

They Traveled on Their Own Resources

The Cadastre land registry enumerates the real estate holdings of Alsatian residents and made it possible to document the real property my immigrant ancestors held before they departed for North America. Cadastre documents do not, however, tell us about the monetary transactions that converted that real estate into cash. To explore monetary information, a researcher can consult legal documents which preserve details about those transactions. The French notary system produced these documents. As a public officer, a notary consulted the interested parties and was an impartial drafter of the agreement.

Notary documents (also called deeds) were found in the Alsace Archives for real estate transactions made by my direct ancestors Anton Nuwer and Johannes Kieffer of Soufflenheim. The details of those transactions were discussed in separate articles.¹ The current article offers another examination of real estate transactions related to emigration. In this case we explore the real estate of Georg Zaepfel who was a resident of Roeschwoog.

The French notary system for the North American reader

In France, legally binding agreements between parties—contracts—are the result of the French notary system. A notary is a public officer appointed by the government who authenticates legal documents and ensures legal compliance. The documents are known as “deeds.”

Notary deeds can be found in the Alsace Archive going back to at least the seventeenth century. The Law of 25 Ventose year XI (16 March 1803), standardized the notary system across France. Under that standardized framework, a French notary gives disinterested advice to the parties of a contract, makes the parties aware of the full extent of their contractual obligations, and drafts the contracts. The notary is also the judge of last resort and thereby provides legal authority to the document. In common law systems like the United States, the functions of a notary are divided between those of a private lawyer—one for each party—and those of a judge.

In France, an alternative legal document—drawn up and signed directly by the parties involved without the involvement of a notary—is known as a private contract (“*contrat sous signature privée*,” literally, “contract under private signature”). Private contracts are enforceable as long as they meet some basic legal requirements. Personal loan agreements and lease agreements were often handled with a private contract. However, private contracts are generally not valid in matters involving real estate and inheritance.

In Nineteenth Century France and particularly in rural or border regions like Alsace, families would sometimes use private contracts for inheritance arrangements or informal sales of land within the family—even though such practices were technically not allowed for real estate. “These documents often remained private and were only later registered for tax purposes, or sometimes never registered at all, leading to gaps or ambiguities in the notarial record.” (Source: private communication with Claude Geyer)

Georg Zaepfel married Maria Magdalena Matter on 23 January 1834. He was 29 years old. His mother, Richarde Kocher, had died in 1828 and his father, Jérôme Zaepfel, in 1831. At the time of his father’s death, Georg, his two sisters and four brothers were the heirs of the family heritage. Both of Georg’s sisters were married while his brothers were single. A search of notarial records did not find an after-death inventory for Jérôme Zaepfel. Nor did the notarial records contain a marriage contract between Georg Zaepfel and Magdalena Matter.

¹ “Anton Nuwer Sells His Soufflenheim Farm,” (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sYDi8GYIkC_VrU6WkAsQbH_Gi5jGyGNH/) and “The Soufflenheim Farm of Johannes Kieffer,” (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TJQkaRDÜvMieIcMhezU6RjfuflcWu2rm/>).

The first evidence of Georg Zaepfel's heritage was found in the Napoleonic Cadastre. Those documents were created for the town of Roeschwoog in 1836, five years after Jérôme Zaepfel's death and two years after Georg Zaepfel's marriage. The Cadastre shows that Georg Zaepfel was the owner of a house in the village of Roeschwoog and seven parcels of farmland in the agricultural fringe.²

In 1838, Georg Zaepfel acquired an additional parcel of farmland,³ and thus, in January 1839, when land taxes were due in Roeschwoog, he had a farm that was about three-quarters of a hectare (about 1.9 acres). He was also the guardian of his wife's two daughters from her first marriage, which added more land to the farm. Magdalena Matter gave birth to Marie Anne Klingler on 17 August 1827 and to Françoise Klingler on 11 March 1832. Magdalena's first husband was the village blacksmith Jean Klingler who died on 17 March 1832. Jean Klingler also had a son named Antoine from a previous marriage.

When Jean Klingler died, his three children inherited his real estate which amounted to 13.5 ares of farmland. Antoine Klingler was given two-thirds of the land and Magdalena's two daughters received the other one-third. These children inherited more land in 1838 when their grandfather (Jean Klingler's father) died. Magdalena Matter's two daughters received five parcels of farmland, which, together with the land they inherited from their father, totaled 74.5 ares (about 1.8 acres). Georg Zaepfel was the guardian of that land and thus in 1839, he was farming 1.5 hectares of farmland (about 3.7 acres).

In the years between 1840 and 1846 Georg Zaepfel sold five parcels of farmland. The total area was 41 ares (about one acre). Thus, at the end of 1846 when Georg Zaepfel decided to emigrate, he owned three parcels of farmland totaling 35.4 ares (about 0.87 acres). This land, combined with the land owned by his stepdaughters, gave him access to about 1.15 hectares (about 2.8 acres). In the winter of 1846-1847, Georg Zaepfel began preparations for a move to North America, and in the spring of 1847, he liquidated his real and personal property.

Notary records show that Georg Zaepfel sold his village house and yard on 14 March 1847. According to the deed of sale, Georg Zaepfel's house was a single-story structure with a "courtyard, barn, pigsty, orchard garden, well, and other appurtenant rights and dependencies." We know from the Cadastre that the courtyard was 340 square meters, and the garden was 190 square meters. Combined they were 5.3 ares (about one-tenth of an acre). The full text of the notary deed is presented in Appendix I.

The house sold for 1,300 francs. Georg signed the notary deed, indicating that he was physically present in Roeschwoog on that day. Thirty-five days later, on 11 April 1847, Georg Zaepfel and his family departed from Le Havre on a sailing ship bound for New York City.

Georg Zaepfel also sold his three parcels of farmland. Two parcels were sold in the days after he had left Roeschwoog, one on 2 April and the other on 25 April. A third parcel of farmland was sold to Georg's brother-in-law, Florent Matter. A notarized deed was not found, suggesting that the transaction may have been handled by a private contract, without the involvement of a notary. The exact date of the sale is therefore not known. These three parcels of land sold for about 600 francs.

Georg Zaepfel also sold farmland belonging to his two stepdaughters. The two Klingler children traveled to New York with their mother and stepfather. They owned six parcels of land, of which five were sold in 1847. One parcel was sold to the Klingler children's half-brother, Antoine Klingler. A notary deed was not found implying that the transaction may have been made using a private contract. Four other parcels of land were sold via three notary deeds. Those deeds were also dated after the Zaepfel family left

² A detailed discussion of George Zaepfel's Cadastre records can be found at this link: (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bPhWbCiRunvlZH9eSgrDORW87I7WXdjG/>).

³ The parcel of land acquired in 1838 was purchased from Joseph Zimmeth. The Zimmeth family had left Roeschwoog in 1837 and immigrated to Western New York. They purchased land in the town of Lancaster, New York (not to be confused with the more famous Lancaster, Pennsylvania). Ten years later, Georg Zaepfel will also immigrate to Lancaster, New York and he will purchase farmland on the same road as the Zimmeth family. For more on the Zimmeth family see "Frantz Joseph Zimmeth (1796 - 1870)," (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PGjIac-NHXoHvoshz3sXReDTIEzzEj7w/>).

Roeschwoog. The Klingler farmland was sold on 3 April and 12 April for a total amount of about 1,110 francs.

Georg Zaepfel's signature was not present on any of the deeds dated in April. Georg's brother-in-law, Louis Moerschel, appears to have acted as the selling agent. It is unclear how Georg Zaepfel obtained the proceeds of these land sales. Given the dates of the contracts, he could not have carried the money to North America. An alternative means of transferring the funds to North America had to be used.

Since Georg Zaepfel did not arrive in North America with all his wealth, he was not able to purchase farmland immediately upon his arrival. Records from Western New York show that he waited two years and six months before purchasing land. On 19 November 1850 Georg Zaepfel purchased 31 acres of farmland (12.5 hectares) in the town of Lancaster, New York (not to be confused with the more famous Lancaster, Pennsylvania). The purchase price was 422 US dollars (2,287 francs). The value of his Roeschwoog house and his farmland (1,900 francs) was not sufficient to finance this purchase.

Georg Zaepfel, and my other Alsatian ancestors, were Antebellum immigrants to North America who originated from "what may be called the lower middle class." As described by the historian Mack Walker, the immigrants in this period from Alsace, Lorraine, Baden, Württemberg, the Rhenish Palatinate, Rhenish Prussia, and Hessen were often small farmers who cultivated their own land. These immigrants did not come from the class of great landowners, nor did they come from the class of the landless harvest hands. Like so many of the immigrants, my ancestors were people who "had property that could be turned to cash" and who "traveled on their own resources."

The popular image in the United States today of immigrants as the "tired," the "poor," the "huddled masses" does not describe the Antebellum families who came from Alsace and other parts of Central Europe. Europe's poor, huddled masses were too poor to emigrate. The cost of getting to North America was about 200 francs per adult traveler, and the French government restricted the movement of both local and foreign travelers who did not possess enough cash to complete their journey.⁴

Immigrants traveled on their own resources. They were not subsidized by governments seeking to expel undesirable elements. Neither were they financed by land companies seeking labor to farm frontier regions in foreign lands. As the historian Nicole Fouché observed, "a great many heads of households sold their little house with its patch of land to raise the money for the departure."⁵ To this, Mack Walker added that high price of land in Central Europe permitted an emigrant "to liquidate his inadequate holding at a price enabling him to cross the sea to America" and to "buy a larger farm" in North America.⁶

My ancestor, Anton Nuwer, left Soufflenheim with his family in 1844. Notary and Cadastre documents show that Anton was the owner of a village house and of farmland in both Soufflenheim and the neighboring town of Sessenheim. We learned from the notary deeds that Anton sold his real estate before leaving Soufflenheim.

Anton Nuwer sold his Soufflenheim house for 1,500 francs and he sold his farmland for about 1,800 francs, a total of 3,300 francs that could be used to finance his journey to North America and to purchase farmland in Western New York. There were four travelers in his family, and their estimated travel cost was about 800 francs. The remaining 2,500 francs were available for the purchase of land in North America.

⁴ Nicole Fouché, *Émigration alsacienne aux États-Unis 1815-1870*, Éditions de la Sorbonne, 1992, Chapitre III : « L'émigration étrangère et l'émigration alsacienne aux États-Unis » and Chapitre VI : « Le voyage ».

⁵ Nicole Fouché, "L'émigration alsacienne aux États-Unis (1815-1870)," *Bulletin de la Société Industrielle de Mulhouse*, No. 797 (July 1985), pp. 55-64.

⁶ Mack Walker, *Germany and the Emigration, 1816-1885*, Harvard University Press, 1964, p. 49.

Documents from Western New York show that Anton purchased farmland three months after he arrived in North America, for which he paid 712 US dollars (the equivalent of 3,859 French francs).⁷ Thus, the available evidence suggests that Anton Nuwer did not generate enough cash from the sale of his Alsatian real estate to travel to North America and purchase his farm in Western New York.

Like Anton Nuwer, my ancestor, Johannes Kieffer left Soufflenheim and immigrated to Western New York. In 1843, Johannes sold his Soufflenheim house and 27 parcels of farmland. His house sold for 1,500 francs. Notary deeds for the sale of 17 parcels of land show a sale amount of 7,300 francs. The amount of the other ten parcels of land was estimated at about 3,500 francs. Thus, Johannes Kieffer's real estate generated about 12,300 francs. Within thirty days of his arrival in North America, Johannes Kieffer purchased a large farm in Western New York for the sum of 2,646 US dollars, the equivalent of about 14,341 francs.

The stories of these two families support the claims made by historians. The heads of these two families were middle-class peasants who owned their own land. They converted that land into cash which enabled them to cross the North Atlantic and to buy larger farms when they arrived. However, these stories remain incomplete. In both cases, the amount of cash generated from the sale of real estate was not sufficient to pay for the estimated cost of travel and the documented price of their Western New York farms. Anton Nuwer and Johannes Kieffer must have had additional sources of funds. Savings and personal property are possible sources of those additional funds.

Like Anton Nuwer and Johannes Kieffer, Georg Zaepfel was the owner of a house and a small amount of farmland. In the spring of 1847 when Georg Zaepfel liquidated this real estate, his house generated 1,300 francs and the farmland generated about 1,810 francs. George Zaepfel's real estate produced almost as much cash (3,010 francs) as Anton Nuwer's real estate had produced (3,300 francs). However, Georg Zaepfel's stepdaughters had rights to 1,110 francs, leaving him with 1,900 francs.

Georg Zaepfel's story is especially interesting because of a surviving record of his personal property at the time he left Roeschwoog. On 5 March 1847 that property was sold at an auction and the items were recorded in a notarial deed. "On the fifth of the current month [March] at ten o'clock in the morning, at Roeschwoog, in the dwelling of Georges Zaepfel ... there was proceeded to the public auction sale of various items of movable property."

This document enumerated 126 individual transactions. In addition to a brief description of the item sold, the name of the buyer and the purchase price were recorded. The full document (reproduced in Appendix II) states the terms of the sale. Among these was the obligation of the buyer to pay the auction fee: "the bidders shall pay ten centimes per franc."

There are many interesting aspects of this auction. The first is that, taken together, Georg Zaepfel's personal property was converted into a cash amount of 1,083.35 francs. This was a significant amount of money. If Anton Nuwer and Johannes Kieffer raised a similar amount of money from the sale of their personal property, those funds would have helped finance the Western New York land that they purchased. In Georg Zaepfel's case, the sale was made before he left Roeschwoog and he was therefore able to carry the money to North America.

A review of the individual items sold at the auction reveals other interesting points. Household furnishings and a few kitchen items were among those sold. Specifically, three bed frames, three trunks, a chest, three cupboards, tables, benches, and chairs were listed. There were also three spinning wheels and a bobbin wheel. From the kitchen a butter churn and stoneware pots were sold. I wonder if the stoneware had been used to make Baeckaoffa.

An item of particular interest was a clock, which sold for 3.10 francs. By the nineteenth century a clock was a common element in middle-class households. It was typically placed in a prominent location

⁷ One US dollar was worth 5.42 French francs.

making it a focal point of the home. Clocks introduced discipline into daily routines. Before the use of household clocks, time was measured imprecisely using the sun and public church bells. The presence of a household clock brought a new sense of discipline for structuring daily activities of work, meals, and rest.

For many families, their clock became a cherished heirloom. The family clock carried memories and stories of family gatherings and milestones. Since Georg Zaepfel's clock was not taken to North America with the family, it does not appear to have been an heirloom.

A significant portion of the personal property sold at the auction was related to farming activities. Agricultural tools included pitch forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, hooks, saws, sickles, a scythe, two wheelbarrows, and a winnowing fan. Georg also sold a plow, a harrow, and a wagon. The large number of hand tools found in Georg Zaepfel's shed suggest what some historians have described as a "revolution without machines" in Alsatian agriculture. In this view of history, productivity increases relied less on towed tools than on increasingly extensive and diversified hand tools.⁸ Georg Zaepfel's tool shed contained three rakes, four hoes, and ten forks suggesting some kind of diversified set of hand tools.

Farm animals were also sold at the Zaepfel auction—two sheep, two cows, and two calves. Since the auction took place in March, the cows were probably milk cows that had given birth in the previous month or so. An annual birth was required for a cow to continue producing milk.

The six farm animals sold at the auction generated 423 francs, about 40 percent of the total auction. For comparison, the travel cost from Alsace to North America was approximately 200 francs for each adult. Therefore, the revenue from these farm animals was more than enough to pay the travel expenses of two people.

Although there were no draught animals (oxen or work horses) sold at the auction, Georg Zaepfel probably had had them. Something had to pull the plow, harrow, and wagon, moreover a yoke with accessories were among the items sold.

Field crops were also sold at the auction, in particular potatoes and barley. Georg Zaepfel sold 1,340 liters of potatoes (38 US bushels) and 3,700 liters of barley (105 US bushels). These two products generated 172 francs and 192 francs respectively. This was a large amount of money. The sale took place in March 1847, which implies that the crops were harvested in 1846 and stored during the winter. Georg also sold 480 liters of oats (13.5 US bushels). These crops accounted for about 34 percent of the total auction.

1846 was a bad year for agriculture. The European potato blight caused a severe failure in the 1846 harvest. The grain harvests of that year were also below normal. Although we don't know how these growing conditions affected Georg Zaepfel's farm, the crop failures forced a substantial increase in food prices which remained high in 1847. This might explain what appear to be high prices for Georg Zaepfel's potatoes and barley.

Even though 1846 was a bad harvest year, the productivity of this Roeschwoog farm compared favorably with Georg Zaepfel's Western New York farm. The 1850 Agricultural Census of the United States found Georg farming in Western New York. He produced 30 bushels of potatoes (1,057 liters) in the 1849 harvest season, which was a bit less than his 1846 harvest in Roeschwoog. In the case of his grain harvest, Georg produced corn (maize), oats, and wheat. The total amount was 95 bushels (3,348 liters).⁹ This too was a slightly smaller amount compared to his 1846 Roeschwoog harvest, where he grew at least 4,180 liters of barley and oats (138.5 bushels).

⁸ « qui s'appuie moins sur un outillage tracté que sur un outillage manuel de plus en plus fourni et diversifié ». Jean-Michel Boehler, "Tradition et innovation dans un pays de petite culture au XVIIIe siècle. Du cas alsacien au modèle Rhénan," *Histoire & Sociétés Rurales*, n°4, 2ème semestre 1995. p. 85. (doi : <https://doi.org/10.3406/hsr.1995.1166>).

⁹ The reported quantities were 50 bushels of corn (maize) (1,762 liters), 30 bushels of oats (1,057 liters), and 15 bushels of wheat (529 liters).

A great many Alsatian heads of households sold their house and farmland to raise money for their journey to North American and to finance the purchase of farmland in their new home. In addition to their liquidated real estate, immigrants probably converted their personal property to cash. One suspects that some also relied on savings. Traveling on their own resources, the immigrants accessed funds from every possible source.

APPENDIX I

Deed of Sale and Subrogation

14 March 1847

N° 3794

Translation by Claude Geyer

Before Me Alexandre Louis Klein, Notary residing in Drusenheim, undersigned,

Appeared

Mr. Georges Zepfel, farmer, and Mrs. Madeleine Matter, his wife, who is hereby authorized by him for the purpose of the present act, both residing in Roeschwoog; have by these presents sold, transferred, and conveyed in full ownership, with joint guarantee against all disturbance, eviction, mortgage, privileges, and any other encumbrances whatsoever; to Mr. Joseph Kocher, bailiff, residing in said Roeschwoog, the purchaser here present and accepting; in the village of Roeschwoog, a single-story house with courtyard, barn, pigsty, orchard garden, well, and other appurtenant rights and dependencies, located in the Bittergass quarter, bounded on one side by Mathis Zimmermann, on the other by Michel Huck [son of Caspar], in front by the street, and at the back by Joseph Merckel.

Together with all fixtures attached by nails, walls, or pegs, and generally with all items which, though movable by nature, are considered immovable by law, including spectacles, pots, and stoves. The said property is sold as it now stands, in its present state, without warranty or exception.

The present sale was made for and in consideration of the sum of thirteen hundred francs, which the vendors declare and acknowledge receiving in full and complete payment from the purchaser prior to the execution of these presents, in good and lawful silver coin, of which a receipt is hereby given.

[Note: the buyer, Joseph Kocher, borrowed 700 francs from Laurent Luck.

The following section defines the terms of that debt.]

However, since Mr. Georg Klein, notarial clerk, residing in Drusenheim, having been provided funds for this purpose by Mr. Laurent Luck, civil engineer, residing in Schiltigheim, advanced to the vendors the sum of seven hundred francs, forming part of the above-mentioned price, the vendors, with the express consent of the purchaser, hereby subrogate Mr. Luck, duly represented here by said Mr. Klein, present and accepting, into all rights, actions, privileges, and mortgages arising from the foregoing sale, up to the said sum of seven hundred francs.

Mr. Kocher promises and undertakes to pay Mr. Luck the said principal sum of seven hundred francs in four equal installments, the first falling due one year from today, and the three others on the same day of the three immediately following years, together with interest at the rate of five percent per annum, from this day forward, payable in Schiltigheim at the residence of Mr. Luck, in good and lawful silver coin.

Subrogation in Fire Insurance Indemnity: The debtor is bound, and hereby undertakes, to insure without delay the buildings forming part of the property by him hereinbefore acquired, and to maintain such insurance in force for as long as the said debt has not been fully discharged.

As of now, he assigns and transfers as security to Mr. Luck, represented herein by said Mr. Klein, any indemnity which may be due to him by the insurance company covering the said buildings in case of fire, whether partial or total, to be collected by him on his sole receipt, with privilege and priority over all other subsequent assignees, up to the due amount of principal, interest, and accessories.

Mr. Luck is authorized to serve notice of the present conditional assignment to the proper authorities, and Mr. Kocher shall provide proof at each term of the payment of the insurance premium.

With due faith and under reservation of the privilege, the vendors transfer to the purchaser all rights of ownership, possession, and enjoyment which they previously held over the property herein sold, for him to use and dispose of as his own property from this day forward, subject to the payment of all future public taxes and charges of any kind, and to the burden of both apparent and hidden servitudes, at his sole risk and peril.

[Cross-reference in the margin of the second page]

There also personally appeared and intervened Mr. Louis Moerschel, farmer, and Mrs. Marie Anne Matter, his wife, who is hereby authorized by him for the purpose of the present act, both residing together in said Roeschwoog. They declare that they jointly and severally guarantee with the vendors, for the benefit of the purchaser, against all disturbance, eviction, mortgages, privileges, and any other encumbrances whatsoever in relation to the property hereinabove sold.

For the execution of these presents, domicile is elected for Mr. Luck at the office of the undersigned notary, and for the other parties at their respective current residences as stated above.

Thus done and passed at Roeschwoog, in the residence of Mr. Wilhelm, locksmith, on March fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. After reading and interpretation in the German language, the parties have signed together with Vendelin Keller, rural guard, and Pierre Robin, clog-maker, both residing in Drusenheim,

Witnesses, purchasers and notary.

APPENDIX II

Furniture Sales

5 March 1847

No. 3770

Translation by Claude Geyer

Extract from the register of prior declarations of sales of movable property kept at the Office of Registration of Bischwiller.

Number one hundred and forty-two. Of the fifth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Appeared Mr. Frédéric Müller, clerk of the Justice of the Peace at Bischwiller,

Acting in his capacity as agent of Me Klein, notary at the Drusenheim residence, pursuant to a special private power of attorney dated four March eighteen hundred and forty-seven, deposited at the Drusenheim office.

Who declared that on the fifth of the current month at ten o'clock in the morning, at Roeschwoog, in the dwelling of Georges Zaepfel, and at the request of Mr. Laurent Dumoulin, Mayor of Roeschwoog, residing there, his principal, there was proceeded to the public auction sale of various items of movable

property. Of which declaration there is record, and he has signed. Signed: Müller. He so requested, recorded, and signed. Signed: Müller. Certified true and conforming. The Receiver of Registration. Signed: Trombert.

Minutes

In the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the fifth of March, at ten o'clock in the morning, at—read Roeschwoog—in the dwelling of Georges Zaepfel,

At the request of:

- 1° Mr. Laurent Dumoulin, Mayor of Roeschwoog, and
- 2° Louis Moerschel, farmer, both residing in Roeschwoog,

The customary publications having been previously made,

There appeared before Me Alexandre Louis Klein, notary residing in Drusenheim, undersigned, and it was proceeded to the public auction sale of various items of movable property,

Under the charges, clauses, and conditions following:

Article One

The sellers give no guarantee other than that against all disturbances, seizures, and claims.

Article Two

The auction price of five francs and below is payable in cash; any sum exceeding that amount shall be payable on Saint Bartholomew's Day, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, without interest, costs, or deductions, at Drusenheim, at the office of the undersigned notary, in good and lawful coin of silver.

Article Three

In addition to and together with said price, the bidders shall pay ten centimes per franc, by means of which additional centimes the sellers remain responsible for the payment of the fees and lawful costs possibly arising from these presents.

Article Four

If required, each bidder shall immediately present and have approved a jointly liable co-bidder.

Reading and interpretation having been made in the German language to the assembled participants, the sale was opened, proclaimed, bid upon, and adjudicated as follows:

1	A cradle, Georges Zimmermann, three francs	3.—
2	Poles and boards, Louis Huck, ninety centimes	.90
3	Baskets, Adélaïde Schneider, from Auenheim, forty centimes	.40
4	Three sieves, Michel Halm, Roppenheim, fourteen décimes	1.40
5	Two tubs, Laurent Dumoulin, thirteen décimes	1.30
6	Same, Joseph Armbrust, seventeen décimes	1.70
7	Basket and one measure, to the same, thirty centimes	.30
8	A lantern, Michel Halm, seven décimes	.70
9	Churn, Xavier Schaller, eleven décimes	1.10
10	Two tubs, Jean Schaeffer, twelve décimes	1.20
11	Same, Joseph Hubert, the same	1.20
12	Flour basket, Joseph Munkel, forty-five centimes	.45
13	Seven bread baskets, Matthieu Schmidt, eight décimes	.80
14	Same, Joseph Geyer, six décimes	.60
15	Spinning wheel, Xavier Schaller, eight décimes	.80
16	Same, Antoine Eberhard, seventy-five centimes	.75

17	Same and reel, Jacques Meyer the younger, forty centimes	.40
18	Bobbin wheel, Xavier Bapst, eighteen décimes	1.80
19	Two stoneware pots, Philippe Geyer, twenty-five centimes	.25
20	Reels and baskets, Joseph Hoehn, eighty-five centimes	.85
21	Chain, Laurent Dumoulin, twenty-four décimes	2.40
22	Vat, Jacques Meyer son of Joseph, twenty-five centimes	.25
23	Two pig troughs, Joseph Kocher, the same	.25
24	Hemp, to the same, thirty-five centimes	.35
25	Trestle, Kaspard Buchel, forty centimes	.40
26	Same, Philippe Geyer, fifty-five centimes	.55
27	Vat, Joseph Hubert, seventeen décimes	.17
28	Same, Simon Gerber, from Auenheim, six francs and a half	6.50
29	Lattices, Louis Moerschel, twenty centimes	.20
30	Poles, Joseph Buschel, seven décimes	.70
31	Wheelbarrow, Joseph Webber, two francs	2.—
32	Manure fork, Antoine Schreiner, one franc	1.—
33	Wheelbarrow, Antoine Schreiner, four francs	4.—
34	Fork and rake, Joseph Doppler, eleven décimes	1.10
35	Same, Xavier Bapst, fifty-five centimes	.55
36	Hook, Joseph Meyer, innkeeper, ninety centimes	.90
37	Rake and forks, Philippe Geyer, forty-five centimes	.45
38	Forks, Michel Meisser, fifteen décimes	1.50
39	Same and axe, Joseph Geyer the younger, seventy-five centimes	.75
40	Hoe and forks, Jean Doppler, sixty centimes	.60
41	Wooden forks and hoe, Antoine Schmitt the elder, eight décimes	.80
42	Hoe, Joseph Geyer, seventeen décimes	1.70
43	Hoe and shovel, Joseph Mehr, two francs	2.—
44	Pestle, Saul Leopold, Hatten, thirteen décimes	1.30
45	Shovel, Philippe Geyer, seventeen décimes	1.70
46	xxx, the same, two francs	2.—
47	Saw, Jacques Meyer, aforesaid, fifteen décimes	1.50
48	Two flails, sixty centimes	.60
49	Scythe, Joseph Buchel, fourteen décimes	1.40
50	Same, Andree Wengler, six décimes	.60
51	Barthélemy Zoller, wooden shovel, twenty centimes	.20
52	Two reels, Joseph Huck, from here, thirty centimes	.30
53	Old scrap iron, André Wengler, seventy-five centimes	.75
54	Two sickles, Michel Springer, thirty centimes	.30
55	Same, Louis Brenner, the same	.30
56	xxx, Jonas Bloch, forty centimes	.40
57	rope, Jean Weber, one franc	1.—
58	pitchfork handles, Joseph Meyer, forty centimes	.40
59	winnowing fan, aforesaid Demoulin, two francs	2.—
60	stool, Joseph Kocher, twenty centimes	.20
61	stones, Joseph Weber, fifty centimes	.50
61	yoke and accessories, aforesaid Demoulin, thirty-two décimes	3.20
62	trough, Antoine Springer, seven décimes	.70
63	wood, Michel Huck, thirty-one décimes	3.10
64	idem, Xavier Bapst, sixty-five centimes	.65
65	prey [?], Vendelin Heid, thirty-three décimes	3.30
66	xxx, Joseph Hoehn, sixteen décimes	1.60

67	a machine called "Zitter Staug," aforesaid Demoulin, seven décimes	.70
68	a kneading trough, Louis Moerschel, eighteen décimes	1.80
67	trunk, Sébastien Moerschel, thirty-three décimes	3.30
68	a cupboard, read a small cupboard, Joseph Zoller, the elder, eight francs, and Jacques Meyer, joint bidder	8.—
69	same, Vendelin Heid, five francs	5.—
70	a flour trunk read a bed frame for a washer, Xavier Geyer, sixteen décimes	1.60
71	another, widow Jean Peter, fifty-one décimes	5.10
72	idem, Philippe Kientz, seventeen décimes	1.70
73	xxx for cabbage, Xavier Lorentz, six and one-quarter francs, and Jean Weber	6.25
74	laundry tub, Demoulin, forty centimes	.40
75	a clock, Georges Zimmermann, thirty-one décimes	3.10
76	a trunk, Vendelin Heid, one and three-quarter francs	1.75
77	a small table, Joseph Kocher, twelve décimes	1.20
78	a table, Joseph Zoller, the elder, and said Jacques Meyer, joint bidder, 6.25	6.25
79	a bench, Georges Lallemand, forty-five centimes	.45
80	two xxx, Chrétien Poulain, thirty-two décimes	3.20
81	chair, Joseph Zimmermann, nineteen décimes	1.90
82	idem, same, fourteen décimes	1.40
83	three idem, Michel Kehres, fifty centimes	.50
84	a bench, Laurent Clody, eleven décimes	1.10
85	flour chest, Tauber Merckel, sixty-seven décimes	6.70
86	cupboard, Mathis Schmitt, the elder, thirty and one-half francs	30.50
87	shovel and pitchfork, Libasche Büchel, thirteen décimes	1.30
88	a grater, Adélaïde Schneider, thirty centimes	.30
89	pasta mold, Mathis Schmitt, the younger, fifteen centimes	.15
90	spectacles, Demoulin, one franc	1.—
91	thirty-one double décaliters of barley, to Philippe Goerger and Joseph Zoller, the elder, joint bidders, thirty-two francs	32.—
92	idem to the aforesaid Joseph Zoller and Jacques Meyer, joint bidders, thirty-three francs	33.—
93	thirty double décaliters idem, to Georges Moser and Laurent Moeschel, joint bidders, twenty-eight francs	28.—
94	barley, Laurent Clody, thirty-two and one-half francs	32.50
95	idem, Jacques Clody and Laurent Clody, joint bidders, thirty-three francs	33.—
96	idem André Von Hatten of Soufflenheim and Joseph Leibling of Roeschwoog, joint bidders, thirty-three francs	33.50
97	twenty-four double décaliters of oats, Jacques Meyer and Joseph Zoller, the elder, joint bidders, nine francs	9.—
98	pan, André Wengler, one and one-quarter francs	1.25
99	two idem, Michel Kehrer, forty-five centimes	.45
100	flour, Joseph Mehr, fourteen décimes	1.40
101	a trough, Ignace Wolff, one franc	1.—
102	straw, Michel Kocher and Antoine Schweighardt, twenty-five and one-half francs, joint bidders	25.50
103	second-cut hay, Joseph Weber, four francs	4.—
104	straw, same, thirteen décimes	1.30
105	scale, twenty-five centimes	.25
106	idem, Joseph Meyer, thirty-five centimes	3.50
107	plow, Joseph Springer, nineteen francs and a half	19.50
108	harrow, Joseph Huck the younger, six francs	6.—

109	wagon, Louis Heinrich of Leutenheim, and Xavier Moser of said place, joint bidders, fifty francs	50.—
110	one cow, Guy Dumoulin, one hundred sixty francs	160.—
111	same, Xavier Meyer of Leutenheim, one hundred forty francs	140.—
112	calf, Simon Gerber of Auenheim, fifty-one francs	51.—
113	same, Guy Dumoulin, thirty-five francs — read Joseph Hugues the younger	35.—
114	one ewe, Henri Kissel of Roeschwoog, twenty-one francs and a half	21.50
115	same, to the same, fifteen francs and a half	15.50
116	potatoes in the cellar, Georges Gress and Joseph Gress, both of Auenheim, joint bidders, twenty-two francs	22.—
117	one ladder, Antoine Schreiner, thirty centimes	.30
120	chair, Dumoulin, twenty-five centimes	.25
121	same, Mathis Merkel, sixteen décimes	1.60
122	ten double decaliters of potatoes, at the rate of two and a half francs, making twenty-five francs, Xavier Moser and Louis Heinrich, both of Leutenheim, joint bidders	25.—
123	the same quantity, at the same price, xxx Weber and Georges Hoffer, both of said place, Leutenheim, joint bidders, twenty-five francs	25.—
124	the same quantity, at the same price, to Ambroise Fessler and Xavier Moser, both of Leutenheim, joint bidders, twenty-five francs	25.—
125	the same quantity, at the same price, to Georges Gress and Joseph Gress, both of Leutenheim, joint bidders, twenty-five francs	25.—
126	twenty double decaliters of potatoes, to Joseph Gress and Georges Gress, the aforesaid — I say, both aforesaid — joint bidders, fifty francs	50.—
	Total one thousand eighty-three francs thirty-five centimes	1083.35

Of all of which has been drawn up the present report,
Done and passed at Roeschwoog,
The place, day, month, and year above written.

After reading and interpretation in the German language, the parties requesting signed together with
Vendelin Keller, rural guard, and Pierre Robin, shoemaker, both residing at Drusenheim,
Witnesses hereto required, and the notary.