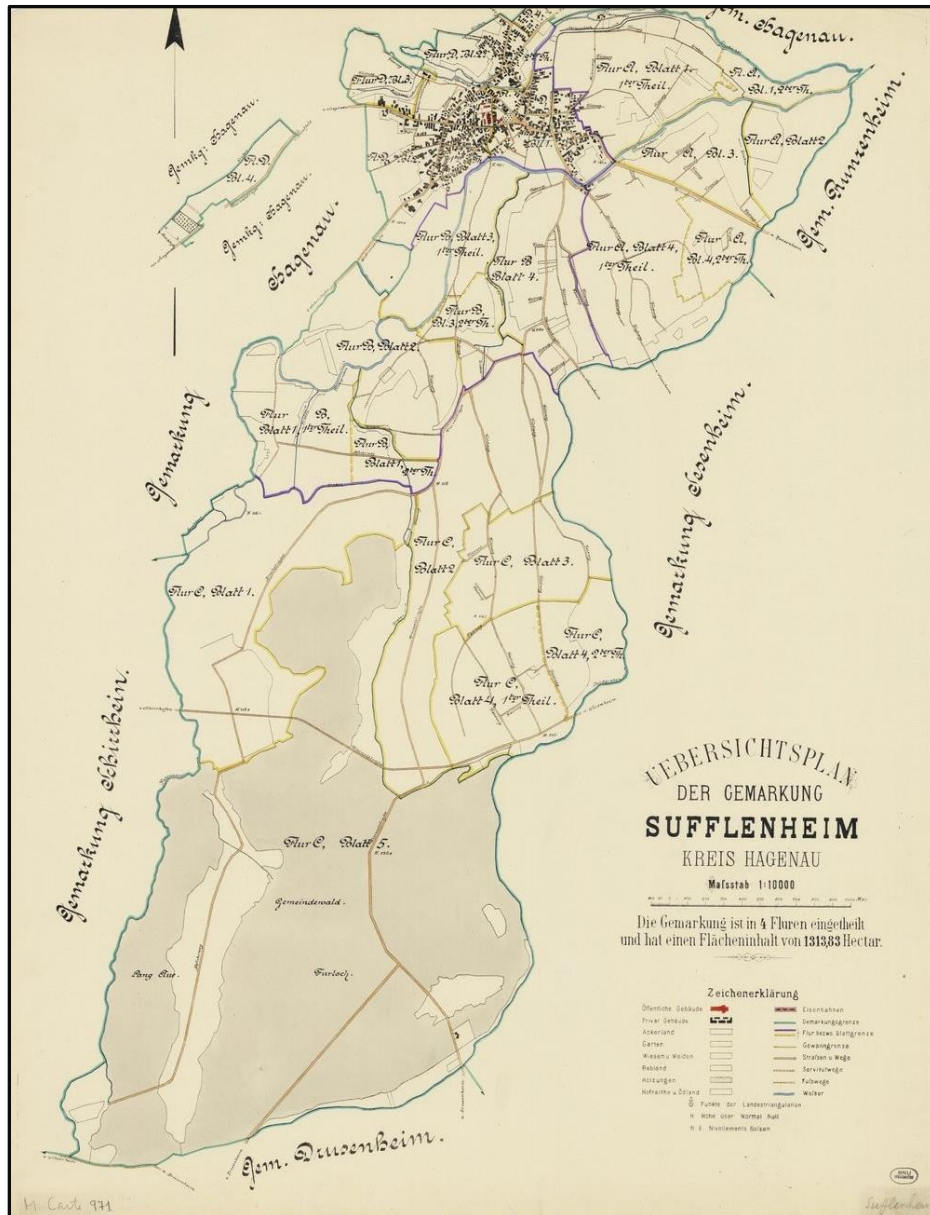


SOUFFLENHEIM CADASTRAL RECORDS

Robert Wideen : 2024

Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History
www.soufflenheimgenealogy.com

The Soufflenheim cadastre (land registry) from 1836 onwards is found in series 3P96 at the Archives of Bas-Rhin in Strasbourg.



1887 Cadastral Map, General Plan of Soufflenheim, District of Haguenau
 Assembly plan (plan d'assemblage), in color, 68 x 52 cm, gallica.bnf.fr / Strasbourg Library and University

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OVERVIEW

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

The modern land registry in Bas-Rhin, the Napoleonic Cadastre, was established in 1807. Soufflenheim's survey was conducted in 1836 and is the oldest surviving comprehensive list of land records.

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

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

In 1930 France passed a law to update the old cadaster, which was completed in the 1980s. New numbering was introduced and the old references to plots disappeared. There is no other updated plan between the time when the Napoleonic cadastre was created in the early 19th century and the date of the revision of the cadaster following the passage of the law of 1930.

The earliest Soufflenheim cadastre records include:

- A cadastral map completed in 1836 of built properties in section D, an assembly table map at 1/10,000th, and a map of undeveloped properties: four sheets in both section A and B.
- A State of Sections was completed in 1837. Each plot corresponds to a folio. The different owners appear in this folio with the date of transfer.
- An initial cadastral matrix was completed in 1838. Each owner corresponds to a folio in the cadastral matrix. All the plots belonging to it are listed, with the date of transfer, the origin or the destination of the property.

Soufflenheim's Napoleonic Cadastre, 1836-1888, has 18 sheets. Most of the plots underwent modifications in 1883-1884. These corrections appear in red on the maps. The cadastre is divided into four sections (A, B, C, D), subdivided into 18 districts with numbered plots.

Bureau of Mortgages

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

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

Older Soufflenheim mortgage records are kept at the Archives Department of Bas-Rhin, where the archives of the Land Book prior to 2008 were transferred, but cannot be viewed there, only at AMALFI (Alsace-Moselle Application for Livre Foncier Information).

To obtain information from the Land Book for a municipality refer to the EPELFI website, which operates AMALFI. Requests can be made for a "building" copy, which includes the various records in the Land Book concerning a building. Each sheet of the Land Book is made up of a title and three sections: the title gives the owner of the property, the first section lists the cadastral identification of the property, the second lists the various assessments, and the third gives possible mortgages and rights that encumber the building.

Cadastral Records at the Archives

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

Soufflenheim (Sufflenheim)

Registres

- 3P 96/1 State of sections [indicative table]. 1837
- 3P 96/2-4 Cadastral matrix.1838-1888
- 2 folios 1-520 [with alphabetical tables] (1838-1888).
 - 3 folios 521-1100 (1838-1888).
 - 4 folios 1101-1269 (1871-1888).
- 3 P 96/5-6 State of sections [indicative table]. 1901
- 5 sections A-C.
 - 6 section D.
- 3 P 96/7-24 Cadastral matrix [alphabetical classification]. 1913-1974
- 7-11 1913-1952.
 - 7 A-B.
 - 8 C-G.
 - 9 H-K.
 - 10 L-R.
 - 11 S-Z.
 - 12-18 1953-1956.
 - 12 A-Bi.
 - 13 Bo-E.
 - 14 F-He.
 - 15 Hi-Kn.
 - 16 Ko-M.
 - 17 N-Sp.
 - 18 St-Z [endless folios are classified at the end of the volume].
- 3 P 96/25 Nomenclature of owners.1913-1954.
- 3 P 96/26-30 Cadastrale matrices¹ [alphabetical classification].1927-1974.
- 26 1957-1974 ["out of date", some classified folios not alphabetically at the end of volume].
 - 27-30 1927-1953, built properties only.
 - 27 A-E.
 - 28 F-K.
 - 29 L-S.
 - 30 T-Z [folios out of order are classified at the end of the volume].

Plans²

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

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

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

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

(1) For built and undeveloped properties

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

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

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

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



Postcard

THE CADASTRE

By Michael Nuwer, February 2023

During the rule of Napoléon Bonaparte (1799–1814), the French government put forth a plan to create a registry of property for the purpose of determining ownership and for assessing property taxes. This land registry is called the *Napoléonic Cadastre*. Beginning in 1807, a systematic land survey of France was undertaken. In each village, town, or city, plots of land were measured, classified according to usage, and detailed maps were drawn. The scattered plots of land were then combined into a registry, one for each owner. These registries listed each parcel of land, identified their respective tax rate, and set the tax amount for each parcel.

Surveys in Lower Alsace (Bas-Rhin) began in 1808 and continued through 1844. Soufflenheim's survey was conducted in 1836. For purposes of the *Cadastre*, the Commune of Soufflenheim was divided into four sections, each labeled with a letter A through D. The residential village was found in Section D. The other three sections contained agricultural land.

The following image shows the northern part of the Soufflenheim Commune as depicted in the *Cadastre* maps. The residential district is in the upper left of the image. The small dark squares represent houses. To the right in the image is plowed farmland, identified as Section A. Below the residential district is Section B of the maps. It too is farmland.



Image 1

The next image shows almost the whole of the Soufflenheim Commune. At the top is the residential district, designated Section D for the *Cadastre* maps. To the right of the residential district is the farmland

of Section A. Below is the farmland in Section B and below Section B is more farmland designated as Section C. The area below Section C is lightly shaded and the shading protrudes into Section C; this is Soufflenheim's communal forest, where the inhabitants collected firewood and building materials.

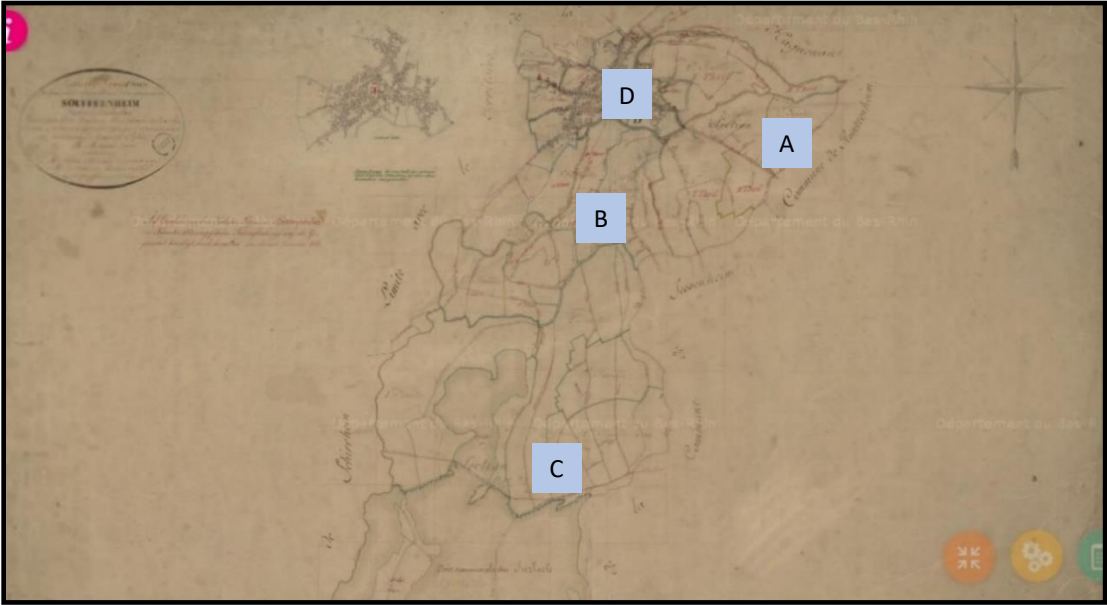


Image 2

The next two images, three and four, show closeups of the residential district. Detailed representations of streets, houses, outbuilding, and gardens can be seen. In image three, St. Michael's church is in the lower right; in image four the Oelberg cemetery is at the left.

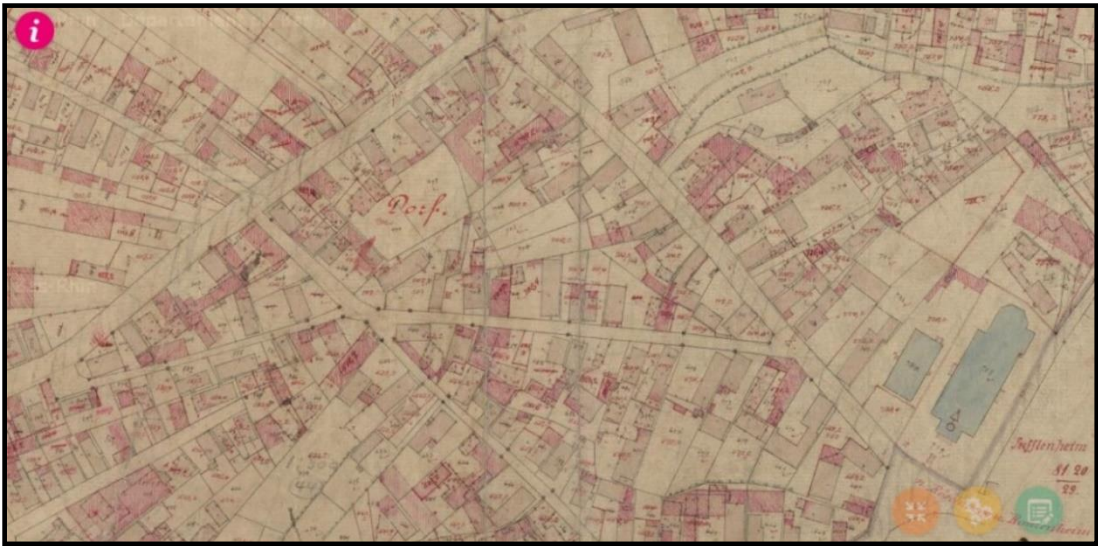


Image 3



Image 4

The last two images, five and six, show closeups of the plowed agricultural land. We see clearly the fields divide into long, narrow strips. Image five is from Section A of the maps and image six is from Section B.



Image 5



Image 6

The 1836 population census for the Commune of Soufflenheim found 2,942 inhabitants living in 562 households. The *Cadastré* survey identified and numbered each strip of land in the agricultural fields. There were about 3,000 strips, which is an average of about 5 strips per family. The *Cadastré* registry maintained an index of these strips of land along with their owner. Information kept in the registry included the year a plot was purchased, the year it was sold, its location on the survey maps, its use, and the net income it generated.

The *Cadastré* data set makes it possible to identify the house and farmland owned by Soufflenheim families beginning about 1836. Digital copies of the survey maps are available online (hyperlinks are listed below); however, the registries of owners are available only at the Bas-Rhin Archive in Strasbourg. As of February 2024, the Soufflenheim Genealogy, Research, and History network has high quality images of the registry index for the Napoleonic *Cadastré* which covers the period 1836-1888. From this index, the registry (or folio) page for a landowner can be identified.

Hyperlinks to Soufflenheim's *Cadastré* Maps

- Index of maps : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513765#visio/page:LIGEO-1513765-14312>
- Section A, sheet 1 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513766#visio/page:LIGEO-1513766-14306>
- Section A, sheet 2 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513767#visio/page:LIGEO-1513767-14305>
- Section A, sheet 3 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513768#visio/page:LIGEO-1513768-14311>
- Section A, sheet 4 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513769#visio/page:LIGEO-1513769-14313>
- Section B, sheet 1 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513770#visio/page:LIGEO-1513770-14323>
- Section B, sheet 2 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513771#visio/page:LIGEO-1513771-14318>
- Section B, sheet 3 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513772#visio/page:LIGEO-1513772-14309>
- Section B, sheet 4 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513773#visio/page:LIGEO-1513773-14308>
- Section C, sheet 1 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513774#visio/page:LIGEO-1513774-14307>
- Section C, sheet 2 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513775#visio/page:LIGEO-1513775-14315>
- Section C, sheet 3 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513776#visio/page:LIGEO-1513776-14320>

- Section C, sheet 4 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513777#visio/page:LIGEO-1513777-14319>
- Section C, sheet 5 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513778#visio/page:LIGEO-1513778-14314>
- Section C, sheet 5, part development A and B :
- <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513779#visio/page:LIGEO-1513779-14322>
- Section D, sheet 1 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513780#visio/page:LIGEO-1513780-14310>
- Section D, sheet 2 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513781#visio/page:LIGEO-1513781-14317>
- Section D, sheet 3 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513782#visio/page:LIGEO-1513782-14321>
- Section D, sheet 4 : <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1513783#visio/page:LIGEO-1513783-14316>

Additional Resources

Cadastral documentation, Bas-Rhin Communes

<https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/LIGEO-1462305>

Click on the town (e.g., “3 P 446 - Dettwiller”)

Scroll down, click on “*Cadastré napoléonien*”

Scroll down, click on “*Plans*”

Scroll down, ...

You will see a list of links. These correspond to maps of different parts of your town.

“*Tableau d'assemblage*” is the whole town showing the location of each “Section” map. Some Sections are divided into multiple “Sheets” (*feuille*, in French).

Click on the map you wish to view.

Then, in the upper right part of the screen, click on “*Visionneuse*” (the French for viewer), to see the map.

Only the maps are in a digital format. The registries are not digitally available.

1887 Soufflenheim Cadaster Map: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10224413g/f1.item.zoom>

A LOOK INSIDE THE CADASTRE LAND REGISTRY

The following section presents an example of what we might learn from the *Cadastré*. For this example, we will look at the registry for Vincent Messmer. When the 1836 population census was taken at Soufflenheim, Vincent Messmer was 32 years old. He was married to Marie Anne Rund, and they had a 6-month-old child who was also named Marie Anne. According to the census, Vincent Messmer worked as a well digger. This family lived at house number 355 which was in Soufflenheim’s *Oberdorff* district (literally the “upper village”). The house was just east of St. Michael’s Church. Today Vincint Messmer’s former house is on the street named *Rue des Tailleurs*.

Figure 1 shows the 1836 census entry for Vincent’s family. The third column is the house number—355 in this case. The fourth column is the census sequence number counting each individual and the fifth column is the sequence number counting each family. In the column at the right, we see that Vincent was 32 years old, his wife was 33, and his daughter was 6 months.

		355	1932	363	Messmer	Muut	Jadaw										39
		355	1932	363	Rund	Marie Anne						1					33
		355	1932	363	Messmer	Marie Anne						1					6ma

Figure 1: 1836 Census Entry for Vincent Messmer

Additional Information About Vincent Messmer and Family

Vincent Messmer was born in Soufflenheim on 22 Jan 1804; he was the son of Joseph Messmer and Margretha Buckmuller.

Marie Anne Rund was born in Soufflenheim on 15 May 1802; she was the daughter of Michael Rund and Margretha Lehmann.

Vincent Messmer and Marie Anne Rund were married in Soufflenheim on 2 Feb 1833.

The couple had four children born in Soufflenheim:

- Marie Anne Messmer 30 Sep 1833 died: 30 Jul 1834
- Barbe Messmer 04 Dec 1834 died: 02 Jan 1835
- Marie Anne Messmer 11 Dec 1835
- Josephine Messmer 03 Mar 1838

The family of four emigrated in 1839. They traveled from Soufflenheim with four other families. These were Joseph Schall and Marie Anne Messmer (Vincent’s sister), Ignace Obermeyer, Emmanuel Schmitter and Madelaine Lengert, and the widowed Marguerite (Messmer) Lengert—a total of 24 travelers. The group boarded the Ship *Lausanne* at Le Havre, disembarked on 2 July 1839, and arrived at New York Harbor on 6 September, a very long 66-day Atlantic crossing!

Vincent Messmer settled in the city of Buffalo, New York, where Marie Anne Rund gave birth to two more children. Vincent was found in the 1850 U.S. Census and the 1855 New York State Census. He was identified as a well digger in the former and a pump-maker in the latter.

Vincent Messmer’s Cadastre Account

Vincent Messmer’s *Cadastre* account was found in registry (or folio) number 523. The image in Figure 2 shows that registry entry.

Columns 3 through 8 describe the parcels of land owned by Vincent Messmer. Consider line 3, first. This line describes Vincent’s house in the village. Column 8, titled “nature of the property” (*de la nature de la propriété*) indicates the parcel was a “*maison*,” the French word for “house.” Column 7 identifies the districts and subdistricts of Soufflenheim and tells us that Vincent’s house was in the “village.” Column 6

gives the house number, which was 355. That house number matches the house number given in the 1836 census.

The house corresponds to a parcel number found on the *Cadastre* plan (i.e., the maps). The parcel number is shown in column 4, which is 735 in this case. Column 3 tells us the parcel is in Section D of the *Cadastre* plan. Thus, we can locate Vincent Messmer's house on the *Cadastre* maps, it is in Section D, parcel number 735 (see Figure 3 below).

ANNÉE de la MUTATION		INDICATION					CONTENANCE IMPOSABLE			REVENU						
des parcelles acquises.	des parcelles vendues.	de la Section.	du Numéro du Plan.	de la fraction représentant les portions de parcelles.	du No du Terrier et du No des Maisons.	des CANTONS ou LIEUX DITS	de la nature de la Propriété.	par parcelle.			classe.	par parcelle.				
						Gewanden.	TOTAL.				TOTAL.					
							H.	A.	C.	H.	A.	C.	Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.
1	1840	C	68		40	Spitzer im Laugegarn	terre	12 80	40 90	3			2 82	14 71		
2			489		99-100	aufm Weibholz	is	10 50	47 30	4			7 58	5 52		
3	1839	D	735		355	Fellage	Maison		11 71	6			3	1 19		
4	1839		735			is	Sol et dép.	3 40		1			1 19			
5	1841		1412		120	Gefell	terre	14 00					5	1 12		
6					1867	Orsch										

Figure 2: Registry for Vincent Messmer

Next, consider line 4 in Vincent's *Cadastre* registry. This line describes the land on which Vincent Messmer's house was built. The "nature of the property" was "*sol et dép.*," where *dép.* is an abbreviation for "*dépendance*." Literally this means "grounds and dependencies," that is, the yard and outbuildings. Notice that the properties in both line 4 and line 3 have the same house number (column 6) and the same plan number (column 4). Together lines 3 and 4 are the house and the yard surrounding it.

In addition to his house and yard, the land registry shows that Vincent Messmer owned three parcels of farmland. They are described in the registry as "*terre*." One of these parcels is enumerated on line 5. It is located in Section D, and it is parcel number 1412. Within Soufflenheim, the parcel was located in the district called "Gefell." (See Figure 4 below.) The other two parcels of farmland were located in Section C of the Soufflenheim *Cadastre* plan. The first is parcel number 68, the second is parcel number 489. (See Figures 6 and 7 below.)

The *Cadastre* land registry contains more information about the parcels of a landowner. First, the document records the "taxable area" (*contenance imposable*) of the land and second, it records the tax assessment owed by the owner (*revenue*). Both values are given per parcel and as a total for the owner. The taxable area is measured in hectare, are, and centiare. These are shown for Vincent Messmer's registry account in Table 1.

Table 1: Size of Properties

Line	Plan Section	Plan Parcel #	H. (hectare)	A. (are)	C. (centiare)	Acre
1	C	68		12	80	0.32
2	C	489		10	50	0.26
3	D	735		-	-	-
4	D	735		3	40	0.08
5	D	1412		14	00	0.35

Hectare, are, and centiare are measurement units of area in the metric system. An “are” is equal to 100 square meters and is equivalent to 0.0247 acre. A hectare is equal to 1,000 square meters or 100 ares. A centiare is one square meter. The total area of Vincent Messmer’s four parcels of land (his house had no area) summed to 40.70 ares, which is equivalent to one acre.

In addition to the quantity of land, the registry identifies the assessed tax for each parcel of property. These are measured in francs and centimes. The taxes that were assessed on Vincent Messmer’s account are presented in Table 2. To compute the tax, each piece of property was assigned a type (like plowed land, house, yard, garden, orchard) and a class. Each type and class of property had a corresponding tax rate, and the tax assessment was derived from this rate. The tax rates for Soufflenheim are presented in Tables 3 and 4 at the end of this article.

Table 2: Tax Assessments on Vincent Messmer

Line	Plan Section	Plan Parcel #	Type of Property	Class	Tax Rate (francs)	Tax (francs)
1	C	68	plowed land	3	22	2.82
2	C	489	plowed land	4	15	1.58
3	D	735	house	6	8	8.00
4	D	735	yard (so/)	1	35	1.19
5	D	1412	plowed land	5	8	1.12
					Total Tax	14.71

Consider Vincent Messmer’s house. The *Cadastre* contained seven classes of houses. Class 1 was the highest quality house, and it carried a tax rate of 40 francs per dwelling. Class 7 was the lowest quality house with a tax rate of 4 francs per dwelling. Vincent’s house was defined as a class 6 dwelling, which had a tax rate of 8 francs. Thus, Vincent was assessed 8 francs for his house. This is recorded on line 3 of his account.

Residential yards in Soufflenheim (the grounds around the houses) were all judged to be of the same quality, and all were given the same classification (class 1). The tax rate for a yard was 35 francs per hectare. Vincent’s yard was 0.0340 hectare, and so his tax assessment was 1.19 francs (35×0.0340). The tax assessment on Vincent’s three parcels of plowed land were derived in a similar way. For

example, the parcel on line 1 of his account was 0.1280 hectare x 22 francs per hectare, which is equal to an assessment of 2.82 francs.

Another piece of information found in the *Cadastre* registry is the year when each parcel of land was transferred. The first two columns of the registry contain this information. The first column identifies the year the parcel was acquired (*Année de la Mutation: desparcelles acquises*) and the second column identifies the year the parcel was sold (*Année de la Mutation: desparcelles vendues*).

Locating Vincent Messmer's parcels on the *Cadastre* maps

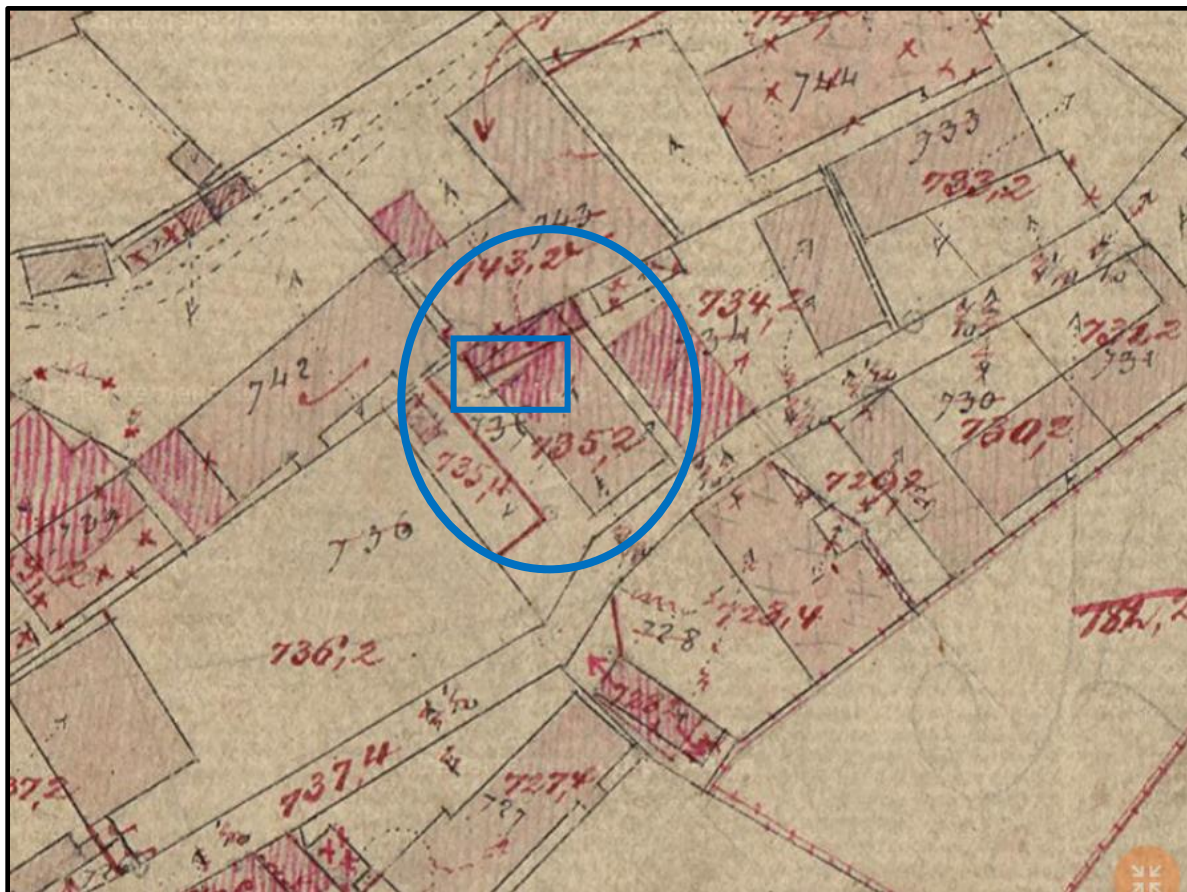


Figure 3

Vincent Messmer's house was number 355, which corresponded to lot number 735 on the *Cadastre* plan. The house is found on Section D, Sheet 2 of the Soufflenheim maps. The black numbers are the original parcel numbers. The red numbers are updates from a later time.

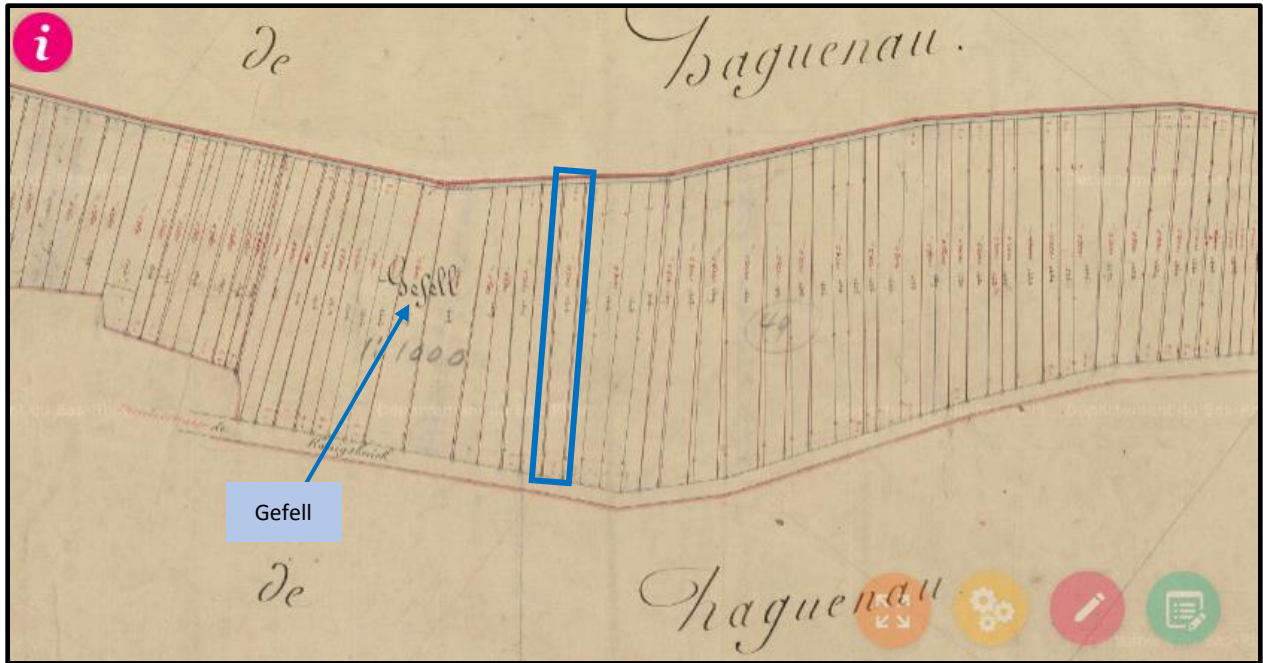


Figure 4

Parcel of farmland in the village. Plot 1412. Section D, Sheet 4

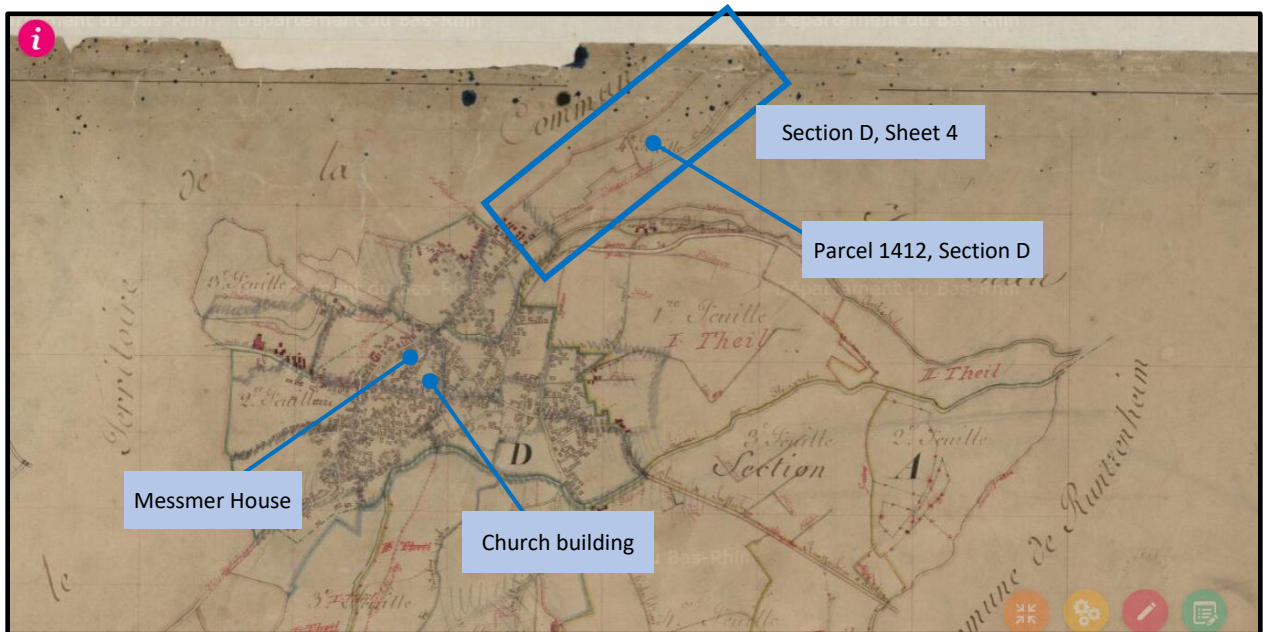


Figure 5

Relative locations of the family house and the parcel of farmland in the village. Northern part of Soufflenheim, including the village. Showing Section D and Section A.

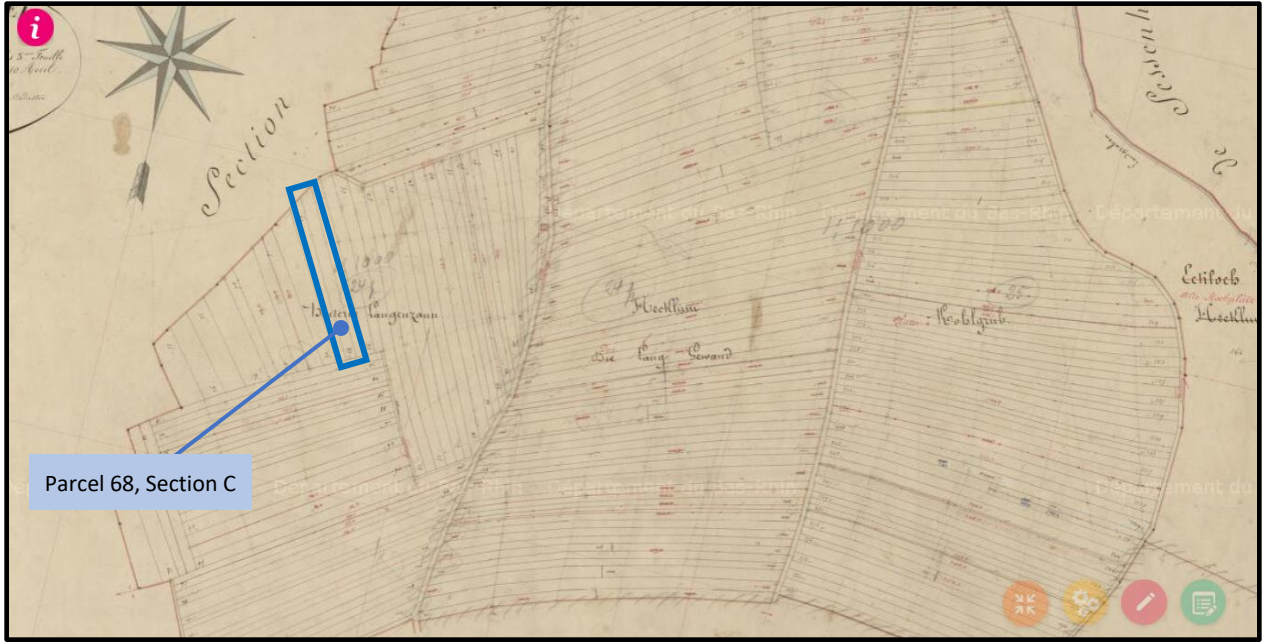


Figure 6

Farmland in the Soufflenheim bann

1) lot # 68 in Section C, Sheet 3

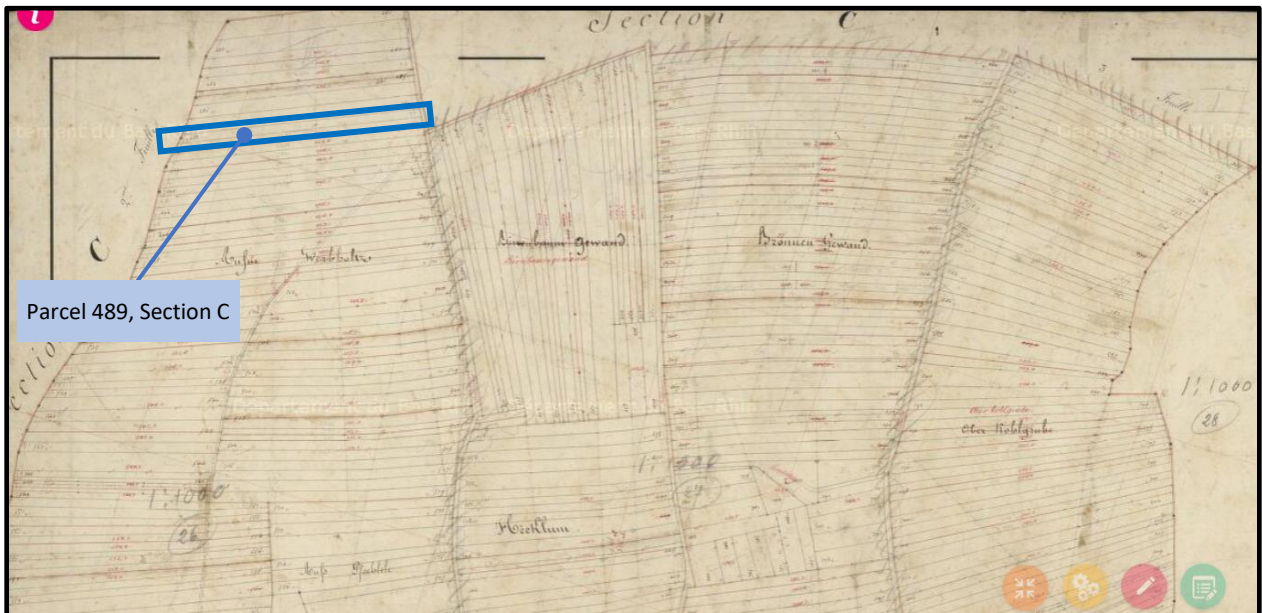


Figure 7

Farmland in the Soufflenheim bann

2) lot # 489 in Section C, Sheet 4

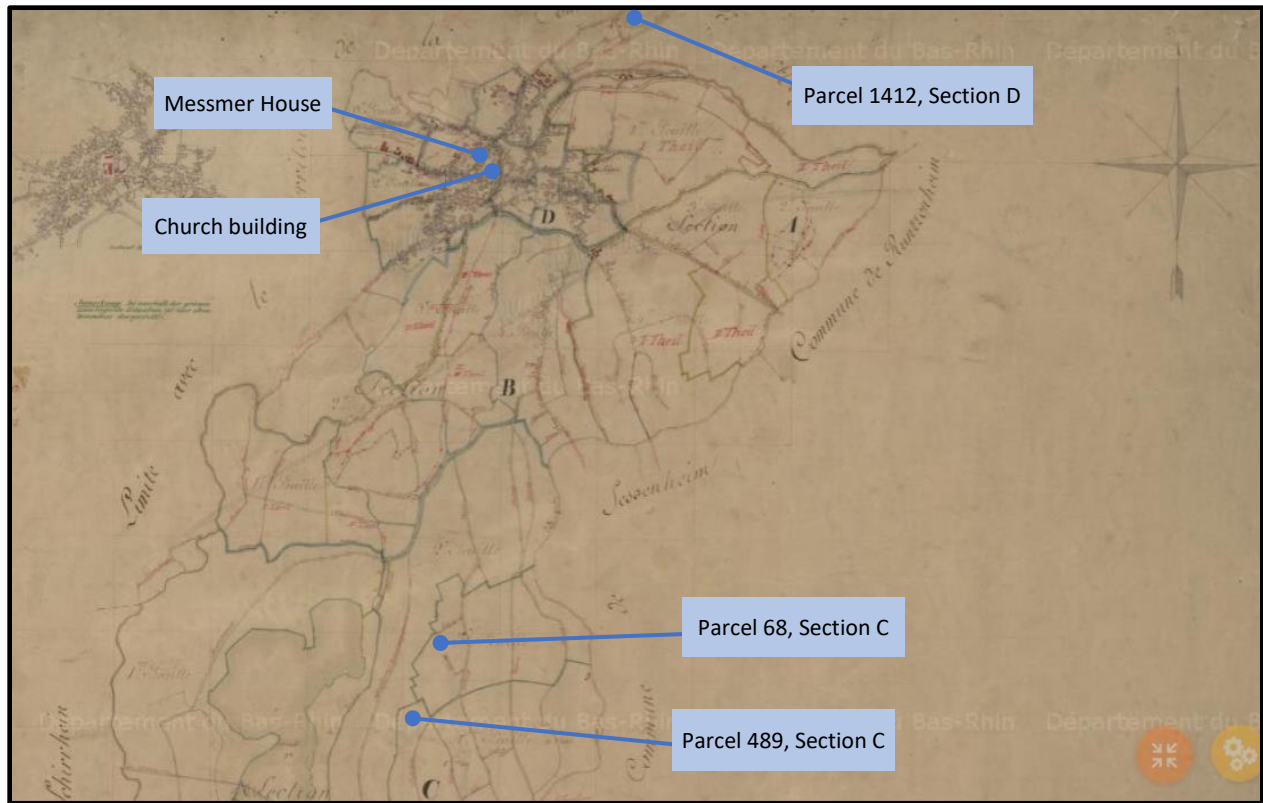


Figure 8

Relative locations of Vincent Messmer's land

LARGEST LANDOWNERS 1836-1838

Recapitulation

We have summary data for (a) the amount of land and (b) the tax assessment for 547 of 838 folio accounts. From this subset of 547 folios, only nine (9) individuals owned more than 5 hectares of land. These were the largest landowners in Soufflenheim in 1836/38. A list of the owners is below; it is dominated by the name Messner.

A remarkable thing to note is that the largest landowner had only 26.5 acres of land and the remainder of the group had only about 12 to 18 acres. These were the largest landowners. The vast majority of residents had much less land. So, for an emigrant who went to North America and bought even a small farm (20 or 25 acres), it must have felt like a mansion.

Martin Halter was one of those emigrants, at least one of those who I have researched a bit. The Cadastre data tells us that he owned 0.2255 hectare of land in Soufflenheim in 1838 (0.558 acre). He

immigrated in 1847 and acquired a 25-acre farm in Western New York. Even if he farmed only half of his New York land, it was still a lot more than he had in Soufflenheim.

Folio #	Hectares	Acres	Name	Census Family #	Age	Occupation
198	6.9375	17.14	Michael Freidmann	12	70	Landlord
215	5.6907	14.06	Christopher Hoerter	108	30	Day Laborer
387	5.5490	13.71	George Kirchdorfer	218	56	Plowman
469	10.7510	26.55	Andre Messner	3 possible		
473	6.7339	16.63	Antoni Messner	2 possible		
486	5.8015	14.33	Jacob Messner	2 possible		
502	7.3836	18.24	Joseph Messner	3 possible		
513	5.1245	12.66	Michael Messner	2 possible		Plowman
518	6.7347	16.63	Pierre Messner	78	76	Plowman

TAX RATES FOR HOUSES AND UNBUILT LAND

Tax rates for Soufflenheim houses and unbuilt land.

Table 3: Tax Rates for Soufflenheim Houses

Classes	Tax rate per building (francs)	Number of Houses	Tax Revenue (francs)
1	40	10	400
2	32	14	448
3	25	34	850
4	20	96	1,920
5	15	180	2,700
6	8	208	1,664
7	4	9	36

Table 4: Tax Rates for Unbuilt Land

Type of land	Class	Tax rate (francs)
plowed land <i>terres labourables</i>	1	35
	2	30
	3	22
	4	15
	5	8

meadows	<i>prés</i>	1	35
		2	30
		3	23
		4	16
		5	10
planted land	<i>terres planties</i>	1	18
orchards	<i>vergers</i>	1	35
		2	28
		3	20
gardens	<i>jardins</i>	1	40
		2	35
forests	<i>forêts</i>	1	18
hops fields for beer	<i>houblonnieres</i>	1	22
		2	8
brush lands	<i>broussailles</i>	1	5
wastelands	<i>terres vaines</i>	1	6
Gravel/sand pits	<i>graviere</i>	1	8
pastures	<i>paturage</i>	1	8
clay quarries	<i>carriers de terre glaise</i>	1	8
fishponds	<i>vivier</i>	1	16
dike	<i>digue</i>	1	8
mill canals	<i>canal du moulin</i>	1	40
private paths	<i>chenien partieulier</i>	1	35
house grounds (yard)	<i>sol de maisons</i>	1	35

SUMMARY TABLES

By Michael Nuwer, March 2023

An annual summary table of income from the Soufflenheim Cadastre is shown below. The year is not clear. The document is dated November 15, 1837. Finalizing the document may have caused a delay until November, so the totals could be for 1836. Another possibility is that the tax year and calendar year were not the same.

Tax amounts were not levied on the expected net income of the property. A tax rate was assigned for each of the many different types of property. The attached tables have all the property classes and their rates.

UNBUILT PROPERTY : 3P96/2

Property register for the Commune of Soufflenheim

(Matrice des Propriétés Foncières de la Commune de Soufflenheim)

Summary of the sizes and of the taxable income

(Recapitulation des Contenances et des Revenues imposibles)

Headings in French		Contenance		Tarifs des évaluations		Revenu Imposable	
Nature des propriétés	Classes	Par class	Par nature de propriété	En mesures locales	En mesures métriques	Par classe	Par nature de propriété

Headings in English		Capacity (or Size) [in hectares]		Evaluation prices [in francs per hectare]		Taxable income [in francs]	
Nature of the property	Class	By class	By nature of the property	In local measures	In metric measures	By class	By nature of property

Unbuilt properties (*propriétés non bâties*)

	1	45.6785			35	1,598.75	
tillable or plowed land	2	89.1795			30	2,675.39	

<i>terres labourables</i>	3	193.6807	520.9912		22	4,260.98	10,915.66
	4	120.1315			15	1,801.97	
	5	72.3210			8	578.57	
meadows	1	47.0828			35	1,647.90	
<i>prés</i>	2	77.5546			30	2,326.64	
	3	155.5970	334.3179		23	3,578.73	8,139.26
	4	7.5269			16	120.42	
	5	46.5570			10	465.57	
planted lands <i>terres planties</i>	1		1.8715		18		33.69
orchards	1	2.8584			35	100.05	
<i>vergers</i>	2	3.6460	9.2872		28	102.09	257.79
	3	2.7825			20	55.65	
gardens	1	0.7185			40	28.74	
<i>jardins</i>	2	2.3295	3.0480		35	81.54	110.28
forests <i>forêts</i>	1		381.6670		18		6,870.01
hops fields for beer	1	0.2900			22	6.38	
<i>houblonnières</i>	2	0.7110	1.0010		8	5.69	
brush lands <i>broussailles</i>	1		0.1980		5		0.99
Page 1 totals			1,252.3818				26,339.75

Unbuilt Properties Continued:

wastelands <i>terres vaines</i>	1		1.1865		6		7.12
gravel/sand pits <i>gravière</i>	1		0.1850		8		1.48
pastures <i>paturage</i>	1		0.1330		8		1.06
clay quarries <i>carriers de terre glaise</i>	1		2.6765		8		21.41
fishpond <i>vivier</i>	1		0.0210		16		0.34
dike <i>digue</i>	1		0.2620		8		2.10
mill canals <i>canal du moulin</i>	1		0.1745		40		6.98
private paths <i>chenien partielier</i>	1		0.1350		35		4.73
house grounds (yard) <i>sol de maisons</i>	1		19.8854		35		695.99
Page 1+2 totals			1,277.0407				27,080.96

BUILT PROPERTY : 3P96/2

Headings in French				Revenu Imposable	
Nature des propriété	Classes	Nombre	Evaluation de la propriété baties	Par classe	Par nature de propriété

Headings in English			[tax rate per building in francs]	Taxable income [in francs]	
Nature of the property	Classes	Number	Evaluation of the built property	by class	by nature of property

Built property (*propriété baties*)

houses	1	10	40	400	
<i>maisons</i>	2	14	32	448	
	3	34	25	850	
	4	96	20	1,920	8,018
	5	180	15	2,700	
	6	208	8	1,664	
	7	9	4	36	
mills	1	1	200	200	
<i>moulins</i>	2	1	175	175	445
	3	1	70	70	
tile factory	1	5	60	300	
<i>tuilerie</i>	2	3	50	150	450
tannery <i>tannerie</i>	1	1	25	25	25
oil mill <i>huilerie</i>	1	1	5	5	5
construction yard <i>chantier</i>	1	1	10	10	10
resin furnaces <i>fours a résine</i>	1	2	4	8	8
Total of the built property		567			8,961

TOTAL UNBUILT AND BUILT PROPERTY : 3P96/2**Totals****Summary (Résumé)**

		Size	Taxable income
Unbuilt property		1,277.0407	27,080.96
Built property			8961.00
Total		1,277.0407	36,041.96
churches, cemeteries, presbyteries and gardens (<i>églises, cimetières, presbytère et jardins</i>)	0.7130		
paths and public squares (<i>chemins et places publiques</i>)	24.6571		
rivers and streams (<i>rivières et ruisseaux</i>)	12.5429		
common house, school, and pump depot (<i>maison commune, d'Ecole, et depot de pompes à fece</i>)	0.2465	38.1595	
Grand Total		1,315.2002	36,041.96

CADASTRAL MATRIX 1838-1888

The Cadastral Matrix 1838-1888, found in series 3P96/2-4, has three registers of folios totaling 1,219 owners and their property:

- 3P96/2 : Folios 1-520 (1838-1888)
- 3P96/3 : Folios 521-1100 (1838-1888)
- 3P96/4 : Folios 1101-1269 (1871-1888)

In addition to the name and residence of the initial owner at the top of each folio, each Matrix provides the following information:

- Year of Transfer
 - Plots Acquired
 - Plots Sold
- Information
 - Section
 - Plan Number
 - Fraction Represent the Portions of the Plots
 - Old Cadastre Number and House Number
 - Districts and Subdistricts Named and Unnamed
 - Nature of the Property
- Taxable Capacity
 - Per Plot
 - Total
- Class
- Income
 - Per Plot
 - Total
- Matrix Folios
 - Where are the acquired items taken from
 - Where did the items sold go

ALPHABETICAL TABLES OF OWNERS

The names of property owners from 1838-1888 are listed alphabetically in an index in the book *Alphabetical Tables of Owners included in the Soufflenheim Cadastral Matrix*, of which 33 pages have been identified and photographed. Letters P, Q, R, and part of S are either missing or were not photographed during a survey of the records. The index is found in series 3P96/2.

There are two columns of information for each entry in the index:

- Name, first name and residence of the owner

- Matrix folio number

The names often include additional identifying characteristics, such as occupation, widow, widower, son of, the young, etc. The residence of the owner is typically Soufflenheim, but many other communities are also mentioned, including Rountzenheim, Sessenheim, Roeschwoog, Schirrhein, Bischwiller, Haguenau, Auenheim, Dalhungen, Drusenheim, and Hatten.

Alphabetical Tables of Owners included in the Soufflenheim Cadastral Matrix

- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 1 : A
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 2 : B
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 3 : B
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 4 : B
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 5 : B
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 6 : C-D
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 7 : D
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 8 : E
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 9 : E
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 10 : F
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 11 : G
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 12 : G-H
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 13 : H
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 14 : H
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 15 : H
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 16 : I-J
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 17 : K
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 18 : K
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 19 : K
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 20 : L
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 21 : L-M
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 22 : M
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 23 : M
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 24 : M
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 25 : N-O
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table : ? (P missing or not photographed)
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table : ? (Q missing or not photographed)
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table : ? (R missing or not photographed)
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 26 : S (Should be more S. Earliest names in dark script are missing)
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 27 : T
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 28 : U
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 29 : U-V-W
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 30 : W
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 31 : W
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 32 : W
- 3P96/2 Alphabetical Table 33 : Z (no X or Y names in Soufflenheim)

CADASTRAL MATRIX : 3P96/2

There are 520 folios in series 3P96/2, 1838-1888. The first 10 folios and initial property owners are listed below. The information is from the heading at the top of each folio.

Soufflenheim Owners

Folio	Surname	Given Name	Description	Residence	Series
1	Adam	Antoine		Soufflenheim	3P96/2
2	Adam	Joseph	Widow, Censiere	Soufflenheim	3P96/2
3	Adam	Ignace		Soufflenheim	3P96/2
4	Adam	Joseph	Wheelwright, Censiere	Soufflenheim	3P96/2
5	Adams	Joseph	Weaver	Soufflenheim	3P96/2
6	Adam	Joseph	Forester, Widow	Soufflenheim	3P96/2
7	Adam	Nazaire		Soufflenheim	3P96/2
8	Albrecht	Joseph	Son	Soufflenheim	3P96/2
9	Albrecht	Michel		Soufflenheim	3P96/2
10	Albrecht	Philippe		Soufflenheim	3P96/2

Comparison of Census House Numbers and Cadastre Plan Numbers

The house numbers in the 1836 census are the same as the house numbers in the early cadastre records. The first ten folios in series 3P96/2 list six people with a house in both the 1836 census and the cadastre. All six had the same house number in both.

Census House Numbers and Cadastre House Numbers

Folio	Surname	Given Name	1836 Census House Number	Early Cadastre House Number
1	Adam	Antoine		No House, Land Only
2	Adam	Joseph		No House, Land Only
3	ADAM	IGNACE	197	197

4	ADAM	JOSEPH	147	147
5	ADAMS	JOSEPH	47	47
6	Adams	Joseph		No House, Land Only
7	Adam	Nazaire	No House, Domestic	
8	ALBRECHT	JOSEPH	351	351
9	ALBRECHT	MICHEL	395	395
10	ALBRECHT	PHILIPPE	344	344

Annual Income

Series 3P96/2 also contains three documents summarizing annual income from the cadastre:

1. Land Contributions 1838-1869, Series 3P96/2

Department of Bas-Rhin, Arrondissement of Strasbourg, Canton of Bischwiller, Commune of Soufflenheim (Circular of March 31, 1836). Administrations of Direct Contributions. Indicative Statement of centimes per franc of the land contribution (Year, Centimes per Franc). From years 1838-1869.

2. Summary of Capacities and Taxable Income, Series 3P96/2

Department of Bas-Rhin, Arrondissement of Strasbourg. Matrix of Land Properties in the Municipality of Soufflenheim. Summary of Capacities and Taxable Income.

- 3P96/2: Cover Page
- 3P96/2: Page 1 of 3: Type of properties, classes, countenance (by class and by nature of ownership) evaluation rates (in local measures and in metric measurements), taxable income (by class and by nature of ownership)
- 3P96/2: Page 2 of 3: Type of properties, classes, countenance (by class and by nature of ownership) evaluation rates (in local measures and in metric measurements), taxable income (by class and by nature of ownership)
- 3P96/2: Page 3 of 3: Type of properties, classes, number, evaluation of the built property, taxable income (by class and by nature of ownership)
- Summary (Page 3): Grand Total: Countenances: 1315.20.02 Taxable Income: 36.041.96

Closing the account at the sum of thirty six thousand forty one francs ninety six in this matrix, one copy of which will be deposited with the Mayor of the commune, and the second copy in the offices of the Directorate of Direct Taxes. Strasbourg on November 15, 1837. Signed: The Prefect of the Department of Bas-Rhin on November 15, 1837.

3. Recapitulation, Series 3P96/2

Canton of Bischwiller, Commune of Soufflenheim. Summary of Capacity and Income from the Cadastral Matrix

- 3P96/2: Matrix Folio, Contenances, Income: Folios 1-167
- 3P96/2: Matrix Folio, Contenances, Income: Folios 168-364
- 3P96/2: Matrix Folio, Contenances, Income: Folios 365 -547

CADASTRAL MATRIX : 3P96/3

There are 579 folios in series 3P96/3, 1838-1888, folios 521-1100. The first 11 folios and their initial property owners are listed below. The information is from the heading at the top of each folio.

Folio	Surname	Given Name	Description	Residence	Series
521	Messner	Racine		Soufflenheim	3P96/3
522	Messner	Simon		Soufflenheim	3P96/3
523	Messmer	Vincent	Weaver	Soufflenheim	3P96/3
524	Metzler	Pierre		Soufflenheim	3P96/3
525	Metzmeyer	Napoleon		Soufflenheim	3P96/3
526	Mey	Jaques	The Young	Soufflenheim	3P96/3
527	Mey	Joseph	The Young, Widow, Proprietaire, Censiere	Soufflenheim	3P96/3
528	Mey	Laurent	Fabricant	Soufflenheim	3P96/3
529	Mey	Michel	Widow	Soufflenheim	3P96/3
530	Meyer	Antoine		Soufflenheim	3P96/3
531	Meyer	Francis Joseph		Soufflenheim	3P96/3

CADASTRAL MATRIX : 3P96/4

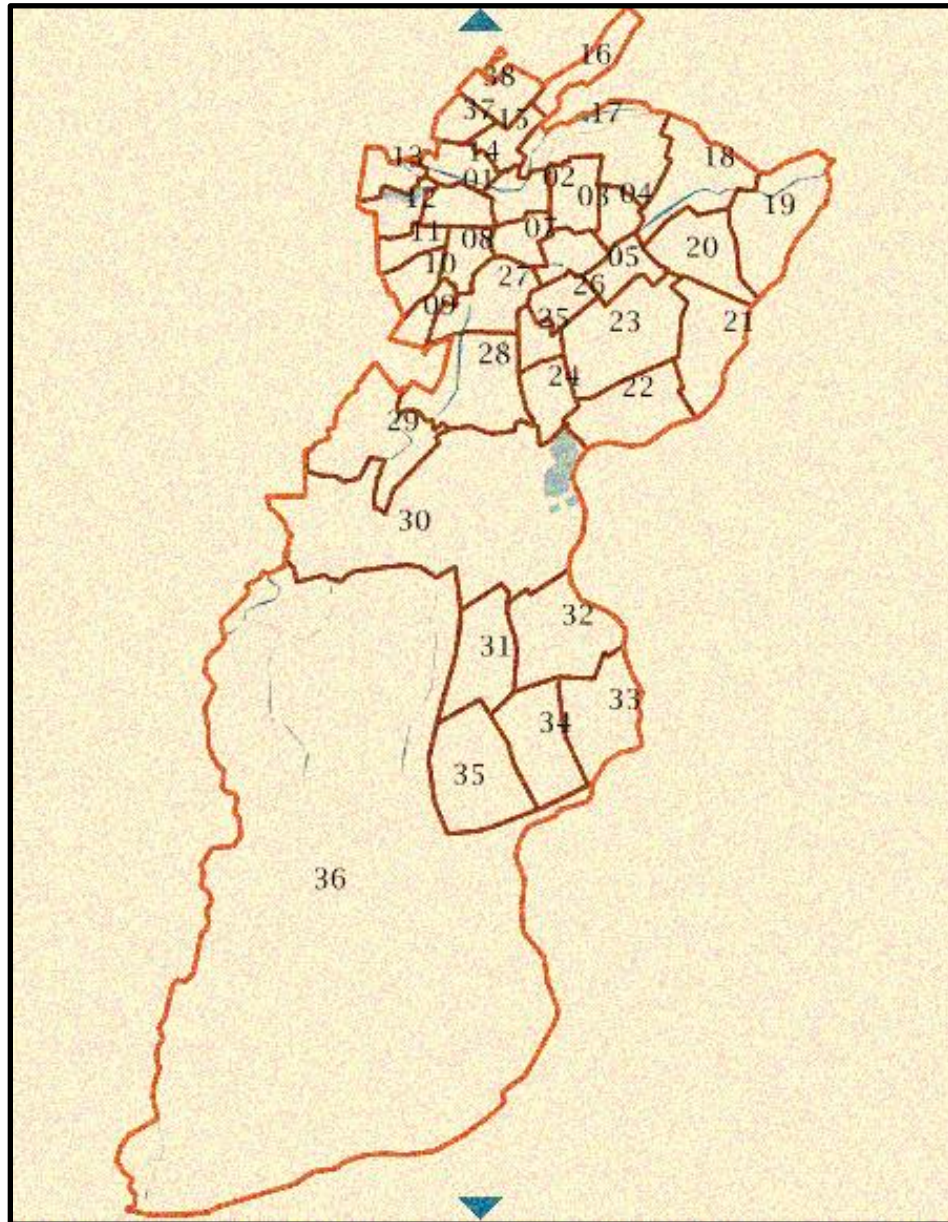
There are 168 folios in series 3P96/4, 1871-1888, folios 1101-1269. The first 11 folios and their initial property owners are listed below. The information is from the heading at the top of each folio.

Folio	Surname	Given Name	Description	Residence	Series
1101	Stickelreisser	Louis	Tile Worker	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1102	Uhrig	Aloise	Son of Hyacinthe	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1103	Uhrig	Jean	Son of Joseph	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1104	Uhrig	Julie	Daughter of Hugues	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1105	Uhrig	Xavier	Wheelwright	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1106	Uhrig	Joseph	Potter?	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1107	Uhrig	Joseph	Occupation?	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1108	Voges	Georges		Rountzenheim	3P96/4
1109	Zilliox	Alexander	Mason	Soufflenheim	3P96/4
1110	Zinger	Florentin	Widow, nee Voegele	Soufflenheim	3P96/4

LATE 19TH CENTURY TO PRESENT

The modern Soufflenheim cadastre is subdivided into 38 sheets. Maps of its cadastre are found at:

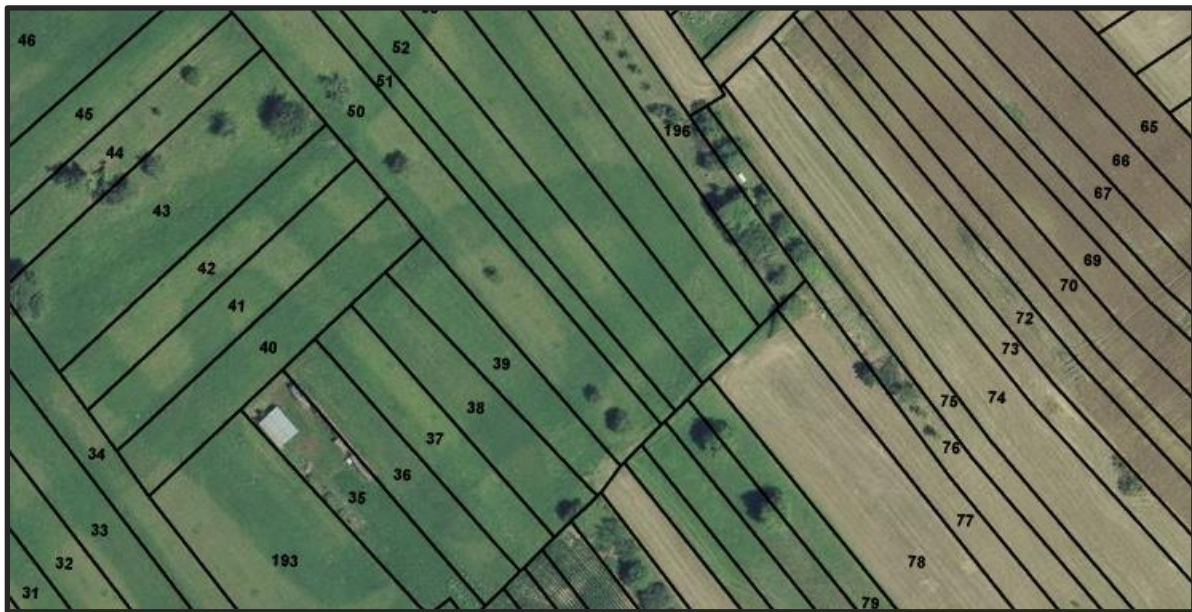
- France Cadastre: <https://france-cadastre.fr/cadastre/soufflenheim>
- lecadastre.com: <https://lecadastre.com/plan-cadastral/soufflenheim-67472/>
- PLU et Cadastre de Soufflenheim: <https://www.annuaire-mairie.fr/cadastre-soufflenheim.html>



Modern Cadastral Map of Soufflenheim and its 38 Sheets.



Modern Soufflenheim Cadastre: <https://france-cadastre.fr/cadastre/soufflenheim>



Modern Field Numbers: PLU et Cadastre de Soufflenheim

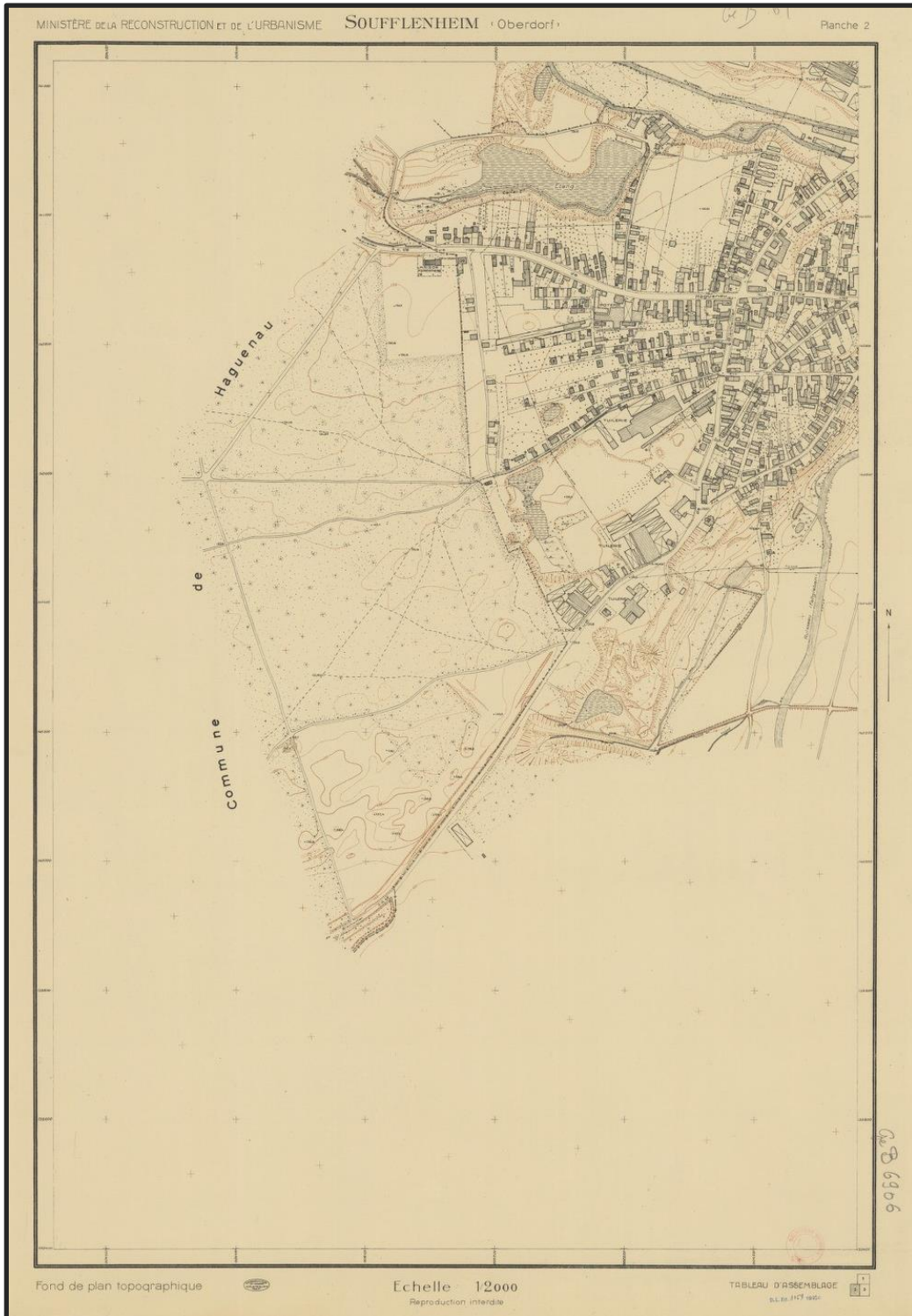
1946 Cadastre

Commune de Soufflenheim (Département du Bas-Rhin). 1 : 2.000. Plan topographique régulier / dressé... par J. Dingler, BNF Gallica : <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b532650400?rk=21459;2>

- Title : Commune de Soufflenheim (Département du Bas-Rhin). 1 : 2.000. Plan topographique régulier / dressé... par J. Dingler, ,...
- Author : Dingler, Jean. Dessinateur
- Author : France. Ministère de la reconstruction et de l'urbanisme. Auteur du texte
- Publisher : Ministère de la Reconstruction et de l'Urbanisme (Paris)
- Publication date : 1946
- Relationship : <http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb40723890t>
- Type : langue austronésienne
- Type : image
- Type : still image
- Language : french
- Format : 3 files : en noir et bistre ; de formats divers
- Format : image/jpeg
- Format : Nombre total de vues : 3
- Description : Échelle(s) : 1:2 000
- Rights : Public domain
- Identifiant : ark:/12148/btv1b532650400
- Source : Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE B-6906
- Couverture : France – Grand-Est – Bas-Rhin
- Provenance : Bibliothèque nationale de France
- Online date : 05/11/2023



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



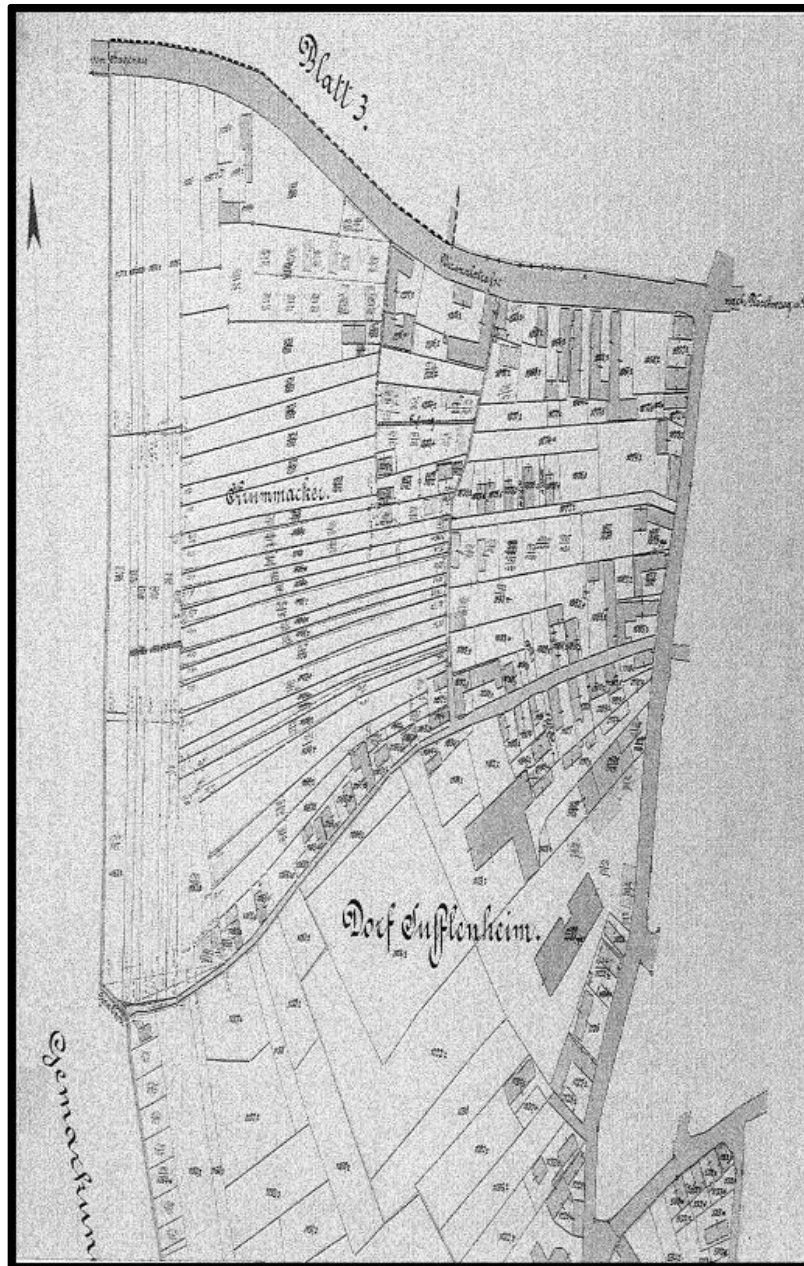
1946 Soufflenheim Cadastre, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg



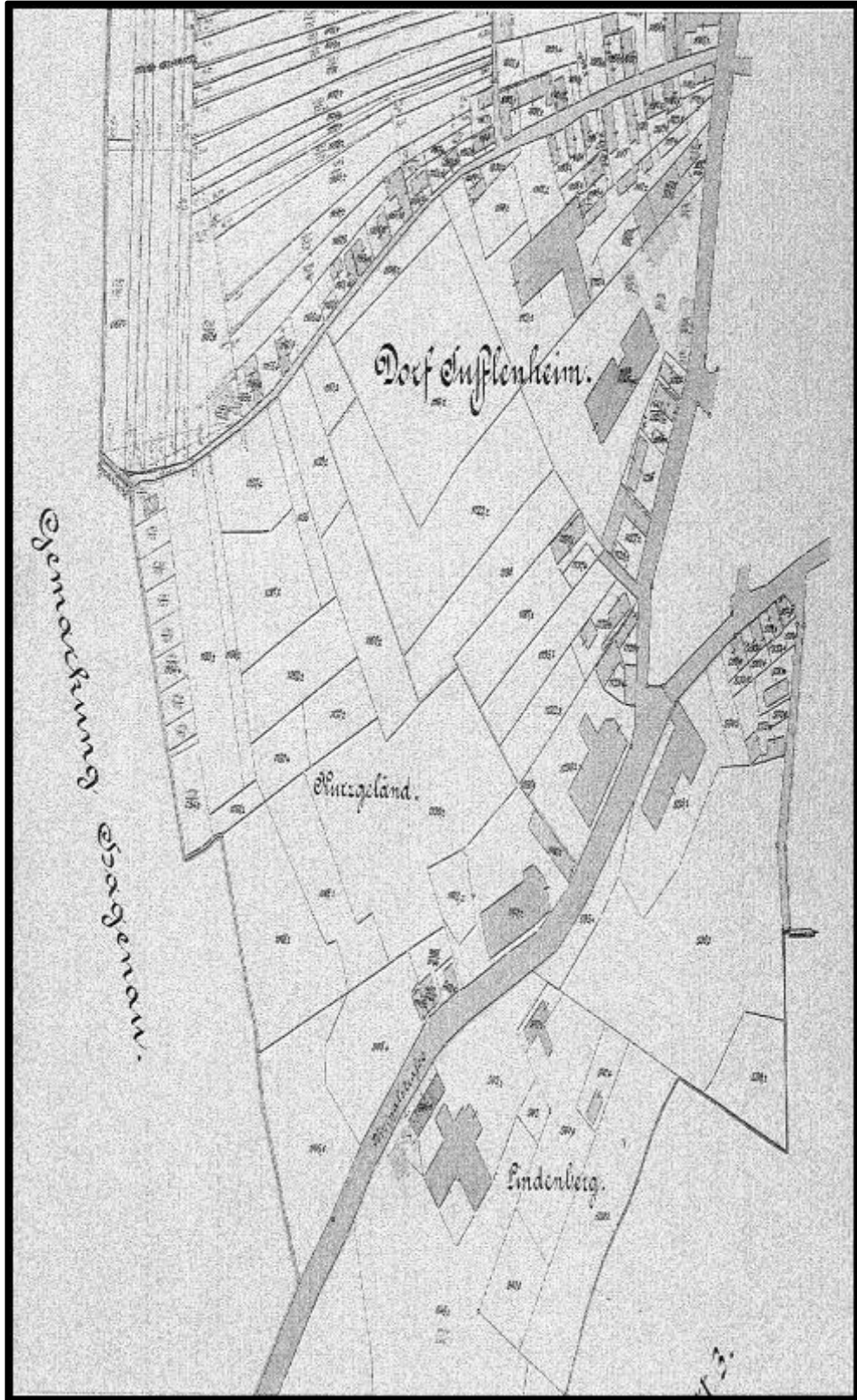
1946 Soufflenheim Cadastre, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg

Late 19th Century : Section D Built Properties

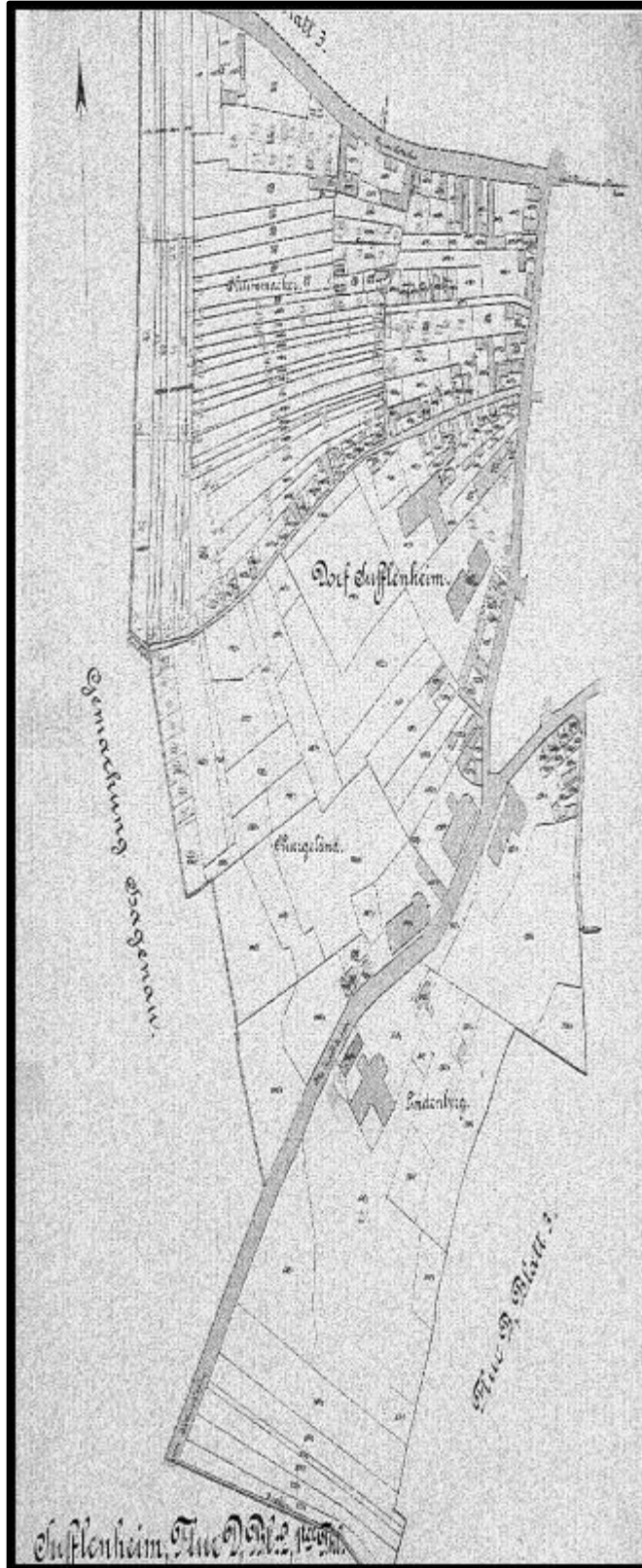
Three photographs provide different perspectives of Sheet 3 (Blatt 3) Section D of the *Plan of Built Properties* in the Soufflenheim cadaster from the late 19th century. The top of all maps is north, bottom south, right is east towards the Rhine, left is west towards Haguenau. Found in Series 3P 96/37.



Sheet 3, Photo 1: Soufflenheim Cadaster, Plan of Built Properties, Section D, End of the 19th Century, Series 3P 96/37.
Top Right: nach Roeschwoog (towards Roeschwoog), Center: Krummacker, Bottom Left: Gemarkung Haguenau (Haguenau District)
The wide street on top is Rue de Haguenau. The long north/south street is rue de Bischwiller.



Sheet 3, Photo 2: Soufflenheim Cadaster, Plan of Built Properties, Section D, End of the 19th Century, Series 3P 96/37.
Hagenau District, Kurzgeländ, Linderberg



Sheet 3, Photo 3: Soufflenheim Cadaster, Plan of Built Properties, Section D, End of the 19th Century, Series 3P 96/37. Haguenau District, Kurzgeländ, Linderberg, Bottom Right: Flur D, Blatt 3 (Cadastral Survey D, Sheet 3). Bottom: Additionally: Soufflenheim

APPENDICES

- Searching Cadastral Documents
- Tracing the History of a House When You Know the Owner
- Trace the History of a House When You Know the Plot Number

SEARCHING CADASTRAL DOCUMENTS

By H el ene Both, September 6, 2006, Archives Department of Bas-Rhin

<http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/rechercher/aide-a-recherche/un-lieu-ou-un-monument/mener-une-recherche-dans-documents-cadastraux/>

Created by Napoleon by the law of September 15, 1807, the cadastre is a tax document very often consulted in the Departmental Archives. Often diverted from its original purpose, the cadastre is used to reconstruct the history of a house or land. To facilitate your research, the Departmental Archives offer this guide to the cadastre. You will find a presentation of the cadastre and the successive renovations it has undergone.

Two files are also available, downloadable at the bottom of the page, in which two searches are detailed:

- a search whose starting point is the owner of a land
- a research whose starting point is a field.

Contents

- Introduction
- Historical
- The Consequences of the 1871 Annexation on the Cadastre in Alsace and Moselle
- The Renovation of the Cadastre in 1930
- The Different Types of Properties
- Documents Produced in the 19th Century
- Current Cadastral Documentation
- Communicability and Reproduction
- Start a Search in Cadastral Documents

Introduction

The cadastre is a tax document which determines all the assets to distribute the property tax fairly. The purpose of the cadastre is to record and fix the taxable income of all land properties.

Once the income of all owners is known, the government may fix the same share of its income as taxation for each taxpayer, on the principle that all citizens and all owners must contribute to the costs of the state in proportion to their property.

The cadastral contribution is divided into two branches: the cadastral contribution of undeveloped properties and the area of buildings, and the contribution of built properties [1] .

The cadastral documents are numerous and very different, the Alsatian and Moselle cadastre having the distinction of having been renovated by the German administration in 1884.

Historical

The cadastre was established by Napoleon by the law of September 15, 1807, which prescribes the making of a "general plot cadastre": it involves measuring over 100 million plots, making a plan for each commune where find the plots, classify them according to the fertility of the soil, assess the taxable product, collect the scattered plots under the name of their owner, determine their income, and make this income the tax base. Once all these operations are carried out, one will obtain the income of France.

French territory is therefore the subject of a systematic survey campaign. The first surveys began in 1808 in the Bas-Rhin and ended in 1844. From 1822, corrections were made to adjust the individual distribution of taxes, in application of the finance law of July 31, 1821. Cadastral operations went under the responsibility of departments and municipalities. The State continues to supervise the works, but it is the general councils which finance their realization.

This law also establishes the realization of "states of sections" (table grouping the different properties contained in a section) and recommends the grouping of built and non-built properties within the same matrix. In addition, anyone who sells or acquires a property must declare it to the town hall of the municipality where the property is located.

For this, a copy of the section reports and matrices, as well as the cadastral role made enforceable, is sent to the municipality.

In 1850, Cantal was the last department to be registered.

[1] The contribution on built properties is subject to separate taxation because the income from built properties is greater than that of "bare" land and subject to large variations and price increases.

The Consequences of the 1871 Annexation on the Cadastre in Alsace and Moselle

In 1871, Alsace and the Moselle were annexed to Germany, where land advertising was organized differently. It is the German legal system which will then, logically, be applied, by the progressive introduction of the Land Book [2]:

The law of March 31, 1884 requires the revision, update or repair, as the case may be, of the existing Napoleonic cadastre.

In municipalities with a cadastre renovated following this law, the "provisional land book" is introduced. this new system therefore coexisted with the system based on the mortgage registers remaining in the municipalities which continued to have an old cadastre.

The law of June 22, 1891 established the Land Book in Alsace-Moselle [3].

The law of April 17, 1899 establishes a property book in all municipalities not yet equipped with a land book.

Finally, the land book was extended to all the municipalities, without exception, from January 1, 1900.

A new estimate of cadastral income was carried out from 1896; it relates to land and not to buildings. In Alsace and Moselle, the taxation of undeveloped land now relates to the income from the soil as well as to part of the profits from certain forms of land use: let us therefore remember that the base of the taxation is higher than " in France, where only the gross income from the land is used to define the tax.

The land book, whose purpose is legal and non-tax, requires constant updating of information: it is therefore imperative to keep the matrices up to date and update the plans as and when changes occur.

In 1923, French law applied again in Alsace and Moselle, with however the maintenance of the institution of the land book. Taxation must be equal to 2/3 of local income. The cadastral income in Alsace will be reassessed more moderately until the revision of the cadastre after 1950, where the differences with the rest of France disappear.

The Renovation of the Cadastre in 1930

By the law of April 16, 1930, the State decides to update the old cadastre, in order to have a precise basis for calculating the tax; we then speak of a "renovated cadastre". This renovation required, for certain communes, a repair of all the plans of the commune (total repair without taking account of the Napoleonic plan), while for others a simple update was enough. The complete renovation of the French cadastre began in 1930 and was completed in the 1980s.

This results in the disappearance of old references to the plot; the introduction of a new numbering: the sections are now indicated by a double letter, AB for example [4] . The matrices of built and undeveloped properties are renovated at the same time, and recast into a single "renovation matrix".

The section state is not revised.

From the mid-1950s, we only find matrices and very exceptionally plans.

Important : between the date of establishment of the Napoleonic cadastre (early 19th century) and the effective date of renovation of the cadastre after the law of 1930 (which may, depending on the municipality, date from 1930 or 1970), there is no of updated plan: we will therefore not find there by the constructions intervened in the meantime.

The Different Types of Properties

Undeveloped Properties

The purpose of the cadastre is to record the **net income from the land**, that is to say the income that remains with an owner once the costs of cultivation, seeds, harvests, maintenance and transport of foodstuffs to the market have been deducted.

Undeveloped properties can be:

- arable land
- vineyards
- gardens
- meadows
- pasture, dry or swampy
- Woodland
- mines or quarries
- navigation channels

Built Properties

They are evaluated in two parts,

- according to their area
- according to their elevation

The built properties can be:

- houses
- barns, stables, attics, cellars, presses
- forges, mills, factories

Documents Produced in the 19th Century

The cadastre is made up of two main types of documents: topographic cadastral documentation (plans) and handwritten cadastral documentation (registers).

There are three documents produced in the 19th century: the plan, the state of the section, the matrix.

- the cadastral map, lifted by a surveyor and composed of:
 - an assembly table, on which we find all the sections of the town
 - sheets specific to the various sections. In the 19th century, the sections were defined by letters. Then they will be by numbers.

Each cadastral municipality is made up of several sections, the number of which varies according to the area of the municipality. At the beginning of the 20th century, Strasbourg was thus divided into 331 sections, while Mittelschaeffolsheim only had 10 sections in 1906.

The plans can show built properties (houses and buildings). These are the plans you should consult if you establish the history of your house. The plans also symbolize undeveloped properties (meadows,

vineyards, fields, hangars for example). Certain hamlets are represented on the plans of undeveloped properties.

- the **state of sections**: it constitutes the legend of the plan. It lists the different properties contained in each section of the plan. Each parcel, section after section and in the order of the parcel numbers, is associated with the name of its owner (when the cadastre is established). There are as many notebooks as there are sections in the commune.

The "plot" is a portion of land, of variable size, with the same type of crop and belonging to the same owner. A field of the same crop divided in two by a river or a hedge for example, forms two plots. Land divided between ten owners forms ten plots [5].

- the **cadastral matrix**: it is a summary register which indicates, for each owner and in alphabetical order, the state of the parcels which belong to him, with reference to the personal account. The matrix also indicates property mutations.

Current Cadastral Documentation

The plans are classified into two categories:

- the "updated" plans have been quickly updated and retain the accuracy of the old plan
- the "renewed" or "redone" plans are drawn up by land or air survey during the renovation of the cadastre, without reference to the Napoleonic plan.

Files gather all the data. There are thus four types of files:

- the **computerized directory of routes and localities**
- the **owners' file**: it presents all the information on landowners by municipality
- the **file of undeveloped properties, or plot file**: it presents the designation, the capacity, the nature of the crop, the rental value and the communal number of the owner of each plot or fiscal subdivision
- the **file of built properties or files of premises**: it includes on the one hand the consistency of the premises (surface, number of rooms, comfort elements etc.) and on the other hand the determination of their rental value

Only data from the computerized directory of roads and localities is accessible to all applicants. The information contained in the files is only communicated to local authorities.

Communicability and Reproduction

The cadastre is a public document by nature, that is to say that it is freely and immediately available for consultation at the Departmental Archives after being deposited there. The plans are freely available and reproducible. The matrices are freely available; matrices under 60 are not reproducible because they contain information relating to private life, in particular the address of the owners, or elements relating to heritage. Only the property tax centers are competent to issue reproductions of the matrices.

Start a Search in Cadastral Documents

Establishing the origin of a property from cadastral documents requires having a minimum of information to consult the appropriate documents.

It is however necessary to keep in mind the purpose of the cadastral documents: to know the property income of France to determine the part of tax to be paid by each owner. This purpose should not be forgotten, because this explains why certain information which interests the reader is not found in the cadastre, such as for example the sale price of a plot.

Three conditions must be met:

- ensure that the references of the plot and that of the section correspond to the documents kept by the Departmental Archives. If you wish to consult the old cadastre but you have the references of the renovated cadastre, you must first consult a concordance table to find the references of the cadastre before the renovation. The concordance tables are located in the property tax centers, they are not part of the collection of cadastral documents held by the Departmental Archives.
- define the nature of the property to be sought: is it built or undeveloped property?
- if you don't know the plot number, you need to know the owner's name.

Please note: the cadastre has nothing to do with building permits, which can be consulted at the town hall. There is no plan of house or building in the cadastre, because these plans do not provide any information relating to the calculation of tax. Likewise, street names are not mentioned, with the exception of very large arteries.

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[1] The contribution on built properties is subject to separate taxation because the income from built properties is higher than that of "bare" land and subject to large variations and price increases.

[2] The objective of the land book is to give an account of the exact situation of real rights in real estate. The registration of his rights makes them enforceable against third parties. Its purposes are exclusively legal, unlike the cadastre which is a fiscal institution.

[3] It is an instrument which makes it possible to provide notaries with the information necessary for the preparation of deeds of sale, to inform bankers for the conclusion of a loan or even bailiffs for the execution of a mandate recovery on the legal situation of a specific owner or property.

[4] For the municipalities concerned, the use of a cross-reference table is necessary if one has the references of the renovated cadastre and wishes to consult the old cadastre.

[5] The following plots are not considered to be dividing: paths, service or exploitation paths, streams, drainage or irrigation channels, retaining walls or terraces.

TRACING THE HISTORY OF A HOUSE WHEN YOU KNOW THE OWNER

By Hélène Both

<https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/eCommunityDocuments/996A4DC5-7B41-4352-A704-F3DF616B220D/278/Retracer%20l%27histoire%20d%27une%20maison%20lorsque%20l%27on%20conna%C3%Aet%20le%20propri%C3%A9taire..pdf>

Establishing the origin of a property from cadastral documents requires having a minimum information to consult the appropriate documents. Also keep in mind that:

- The reason for the cadastre is fiscal; cadastral documents were not originally intended to serve as a source for the genealogy of a property! Thus, the cadastre does not give no information on the amount of the sale fixed by the owners, nor any other information relating to the sale and its terms.
- For the tax administration, the only essential data are the date of transfer, the capacity of the property (because it is used to calculate the tax), and the folio number of the new owner, so that tax is charged to him. The documents also indicate the number of doors and windows, which also give rise to the collection of a tax.

Until the end of the 19th century and the establishment of the German cadastre by the law of March 31, 1884, the sections are designated by letters (A, B, C sometimes more depending on the size of the town).

Each section is made up of numbered plans. The plots are then numbered according to a continuous numerical order. The numbering resumes at plot number 1 each time the section.

From the beginning of the 20th century, the sections were designated by numbers, and no longer by letters. To associate old and new section number, we use the section state, which lists this information. Access is via the number of sections and plots. The state of sections refers, as when conducting a search by parcel number, to the account number of the owner.

To complete the research carried out in the cadastral documents, we can turn to the notarial records of the town in which the plot is located. Nevertheless, the deeds of sale made before a notary became compulsory only from the 1890s. The existence of an act Notarial sales is therefore not certain before this period.

To illustrate this research, we have chosen to process a request received by the Archives and concerning Georges Reeb, owner in Zutzendorf in 1850. He exercises the profession of wheelwright. The purpose of the research is to establish a list of successive owners of the land of Georges Reeb and to know the area of his land. To do this, we will mainly use matrices cadastral.

1. The Alphabetical Table of the Matrix (La table alphabétique de la matrice)

It is the first document to consult. This table will allow us to know the folio number referring to Georges Reeb's account. It summarizes all the owners' accounts contained in the matrix, in alphabetical order.

NOMS, PRÉNOMS ET DEMEURES DES PROPRIÉTAIRES.	FOLIOS de la MATRICE.	NOMS, PRÉNOMS ET DEMEURES DES PROPRIÉTAIRES.	FOLIOS de la MATRICE.	NOMS, PRÉNOMS ET DEMEURES DES PROPRIÉTAIRES.	FOLIOS de la MATRICE.
Kathis Fritz	1320	Reeb Georges	326	Reeb Georges	326
Moris Guory	1357	Reeb Georges	325	Reeb Georges	325
Müller	1353	Reeb Georges	336	Reeb Georges	336
		Reeb Georges	346	Reeb Georges	346
		Reeb Georges	346	Reeb Georges	346

Figure 1: Overview of the alphabetical table of owners included in the Zutzendorf cadastral matrix, dimension 3 P 561/3 (1).

We note that several owners are called Georges Reeb:

- **the folio number**, indicated next to the owner's name, is a reference to note precisely. It is this number which will make it possible to find the successive owners. It is the key to entering and navigating the matrix.

(1) Assembly of two pages of the cadastral matrix of Zutzendorf listed 3 P 561 / 3. The title "alphabetical table of owners included in the cadastral matrix" comes from the first page of this table, the owners whose name begin with "R" being grouped on another page.

For this research, we will deal with properties belonging to the so-called Georges Reeb carrying the folio number 346 since we know that we are looking for an owner practicing the profession of wheelwright, and that professions are indicated.

M. Reeb George, Courant à Nidwalden

FOLIO 346

ANNEE de la MUTATION		INDICATION				CONTENANCE MEASUREE			REVENU			FOLIOS DE LA MATRICE		
des par- celles so- us- quies.	des par- celles ven- dus.	de la No- tion.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.	de la No- tion de la par- celle.
CANTONS ou LIEUX DITS <i>Gevanden.</i>					TOTAL.			TOTAL.			d'où sont tirés les articles vendus.			
					H.	A.	C.	H.	A.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.
1811	13	229	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
1812	13	229	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119

Figure 3: At the head of Georges Reeb's account with folio number 346.

2. The Folio

This is the page on which each owner's account is presented. On this folio, we can take knowledge of the years of sale and purchase of the plot, their location, their capacity, of their income and finally of the information necessary to know the successive owners of a parcel.

The folio has 4 important columns when one wants to establish the history of his house. These columns are called:

- year of transfer of acquired plots
- year of the mutation of the plots sold
- folio of the matrix from which the acquired articles are taken
- folio of the matrix where the sold items are passed

The first two columns are to the left of the account, the last two columns are located to the right of the account. They are presented in detail below.

2.1. The columns "year of transfer", upper left of the account

The two columns concerning the transfer years are subdivided as follows:

- date the owner sells his plot
- date the owner purchases his plot

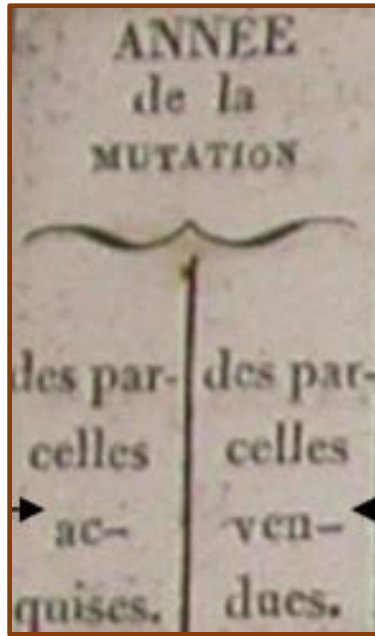


Figure 4: Detail of the cartouche concerning the years of transfers.

In the case of Georges Reeb, we can read that he acquired plot 942 in 1844 and that he sold it in 1856.

1844	1856	942	942	Reeb dom. cath.	7	1844	1856	942	942	Reeb dom. cath.	7
1844	1856	942	942	Reeb dom. cath.	7	1844	1856	942	942	Reeb dom. cath.	7

Figure 5: Detail of the account line of Georges Reeb concerning plot 942.

2.2. The columns "folios of the matrix", upper right part of the account

These columns are subdivided as follows:

- "Folio of the matrix from which are drawn acquired items": Number of folio from the previous owner.
- "Folio of the matrix where the items sold": Folio number of the next owner.



Figure 6: Detail of the cartridge concerning the mutations, and located in the part upper right of the account.

In our example, Georges Reeb bought his plot from the owner whose folio number is 529 and he sold it, in part, to the owner whose folio number is 857.

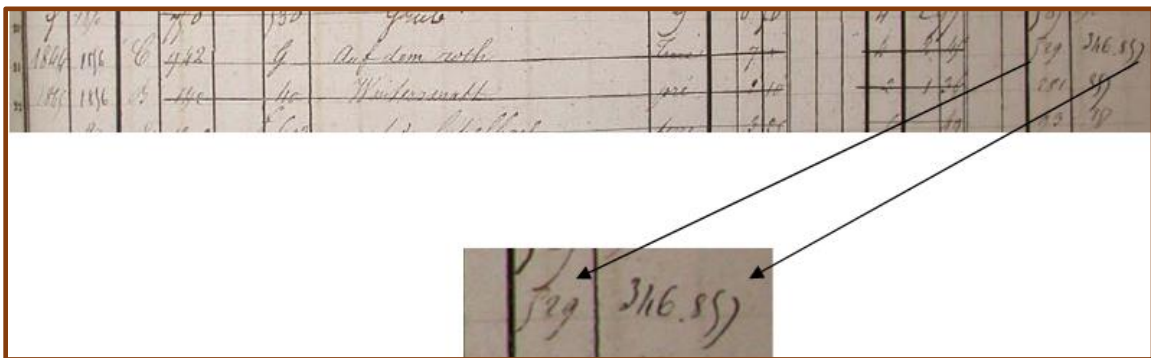


Figure 7: Detail of the cartridge concerning the purchase and sale of plot 942.

The mention of two folio numbers means that Georges Reeb split his plot and that he did not only sold part in 1856.

3. The Information Collected

At this stage of research, we have obtained the following information regarding plot 942 located in section C of the municipality of Zutzendorf:

- Georges Reeb, the owner from whom the research is being carried out, is identified by the folio number 346.
- He acquired this plot in 1844, from the owner whose folio number is 529
- He sold it in 1856 to the owner whose folio number is 857.

4. Find the Previous Owner of the Plot

When consulting Georges Reeb's account, we learned that the previous owner was wearing Folio number 529. To find the name associated with this folio, consult the matrix and the page corresponding.

ANNÉE de la MUTATION		INDICATION				CONTENANCE			REVENU				FOLIOS	
des parcelles acquises.	des parcelles vendues.	de la Section.	du Numéro du Plan.	de la fraction représentant les portions de parcelles.	du Co. du Terrier et du No. des Maisons.	des CANTONS ou LIEUX DITS	de la nature de la Propriété.	par parcelles.	TOTALE.	lans.	par parcelles.	TOTAL.	d'où sont tirés les articles supras.	ou sont tirés les articles vendus.
1844						Gevanden.								

At the head of the account of Michel Staub, previous owner of plot 942.

We learn that plot number 942 was bought by Georges Reeb from Michel Staub. In the account presented on this folio, plot 942 appears on line 20.

31														
30														
18														

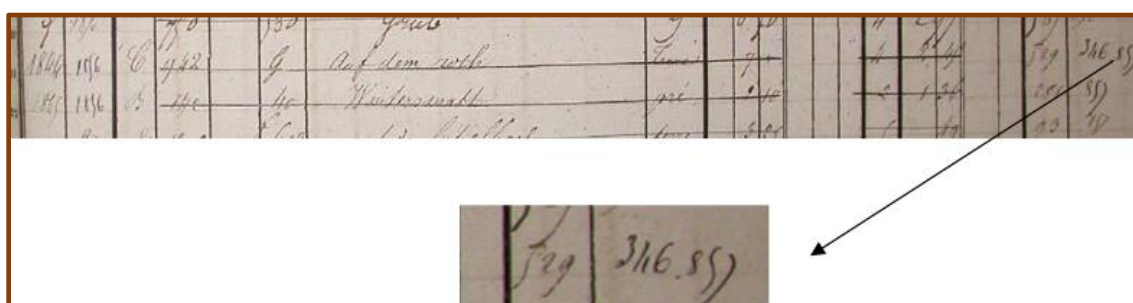
Figure 8: Detail of Paul Staub's account for plot 942.

1844 corresponds to the box "year of the mutation of the items sold": Michel Staub has sold plot 942 in 1844.

The number 346 at the end of the line corresponds to the box "folio of the matrix where the articles are passed sold": it indicates the folio number of Georges Reeb senior.

5. Find the Owner of the Following Plot

If we take the detail of the plot in the account of Georges Reeb father, we see that he sold partly its plot in 1856 to the owner whose folio number is 857:



This folio tells us that the buyer of this plot is his son, also named Georges.

ANNEE de la mutation					INDICATION		CONTENANCE IMPOSABLE		REVENU		FOLIOS DE LA MATRIE					
depuis	jusqu'à	de la	du	de la	de la	par	TOTALE	class.	par	TOTAL	d'où sont tirés les articles acquis.	où sont posés les articles vendus.				
quelques	quelques	Section	Nom du Plot.	fraction représentant la portion du parcelle.	Nature de la Propriété.	parcelle.			parcelle.							
					des CANTONS ou LIEUX DITS											
					Gewanden.											
							H.	A.	C.	H.	A.	C.	Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.
M. Reeb, Georges fils de Georges à Zetzendorf													FOLIO 857			

Figure 9: At the head of the folio of the matrix relating to Georges Reeb fils.

In the account of Georges Reeb fils, we find the folio number of the owner who sold its plot, 346:

M. *Reeb, Georges fils de Georges à Gutzewau* FOLIO 857

ANNÉE de la MUTATION		INDICATION					CONTENANCE IMPOSABLE			REVENU		FOLIOS DE LA MATRICE		
des parcelles acquises.	des parcelles vendues.	de la Section.	du Numéro du Plan.	de la fraction représentant les portions de parcelles.	du N.º du Terrier et du N.º des Maisons.	des CANTONS ou LIEUX DITS <i>Gewanden.</i>	de la nature de la Propriété.	par parcelle.	TOTALE.	classe.	par parcelle.	TOTAL.	d'où sont tirés les articles acquis.	où sont passés les articles vendus.
							H.	A.	C.		Fr.	C.		
1882/83						<i>Auf dem Holz</i>	<i>9m</i>	<i>7 05</i>	<i>36 51</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3 52</i>	<i>36 48</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>888</i>

Figure 10: Detail of the line concerning plot number 942.

We also learn that Georges Reeb fils in turn sold plot number 942 in 1882 / 1883, to the owner whose folio number is 488. We therefore have to consult folio number 488 to know this owner.

M. *Schneyer Jean à Trillendorf* FOLIO 488

ANNÉE de la MUTATION		INDICATION					CONTENANCE IMPOSABLE			REVENU		FOLIOS DE LA MATRICE		
des parcelles acquises.	des parcelles vendues.	de la Section.	du Numéro du Plan.	de la fraction représentant les portions de parcelles.	du N.º du Terrier et du N.º des Maisons.	des CANTONS ou LIEUX DITS <i>Gewanden.</i>	de la nature de la Propriété.	par parcelle.	TOTALE.	classe.	par parcelle.	TOTAL.	d'où sont tirés les articles acquis.	où sont passés les articles vendus.
							H.	A.	C.		Fr.	C.		

Figure 11: At the head of the folio of the owner acquiring the plot of Georges Reeb fils.

2	<i>1882/83</i>	<i>942</i>				<i>Auf dem Holz</i>	<i>9m</i>	<i>7 05</i>	<i>36 51</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3 52</i>	<i>36 48</i>		
3		<i>942</i>						<i>3 52</i>			<i>1 22</i>			

Figure 12: Detail of Jean Schneyer's account for plot 942.

On the line concerning plot 942, we find the sale date 1882/1883. We note, at the end of the line relating to parcel 942, that the box corresponding to the mention "folio of the matrix where are passed the sold items" is empty: it means that at the closing date of the matrix, in 1902, the owner has not changed.

6. Information Contained in the Accounts.

From the cadastral accounts, we saw how to establish the succession of the owners of a parcel. This information is useful for establishing the genealogy of a plot or a house, but the accounts allow to take note of other information:

- the nature of the property: in the example of plot number 942, the property is land;
- the taxable capacity per plot and total (if the owner has several plots), expressed in hectare, are and centiare;
- income from the plot: this income is expressed in francs and cents. It is calculated based on of the class to which the earth belongs. Class is determined by criteria like fertility of the land or the geographic location of the plot. The further the plot is from the municipality, the less valuable it is.

In our example, we learn that parcel number 942 whose owner is Georges Reeb fils has a taxable capacity of 7 ares and 05 centiares. Income from this land is goes up to 2 francs and 52 cents.

M. Reeb, Georges fils de Georges à Zutzendorf FOLIO 857

ANNEE de la MATRICE	INDICATION				CONTENANCE IMPOSABLE			REVENU		FOLIOS DE LA MATRICE	
	de la parcelle vendue.	de la parcelle vendue.	de la parcelle vendue.	de la parcelle vendue.	de la nature de la Propriété.	par parcelle.	TOTALE.	par parcelle.	TOTAL.	d'où sont tirés les articles acquis.	où sont passés les articles vendus.
				des CANTONS ou LIEUX DITS		H. A. C.		Fr. C.	Fr. C.		
1892				Gewanden.		7 05	36 52	2 52	36 42	346	888

In Conclusion: The Information Obtained at the End of the Research

Through this research, we were able to establish:

- the list of successive owners of plot 942 located in Zutzendorf:
 - Michel Straub, 1832 (2) -1844
 - Georges Reeb father, 1844-1856
 - Georges Reeb fils, 1856-1892
 - Jean Schneyer, 1892-1902 (3)
- the nature of the plot: this is class 3 land
- the taxable area of the plot: 7 ares and 05 centiares
- income from the plot: 2 francs 52.

(2) Date of opening of the matrix, specified in the first pages of the register. Michel Straub is certainly already the owner of his plot on that date.

(3) Closing date of the matrix, specified in the first pages of the register.

TRACE THE HISTORY OF A HOUSE WHEN YOU KNOW THE PLOT NUMBER

By H el ene Both

<https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/eCommunityDocuments/996A4DC5-7B41-4352-A704-F3DF616B220D/279/Retracer%20l%27histoire%20d%27une%20maison%20lorsque%20l%27on%20conna%20le%20num%20de%20parcelle..pdf>

We have previously seen how to trace the history of a house when you know its owner. Another mode of research consists in starting from the plot on which the building is built. For carry out this research, you must either know the number of the plot, or master the plan of the commune, and identify the parcel directly on the plan in order to note the number.

To illustrate this research, we decided to retrace the history of the current building of the Archives department of Bas-Rhin, located 5 rue Fischart in Strasbourg.

The information we have to begin this document search cadastral are thin: indeed, we do not know the number of the parcel on which the building was constructed. We only know its date of inauguration: 1896. We need so start by finding the parcel number.

1. Determine the Plot Number

To obtain this information, you must know the municipality and locate the location of the Archives departmental on the plans of Strasbourg. For this, we used the plans of Strasbourg established by the German Administration in 1898, on which the names of the main city arteries. The Archives are also located near major axes of Strasbourg (avenue des Vosges, avenue de la For et Noire in particular), the location on the map was found ease.

The plan of the district in which the Departmental Archives are located is as follows:



Figure 1: general view of the Brant-avenue district of the Black Forest.
(unlisted document, funds being classified)

We know that the Departmental Archives are located at the corner of rue Fischart and la the avenue of the Black Forest. The plan also indicates on the building located at this place "Bezirksarchiv", as seen in the following view:

Plot number in the section 95.

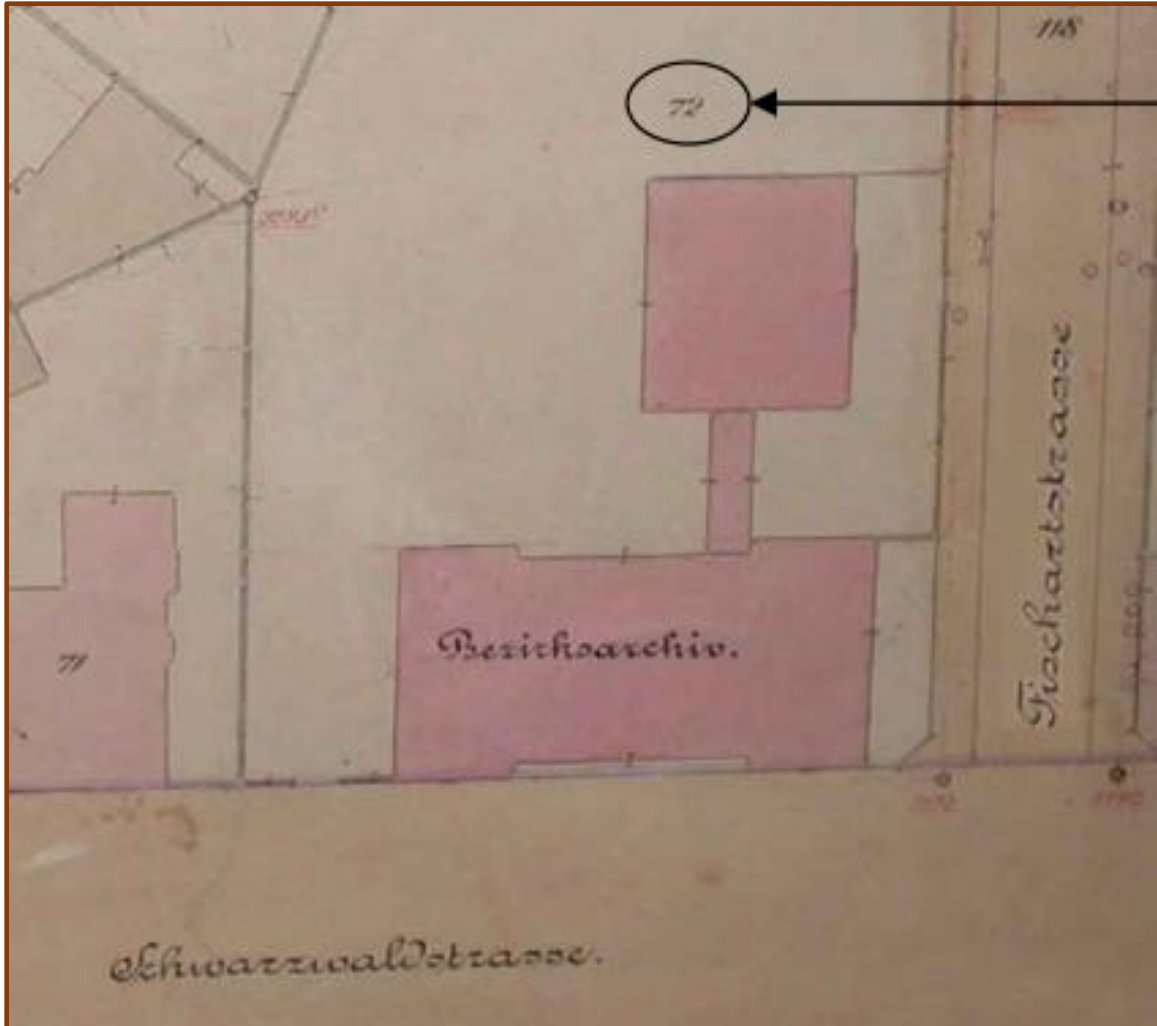


Figure 2: detail of the Departmental Archives building, at the corner of rue Fischart and from the avenue of the Black Forest (document not listed, being classified)

At this stage of research, the plot number is now known to us; this is the number 72 which appears at the top of the plan. All the buildings of the Departmental Archives are therefore built on a single plot. This parcel number is to be noted to continue the research. It is also necessary to note the number of the section indicated on the plan, here number 95, to ability to view section status.

Another technique for determining the location and number of a plot is to use the assembly table, which presents all the sections of a commune. From this document, we can isolate the section on which the desired plot is located. Nevertheless, the scale of the table assembly is smaller than that of the section boards (1 / 10,000 e), so it is more difficult to distinguish these sections and deduce the location of the plot, even impossible for large municipalities such as Strasbourg (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: Strasbourg assembly table, scale 1/10000. Unlisted document, funds being classified

2. The Information Contained in the Section Report

This plot number will allow us to collect a certain amount of information. For that, we use the state of sections, which identifies the plots and associates them with their owners. The page concerning plot number 72 is as follows:

- The matrix account number is 1561
- Number of the parcel [72]

Le numéro de compte de la matrice est le 1561

Numéro de la parcelle

Nummer der Parzelle	Gemarkung			Höheninhalt in qm des Festlandes	Kulturart und Bezeichnung der Gebäude	Reinertrag	Mietwert in Mark	Summe der Kulturrollen	Nachweis der Eigentümerverbindungen								Bemerkungen und Hinweis auf den Inhalt der in ihrer Form veränderten Parzellen			
	1	2	3						4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14
72	3860 Gf. ...			39.33	Gf.				1561											1.7.1. 130.
665 2263	Avenue de la ...						445	1946												1911/1912

Figure 4: detail of the state of sections concerning plot number 72 of the Departmental Archives

The important reference of the state of sections is the account number, thanks to which we will be able find the owner of the building. In our case, it is the number 1561 that must be kept for the further research.

Nummer der Parzelle	Gemarkung			Höheninhalt in qm des Festlandes	Kulturart und Bezeichnung der Gebäude	Reinertrag	Mietwert in Mark	Summe der Kulturrollen	Nachweis der Eigentümerverbindungen								Bemerkungen und Hinweis auf den Inhalt der in ihrer Form veränderten Parzellen				
	1	2	3						4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15
72	3860 Gf. ...			39.33	Gf.				1561												1.7.1. 130.
665 2263	Avenue de la ...						445	1946													1911/1912

We also learn from this document that the Archives plot has a surface area of almost 40 ares, as indicated in column number 5.

Finally, we know that the plot was sold in 1949 to a buyer whose account number is 5256.

3. The Owners of the Archives Plot

Once the owner's account number has been read (here 1561), we consult the nomenclature of owners in which we find the account numbers in ascending numerical order. The Account number 1561 is assigned to the state. This account looks like this:

- Account Number
- Plot Number

Figure 5: detail of folio number 1561 concerning the Departmental Archives

We learn that until 1949, the date on which the plot was sold as indicated in the matrix table, the State owns the land, through the Directorate of Archives of France. This situation is easily explained by the fact that at this date, the Archives are state competence. They only became a departmental competence in 1986, by laws decentralization.

In the German cadastre, there is a document called the *nomenclature of owners*. This document allows to follow the building after its sale. In our case, it's folio number 5256 which will serve as our entry key. The nomenclature looks like this:

Figure 6: detail of the owner's nomenclature

The line concerning the Archives building indicates that in 1949, it was the Bas-Rhin Department who became the owner of the land.

- Account number
- Plot number

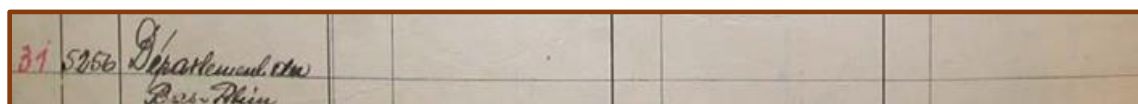


Figure 7: detail of the owner's nomenclature concerning the sale of the plot of the Departmental Archives

In Conclusion: The Information Collected

At the end of this research, we learned that the Departmental Archives building had a area of almost 40 ares, that it is built on a single plot, that it belonged to the State until 1949 when it was bought by the Department of Bas-Rhin.

The purchase price of the plot is not included in the cadastre, as this information is not useful for Tax Administration. To find out, consult the notarial acts of 1946.

Knowing the name of the notary who registered the deed will facilitate the search. Otherwise, it will have to consult all the documents of the Strasbourg notaries for the year 1946. This research cannot be carried out immediately at the Departmental Archives; indeed, the documents notaries are only transferred to the Archives after a period of one hundred years. If you know the notary concerned, it is possible to request authorization from him to consult the documents within his study.

Recent and future information is not found in documents kept at the Archives, but in the rare registers kept in tax centers. They are free communicable to anyone wishing to consult them at the property tax centers.

Hélène Both, September 01, 2006