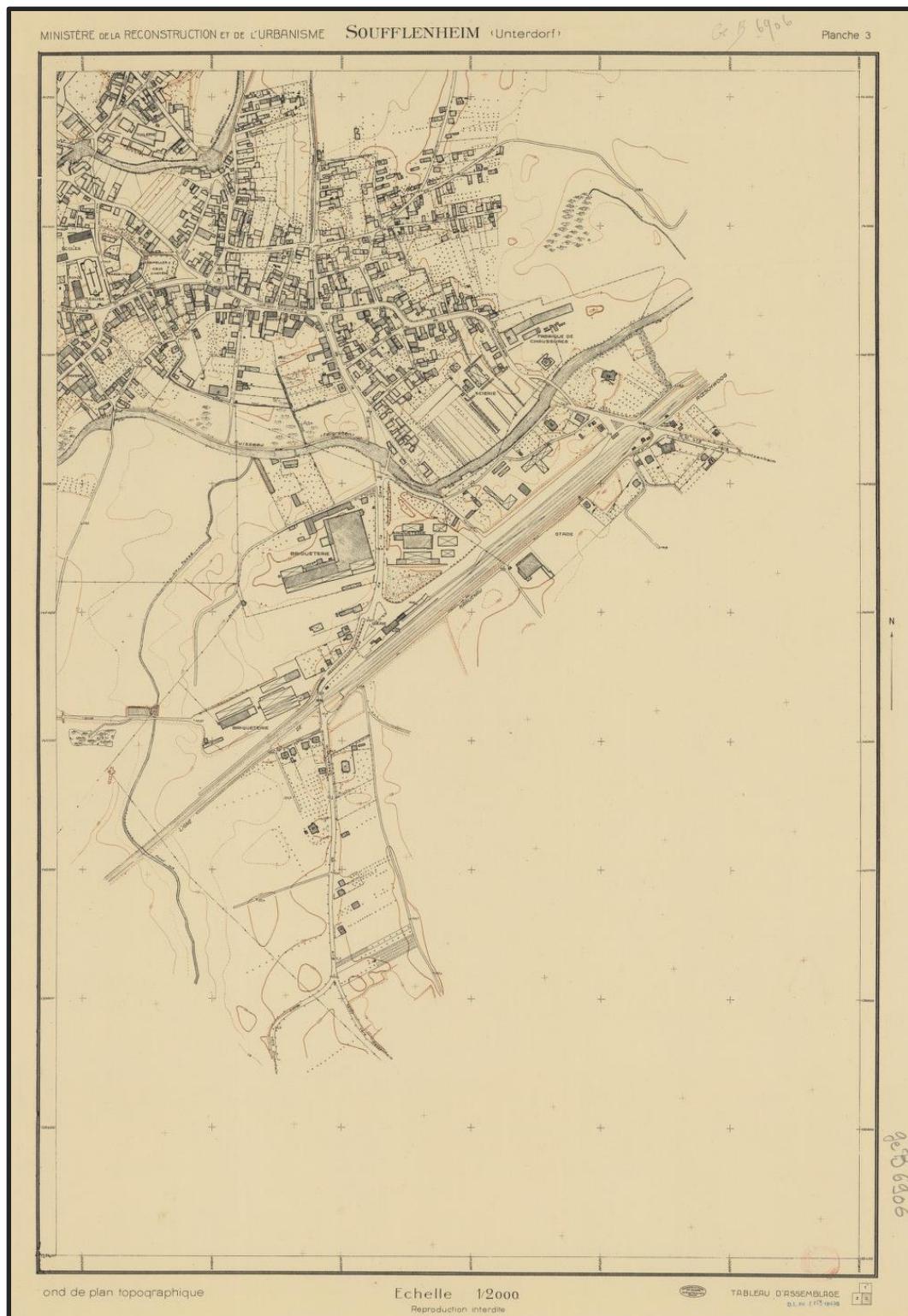
DISTRICTS

Districts mentioned in early Soufflenheim records. From Mapcarta: https://mapcarta.com/
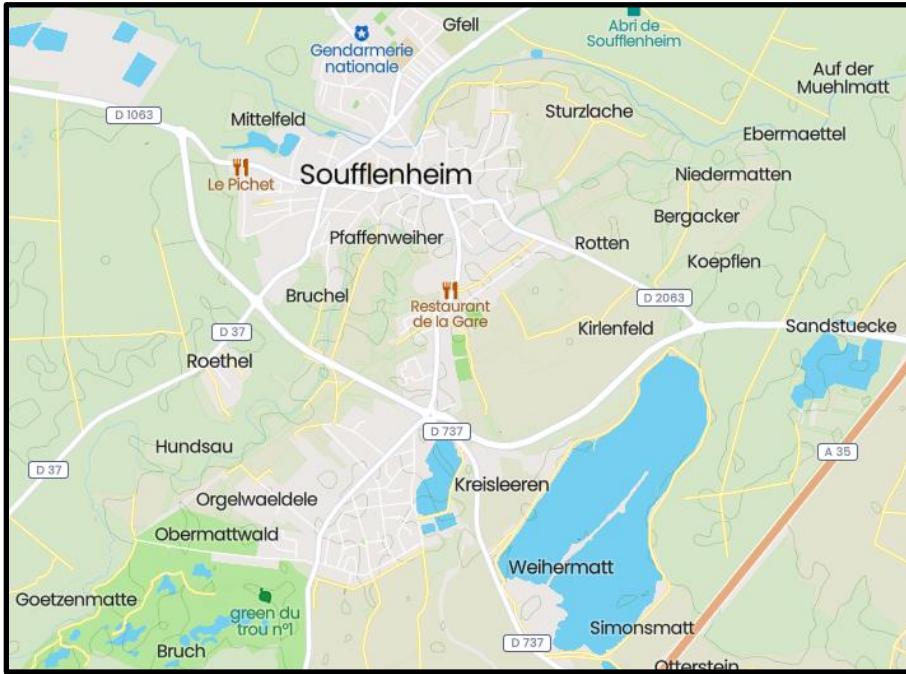
Soufflenheim, Mapcarta (500 m per inch) : https://mapcarta.com/18293850

Soufflenheim, Mapcarta (300 m per inch) : https://mapcarta.com/18293850

Soufflenheim, Mapcarta : https://mapcarta.com/18293850
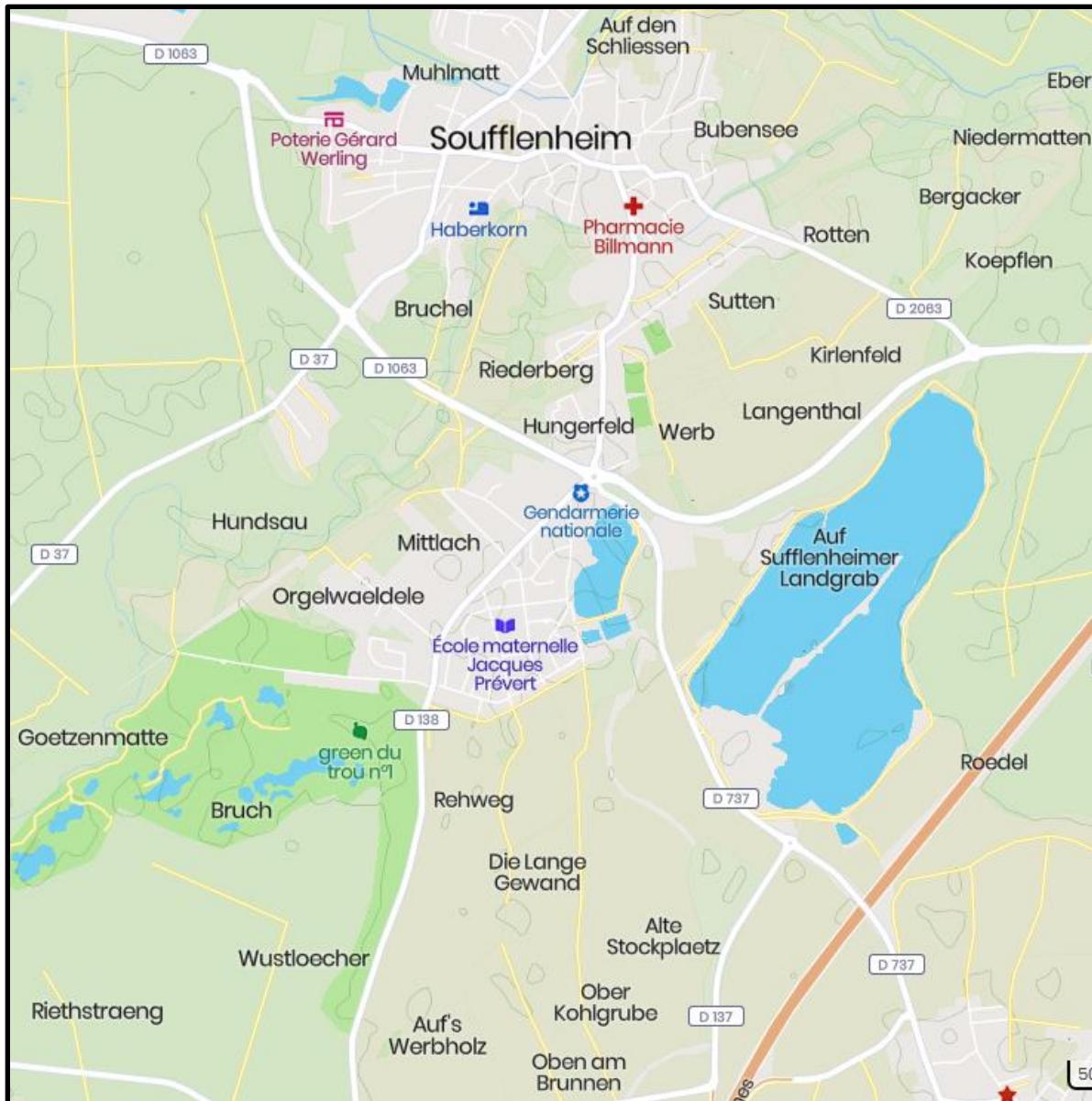
Fields in the Southeast

An archaeological survey on the southeast of Soufflenheim lists 17 fields, all matching fields named in contracts and inventories. Figure 5 shows the location of the fields. Figure 6 identifies each field with a number, which corresponds to a name in the report. (*Prospection de Soufflenheim Et Dans Ses Environs,* Madeleine Châtelet, 2001, pp.15,18, 19)

- Field 1: Localities Benzenbuhl and Sutten
- Field 2: Place called Sutten
- Field 3: Place called Sutten
- Field 4: Place called Sutten
- Field 5: Localities Weidhecke and Werb
- Field 6: Place called Werb
- Field 7: Place called Weidhecke
- Field 8: Place called Kirlenfeld
- Field 9: Place called Sutten
- Field 10: Place called Birnbauemel
- Field 11: Place called Langenthal
- Field 12: Place called Birnbauemel
- Field 13: Place called Werb
- Field 14: Place called Werb
- Field 15: Place called Werb
- Field 16: Place called Segelkreuz
- Field 17: Place called Sessenheimer Pfad
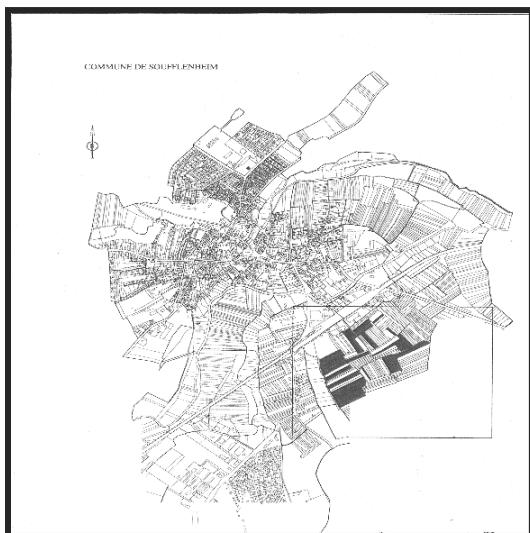
Figure 5: Surveyed Plots (Dark Gray)
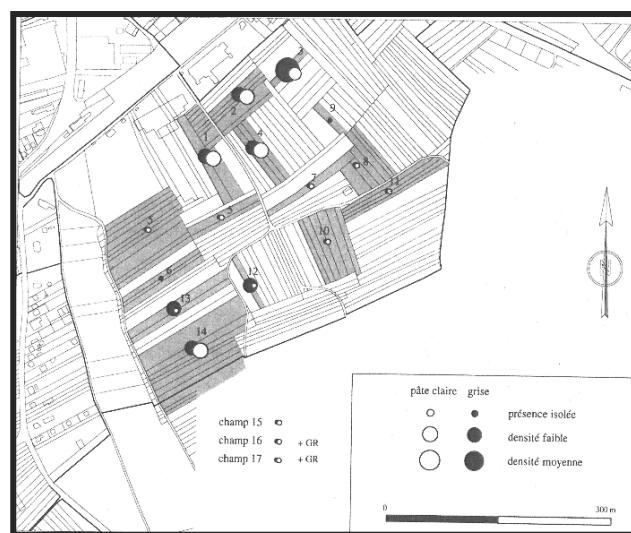
Figure 6

Streams

- The Eberbach, about 21 miles long, borders the village on the north and originates northwest of Soufflenheim near Eberbach-Woerth and the Vosges Mountains, flowing to the La Sauer River in Forstfeld, northeast of Soufflenheim.
- The Brunnbach runs from Haguenau through the forest to Soufflenheim, where it splits into two branches, one going north to the Eberbach, the other going east to the Millpond on the northwest side of the village, about 100 yards north of the Road to Haguenau.
- The Eisenbaechel (Eisenbächel), five miles long, is a branch of the Brumbach flowing through the Haguenau Forest to the bann of Soufflenheim on the southwest, where it merges with the Fallgraben, which combine to become the Landgraben.
- The Landgraben, also known as the Fallgraben, and as the Ziechbach in the earliest records, is 7.5 miles long, begins near Oberhoffen sur Moder, southwest of Soufflenheim, crosses the village on the south and flows east to the Eberbach.

Other streams mentioned are the Mühlbach, Obermatt Bach, Mattbach, Dirbach, Sulzbach, Laubach, Ziehend, and Brüchel. The Millpond is located at the end of the "rue de l'Etang" near the mill Moulin Fritz.
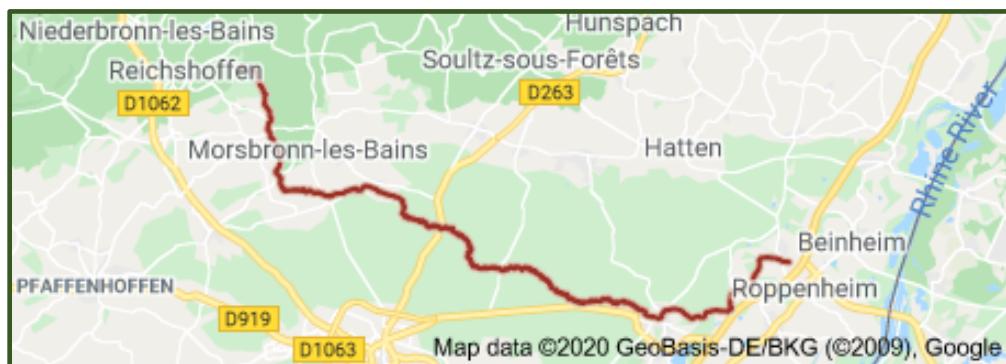
Eberbach
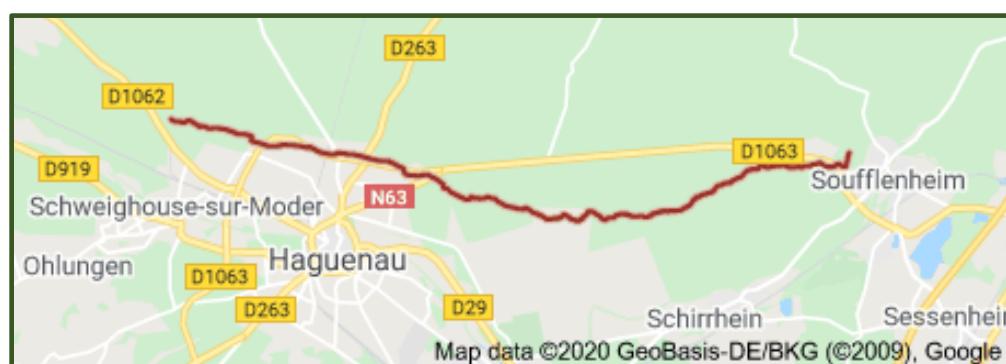
Brunnbach

Haguenau was founded at the beginning of the 12th century by Frederick II, Duke of Swabia, who set up a hunting lodge on an island in the Moder River. The Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa fortified the settlement and in 1154 granted it a charter or rights giving it the status of town. Frederick I erected a palace on the site of the hunting lodge, which became one of his favorite residences. It was in this palace that the Imperial regalia of the Holy Roman Empire were kept (the jewelled imperial crown, scepter, imperial globe, and sword of Charlemagne).

Soufflenheim and the Grand Bailliage of Haguenau, "Ohlungen-Keffendorf : haut lieu du courage et de la solidarité,"
By Albert Ritt, Guy Leclair, Joseph Ehrhard, and Jean-Pierre Ott, (1997), p. 31.

Frederick Barbarossa chose Haguenau as the rallying point from which to launch the Third Crusade in 1189. This was a large expedition that combined the armies of the Holy Roman Empire, France (led by king Philip Augustus) and England (under Richard the Lionheart).

In 1257, Richard of Cornwall, King of Germany, elevated Hagenau to the rank of Free Imperial City, giving it Imperial immediacy. Subsequently it became the seat of the *Landvogt* of Hagenau, the imperial *advocatus* in Lower Alsace. In 1354 it ratified a treaty uniting ten Alsatian Imperial cities (Haguenau, Colmar, Wissembourg, Turckheim, Obernai, Kaysersberg, Rosheim, Munster, Sélestat and

Mulhouse) into an alliance known as the Décapole, of which Haguenau become the capital. The aim of the pact was both defensive and offensive, serving mostly as a protective unit against French aggression. This Alsatian League lasted until 1679, when it was dissolved by the Treatiy of Nijmegen.

The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 ended the Thirty Years War, giving most of Alsace to France. Haguenau didn't wish to leave Germany, requiring Louis XIV to use force. In 1677, the troops of General Montclar looted and burned Haguenau, including Frederick I Barbarossa's Imperial palace (Kaiserpfalz). All of the other cities of the Décapole were subdued by 1680. Sources: Encyclopedia Brittanica, Wikipedia
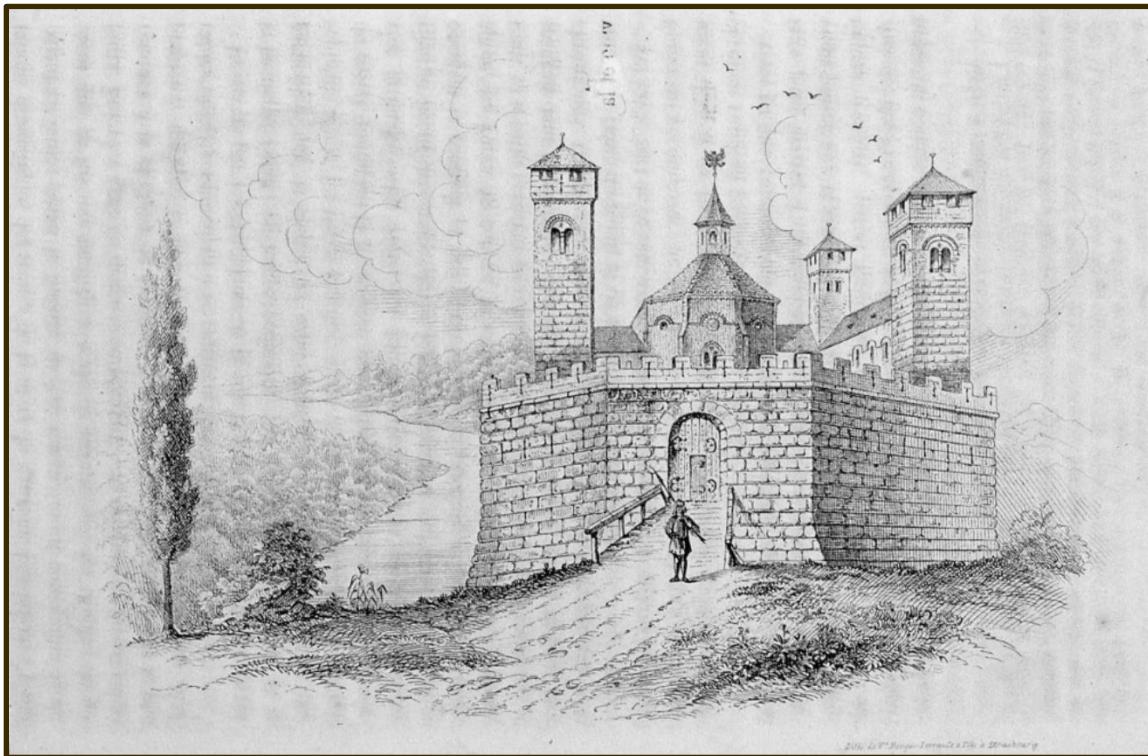
The former Imperial Palace of Haguenau. View from presumed Berger-Levrault plan, gallica.bnf.fr

Maps

- *Haguenau the City*: History of Haguenau, with numerous maps, page 24 and page 46 to the end: https://www.yumpu.com/fr/document/read/37966501/cliquez-sur-ce-lien-region-alsace
- Strasbourg Library and University (gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg: https://gallica.bnf.fr/accueil/en/content/accueil-en?mode=desktop
- gallica.bnf.fr: Haguenau: https://gallica.bnf.fr/services/engine/search/sru?operation=searchRetrieve&version=1.2&query=%28gallica%20all%20%22haguenau%22%29&lang=en&suggest=0
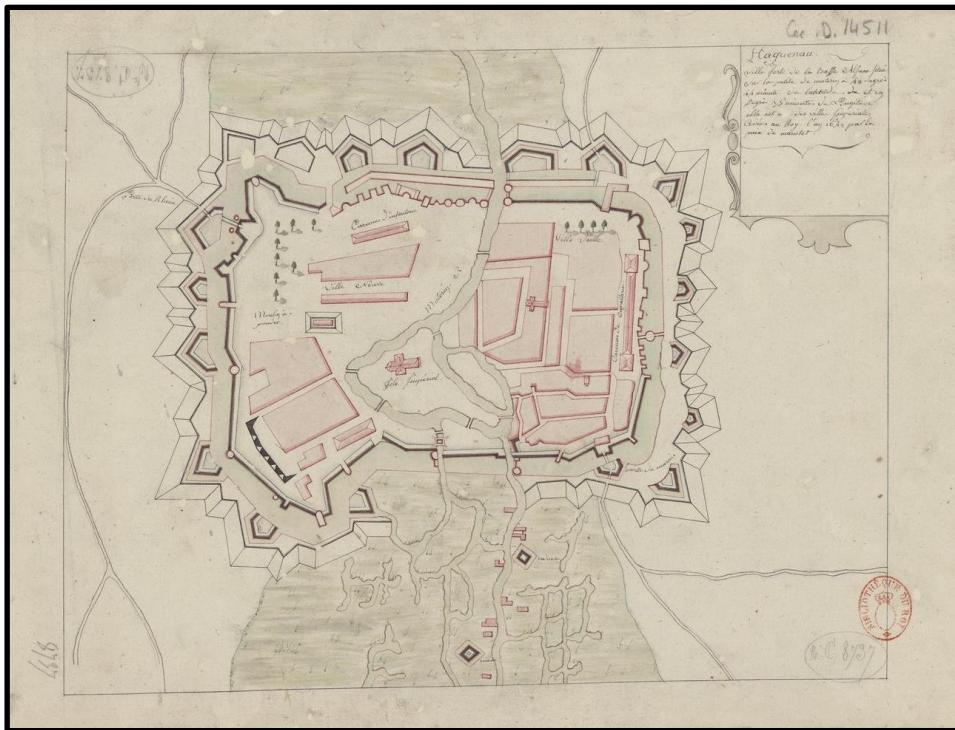
Haguenau, circa 1680, gallica.bnf.fr

TABLE
A. la Ville
B. Porte de l'hospital
C. Porte du fumier
D. Thour Rouge
E. Sortie de la riuiere
F. Porte du magazin
G. Porte murée
H. la Haute Porte
I. Entrée de la riuiere
K. Thour de bourgeois
L. Porte marcelle

Plan de la Ville de Haguenau
Eschelle de 100 Th
20   50   100
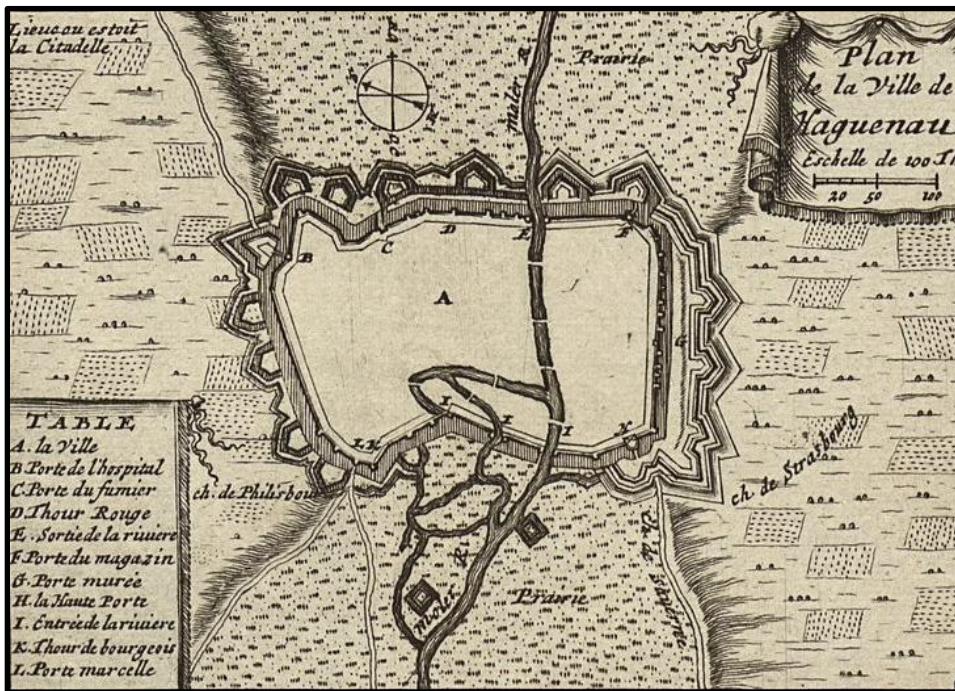
Haguenau in 1688, Sébastien de Beaulieu, gallica.bnf.fr

Haguenau in 1700, gallica.bnf.fr

Haguenau in 1705, De Fer, gallica.bnf.fr
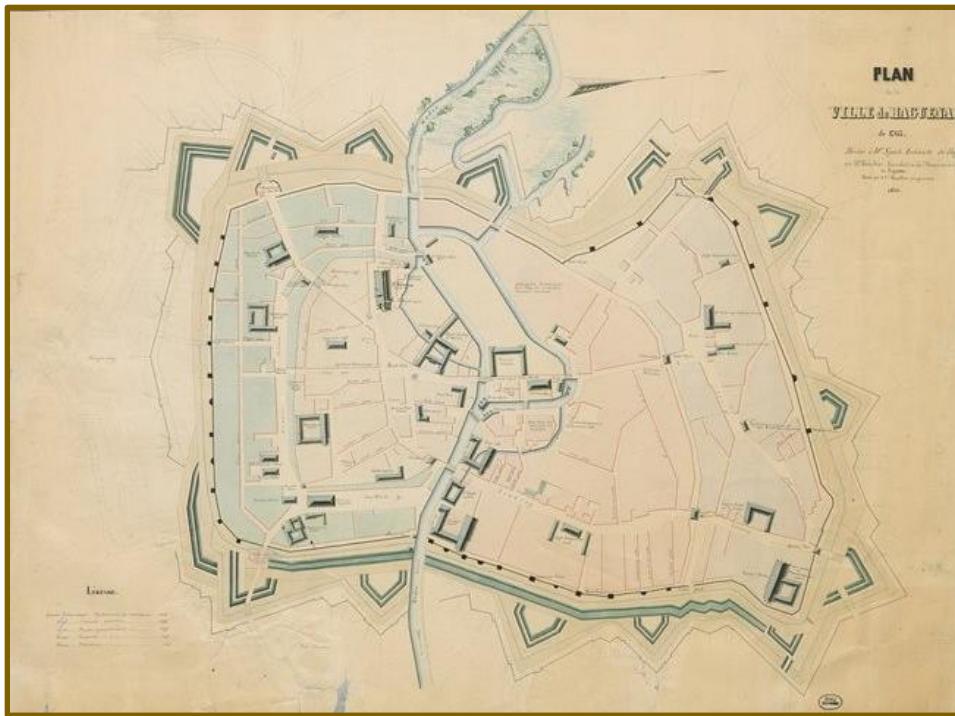
Haguenau in 1763, gallica.bnf.fr
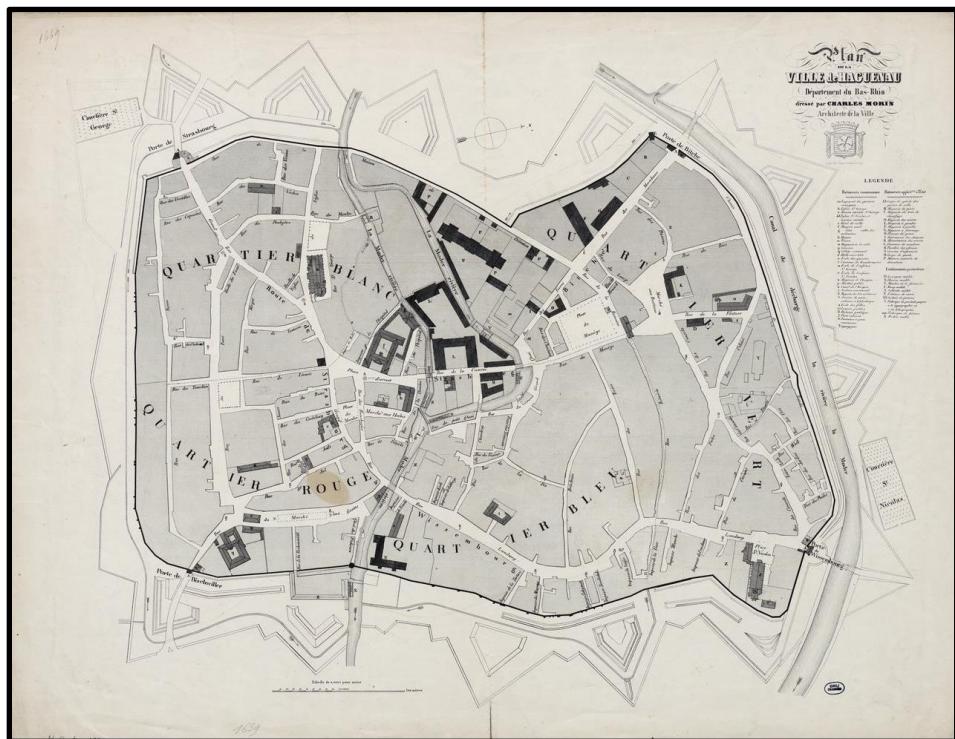
Haguenau in 1840, Charles Morin, gallica.bnf.fr

Historical and geographical theater of the war in Lower Alsace where, after a trouble-free crossing of the Rhine, all the camps and marches of the royal Hungarian army in 1744 are shown, with all the lines and fortresses. With representations of the fortifications of Strasbourg, Fort Louis, Haguenau and Landau, as well as that of the movement of the armies (episode of Pandours, 1744). By Christoph Riegel, gallica.bnf.fr

Hagenau, *Guide through Alsace-Lorraine, into the Vosges and to the German-French battlefields*, Leo Woerl, 1893, gallica.bnf.fr

PLAN der Attaquen bey Hagenau und Reichshofen &c: vom 13. bis 25. Decembr. 1793. und dem darauf erfolgten Rückzug nebst der damaligen Position der Preußsch Kayserl. und Französischen Truppen.

Maßstab von 2 Deutsche Meilen

Preußen — Batterien
Kayserliche — Fleschen
Franzosen

LANDAU

WEISSENBURG

FORT LOUIS

HAGENAU

Hagenauer Forst

Reichshofen · Woerth · Sultz · Bischweiler · Pfaffenhofen

Der Rhein

zeichnet von einem Jngenieur der Armée · Gestochen und gefunden bey Berndt in F.

Erklärung

A. Attaquen des Feindes auf den rechten Flügel der Kayserlichen, unter Comando des General von Wurmser, von 14. bis 22. December, wo sich solcher nach einer tapfern Vertheidigung bis Sultz und Surburg B. zurückzog. C. Den 22. Dec: forcirte der Feind die Posten von Reichshofen Freschweiler und Woerth, vertheidigt von General Hoze, tournierte solchen wodurch selbiger zu weichen genöthiget wurde. Nach wiederholten Attaquen von Feind und durch dessen Übermacht gezwungen, zog sich die Kayserliche Armee D. zurück bey Dörnbach und Freckenfeld vom 26. auf den 27. und gieng bey Philipsburg über den Rhein den 30. Dec: und ein Theil davon E. nach Fort Louis, den 27. Dec: wurde die Blocquate von Landau F. aufgeschoben. G. Ehemalige Linien von Weißenburg bis Lauterburg.

Platt des Attaquils près D'haguenau & Richshoff depuis le 13. Jusqu'au 25. décembre 1793. Avec la Retraite de l'armée Imperiale & Prußienne.

A Attaques des françois de l'armée Imperiale Commandées par le Général Wurmser depuis le 14 Jusqu'au 22. décembre, B Retraite des Imperiaux C. le 22. décembre les françois forcerent les postes Comunes près Richshoff Freshweiler et Vorth, deffendu par le Général Autrichien Hotz, qui fut forcé de se replier, de même que le corps du Général Wurmser en D. ... près de Dombach le 30 décembre une partie de l'armée Imperiale passa le Rhin a Philisbourg une autre se retira en E. au fort Louis le 27 décembre, suivi le Blocus de la Forteresse de Landau F. G. Ligne de Weißenbourg.

Plan of attacks near Haguenau and Richshoff, December 13-25,1793, Haguenau, gallica.bnf.fr

HAGUENAU

1 : château impérial avec enceinte et chapelle palatine
v. 1114-1115 ; tribunal noble av. 16ème s., noyau urbain
2 : porte du château Burgtor
3 : tour Haberturm
4 : tour Dotzelerturm
5 : première enceinte v. 1150
6 : porte Gugelinstor, puis armbrustertor
7 : porte Brudertor
8 : porte Schottentor
9 : seconde enceinte v. 1230 englobant la Koenigsau
10 : porte de Strasbourg Kiesselsteigertor
11 : porte Kleffertor
12 : porte rouge Rustenhausertor
13 : porte des Pêcheurs Fischertor avec herse
14 : porte Blanche Weisse Tor
15 : porte des Chevaliers
16 : tour Schauenburg, avec herse
17 : tour Loewenstein, avec herse
18 : troisième enceinte v. 1300
19 : porte des Ecuries Marstaltor
20 : porte du Vieil-Hôpital Altspitaltor
21 : porte Missetor
22 : premier hôtel de ville et tribunal bourgeois v. 1250-
v. 1330
23 : second hôtel de ville et tribunal bourgeois v. 1330
24 : chancellerie municipale av. 15ème s.
25 : seconde chancellerie municipale ap. 15ème s.
26 : tribunal du grand-baillage 13ème s.
27 : prison 13ème s.
28 : prison 14ème s.
29 : arsenal 15ème s.
30 : marché unique 1164-15ème s., marché aux grains
dep. 1368, foire 1310
31 : marché aux pots 15ème s.
32 : marché aux herbes 14ème s.
33 : étaux de bouchers 13ème s.
34 : étaux de boulangers 13ème s. Halles Kaufhaus 13ème s.
en 22
35 : port Ladhof av. 1397
36 : grenier d'abondance de la paroisse Saint-Georges 15ème s.
37 : grenier d'abondance du Nouvel Hôpital 15ème s.,
conservé
38 : moulin Saint-Georges av. 1289 (v. 1143 ?)
39 : moulin du château av. 1288 (v. 1114-1115 ?)
40 : moulin Lohmühle 1189
41 : moulin Weissherrenmühle 1189
42 : moulin Engelhardsmühle 13ème s.
43 : moulin Vierrädermühle 1189
44 : tuilerie urbaine 1419
45 : rue des Juifs
rue des bouchers en 33
monnaie en 35 av. 1374, en 55a, au 15ème-16ème s.
46 : église Saint-Georges paroissiale dep. 1143, commanderie
des Hospitaliers 1354-1535, avec cimetière
47 : église Saint-Nicolas paroissiale depuis 1208, avec
cimetière, et prévôté des Prémontrés dep. 1189
48 : prieuré des Guillelmites 1311, avec cimetière
49 : Franciscains 1222, avec cimetière
50 : Augustins v. 1266, avec cimetière
51 : Dominicains av. 1274, avec cimetière
52 : recluses 1371 et Pénitentes 1473
53 : Clarisses av. 1284, Pénitentes vers 1300-1473
54 : synagogue 1342
55 : synagogue ap. 1342
56 : école latine paroissiale 1324
57 : école allemande paroissiale 15ème s.
58 : chapelle Saint-Jean 1322
59 : chapelle Saint-Wendelin av. 1397
60 : chapelle de la Sainte-Croix av. 1351
61 : bains av. 1397
62 : bains 14ème s.
vieil hôpital 1189-v. 1500, en 47
63 : hôpital Saint-Martin, avec cimetière 1328
64 : hospice-Saint-Jacques v. 1350
64a : léproserie av. 1327
65-68 : fontaines
69-71 : lavoirs

Légende:

- étuves, bains
- hôpitaux, léproserie
- établissements municipaux
- cimetière
- établissements religieux
- amménagements de berges
- production, commerce, artisanat
- jardins, champs
- structures défensives
- ponts
- moulin
- fossés
- fontaine

Wissembourg
Reichshoffen
la Moder
la Moder
Saverne
Strasbourg
Bischwiller
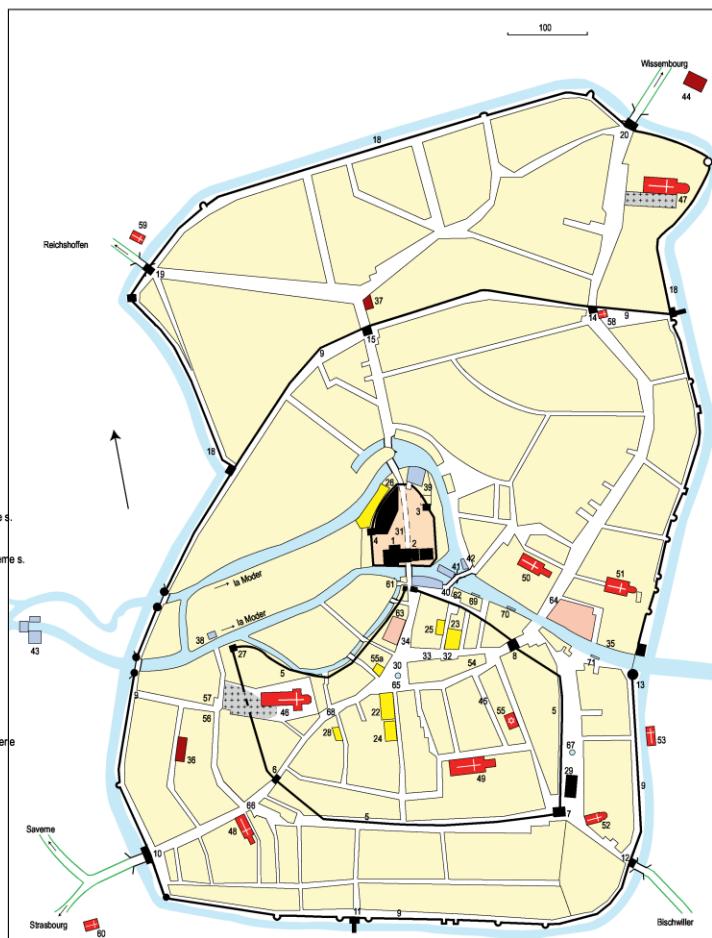
Haguenau c. 1300-1500, *Atlas of Medieval Towns in Alsace,* Francois Himly, 1970

Post Cards
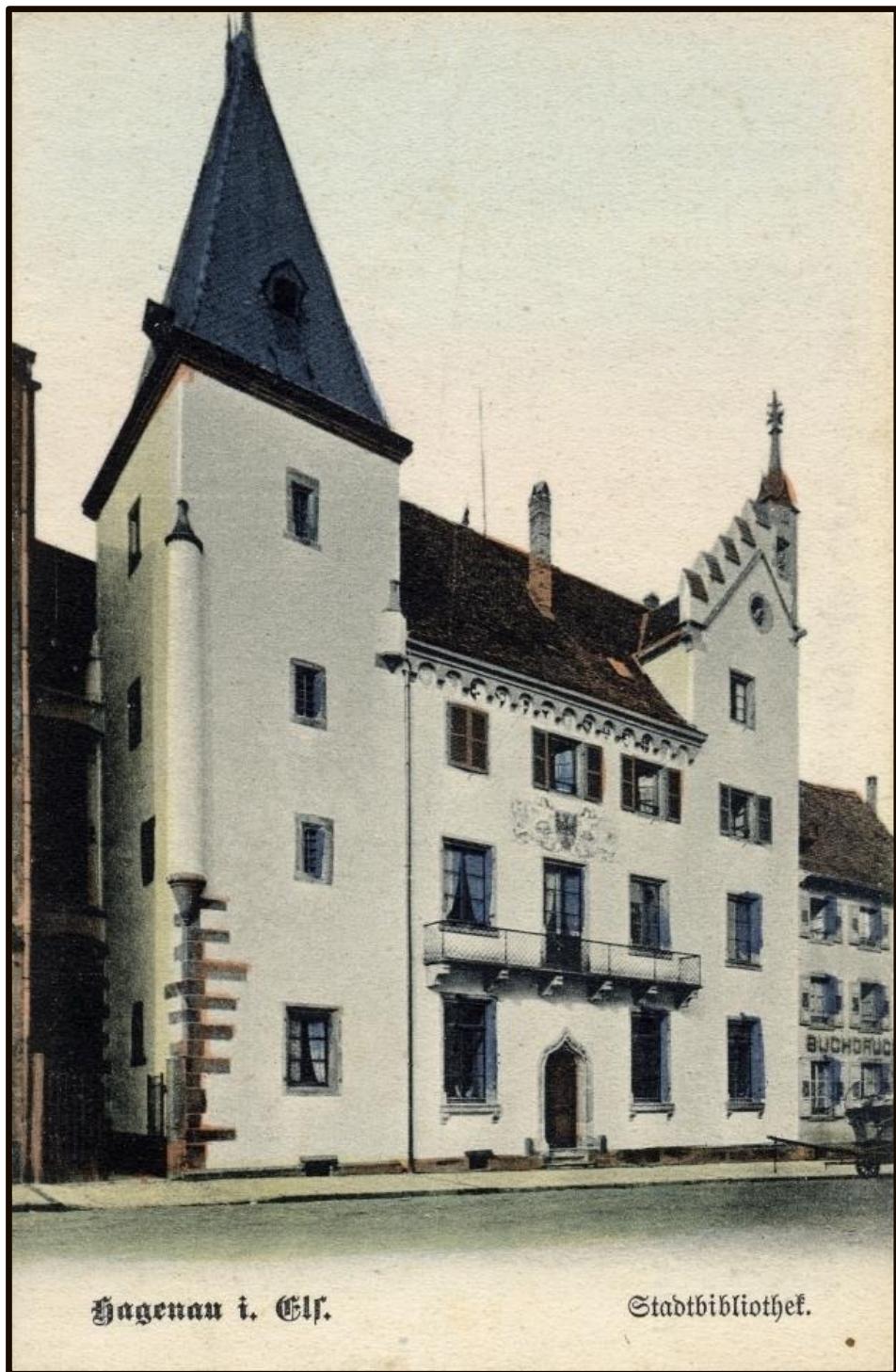
Hagenau i. Elſ.   Stadtbibliothek.

City Library, formerly the Chancellery Bulding, Built in 1484, Geneanet

The Moder River, Fisherman's Tower, Haguenau, Geneanet

Cattle Market, Market Square, and Bitche Gate, Haguenau, 1535, Geneanet

15 HAGUENAU - Le Grand Quai
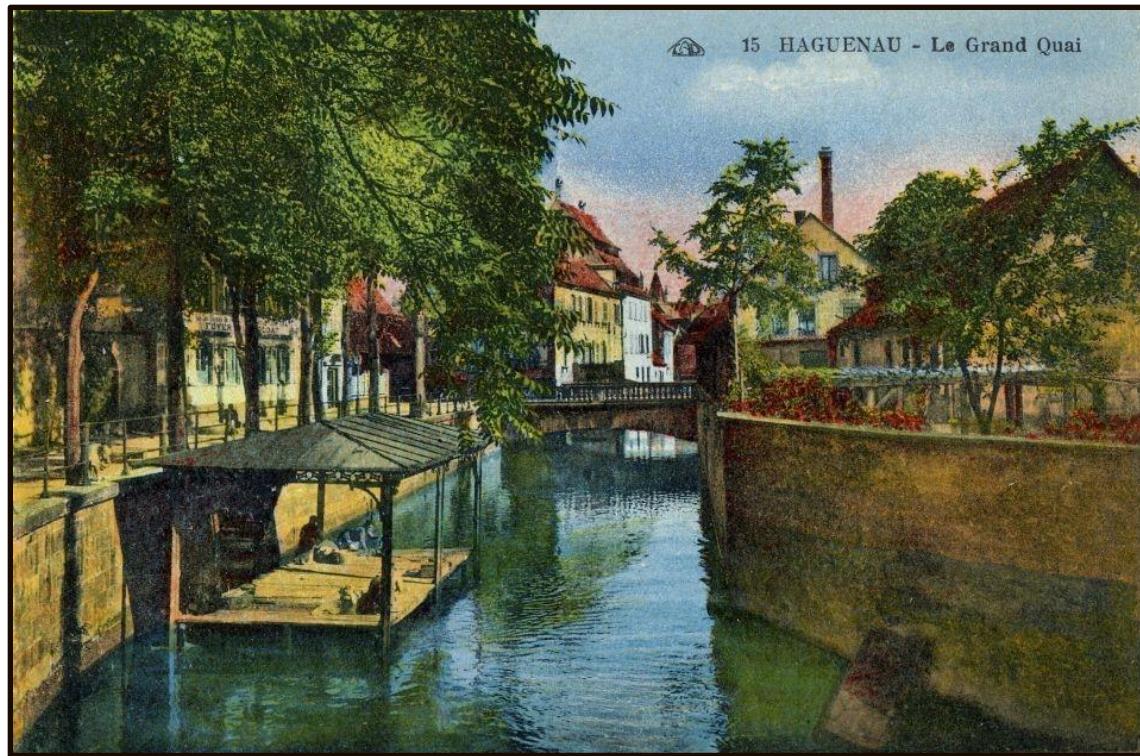
The Large Quay, Haguenau, Geneanet

HAGENAU (Els.)
Malerische Ecke an der Moder
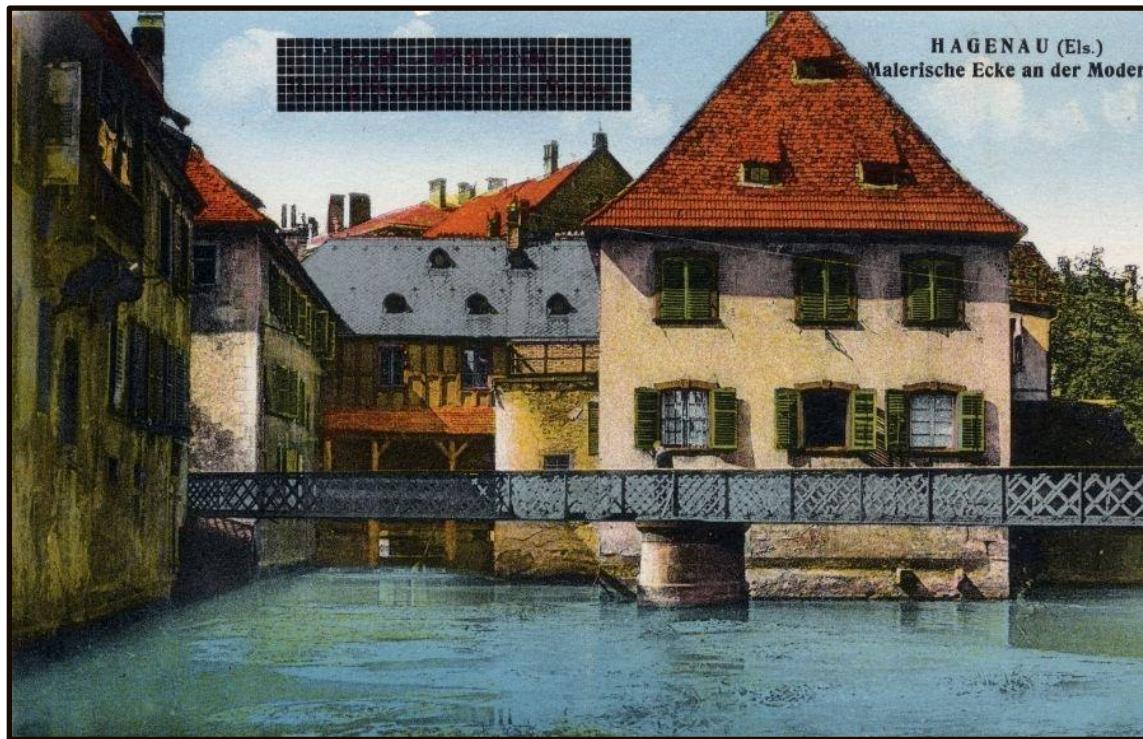
A Corner at the Moder, Haguenau, Geneanet

High Street (Grand Rue), Haguenau, Geneanet

Mayor's Square, Haguenau, Geneanet