

Robert Wideen : 2025

Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History

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New Soufflenheim Research : October 24, 2025



Flag of the Marcieux Cavalry of the Ancien Régime, regiment of Adam Sensenbrenner and Antoine Mayer
Source: Wikimedia Commons

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SOUFFLENHEIM SOLDIERS

Contributed by Todd Farmerie.

Note on Regimental organization:

Historically, at least in theory, a regiment was made up of companies, each with a captain serving as company commander. The senior-most company commander would lead the senior (first) battalion, and also the regiment as a whole as its Colonel, with the regiment bearing the Colonel's name. The second most-senior would command the second battalion and serve as Lieutenant Colonel. This bottom-up command structure quickly reversed. The rich, powerful or connected formed new regiments, becoming their Colonel, and in a nod to the original concept, would (usually nominally) also lead the first battalion, and the first company in that battalion, known as the Colonel's company. Similarly, the Lieutenant Colonel, the assistant/replacement commander of the overall regiment, commanded the second battalion, and the Lieut. Colonel's Company within that battalion. Other companies would be named for their Captains, and like with the overall regiment, the companies' names would change with changes in command. Most regiments also formed an elite grenadier company in each battalion, consisting of the biggest, hardest, toughest, most experienced men, to spearhead the hardest fighting.

In the early-to-mid 1780s, command of the entire regiment was recognized as a full-time responsibility, and a further move was made to eliminate the confusion caused by regimental names changing with every change in leadership. The Majors, who formerly fulfilled administrative roles such as maintaining the muster rolls and provisioning, while also assisting the Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels with lower-level command responsibilities, were given battalion command, and what were formerly the Colonel's and Lieut. Colonel's companies received their own Captains, whose names they took. The regiments

themselves were assigned numbers to replace their Colonels' names, though some regiments with well-established identities continued to be referred to by their historical names in every-day usage.

Rolls were kept that recorded the details of all enlisted men (there were separate rolls for officers), with a separate book for each battalion. When a new book was begun, in sections divided by company, all current soldiers would be listed, often in enlistment order, with their enlistment dates and personal details. When a soldier left, a note would be made by his entry, in the most recent roll, and in rare circumstances in prior roll books. New soldiers would be added to the end of each company, but over the time the record-keeping became progressively less fastidious, such that records late in a book were often incomplete. Eventually a new roll would be commenced, with a careful record of the soldiers transferred to the new book, and the process would repeat. Companies were labeled by the name of their Captain *at the time the roll was commenced*. Changes in command would only be indicated on the Company's first page, without date. A listing with a specific named company only indicates the initial commander of that company at the start, and he may have already been replaced before the soldier enlisted.

Starting in 1793, concerns about the loyalty of the old regiments led to complete restructuring. Old regiments were broken up to form new demi-brigades consisting of one battalion of experienced soldiers (of uncertain loyalty), combined with two battalions of inexperienced (but presumed loyal) recruits. These demi-brigades were numbered in the arbitrary order in which they were formed, and it was at this time that company numbers replaced them being designated by the name of their Captain. In 1795, some of these demi-brigades were consolidated, and renumbered. Then in 1803 another reorganization did away with the demi-brigade designation, renaming them as regiments, some numbered arbitrarily, some retained their demi-brigade number as their new regimental number, and some received the old regimental designation of their veteran battalion. Another reorganization/renumbering followed a couple of years later, with renumbering. An old soldier potentially could have enlisted in a commander-named regiment, then served in a numbered regiment, a numbered demi-brigade, a different demi-brigade, another numbered regiment, then a renumbered one, all without leaving his original company.

Record keeping became more consistent after these reforms, with soldiers ordered by enlistment number, the companies intermingled and designated for each soldier by an extra column. These rolls were indexed. Unfortunately, the vicissitudes of war led to the loss of some of these rolls, particularly among the hussars, for which almost none survive from the demi-brigade period.

ADAM SENSENBRENNER

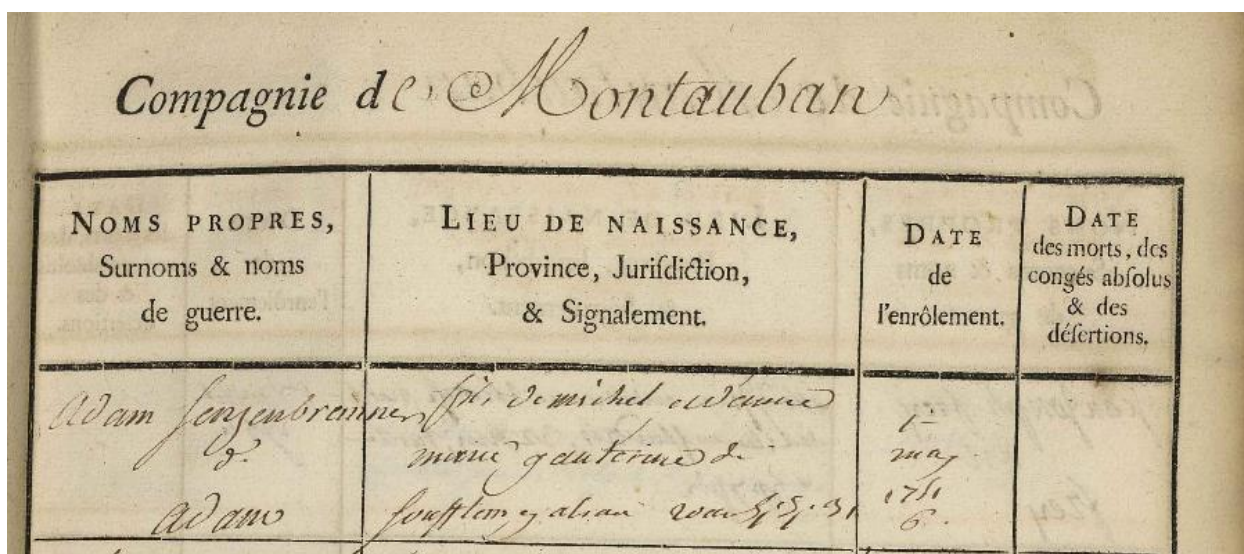
Adam Sensenbrenner, son of Michel and Anne Maria Gauterine (Anna Maria Gut). Source: Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), SHD/GR 3 Yc 174, 1730-1761, Cavalerie Régiment de cavalerie de Marcieu.

In 1761, Marcieu Cavalry was merged into the Royal-Pologne (Royal Polish) Cavalry. Adam Sensenbrenner stayed in the same company as part of this new regiment.

Name	Regiment	Company	Series	Years	Image #
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Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	Montauban, de Vaulx	SHD/GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	32
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	Montauban, de Vaulx	SHD/GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	62
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	Montauban, de Vaulx	SHD/GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	78
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	de Vaulx	SHD/GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	120
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	de Vaulx	SHD/GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	136
Adam Sensenbrenner	Royal-Pologne Cavalry	de Vaulx	SHD/GR 3 Yc 255	1747-1761	149
Adam Sensenbrenner	Royal-Pologne Cavalry	de Vaulx	SHD/GR 3 Yc 255	1747-1761	228
Adam Sensenbrenner	Royal-Pologne Cavalry	de Vaulx, Le Selle	SHD/GR 5 Yc 30	1763-1776	49

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), SHD/GR 3 Yc 174, 1730-1761,
Cavalerie Régiment de cavalerie de Marcieu



JOSEPH SENSENBRENNER

Joseph Sensenbrenner, son of Dominic Sensenbrenner and Barbara Gress of Soufflenheim, enlisted in 1782 in the Regiment Salm-Salm, later numbered the 62nd Regiment, serving in the 2nd battalion, company of the Lieutenant Colonel, subsequently renamed Kellerman company (Corvisier #1570). In 1787 he transferred to Scherb Company, 1st battalion (Corvisier 1569), and was promoted to sergeant in 1790. In January 1791 he was placed in Barbié's company, then in September 1791 in Mary's company.

In 1794, the 62nd Regiment was disbanded, with the 1st battalion (including Sensenbrenner) forming part of the new 123rd Demi-Brigade, in which Sensenbrenner continued to serve.

Joseph Sensenbrenner in the Regimental Registers (Muster Rolls)

Name	Regiment	Company	Series	Years	Page
Infantry					
Joseph Sensebrener	Salm-Salm Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel, Kellermann	GR 1 Yc 939	1751-1786	397
Joseph Sensebrenner	Salm-Salm Infantry	Scherb	GR 1 Yc 939	1751-1786	284
Joseph Sensenbrenner	Salm-Salm 62nd Infantry	Scherb, Barbiè, Mary	GR 14 Yc 94	1786-An III	102
Joseph Sensenbrenner	Salm-Salm 62nd Infantry	Scherb, Barbiè, Mary	GR 14 Yc 95	1786-An III	102
Joseph Sesseibrener	123rd Infantry Demi-Brigade	3rd	GR 17 Yc 126		474



Flag of the Salm-Salm Infantry Regiment 1783-1791, Joseph Sensenbrenner's Regiment. Wikipedia

Muster Rolls

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), SHD/GR 1 Yc 939, 1751-1786
Infanterie Régiment d'infanterie de Salm-Salm

[Corvisier 1570 - 2nd Battln, Company of Lieut Col / Kellerman]

COMPAGNIE DE Kellermann			
NOMS PROPRES, SURNOMS ET NOMS DE GUERRE.	LIEUX DE NAISSANCE, PROVINCES, JURIDICTIONS ET SIGNALEMENTS.	DATES	
		DE L'ENRÔLEMENT, DES RENGAGEMENTS ET DES PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICES.	DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES DÉSECTIONS ET DES JUGEMENTS.
Joseph Senebrunner	Natif de Safflenheim jurisd. de Haguenau en Alsace âgé de 16 ans taille de 5 p. 6 l. Virage rond yeux bruns cheveux et sourcil bruns Religion Catholique L'ancien de Profession Sulp. p. 8 ans	le 10. 8 ^{bre} 1787 à Westhofen par N. de Scherb aisé	pari à Scherb le 1. Janvier 1787.

enlisted 1782, transferred 1787 to Scherb

[Corvisier 1569 - 1st Battln, Company of Scherb]

COMPAGNIE DE Scherb			
NOMS PROPRES, SURNOMS ET NOMS DE GUERRE.	LIEUX DE NAISSANCE, PROVINCES, JURIDICTIONS ET SIGNALEMENT.	DATES	
		DE L'ENRÔLEMENT, DES RENGAGEMENTS ET DES PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICES.	DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES DÉSECTIONS ET DES JUGEMENTS.
Joseph Senebrunner	Natif de Safflenheim jurisd. de Haguenau en Alsace, âgé de 22 ans taille de 5 p. 6 l. Virage rond, yeux bruns cheveux et sourcil bruns Religion Catholique L'ancien de Profession Sulp. p. 8 ans	le 10. 8 ^{bre} 1782 à Westhofen par N. de Kellermann le 1. Janvier 1787	

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), GR 14 Yc 94, 1786-An III
Infanterie 62e régiment d'infanterie de Salm-Salm

102.

NOMS DE BAPTÊME, DE FAMILLE ET DE GUERRE; NOMS DES PÈRES ET MÈRES; Lieux de naissance, âges & tailles.	NOMS DES COMPAGNIES, & Époques auxquelles les SOLDATS y sont entrés.	DATES DES ENGAGEMENTS RENGAGEMENTS & PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICE.	GRADES.	DATES DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES RÉFORMES, DES DÉSERCTIONS, &c. & celles des JUGEMENTS.
Joseph Sensebrenner 597. Fils de Dominique & D. Barbe Gresson Né en 1765. à Safflenheim (pays de) de Haguenau en Alsace. Taille de 5 p. 5 p.	Scherb Barbe 1 ^{re} Janv. 1794. Mary 15. 7 ^{me} 1794.	10. 8 ^{me} 1782. p. 5. p. Aug. 1 ^{re} 1790. 10. 8 ^{me} 1790.	Caporal 16. Janv. 1787. Cap. 1 ^{er} Janv. 8. avril 1791. Lieut. 1 ^{er} Janv. 1792.	Major 28. Général 2. 1 ^{er} 1791. 1 ^{er} 1791. passé aux 1 ^{er} 1791. 185. 1 ^{er} 1791.

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), GR 14 Yc 95, 1786-An III
Infanterie 62e régiment d'infanterie de Salm-Salm

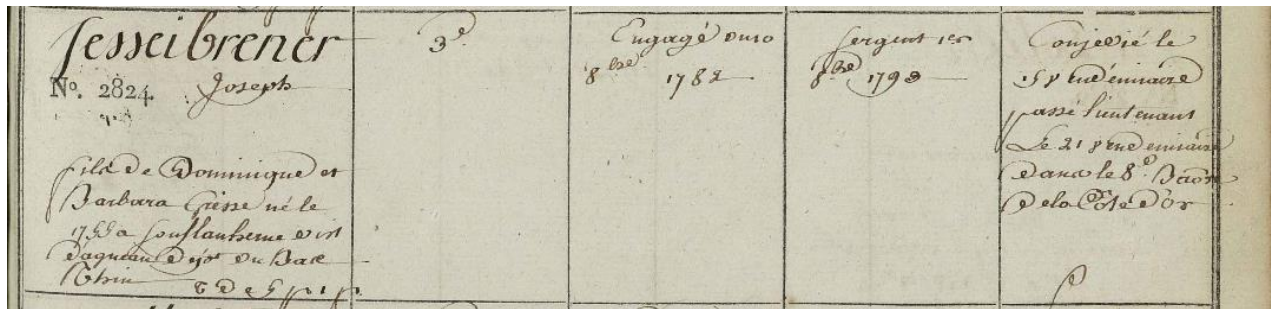
102.

NOMS DE BAPTÊME, DE FAMILLE ET DE GUERRE; NOMS DES PÈRES ET MÈRES; Lieux de naissance, âges & tailles.	NOMS DES COMPAGNIES, & Époques auxquelles les SOLDATS y sont entrés.	DATES DES ENGAGEMENTS RENGAGEMENTS & PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICE.	GRADES.	DATES DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES RÉFORMES, DES DÉSERCTIONS, &c. & celles des JUGEMENTS.
Joseph Sensebrenner 598. Fils de Dominique & D. Barbe Gresson Né en 1765. à Safflenheim (pays de) de Haguenau en Alsace. Taille de 5 p. 5 p.	Scherb Barbe 1 ^{re} Janv. 1794. Mary 15. 7 ^{me} 1794.	10. 8 ^{me} 1782 Aug. 1 ^{re} 1790. 10. 8 ^{me} 1790.	Caporal 16. Janv. 1787. Cap. 1 ^{er} Janv. 8. avril 1791. Lieut. 1 ^{er} Janv. 1792.	Major 28. Général 2. 1 ^{er} 1791. 1 ^{er} 1791. passé aux 1 ^{er} 1791. 185. 1 ^{er} 1791.

123e demi-brigade GR 17 Yc 126

474

NOMS DE BAPTÊME ET DE FAMILLE, NOMS DES PÈRES ET MÈRES, Lieux de naissance, âge, taille, et Numéros de l'Enregistrement.	NOMS des COMPAGNIES.	DATES DES ENGAGEMENTS ET RENGAGEMENTS.	DATES des DIFFÉRENS GRADES.	DATES des Morts, des Congés absolus, des Réformes, des Désertions, et celles de Jugements.



Joseph Sensenbrenner left the unit (year not stated in the roll, but presumably late 1793) to become a Lieutenant in the Volunteers of Cote d'Or [*Conjéé le 5 Vendémiaire passé lieutenant Le 21 Vendémiaire dans le 8e Ba'on Dela Côte d'Or.* » (Discharged on the 5 Vendémiaire [16 September] made lieutenant The 21 Vendémiaire [12 October] in the 8th Battalion of the Côte d'Or.)). His battalion was then placed in the 60th Demi-Brigade, in turn merged into the 12th Demi-Brigade, in which he continued as Lieutenant with a seniority date of 11 Fructidor, an. 2 (28 August 1794).
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.319510021322171&seq=93&q1=sensenbrenner>. They then became the 12th Regiment.

12th Demi-Brigade Regiment

Rolls are not available online for officers, but some information can be gleaned from other sources.

The following page, which seems to have been compiled by an amateur military historian, names Sensenbrenner thrice in his account of the 12th demi-brigade/regiment:

http://frederic.berjaud.free.fr/Articles_de_Didier_Davin/012edeligne/12e_de_ligne.htm

1. Le 28 Fructidor an 10 reçoivent des armes d'honneur pour faits de bravoure : le capitaine Joseph Vionnet, le lieutenant Joseph Sensenbrenner, le lieutenant François Lamy, le sous lieutenant Joseph Leblanc, le sergent major René Doucet, le sergent Philibert Vernier, le grenadier Antoine Astier, le grenadier Louis Bonnin.

English Translation: The 28 Fructidor Year X, received a mark of honor for feats of bravery: Captain Joseph Vionnet, Lieutenant Joseph Sensenbrenner, Lieutenant François Lamy, Sub-Lieutenant Joseph Leblanc, Sergeant Major René Doucet, Sergeant Philibert Vernier, Grenadier Antoine Astier, Grenadier Louis Bonnin.

2. Le 20 juillet 1803 (1er Thermidor an 11), le Général de Division Grenier écrit encore, depuis Mézières, au Ministre de la Guerre : "Le chef de la 12e demi-brigade de ligne demande, citoyen Ministre, d'être autorisé de remplacer les militaires en recrutement dans le département de la Nièvre pour le 3e bataillon de la 86e aujourd'hui 3e de la 12e, attendu que ce recrutement est composé d'officiers à la suite, de sergents majors et de soldats qui n'apportent pas assez d'intérêt dans ce travail. Il demande également à être autorisé à rappeler les citoyens Dugier, capitaine de grenadiers et Sensenbrenner lieutenant également de grenadiers, en recrutement dans le département de la Sarre. Ces officiers étant dans ce moment nécessaires à leurs compagnies, le chef de brigade se propose de les remplacer par d'autres qui seront également propres au recrutement.

English Translation: The 20 July 1803 (1 Thermidor Year XI), Division General Grenier wrote again, from Mézières, to the War Ministry: "The head of the 12th Demi-Brigade of the Line asks, Citizen Minister, to be authorized to replace the soldiers recruited in the Department of Nièvre for the 3rd battalion of the 86th today, the 3rd of the 12th, because the recruitment is composed of officers. He also asks to be authorized to recall Citizens Dugier, Captain of Grenadiers and Sensenbrenner, equally Lieutenant of Grenadiers, recruiting in the Department of Sarre, as these men are necessary for their companies, the Brigade head proposes to replace them with others suitable for recruiting.

3. Relating events of 14 October, the Battle of Jena (which it describes as really consisting of two contemporaneous battles at Jena and Auerstedt):

Vers 17 heures, le 3^{ème} Corps est maître du terrain et s'empare du village d'Auerstedt, tandis que sa cavalerie talonne l'ennemi en retraite. Celle-ci se transforme en déroute lorsque l'Armée du Roi de Prusse se mélange à celle de Hohenlohe écrasée la même journée à Jena par Napoléon. Rien qu'à Auerstedt, les Prussiens ont perdu 13000 hommes, dont 3000 prisonniers, et 115 canons, alors qu'ils étaient presque deux fois plus nombreux. Le 12^{ème} de Ligne pour sa part a les pertes suivantes :

Blessés : Colonel Vergez a eu le corps traversé de trois balles, il est laissé pour mort sur le champ de bataille mais sera soigné et finalement nommé général de Brigade par l'Empereur le 23 octobre 1806. 7 Capitaines : Philippier, il sera ensuite nommé chef de bataillon, Guerry et Argenton qui meurent de leurs blessures, Boumard, Lebon, Dechambe et Renault. 3 Lieutenants : Sensenbrenner qui meurt de ses blessures, Robert qui sera ensuite chef de bataillon, Chatillon. 5 Sous-lieutenants : Caillot (ensuite capitaine), Plissonneaux, Monnier, Bouyer (tous ensuite lieutenants), Ripert. 1 adjudant, Boudin (ensuite capitaine). 2 sergent-majors Gérard (ensuite capitaine) et Boucherie. 5 sergents, Buret (ensuite capitaine), Rancurel et Mignard (ensuite sous-lieutenants), Barboteaux et Fourrier (ensuite Lieutenants). 11 caporaux : Henry, Etienne, Berlaud, Hiérard tous devenus ensuite capitaines, Châtellier ensuite adjudant-major, Desnaud, Martin, Thouvenin et Gilbert tous devenus ensuite lieutenants, Cointin et Soldat tous deux devenus sous-lieutenants.

Parmi les tués : 3 capitaines, Marou, Minon, Chapellier. 3 lieutenants, Frédéric Humbert, Dessoindre et Leblanc. 4 sous-lieutenants, Palato, Bouteillier, Léger et Viard.

English Translation: About 17:00 (5 P.M.) the Corps held the land and took the village of Auerstedt, while the cavalry harried the enemy in retreat. It turned into a rout when the [retreating] Army of the King of Prussia intermingled with that of Hohenlohe, crushed the same day in Jena by Napoleon. At Auerstedt alone the Prussians lost 13,000 men, including 3,000 prisoners and 115 cannon, and almost more than twice that number. For its part, the 12th had the following losses:

Injured: Colonel Vergez, whose body was struck by three bullets and was left for dead on the battlefield but recovered and eventually was named General of the Brigade by the Emperor 23 October 1806. 7 Captains: Philippier, who would be named battalion commander; Guerry and Argenton, who died of their wounds; Boumard, Lebon, Dechambe and Renault. 3 Lieutenants: Sensenbrenner who died of his wounds; Robert, who would become battalion head; Chatillon. 5 Sub-lieutenants: Caillot (later Captain), Plissonneaux, Monnier, Bouyer (all later Lieutenants), Ripert. 1 Adjutant, Boudin (later Captain). 2 Sergeant-Majors: Gérard (later Captain) and Boucherie. 5 Sergeants: Buret (later Captain), Rancurel and Mignard (later Sub-lieutenants),

Barboteaux and Fourrier (later Lieutenants). 11 Corporals : Henry, Etienne, Berlaud, Hiérard who later became Captains, Châtellier later Adjutant-Major, Desnaud, Martin, Thouvenin and Gilbert who would become Lieutenants, Cointin and Soldat later Sub-lieutenants.

Among those killed: 3 Captains: Marou, Minon, Chapellier; 3 Lieutenants: Frédéric Humbert, Dessoindre and Leblanc. 4 Sub-lieutenants, Palato, Bouteillier, Léger and Viard.

[Comment: the extent of officer casualties, plus the number of very junior officers that ended up in senior roles, suggests this regiment went through the meat grinder. A letter written after the battle lists the 12th among the regiments that lost 2/3 of their strength at Auerstedt. The page includes military reports that explain that the 12th was sent into the fray near the village of Hassenhausen to rescue the 21st, which was barely holding on, with the purpose of delaying the outnumbering enemy long enough for another division to be brought up. Such a stopgap delaying-action, with deployment under fire by superior numbers without time to organize a defense, typically resulted in extremely high casualties even when successful.]

Legion of Honor

In the 1805 volume of *État militaire de l'Empire français*, Sensenbrenner appears as a Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment with a star indicating he was an officer in the Legion d'Honneur.

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k12044787/f150.item.r=Etat+Militaire+de+France&rk=21459;2>

In his Legion of Honor file, most of the documents are dated 1807, and deal with a petition to the Legion by the widow, seeking a position for her son in the regimental school. Much of the information is administrative. <https://en.geneanet.org/archival-registers/view/747627/2>

- Sensenbrenner died of wounds following the Battle of Jena on 14 October 1806.
- His son was born and baptized on 19 October 1800.
- His son is once called Joseph the younger, and once called Jean Joseph (widow is never named except as Mme Sensenbrenner).

There is some back-and-forth over what documentation was necessary to prove the son was born in legitimate marriage. It ends with an unrelated petition from Vendemiaire Year XII (September/October 1803) in the Saareland, relating to a tribunal that Sensenbrenner had to face. The information is administrative, not genealogical.

Family

Joseph Sensenbrenner had had two out-of-wedlock daughters born at Soufflenheim the same month, September 1791, to different mothers:

- 5 September 1791 Catharina, daughter of Josephi Sensenbrenner soldier in Regiment Salm-Salm, and Richardis Bildstein.
- 22 September 1791 Maria Josepha, daughter of Joseph Sensenbrenner soldier in Regiment Salm-Salm and Margaretha Kieffer.

He married by 1800 to Maria Anna Weiss, having several sons:

- Baptism of Johannes, son of Joseph Sensenbrenner and Maria Weis, in Switzerland on 19 October 1800, matching the date given in the Legion of Honor file, naming the child differently.

- Baptism of Etienne Frideric Sensenbrenner, born Saarebruck, 11 Nivose Year 10 (1 January 1802), son of Joseph Sensenbrenner, Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment, and Marie Anne Weiss. He joined the 12th Regiment as an 'infant of the regiment', 1 Germinal Year 12 (22 March 1804).

(Comment: This appears to be a benefit given soldiers to enlist their infant children, providing them with schooling at regimental expense while allowing them to accumulate nominal seniority for later service.)

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS6S-2SQR-T?cat=29312&i=96&lang=en>

- Baptism of Jean-Denis Sensenbrenner, son of Joseph Sensenbrenner and Maria Anna Weis, Mezieres, Ardennes 10 Floreal Year XII (30 April 1804) Birth Record

Jean-Denis Sensenbrenner, born 10 Floreal XII in the great military quarter of the commune, the fifth hour of matin, son of Joseph Sensenbrenner, aged 39 years, lieutenant of the grenadiers, third Battalion, 12th [regiment] of the Line, native of Sufflenhen, Bas-Rhin, and Marieanne Veisse, his wife, aged 28, native of Rigenberg, Canton of Berne, Switzerland. Signed with father's surname.

[From a full transcript of the record in the Legion d'Honneur dossier for Jean-Denis Sensenbrenner (Num. 93119, Archives Nationales LH/2503/12), available online through Geneanet.]

Jean Denis Sensenbrenner, son of Joseph Sensenbrenner and Marie Weis, joined the 12th Regiment in 1806 as an 'infant of the regiment'. He served until the final discharges at the end of the conflict, in September 1815.

MICHEL JACK

Strasbourg 9 March (died 8 March) 1808 (87/260, #337) Military Death Record

Michel Jack, aged 39 years, armory-master of the 12th Company, Artillery works (?), unmarried, native of Sufflenheim, son of Ignace Jack, farmer, and of Gertrude Mayer, died 8 March.

JOHANNES IRR

On 19 February 1757, Johannes Irr, age 18, son of Joannes Irr and Magaretha Killy, is described as a soldier in the Royal Bavarian Regiment (Inventory of Magaretha Killy, Roeschwoog 6E33/62). He is the one Royal Bavarian soldier not found in the muster rolls. There is a gap in the rolls that more or less spans the duration of the Seven Years' War.

GR 1 Yc 852 has its last entries in 1756, and an annotation that it ran through 1757. Johannes Irr could have enlisted in 1757 after this book ceased to be kept. The cessation may reflect the commencement of a new book since lost, or just a continuation of the decline in record keeping that can be seen in the last several years of book 852.

GR 1 Yc 853 was commenced in 1763. That gives us a 6-year window, which is longer than most enlistments during this period. If Johannes Irr enlisted in 1757 after the older book was no longer updated, and served for, say, 5 years, he would have been out already before the newer book commenced.

JOANNES GEORG HIBSTENBERGER

Soufflenheim : 28 December 1791, baptized Catharina, out of wedlock child, as informed by midwife Maria Anna Wunsch, her parents were Joannes Georg Hibstenberger of Reschwoog, soldier in the regiment Salm-Salm, and Maria Anna Hasser, daughter of deceased Ignati Hasser and Margaretha Avelin his wife, this day born. Godfather Joannes Michael Adam, son Josephi Adam, godmother Catharina Messner, Dominic's daughter.

The father matches a baptism in Roeschwoog on 26 September 1764, of Joannis Georgi Hibschenberger (written Hübstenberger in the margin), son of Josephi Hibschenberger and Barbara Kapplerin. Georg died there in 1816, with no indication he ever married.

Georgi Hibstenberger is listed in a Salm-Salm regimental muster roll as George Hübstenberger:

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), GR 14 Yc 94, 1786-An III, Page 273, Infanterie 62e régiment d'infanterie de Salm-Salm.

= 273.

N O M S DE BAPTÊME, DE FAMILLE ET DE GUERRE; N O M S DES PÈRES ET MÈRES; Lieux de naissance, âges & tailles.	N O M S DES COMPAGNIES, & Époques auxquelles les SOLDATS y font entrés.	D A T E S DES ENGAGEMENTS, RENGAGEMENTS & PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICE.	G R A D E S.	D A T E S DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES RÉFORMES, DES DÉSECTIONS, &c. & celles des JUGEMENTS.
<i>J. George Hübstenberger</i> <i>Fils de Joseph et de Barbara Kapplerin.</i> <i>Né le 1764 à Reschwoog, District de</i> <i>Wageningen, Département du Bas Rhin.</i> <i>taille de 5 p. 1 p. 3 li.</i> <i>Le visage large, un peu effilé, front haut, et</i> <i>légèrement marqué des tâches de rousseur, yeux petits</i> <i>bleus, nez petit, court, et de la même couleur, la bouche grande,</i> <i>les lèvres épaisse, la gorge courte,</i> <i>pois à son développement, l'épave haut et large,</i> <i>avec deux dents de lait au milieu, les</i> <i>autres sont tombées, les dents sont</i> <i>Sans profession, Religion Catholique.</i>	<i>Hübsten</i>	<i>17 Juillet 1791 p. 8 ans.</i>		<i>Boys le 28. Janvier</i> <i>2. ans. Réformé</i> <i>pour cause de</i> <i>maladie</i>

POSSIBLE SOUFFLENHEIM SOLDIERS

Contributed by Todd Farmerie.

Research and records for possible soldiers from Soufflenheim:

- Jacques Schefter
- Joseph Frey
- Adam Ulrich
- Antoine Meyer

Schefter and Frey have Soufflenheim surnames and are in a regiment popular among Soufflenheim soldiers, no other connection. There is every indication Ulrich and Meyer are Soufflenheim men, except one critical detail in the record of each that raises a very small doubt.

Name	Regiment	Company	Series	Years	Page
Jacques Schefter	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Houdouart	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-753	54
Joseph Frey	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Peralta	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	73
J. Adam Ulrich	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Hennecken, Reding	GR 1 Yc 839	1723-1741	58
Antoine Mayer	Salm-Salm Infantry	Arnauld	GR 1 Yc 939	1751-1786	329
Antoine Mayer	62nd Infantry (Salm-Salm)	Arnauld, Kellermann, Limpach	GR 14 Yc 94	1786-An III	84
Antoine Mayer	62nd Infantry (Salm-Salm)	Arnauld, Kellermann, Limpach	GR 14 Yc 95	1786-An III	84

Note that the catalog dates assigned to GR 1 Yc 852 do not match the content - it clearly includes information from later. An internal annotation gives the dates 1752-1757.

JACQUES SCHEFTER & JOSEPH FREY

The Royal Baviere adjutant did not keep proper rolls in the 1750s. He quit recording everything but the name, and if relevant, the separation details - no nativity, no physical description, not even the date of enlistment. In Houdouart's company (p. 54, GR 1 Yc 852, Corsivier 1904) the last enlistment date given is September 1753. The fourteenth subsequent name was:

- Jacques Schefter, adjudged deserted 17 July 1756

With the complete lack of detail, there is no way of knowing for certain, but this is a surname that suggests possible Soufflenheim origin.

Similarly, in Peralta company (p. 73), with the last dated enlistment again September 1753, seven names later is:

- Joseph Frey, adjudged deserted 17 July 1756

The name is too common for certainty, but later regiment soldier Michel Frey had an older brother of this name who would have been about 16-18 at the time of this service.

(It is perhaps noteworthy that the two had the same date of desertion, but there seem to have been mass-desertions in 1756, about the time of the start of the 7-Years' War, so this may just be coincidence.)

Compagnie d 54

NOMS PROPRES, Surnoms & noms de guerre.	LIEU DE NAISSANCE, Province, Jurisdiction, & Signalement.	DATE de l'enrôlement.	DATE des morts, des congés absolus & des désertions.
<i>Jacob Vetterli</i>			<i>capt. par D. 17. 7. 1756</i>
<i>Jacob Scheffer</i>			<i>Jel</i>

Jacques Scheffer

Compagnie de Peraltu 73

NOMS PROPRES, Surnoms & noms de guerre.	LIEU DE NAISSANCE, Province, Jurisdiction, & Signalement.	DATE de l'enrôlement.	DATE des morts, des congés absolus & des désertions.
<i>11. 56. Joseph Soitiers</i>			<i>capt. par D. 17. 7. 1756</i>
<i>56. Marcks Dannerle</i>			<i>capt. par D. 17. 7. 1756</i>
<i>57. Joseph Frey</i>			<i>Jel</i>

Joseph Frey

J. ADAM ULRICH

The Royal Bavarian Regiment muster roll dated August 16, 1738 lists J. Adam Ulrich of Fort Louis, 16 years old, 5p2p height with chestnut hair (Corsivier 1901, 16 July 1737). Based on a 1742 Soufflenheim inventory, Adam Urich, aged 20, was in the Royal Bavarian, and here we have an Adam Ulrich attributed to nearby Fort Louis. The age, 16 in August 1738, matches what we have in May 1742. Further, there is no Fort Louis baptism for any Ulrich or Urich during this period who could have been this soldier, so whoever he was, he seems not to have been a Fort Louis native.

Reding succeeding Hennecken in company command at some point during the run of this roll. Since Adam was in the regiment at the end, we know he served under the last company commander, Reding, but we don't know if his enlistment was before or after Reding took over from Hennecken, given that the name of the commander at the commencement of the roll continued to be used as header even after he was replaced.

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), GR 1 Yc 839, 1723-1741
Infanterie Régiment d'infanterie Royal Bavière

[Corsivier 1901, 16 July 1737]

Compagnie d'Hennecken			
NOMS PROPRES, Surnoms & noms de guerre.	LIEU DE NAISSANCE, Province, Jurisdiction, & Signalement.	DATE de l'enrollement.	DATE des morts, des congez absolus & des defertions.
J Adam Ulrich	Fort Louis Bavière shohar	16 août 1738	

J Adam Ulrich, Fort Louis, 16 years, 5p2p, chestnut, 16 August 1738

ANTOINE MEYER

Antoine Meyer was reported to be of the same regiment at this time and an imperfect match was found. His Soufflenheim marriage record assigns him parents Joannis Meyer and Catharina Pauli from Epfig. There is a soldier in the regiment named Antoine Mayer, born in Epfig with an age indicating birth in 1762/3, but listed as son of Antoine Mayer and Catharina Weyll. There is no matching 1763 birth in the Epfig records, but there is one in late 1762, and none others for almost 5 years either way. This was

Franciscus Antonius Meyer, baptized 18 November 1762 (image 136), son of Joannis Meyer and Catharina Paulin, matching the names in the marriage record. This seems to be another case where the parents' names were misrecorded in the military records. Surprisingly, though there is direct mention of permission from Epfig in the Soufflenheim marriage record, the parallel record of permission is absent from Epfig marriage records.

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), SHD/GR 1 Yc 939 1751-1786
 Infanterie Régiment d'infanterie de Salm-Salm
 [Corsivier 1570]

COMPAGNIE D'Arnauld			
NOMS PROPRES, SURNOMS ET NOMS DE GUERRE.	LIEUX DE NAISSANCE, PROVINCES, JURIDICTIONS ET SIGNALEMENTS.	DATES	
		DE L'ENRÔLEMENT, DES RENGAGEMENTS ET DES PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICES.	DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES DÉSERCTIONS ET DES JUGEMENTS.
Antoine Mayer	Natif d'Epfig, p. ^{re} de Soufflenheim en Alsace, âgé de 19 ans, taille de 5 p. 5 p. 8 L. visage rond, yeux bleus, Cheveux et Sourcils châtains clair, Religion Catholique. Engl. pour 8 ans.	Le 8. avril 1782. à Epfig p. M. J. K. K. K.	

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), GR 14 Yc 94, 1786-An III, Page 84, Infanterie 62e
 régiment d'infanterie de Salm-Salm.

NOMS DE BAPTÊME, DE FAMILLE ET DE GUERRE; NOMS DES PÈRES ET MÈRES; Lieux de naissance, âges & tailles.	NOMS DES COMPAGNIES, & Époques auxquelles les SOLDATS y sont entrés.	DATES DES ENGAGEMENTS RENGAGEMENTS & PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICE.	GRADES.	DATES DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES RÉFORMES, DES DÉSERCTIONS, &c. & celles des JUGEMENTS.
Antoine Mayer	Arnauld à Kelleraum le 29. avril Limpach le 26. avril 1790. 287	8. avril 1782. p. 8. ans R. p. 4. ans le 28. avril 1790.	Lieut. le 29. avril 1787. Sergent le 26. avril 1790.	Congés accordés à Soufflenheim le 16. p. 1793. autorisation du Rhin
188.				
Sib d'Antoine et de Catharine Weill Né le 1765. à Epfig Jurid. de Soufflenheim en Alsace Taille de 5 p. 10 L.				

Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), GR 14 Yc 95, 1786-An III, Page 84, Infanterie 62e
 régiment d'infanterie de Salm-Salm.

84

N O M S DE BAPTÊME, DE FAMILLE ET DE GUERRE; NOMS DES PÈRES ET MÈRES; Lieux de naissance, âges & tailles.	N O M S DES COMPAGNIES, & Époques auxquelles les SOLDATS y sont entrés.	D A T E S DES ENGAGEMENTS RENGAGEMENTS & PROLONGATIONS DE SERVICE.	G R A D E S.	D A T E S DES MORTS, DES CONGÉS ABSOLUS, DES RÉFORMES, DES DÉSECTIONS, &c. & celles des JUGEMENTS.
<i>Antoine Mayer</i>	<i>Orsault</i> <i>Kimmusum, 29. août 1787.</i> <i>Linsbach 26. avril 1790.</i>	<i>8. Avril 1787</i> <i>Engagé à 16. ans 27.</i> <i>8. avril 1790.</i>	<i>Caj. oral 29. août 1787.</i> <i>Sergent 26. avril 1790.</i>	<i>Congédié par état de santé</i> <i>à Dillingen le 26. —</i> <i>7 1791.</i>
<i>187.</i>				
<i>Fils d'Antoine et de Catherine Weigl</i> <i>Né en 1765. à Epfig fondation de</i> <i>Bunfelden en Alsace</i> <i>Taille de 5 p 4 p 10 L.</i>				

(from 14 Yc 95)