

SOUFFLENHEIM SOLDIERS DURING THE MONARCHY

Robert Wideen : 2025

Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History

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Soufflenheim soldiers during the monarchy, 1737 to 1793. Found in the regimental registers at Memoire des Hommes and the French Ministry of Defense: <https://www.memoiredeshommes.sga.defense.gouv.fr/>

By Todd Farmerie, March 2025



Royal Bavarian Infantry private circa 1757, New York Public Library.

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THE MUSTER ROLLS

Muster books were begun on a specified date, with separate sections for each company, with all its current soldiers listed, sometimes in order of enlistment, sometimes not. New company members were subsequently added to the end of each company list. At some later date, a new book would be begun by copying over entries for remaining soldiers from the previous roll, rather than collecting it anew from the soldiers. This propagated any errors and/or quirky spellings from roll to roll. When a soldier left the unit or died, this information would be entered on the current roll, and sometimes older rolls. Rolls thus include enlistment dates well before the date of the roll, as well as well after. Departure/death dates will all be after the date of the roll, perhaps even from after a book was superseded. When a soldier transferred to a different company within the regiment, their entry in the new company typically just had an annotation of the company from which they came and the date of transfer, but did not repeat their personal information.

Care taken within each individual roll declines over time. Soldier information was careful and detailed when the roll was initiated and in early additions, but subsequent new entries became less detailed, perhaps giving only birthplace and height in soldiers' personal descriptions, until finally only a name and enlistment date would be given. Carelessness also seems to have affected late-in-roll recording of discharges, desertions and deaths, with the departure of some soldiers not noted in one roll, yet they were not among those entered at the start of the next roll, suggesting their departure failed to be noted and leaving their fate with the company unknown. Also, some rolls do not survive, leaving gaps in our knowledge.

The volumes of muster rolls, as they currently exist, were created by binding together multiple individual muster rolls. An individual archive catalog number may comprise what were originally several separate rolls, representing different brigades within a regiment or even different regiments, or alternatively rolls from different dates. For cataloging purposes they were dated reflecting the widest range appearing in the book, from the earliest enlistment date of the oldest soldier in the earliest roll to the last death or discharge date subsequently recorded. A. Corsivier (*Les contrôles de troupes de l'Ancien Régime*, 1968), has compiled a numbered list describing the contents of each individual roll within each book, arranged by regiment, including company commanders and the date the roll was initiated.

Companies bore their commanders' names, which changed as the officers changed. Most recorders did not note such changes as new soldiers were entered, only noting them on the company's beginning page, or even only in the index at the start of a regimental roll. As a result, it often cannot be determined who commanded a company, and hence what the name of a company was, during the precise period a specific soldier served.

Height is given in pieds, pouces and sometimes lignes (abbreviated p l). A pied was equivalent to an English foot and divided into 12 pouces (inches), with 12 lignes per pouce. When given, lignes are typically 3, 6, or 9, so used to show $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

SOLDIER INDEX

Soufflenheim Soldiers in the Regimental Registers: 1737-1793

Name	Regiment	Company	Series	Years	Page
Infantry					
Joseph Vindrich	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Coquart	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	122
Antoine Adam	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Lallement	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	133
Matheus Adam	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Lallement	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	140
Adam Adam	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Lallement	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	147
Johannes Volli	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Hervard	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	218
George Nuspaum	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Hervard	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	220
Martin Senes	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Hervard	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	221
Joseph Messner	Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	Hervard	GR 1 Yc 828	1705-1742	224
Francis Vincent	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Brueckner	GR 1 Yc 839	1723-1741	224
Antony Adam	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Brueckner	GR 1 Yc 839	1723-1741	226
George Noursbaum	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Hervart	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	58
Joseph Mesner	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Hervart	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	60
Antoni Adam	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Lallemante	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	77
Mathis Adam	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Lallemante	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	78
Adam Adam	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Lallemante	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	80
Thomas Mosser	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Lallemante	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	82
Michael Hummell	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Truchsess Grenadiers	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	4
Michael Frey	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Commanders Grenadiers, Truchsess, Crousaz, Henry Gobart, Gunderode	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	10
Michael Frey	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Desrocher, Dalencon	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	60
Joseph Obermayer	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Henry Gobart	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	119
Michael Frey	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Emanuel Gobart, Haindel	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	179
Sebastien Burger	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Lieutenant Colonel's	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	207
Johann Dangel	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Crousaz	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	255

Joseph Hasser	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Crousaz	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	255
Joseph Zollenmeyer	Royal Bavarian Infantry	La Cour	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	294
Adam Adam	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Dehorne	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	299
Michel Frey	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Dehorne	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	302
Antoni Kiffer	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Ratzenhausen	GR 1 Yc 853	1739-1776	350
Johannes Irr*****	Royal Bavarian Infantry			1757	
Michel Hummel	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Gunderade Grenadiers	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	3
Michel Frey	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Gunderade Grenadiers	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	19
Joseph Zollenmayer	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Gunderade Grenadiers	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	25
Jean Dangel	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Gunderade Grenadiers	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	32
Joseph Metter	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Colonel's Weitersheim, DeBres	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	124
Michel Frey	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Dalencon, Sewenhaupt, Crousaz	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	135
Johannes Dangel	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Gobart, Gunderade, Furstenhaussen, Dalencon, Martines, Hamilton	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	273
Joseph Zollenmeyer	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Reinhard, Hamilton, Kegelín	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	341
Doninique Wasser	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Reinhard, Hamilton, Kegelín	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	365
Johannes Dangel	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Lt. Colonel's, Paumgarten, Seiffer	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	389
Joseph Hasser	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Lt. Colonel's, Paumgarten, Seiffer	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	391
Michel Settner	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Lt. Colonel's, Paumgarten, Seiffer	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	399
Joannes Dangel	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Lt. Colonel's, Paumgarten, Seiffer	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	407
Joseph Dreschler	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Lt. Colonel's, Paumgarten, Seiffer	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	421
Joseph Harter	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt Inf.	Lt. Colonel's, Paumgarten, Seiffer	GR 1 Yc 872	1749-1786	431
Fr. Joseph Dirrenberger	Saxe Infantry	Delor	GR 1 Yc 959	1747-1756	409
Michael Frey	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt 94th	Grenadier	GR 14 Yc 137	1786-AnIII	7
Jean Dangel	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt 94th	Grenadier	GR 14 Yc 137	1786-AnIII	61
Joseph Drecksler	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt 94th	Clinchamp Cadet	GR 14 Yc 137	1786-AnIII	111
Joseph Hader	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt 94th	Clinchamp Cadet	GR 14 Yc 137	1786-AnIII	180
Ignace Fegele	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt 94th	Clinchamp Cadet	GR 14 Yc 137	1786-AnIII	180
Jean Tangel	Royal Hesse-Darmstadt 94th	Grenadier	GR 14 Yc 138	1786-AnIII	20
J. Georg Hibstenberger	Salm-Salm Infantry		GR 14 Yc 94	1786-An III	273
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	C. 1794	474
Cavalry					
Francois Ignace Jack	Berry Cavalry	Barrin	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	32
Adam Kelop	Berry Cavalry	Dondel	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	63
Laurents Zinsinperen	Berry Cavalry	Dondel	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	63
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	Dondel	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	64
Christophe Leloup*	Berry Cavalry	Dondel	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	125
Laurens Zinzinperin*	Berry Cavalry	Dondel	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	125

Francois Ignace Jack	Berry Cavalry	Barrin	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	130
Francois Ignace Jack	Berry Cavalry	Allegrin	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	141
Laurent Zinzinperen	Berry Cavalry	Valbelle	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	143
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	Valbelle	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	143
Zalbelle	Berry Cavalry	LaDuye	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	150
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	Bezat	GR 3 Yc 22	1701-1754	164
Francois Ignace Jack	Berry Cavalry	Barrin	GR 3 Yc 1	1728-1762	157
Francois Ignace Jack	Berry Cavalry	Barrin	GR 3 Yc 1	1728-1762	166
Laurent Zinzinperen	Berry Cavalry	Valbelle	GR 3 Yc 1	1728-1762	168
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	Valbelle	GR 3 Yc 1	1728-1762	168
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	LaDuye	GR 3 Yc 1	1728-1762	176
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	LaDuye	GR 3 Yc 1	1728-1762	216
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	Bermond	GR 3 Yc 1	1728-1762	252
Jozeph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	LaDuye	GR 3 Yc 24	1749-1762	16
Joseph Chefter	Berry Cavalry	Bermond	GR 3 Yc 24	1749-1762	67
Adam Kelop**	Berry Cavalry	Valbelle***	GR 5 Yc 2	1763-1776	80
Laurent Zinzinperen**	Berry Cavalry	Valbelle***	GR 5 Yc 2	1763-1776	82
Francois Ignace Yack**	Berry Cavalry	Allegrin Cyd: La Rochecourbon	GR 5 Yc 2	1763-1776	110
Jozeph Chefter**	Berry Cavalry	Dehic Cyd: Bezat	GR 5 Yc 2	1763-1776	118
Joseph Chefter**	Berry Cavalry	Bermond	GR 5 Yc 2	1763-1776	143
Jean Schefter	Ferrary Hussars	Martzy/Wallenestroff	GR 8 Yc 13	1749-1763	6
Joseph Hasser	Ferrary Hussars	Martzy	GR 8 Yc 13	1749-1763	6
Jacob Scheffter	Poleresky Hussars	Horvath	GR 8 Yc 20	1742-1756	20
Jacque Scheffter	Poleresky Hussars	Horvath	GR 8 Yc 20	1742-1756	91
Joseph Hasser	Poleresky Hussars	Porubsky	GR 8 Yc 20	1742-1756	139
Jean Scheffter	Poleresky Hussars	Wallenestroff	GR 8 Yc 20	1742-1756	151
Michel Sefter	David Hussars	Kachoropky	GR 8 Yc 9	1737-1763	71
Joseph Feguele	David Hussars	Kachoropky	GR 8 Yc 9	1737-1763	72
Jacop Marie	David Hussars	Kachoropky	GR 8 Yc 9	1737-1763	72
Antoine Miller	David Hussars	Descamp	GR 8 Yc 9	1737-1763	153
Thomas Mosert	Chamborant Hussars	Gerber	GR 8 Yc 6	1763-1776	53
Antoine Muller	Chamborant Hussars	Fronhofer	GR 8 Yc 6	1763-1776	76
Ignace Scheffter	Chamborant Hussars	Lieutenant Colonel's	GR 8 Yc 6	1763-1776	108
Thomas Mosser	Chamborant Hussars	Ballogh	GR 8 Yc 6	1763-1776	134
Jean Scheffter	Chamborant Hussars	Hollossy	GR 8 Yc 6	1763-1776	151
Antoine Hasser	Bercheny Hussars	Neef	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	50
Jacque Dangel	Bercheny Hussars	Lieutenant Colonel's	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	152
Michel Kellhoffer	Bercheny Hussars	Horwath	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	165
Bernhard Eisen	Bercheny Hussars	Horwath	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	166
Joseph Burger	Bercheny Hussars	Bilderbeck	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	213
Antoine Zinck	Bercheny Hussars	Bilderbek	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	216
Antoine Hasser	Bercheny Hussars	Bonnaire	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	241
Ignace Hasser	Bercheny Hussars	Bonnaire	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	245

Michael Schaefer	Bercheny Hussars	Bonnaire	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	246
Sebastian Nuwer	Bercheny Hussars	Bonnaire	GR 8 Yc 4	1763-1776	248
Joseph Bourger	Bercheny Hussars	Lieutenant Colonel's	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	44
Jacob Dangel	Bercheny Hussars	Lieutenant Colonel's	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	51
Antoine Zinck	Bercheny Hussars	Lieutenant Colonel's	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	51
Joseph Bourguer	Bercheny Hussars	Werneck	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	77
Michel Kelhoffer	Bercheny Hussars	Werneck	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	78
Jacob Dangel	Bercheny Hussars	Werneck	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	87
Sebastian Werner	Bercheny Hussars	Werneck	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	87
Michel Hecht	Bercheny Hussars	Bilderbeck	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	91
Bernard Elichinger	Bercheny Hussars	Bonnaire	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	109
Michel Kelhoffer	Bercheny Hussars	Horwath	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	123
Bernhard Eissen	Bercheny Hussars	Horwath	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	124
Joseph Fridmann	Bercheny Hussars	Szombathely	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	151
Ignace Hasser	Bercheny Hussars	Douchsza	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	161
Michael Schaffter	Bercheny Hussars	Douchsza	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	164
Sebastian Werner	Bercheny Hussars	Doucksza	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	170
George Kleitz	Bercheny Hussars	Thumery	GR 8 Yc 3	1776-1786	190
Martin Steinel	Royal Nassau Hussars	Rechberg	GR 8 Yc 19	1763-1776	20
George Laengert	Royal Nassau Hussars	Leguer	GR 8 Yc 19	1763-1776	128
Michel Elchinger	Royal Nassau Hussars	Oberkirch	GR 8 Yc 19	1763-1776	201
George Stiegelreiser	Conflans Hussars	Mueller	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	35
Jean Eschenlauer	Conflans Hussars	Schaetzel	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	78
Adam Lehmann	Conflans Hussars	Schaetzel	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	80
George Lengert	Conflans Hussars	Bernard	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	132
Charles Wentz	Conflans Hussars	Bernard	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	141
Michel Sensenbrenner	Conflans Hussars	Bernard	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	149
Andrei Schaeffter	Conflans Hussars	Bernard	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	149
Michel Elighinger	Conflans Hussars	Brisac	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	183
Michel Mueller	Conflans Hussars	Ziegler	GR 8 Yc 8	1776-1786	212
David Vasser	Colonel-General Hussars	Oberlin	GR 8 Yc 7	1776-1786	106
Michel Schaeffer	Esterhazy Hussars	Wardner	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	43
Pierre Kieffer	Esterhazy Hussars	Holory	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	31
Amtoine Gottgeb	Esterhazy Hussars	Stetzel	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	91
Michel Schaeffer	Esterhazy Hussars	Wardner	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	119
Pierre Kieffer	Esterhazy Hussars	Gravenreuth	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	181
Antoine Gottgeb	Esterhazy Hussars	Stetzel	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	199
Pierre Kieffer	Esterhazy Hussars	Gravenreuth	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	229
Michel Scheffer	Esterhazy Hussars	Wardner	GR 8 Yc 10	1763-1776	259
Michel Ring	Esterhazy Hussars	Lieutenant Colonel's	GR 8 Yc 11	1776-1786	61
Antoine Drechsler	Esterhazy Hussars	Wardner	GR 8 Yc 11	1776-1786	137
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	Montauban, de Vaulx	GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	Image 32
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	Montauban, de Vaulx	GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	Image 62

Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	Montauban, de Vaulx	GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	Image 78
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry	de Vaulx	GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	Image 120
Adam Sensenbrenner	Marcieu Cavalry****	de Vaulx	GR 3 Yc 174	1730-1761	Image 136
Adam Sensenbrenner	Royal-Pologne Cavalry	de Vaulx	GR 3 Yc 255	1747-1761	Image 149
Adam Sensenbrenner	Royal-Pologne Cavalry	de Vaulx	GR 3 Yc 255	1747-1761	Image 228
Adam Sensenbrenner	Royal-Pologne Cavalry	de Vaulx, Le Selle	GR 5 Yc 30	1763-1776	Image 49
Alsace Militia					
Christian Brigner	Strasbourg Grenadier	Fischbach	GR 2 Yc 118	1753-1758	Image 87
Mathia Trieb	Strasbourg Grenadier	Fischbach	GR 2 Yc 118	1753-1758	Image 88
Philippe Kieffer	Strasbourg Grenadier	Fischbach	GR 2 Yc 118	1753-1758	Image 102
Joseph Östreicher	Strasbourg Grenadier	Falkenhodden	GR 2 Yc 118	1753-1758	Image 126

*Image 125 - individual roll page 90v. Note: this is from a separate roll that looks to be poorly-maintained and very incomplete, that was subsequently replaced by a post-dated complete one containing the earlier entries above.

**Rolls of former soldiers, no longer in regiment.

*** Company of Valbelle, reorganized under the name of Champeaux (Réformée sous le nom de Champeaux non reçu). 'Non reçu' most commonly means 'not received', but minor usages would include 'unsuccessful' or 'not accepted'. Corsivier has a highly-compressed accounting of the leadership of companies in the Berry regiment up to the time of a pair of company reorganizations that were carried out in 1748 and 1749: 2e créée avec le Régiment La Berchère : Streiff, Pont-Saint-Pierre, Germinon, La Paire de Milhau, d'Amboise, du Mesnil, Logois d'Imbercourt, de Chieza, Dondel, chev. Dondel, Valbelle, Champeaux non reçu sous le nom duquel elle a été réformée tout de suite. Valbelle's company was reorganized 31 March 1749, and what seems to be described here is that Champeaux had been nominated as its captain, but as of the date of this roll, his appointment had yet to be confirmed/accepted. At the start of the next roll in 1754, Champeaux appears as head of a company, so presumably his appointment had been formalized in the interim.

****Adam Sensenbrenner, son of Michel and Anne Maria Gauterine (Anna Maria Gut). In 1761, Marcieu Cavalry was merged into the Royal-Pologne (Royal Polish) Cavalry. He stayed in the same company, just as part of a new regiment. Image numbers are listed, as these registers did not number pages.

*****19 February 1757, Johannes Irr, age 18, son of Joannes Irr and Magaretha Killy, 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.

ROYAL AND ROYAL BAVARIAN INFANTRY

Soufflenheim soldiers, with descriptions, in the regimental registers of the Royal Infantry (Bavarian) and Royal Bavarian Infantry from 1737 to 1793. Muster roll dates are from Les contrôles de troupes de l'Ancien Régime, 1968, by A. Corsivier.

Soufflenheim soldiers in the Royal and Royal Bavarian Infantry: 1737-1793

Regiment Muster Roll Date	Name	Birthplace, Province, Jurisdiction, Description	Enlistment Date	Death Discharge Desertion	Source
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	Joseph Vindrich	Soufflheim in Lower-Alsace jurisdiction of Hagenau, aged 30 years, 5p tall, red hair, gray eyes, round face heavily pockmarked, brownish eyebrows	30 May 1748	Discharged 13 Jul 1750	GR 1 Yc 828 Page 122
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	Antoni Adam Sergeant	Soufflheim in Lower-Alsace, jurisdiction of Lauterbourg, aged 28 years, 5p 4p tall, black hair, small gray eyes, face oval, long aquiline nose	01 April 1739		GR 1 Yc 828 Page 133
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	Matheus Adam	Soufflheim in Lower-Alsace, jurisdiction of Hagenau, aged 20 years, 5p 3p tall, black hair, gray slitted eyes, oval face, long nose	13 July 1749		GR 1 Yc 828 Page 140
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	Adam Adam	Native of Souffelheim in Alsace, jurisdiction of Hagenau, 17 years, 5p	10 Apr 1752		GR 1 Yc 828 Page 147
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	Johannes Volli	Soufflheim in Alsace, jurisdiction of Hagenau, aged 22 years, 5p 3½p tall, brown hair and eyes, full round face	04 Jun 1746	Discharged 13 Jul 1750	GR 1 Yc 828 Page 218
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	George Nuspaum	Soufflheim in Alsace, jurisdiction of Hagenau, aged 18 years, 5p 2p 6l tall, frizzy black hair, gray eyes, found face, narrow nose	28 Jul 1749		GR 1 Yc 828 Page 220
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	Martin Senes	Soufflenheim in Alsace, jurisdiction of Hagenau, aged 24 years, 5p 3p 6l tall, brown hair, yellow eyes, square pockmarked face	03 Sep 1749	Adjudged Deserted 18 Jun 1750	GR 1 Yc 828 Page 221
Royal Infantry 05 Oct 1749	Joseph Messner	Native of Souffelheim in Alsace, jurisdiction of Hagenau, 20 years, 5p 3p 6l tall	14 Oct 1750		GR 1 Yc 828 Page 224
New Roll					
Royal Bavarian Inf. 16 Jul 1737	Franz Vincent	Of Soufflem in Alsace, 22 years, 5p, brown hair, blue eyes	13 Dec 1737		GR 1 Yc 839 Page 224
Royal Bavarian Inf. 16 Jul 1737	Antony Adam	Of Sanclouis, 18 years, 5p 3p 9l, black hair	01 Apr 1739		GR 1 Yc 839 Page 226
New Roll					

Royal Bavarian Inf. 05 Aug 1752	George Nousbaum	Of Souffelheim in Alsace, jurisdiction of Haguenau, aged 21 years, 5p 2p 3l tall, chestnut hair, gray eyes, round face, small nose, black eyebrows, pointed chin	28 Jul 1749	Died 07 Mar 1753	GR 1 Yc 852 Page 58
Royal Bavarian Inf. 05 Aug 1752	Joseph Mesner	Of Souffelheim in Alsace jurisdiction of Haguenau, aged 22 years, 5p 4p tall, ash blonde hair, blue eyes, long face, narrow and long nose, scar on the right ear, a dimple on the left side of chin	14 Oct 1750		GR 1 Yc 852 Page 60
Royal Bavarian Inf. 05 Aug 1752	Antoni Adam	Of Souffelheim in Lower Alsace, jurisdiction of Haguenau, aged 31 years, 5p 4p tall, black hair, gray eyes, oval face, long aquiline nose	01 Apr 1739		GR 1 Yc 852 Page 77
Royal Bavarian Inf. 05 Aug 1752	Matias Adam	Of Souffelheim in Lower Alsace, jurisdiction of Haguenau, aged 23 years, 5p 3p 6l tall, black hair, gray eyes, long face a little brown, blotchy forehead, large nose, black eyebrows	13 July 1749		GR 1 Yc 852 Page 78
Royal Bavarian Inf. 05 Aug 1752	Adam Adam	Of Souffelheim in Lower Alsace, jurisdiction of Haguenau, aged 18 years, 5p 4p 6l tall, frizzy brown hair, gray eyes, oval face marked with smallpox scars, nose large at the end	10 April 1752		GR 1 Yc 852 Page 80
Royal Bavarian Inf. 05 Aug 1752	Thomas Mosser	Native of Souffelheim in Alsace, jurisdiction Haguenau, 20 years, 5p 2p 9l	06 Feb 1753		GR 1 Yc 852 Page 82
New Roll					
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Michael Humell Grenadier	Native of Soufflem in Alsace jurisdiction of Fort-Louis, aged 27 years, 5p 4p 6l tall, chestnut hair and eyebrows, gray eyes, long face, Catholic	04 Jan 1756		GR 1 Yc 853 Page 4
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Michael Frey	From Dehome	26 Sep 1765	Passed to Haindel Company	GR 1 Yc 853 Page 10
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Michael Frey	From Haindel	30 Sep 1775		GR 1 Yc 853 Page 60
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Joseph Obermeyer	Native of Soufflem in Alsace, jurisdiction Haguenau, 21 years, 5p 3p 3l	06 Jan 1775	Discharged 31 July 1775	GR 1 Yc 853 Page 119
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Michael Frey	From the Gunderode Grenadiers	31 Aug 1775	Passed to Dalençon Company	GR 1 Yc 853 Page 179
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Sebastien Burger Fusilier	Native of Soufflenheim, in Alsace, jurisdiction of Haguenau, aged 21 years, 5p 2p tall, chestnut hair and eyebrows, gray eyes, long face, Catholic	20 Jan 1761	Discharged 25 Nov 1763	GR 1 Yc 853 Page 207

Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Johann Dangel	Native of Soufflenheim, jurisdiction of Haguenu in Alsace, 17 years, 5p 4p 5l	01 Jun 1771		GR 1 Yc 853 Page 255
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Joseph Hasser	Native of Soufflenheim, jurisdiction of Haguenu in Alsace, 18 years, 5p 2p 6l	23 Mar 1773		GR 1 Yc 853 Page 255
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Joseph Zollermeier	Native of Suufflenheim, jurisdiction Haguenu in Alsace, 18 years, 5p 2p 10l	17 Mar 1773		GR 1 Yc 853 Page 294
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Adam Adam Sergeant	Native of Soufflenheim, in Alsace, jurisdiction of Haguenu, aged 29 years, 5p 6p tall, chestnut hair and eyebrows, gray eyes, oval face, Catholic	10 Apr 1752	Discharged 25 Sep 1767	GR 1 Yc 853 Page 299
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Michel Frey Fusilier	Native of Soufflenheim, in Alsace, jurisdiction of Haguenu, aged 21 years, 5p 4p tall, chestnut hair and eyebrows, gray eyes, oval face, Catholic	01 Oct 1759	Passed to Truchsess Grenardiers	GR 1 Yc 853 Page 302
Royal Bavarian Inf. 10 Jul 1763	Antoni Kiffer	Native of Soufflenheim, jurisdiction of Haguenu, 17 years, 5p 2p	29 Dec 1765	Discharged 17 Sep 1770	GR 1 Yc 853 Page 350
Royal Bavarian Inf. 19 Feb 1757	Johannes Irr*				

*Not found in the Royal Bavarian muster rolls. Found in the 1757 Inventory of Magaretha Killy, Roeschwoog 6E33/62 .

ALSACE MILITIA

There is a set of rolls for the Alsace militia, technically Strasbourg militia with responsibility for Alsace. There were two battalions, Colmar and Strasbourg. The former, found in roll SHD/GR 2 Yc 46, was entirely of Haut-Alsace origin, while the latter, SHD/GR 2 Yc 118 (Corsivier 3244), included four men with Soufflenheim connections. Two were Soufflenheim natives. Of the others, one was from Soufflenheim at the time of their service though not native, the other from a village within the jurisdiction of Soufflenheim, to which his service was credited (there were usually quotas for militiamen each town/area was expected to provide). This last probably was only associated with Soufflenheim in an administrative sense and not really a Soufflenheim person. There are no page numbers in either roll.

Alsace Militia: 1753-1758

Given Names, Surnames and Noms De Guerre	Places of Birth, Provinces, Jurisdiction and Details of Militiamen, in Which Their Age is Mentioned	Parishes and Communities for Which They Serve	Date They Joined the Battalion	Source
Christian Brigner Sergeant	Of Soufflenheim, province of Alsace, jurisdiction of same, native of Sarrebourg, aged 34 years, 5p tall, long skinny face scarred by smallpox, brown hair and eyebrows, blue eyes	Sourbourg	1753	SHD/GR 2 Yc 118 1753-1758, Image 87 (Corsivier 3244)
Mathia Trieb Fusilier	Of Surrebourg, province of Alsace, jurisdiction of Sufflenheim, born at Henschloch, aged 24, 5p 3p tall, brown beard and eyebrows, gray eyes	Sufflenheim	1758	SHD/GR 2 Yc 118 1753-1758, Image 88 (Corsivier 3244)
Philippe Kieffer Fusilier	Of Sufflenheim, province of Alsace, jurisdiction of Sufflenheim, aged 19 years, 5p 3p tall, long face, scar on the lips, chestnut hair and eyebrows, gray eyes	Sufflenheim	1758	SHD/GR 2 Yc 118 1753-1758, Image 102 (Corsivier 3244)
Joseph Östreicher* Fusilier	Of Soufflenheim, province of Alsace, jurisdiction of Soufflenheim, aged 21 years, five peds 2p tall, round pale face, black beard and eyebrows, gray eyes	Soufflenheim	1758	SHD/GR 2 Yc 118 1753-1758, Image 126 (Corsivier 3244)

*Joseph Östreicher: Entered the hospital at Fort Louis the 25th July 1760, leaving 10th August.

REGIMENTAL REGISTERS SEARCHED

The regimental registers listed below were searched in their entirety for soldiers from Soufflenheim unless otherwise noted. The search focused on regiments with short rolls or those in which it was known had multiple soldiers from Soufflenheim. There are over 300 pages in the rolls of the Saxe Infantry Regiment. Only Joseph Durrenberger was searched for as the name of his company and regiment was known.

Registers Searched for Soufflenheim Soldiers

Regimental Register	Series
Infantry	
Royal Infantry (Bavarian)	GR 1 Yc 828
Royal Bavarian Infantry	GR 1 Yc 96, 839, 851, 852, 853
Hesse-Darmstadt Infantry	GR 1 Yc 972
Royal Hesse-Darmstadt 94 th Infantry	GR 14 Yc 137, 138
Saxe Infantry (partial search)	GR 1 Yc 959

Cavalry	
Berry Cavalry	GR 3 Yc 1*, GR 3 Yc 22, GR 3 Yc 24, GR 6 Yc 34, GR 3 Yc 25, 23, GR 5 Yc 2
Beausorbe Hussards	GR 8 Yc 1
Bercheny Hussards	GR 8 Yc 2, 3, 4
Chamborant Hussards	GR 8 Yc 6
Colonel General Hussards	GR 8 Yc 7
Conflans Hussards	GR 8 Yc 8
Legion de Conflans	GR 1 Yc 271
David Hussards	GR 8 Yc 9
Esterhazy Hussards	GR 8 Yc 10, 11, 12
Ferrary Hussards	GR 8 Yc 13, 14
Gantes Hussards	GR 8 Yc 15
Geschrocy Hussards	GR 8 Yc 16
Lauzun Hussards	GR 8 Yc 17
Lynden Hussards	GR 8 Yc 18
Nassau Hussards	GR 8 Yc 19
Poleresky Hussards	GR 8 Yc 20
Rattsky Hussards	GR 8 Yc 21
Turpin Hussards	GR 8 Yc 23
Alsace Militia	
Colmar	GR 2 Yc 46
Strasbourg	GR 2 Yc 118

*SHD/GR 3 Yc 1 contains bound rolls of several different regiments. Only those for the Berry cavalry were searched.

Infantry Searched

The birthplace given to Antony Adam on page 226 is 'Sanclouis', but this is likely a misread of someone else's rendering of something like Soufleim. The record doesn't say he is from Soufflenheim, but this is the same man, same enlistment date, who appears in later rolls as from Soufflenheim. It names the company as Bruckner's, but this roll writes the name of the commander when the roll was started for the entire duration, even though the index at the start of the roll shows that at some point during the use of this book Bruckner was replaced by Lallemand, Adam's company commander in later rolls. A web page states Jean Nicolaus de Lallemand was given the company in 1737, so that would put Adam (and probably Vincent, the other Soufflenheim man in the regiment, enlisted in December 1737) only under the latter's command, after he replaced Bruckner.

Never found was Adam Haaser, mentioned in a 1780 inventory as a "soldier in Regiment Colonie", so he wasn't a hussar. 'Regiment Colonie' might have originally been Regiment Colonelle, which doesn't really help given that every regiment was headed by a Colonel.

Joseph Hasser in the Royal Bavaria emigrated. He has the annotation 'went to America' as the explanation for his leaving the unit.

Hussards Searched

Joseph Hasser in Ferrary's Regiment was found in GR 8 Yc 13, 1749-1763, and right above him on the roll is another Soufflenheim man, Jean Scheffter.

With regard to the hussards, the regiment switching actually makes sense. At the end of the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748), the hussard regiments were severely reduced in size - many by half. Also, there was a reorganization of the hussards, and they were given ethnic designations. Poleresky's was made a Hungarian regiment, and Ferrary became German, so it makes sense that the German-speaking Joseph Hasser would go to Ferrary's (which had been in the same division with Poleresky's) when he reenlisted. Then in the mid-1750s there was another reorganization, and Ferrary's was broken up, the majority being added to Poleresky's, so again it makes sense that Joseph Haaser and Johannes Schaeffter would re-up into Poleresky's.

Poleresky's Regiment was searched and two Scheffters found, plus the later enlistment of Joseph Hasser (1756 for 6 years), but not his earlier one that predated his time in Ferrary.

Polleresky's were disbanded in 1758. Some men were sent to Bercheny hussards, some to Turpin hussards. Neither have surviving muster rolls that cover the period in question. There were no Soufflenheim men in the Bercheny regiment in 1757, but several of them joined in the 1760s. Something seems to have made them the regiment of choice in between.

Johannes Schaeffter went to Turpin, which was then renamed the Regiment Chamborant when its commander changed. No sign of Joseph Hasser in either but he probably went with Schaeffter, then completed his service before the surviving roll started. That leaves his 1766 service still unexplained.

Reforms

1671: Berry cavalry were founded in 1671 as Roussillon cavalry and renamed in 1675 the St. Louis cavalry, then to Berry cavalry in 1689 when the Duc de Berry became owner of them. They continued under that name until 1791, when such naming was replaced by numbering and they were christened the 18th cavalry, renumbered to 17th in 1792. They transitioned into dragoons (mounted infantry), becoming the 26th dragoons in 1803, before being disbanded in 1814.

1748: 50% downsizing of most regiments at end of War of Austrian Succession, foreign units designated German or Hungarian

1756: Start of Seven Years' War, reorganization of foreign regiments - ethnic designations abandoned; Lynden, Beausorbe, Ferrary consolidated into Bercheny, Turpin and Polleresky

1758: Polleresky disbanded for looting allies, split between Bercheny and Turpin (2 divisions to each)

1762: Cavalerie Liegeoise disbanded (end of Seven Years' War)

1776: Royal Nassau divided among Bercheny, Chamborant, Conflans, Esterhazy (1 division each)

1791: All army regiments (including Hussards) numbered to replace naming for commander or region

Note: Not all of the rolls survive. In particular, neither those for Polleresky and Turpin during the period when the former was disbanded and half sent to the latter are preserved.

Summary of the Hussar Regiments with Soldiers from Soufflenheim

Hussar Regiment	Years	Summary
Cavalerie du Berry	1701-1762	Renamed the 18th Cavalry in 1791, renumbered the 17 th Cavalry in 1792
Saint Genies Hussards	1701-1707	Renamed Rattsky Hussards
Rattsky Hussards	1707-1743	Renamed Lynden Hussards
Lynden Hussards	1743-1756	Disbursed to Bercheny, Turpin & Polleretsky Hussards
Beausorbe Hussards	1743-1756	Disbursed to Bercheny, Turpin & Polleretsky Hussards
Ferarry Hussards	1745-1756	Disbursed to Bercheny, Turpin & Polleretsky (majority) Hussards
Polleretsky Hussards	1743-1758	Split to Bercheny & Turpin Hussards
Raugrave Hussards	1743-1756	Renamed Volontaires Liegeois
Voluntieres Liegeoise	1756-1758	Renamed Cavalerie Liegeoise
Cavalerie Liegeoise	1758-1762	[Fate not reported by source]
Volontaires de Nassau-Saarbruck	1756-1758	Renamed Volontaires Royaux de Nassau
Volontaires Royaux de Nassau	1758	Renamed Royal Nassau Hussards
Royal Nassau Hussards	1758-1776	Split to Bercheny, Chamborant, Conflans, Esterhazy [2] Hussards
Bercheny Hussards	1720-1791	Renamed 1st Regiment Hussards
Esterhazy [1] Hussards	1734-1743	Renamed David Hussards
David Hussards	1743-1747	Renamed Turpin Hussards
Turpin Hussards	1747-1761	Renamed Chamborant Hussards
Chamborant Hussards	1761-1791	Renamed 2nd Regiment Hussards
Marcieu Cavalry	1761	Was merged into the Royal-Pologne (Royal Polish) Cavalry
Esterhazy [2] Hussards	1764-1791	Renamed 3rd Regiment Hussards
Chasseurs de Fischer	1743-1761	Renamed Chasseurs de Conflans
Chasseurs de Conflans	1761-1763	Renamed Legion de Conflans
Legion de Conflans	1763-1776	Renamed Conflans Hussards
Conflans Hussards	1776-1791	Briefly renamed Saxe Hussards, then 4th Regiment Hussards, then defected
Colonel General Hussards	1783-1791	Renamed 5th Regiment Hussards, shifted to 4th after original 4th defected
Lauzun Hussards	1783-1791	Renamed 6th Regiment Hussards, shifted to 5th after defection of original 4th

OTHER RESEARCH IN THE MUSTER ROLLS

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.

JACOB MARY

1746 David Hussars

Jacob Mary and Barbara Zettwuch had children in 1753, 1755, 1762, 1763, and 1765. They had none from 1756-1762, which is close to a similar pattern seen for Joseph Haaser, another soldier, and corresponds to the time of the Seven Years' War. Jacob Mary served in David Hussars from 1746, maybe right up to the time he married in 1752, again like Haaser who married a few months later. His failure to have children from 1756-1762 is a strong indication that he reenlisted, probably in one of the hussar regiments without surviving records during the 1756-1762 period (likely Turpin, who were the David hussars renamed, and who have a gap in records during this time).

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.

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 #
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

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 Barbiè'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.

Source: Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (Muster Rolls), 1682-1793, SHD/GR :

Name	Regiment	Company	Series	Years	Page
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

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 [*« Conjee ié 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=sensenbrener>. 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 (1^{er} Thermidor an 11), le Général de Division Grenier écrit encore, depuis Mézières, au Ministre de la Guerre : "Le chef de la 12^e demi-brigade de ligne demande, citoyen Ministre, d'être autorisé de remplacer les militaires en recrutement dans le département de la Nièvre pour le 3^e bataillon de la 86^e aujourd'hui 3^e de la 12^e, 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 Iéna 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, Dessoinde 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: Philipplier, 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.

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.

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 Soufflenheim, son of Ignace Jack, farmer, and of Gertrude Mayer, died 8 March.

POSSIBLE SOUFFLENHEIM SOLDIERS

Records of possible soldiers from Soufflenheim:

- Jacques Schefter
- Joseph Frey
- Adam Urich
- 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	1740-1753	54
Joseph Frey	Royal Bavarian Infantry	Peralta	GR 1 Yc 852	1740-1753	73
J. Adam Urich	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 (Page 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 (Page 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.)

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 Ulrich, 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 Ulrich 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.

Source: Registres matricules de l'Ancien Régime (1682-1793), GR 1 Yc 839, 1723-1741, Page 58, Infanterie Régiment d'infanterie Royal Bavière

[Corsivier 1901, 16 July 1737]

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.

Sources:

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

[Corsivier 1570].

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.

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.

CORSIVIER: LES CONTROLES DE TROUPES DE L'ANCIEN REGIME

The volumes of muster rolls, as they currently exist, were created by binding together multiple individual muster rolls. An archive catalog number may comprise what were originally several separate rolls, representing different brigades within a regiment or even different regiments, or alternatively rolls from different dates. Andres Corsivier (Les contrôles de troupes de l'Ancien Régime, 1968), has compiled a numbered list describing the contents of each individual roll..

Corsivier vol. 1: A Source for Social History: Research Guide (Introduction)

https://francearchives.gouv.fr/fr/file/884e4fdc4d1ab7978be30d1a5859c677a992f2ca/FRSHD_PUB_00000201_0001.pdf

Corsivier vol 2: Infantry

https://francearchives.gouv.fr/fr/file/d2728eb798f004e3f4ed74f102c7f1da89da865f/FRSHD_PUB_00000201_0002.pdf

Corsivier vol 3: Cavalry, artillery, militia, French guard, Swiss troops, invalid companies, colonial and marine troops

https://francearchives.gouv.fr/fr/file/caf6b45a579f0f78107d8d7ce98bf62d69c8e91e/FRSHD_PUB_00000201_0003.pdf

Corsivier vol 4: Indexes

https://francearchives.gouv.fr/fr/file/4626e190798eea52c7ca1d4056a5191b86e96108/FRSHD_PUB_00000201_0004.pdf

Corsivier numbers are for each roll (not bound books, but the individual rolls being bound together). He first arranged the regiments. Infantry first, then specialized troops (artillery, cavalry, guard, militia), and within categories in an order loosely based on the later numbers of the regiments they would evolve into (or be merged into), then the surviving rolls for each regiment are arranged chronologically. With them all lined up, he just numbers them sequentially, starting at 1 and going well above 3000, but this has the advantage of being a unique identifier for each individual document that can be specifically identified and

dated (as opposed to each individual book, the archive catalog numbers, that can contain 1-5 documents).

Battalion numbers are from Corsivier. This information might also be provided on the face page of the rolls, which gives a brief description, date and is signed by the regimental major, versus being deduced from context (e.g. you would only need to identify one battalion as the 2nd to know the other was the 1st, and they could be followed through time from one known instance). There may also be instances where it is Corsivier who is arbitrarily calling one battalion 1st and the other 2nd based on the order in which their rolls are bound.

The roll dates are from Corsivier. The date also appears on the face page of the roll (if the face page survives). The roll date is when the roll was begun, but many of the soldiers listed joined after that date.